

heaven knows it is sharp enough at any time) the sense of desolation! It was only a light word.—

Be mindful then— "Ye know little what misery From idle words may spring" But what are idle words? We watch the lips of the young and aged, of the wise and ignorant, of the thoughtful and giddy, and we hear the audible expression of careless hearts, but certainly these cannot be "light words," for all have their effect, deep, serious and lasting. Light words The very name is a mockery—a burden to the heart. For however lightly they may fall from the lips, he who do they often rest on the spirit.

Scraps.

"WORSHIP WITHOUT FEAR."

"Approach not the altar With gloom in thy soul; Nor let thy feet falter From terror's control! God loves not the sadness Of fear and mistrust; Oh serve him with gladness The Gentle the Just" [Mrs Osgood. "THE FARMER AND THE LAWYER." "Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a farmer. "Square," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain—all the valuable heads hang down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

BULLETS AND TIN PISTOLS.

Two Irishmen, walking together, observed a pile of lead on the sidewalk. "How would you like, Pat," asked one, "to have it melted into bullets, and to receive one of them into your soft head?" "Faith," said Pat, "I'd rather it was made into a tin pocket pistol, and then neither of us would mind taking a shot from it."

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.

When you call unexpectedly on a female, and find her at the wash-tub, with her sleeves rolled up and her gown pinned before her, to keep it from the dirt, and she doesn't apologize or blush, remember, young man, she is the woman for a wife. She will be worth her weight in diamonds.—[Portland Bulletin.

MORAL SENTENCES.

[From the French.]

That man is happy who makes himself the happiness of others. There is nothing so much out of proportion as a great name and little merit. Courage is to the other qualities of the soul what the spring is to the other pieces of a watch. The source of our chagrin springs generally from our errors. The manner in which we blame the faults of others is often more blameable than those faults themselves. The more wit we display, the more will we be disliked, if we display it at the expense of others.

A CROWN LOST.

After the troubles of the first French Revolution, Louis Philippe made his escape to the United States, and while teaching in Philadelphia, he fell in love with Miss P——, daughter of a highly respectable citizen of the city. The lady was favourable to his advances, but was compelled to yield to the authority of her father, who declared that "no daughter of his should demean herself by marrying a schoolmaster."

THINK OF THAT.

A speculator who buys largely of the producers remarked to us, that the first thing that he looked for when he went into a man's house to purchase was a newspaper. If he saw none he was sure of a good bargain! Think of that man can cheat a person who reads a newspaper.—[Cin. Com.

TO LEARN CHILDREN TO TEAR BOOKS.

As soon as a child is able to set alone, give it a large piece of paper, and let it amuse itself by tearing it into small pieces. Do this every day for a short time, and you may be sure that it will soon tear up every book on which it can lay its hands, of whatever value, and when it is grown, will be as careless of books as you are, and never return one to the owner, when borrowed, but in a mutilated state.

DEFINITION OF A HEART.—It is said that there is not much heart in the intercourse of the higher orders, and that truth and feeling are only to be found unsophisticated in the walk of retired and humble life. A fashionable man being told that he had no heart, replied: "Heart! what's that? Oh! a thing servant-maids have, and break for John, the footman."

The origin of the Honeymoon is from the custom of the Tentones, an ancient people of Germany, who drank mead, or methuggin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after the wedding.

"The letter H," says Dr. Johnson, in his early editions of his grammar of the English language, "seldom, perhaps never begins any but the first syllable." The author of this remark, said the celebrated Wilkes, must be a man of "quick apprehension and comprehensive mind;" an ill-timed sarcasm, which so deeply galled the lexicographer that he never forgave him.

Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary, defines a garret as "a room on the highest floor of the house," and a cock-loft as "the room over the garret!"

News Department.

THE DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

The New York Express says:—"It is now well settled that Europe will want all our spare breadstuffs, and another crop can be had, or until September or October next, a period of eight or nine months. It appears now very certain, that the surplus stock of grain in England, and on the continent must have been greatly exhausted when the season commenced; and consequently, that there was but little to fall back upon. For some months, therefore, Europe will be dependent, in a measure, on receipts from this country. The great difficulty, however, is the want of vessels; and this embarrassment cannot be remedied at once. Vessels cannot be built in a month; and even if they could, it would take a very large number to supply those that have been lost during the past year, for the destruction of ships this year has been unexampled. Whether England has a surplus amount of shipping that can be diverted from her ordinary trade, is very doubtful. Their timber ships were uncommonly unfortunate last year. From the north of Europe there will undoubtedly be an increase of tonnage. These vessels, unused to exorbitant rates, will be allured, to this country, in great numbers; but all the shipping that can possibly find their way here, will find active employment.

Our rivers and canals being now frozen over, navigation through this State will not commence before April, nearly three months from this time. There is, therefore, a possibility, if not a probability, that prices may, as the season advances, fall off in Europe. There is plenty of time for a fall, and consequent losses and embarrassments. It is, however, not to be doubted that this rise of prices, in Europe, will benefit this country many millions of dollars; that every article the farmer has to dispose of, will command great prices, and that our shipping will continue to be, for nearly a year to come, most actively and profitably employed. All this will diffuse prosperity throughout the country.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg that you will accept my most sincere thanks for this Address. It is a great encouragement and support to me, when I am about to enter upon the discharge of the arduous duties confided to me by our Gracious Queen, to receive a welcome so cordial from the inhabitants of this important city. I place unqualified reliance on the assurance which you offer of your devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connection subsisting between this Colony and the Parent State. I am confident that the earnest desire entertained by her Majesty, and by your fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, to preserve and strengthen this connexion, is prompted solely by the conviction that, duly improved, it is calculated to be an advantage and a blessing to the inhabitants of both.

You are pleased to observe that the knowledge of public affairs acquired by me in the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the hope that I shall be guided in the execution of my functions, by the great Constitutional principles familiar to British Statesmen. It will be my duty and anxious endeavour to verify these favourable expectations. I am sensible that I shall best maintain the Prerogative of the Crown, and most effectually carry out the instructions with which her Majesty has honoured me, by manifesting a due regard for the wishes and feelings of the people—and by seeking the advice and assistance of those who enjoy their confidence.

I cannot indeed look back to the history of the Province without feeling that, in resolving to conduct the administration of affairs upon those principles, I am undertaking a task of no common magnitude and difficulty. The powers of self-government, to which your Constitution allows such full scope, are given for wise purposes—to enable the people to exercise a salutary influence on the action of Government, and to render Government itself a more powerful instrument for good, by securing to it their confidence and support. If ever these powers should, unhappily, be perverted to objects of faction or personal ambition, the best efforts of a Governor General to promote the welfare of the Province must be unavailing, and his high and honourable office can become under such circumstances, only a source of bitter regret and disappointment.

I do not, however, shrink from the responsibility which our gracious Sovereign has commanded me to assume. I am conscious that in undertaking it, I am actuated by no other motive but a desire to perform, faithfully, my duty to her Majesty, and the people of this Province—and in the unanimity by which the proceedings of this day are characterized, I trust that I may perceive an earnest of that readiness to waive minor differences, and to co-operate for the advancement of the public welfare, which is indispensable to the efficient practical working of the British Constitution.

I am alive to the vast extent of the resources of this noble Province, and deeply impressed with the belief that if proper means be adopted, they

are susceptible of rapid development. To aid in extending its trade—in drawing forth its agricultural and mineral wealth—in improving and multiplying its means of internal communication—in providing increased educational facilities for its increased population—in conveying the blessings and comforts of civilization to the remotest settlements—in removing occasions of dissension and strife, and uniting the inhabitants of all classes and races in one bond of interest and affection—is an object well worthy the exercise of the energies and talent of men of large and patriotic views. It will be my sincere desire to abet the endeavours of those who labour conscientiously in this behalf, and my ambition to share with them their high reward—the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness and well being of their fellow men.

I thank you for the cordial wishes which you express for the happiness and comfort of Lady Elgin and myself. These will be best secured if our residence among you conduces, as you kindly say you feel persuaded it will, to the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

The Provincial Parliament has been further prorogued till the 15th March. Nothing is said about the despatch of business.

The inhabitants of Montreal are about forming a new Gas Company.

From the Cobourg Star.

LOOK AT THIS.

We would call the attention of the public to the following specimen of Newcastle Farming. The three sheep alluded to were the property of Mr. R Wade, and were raised in this Township. It will be remembered that they took the first prize at the great Agricultural Exhibition in Toronto, which came off in October last. Mr. W. is well supplied with the breed:—

Toronto, January 29, 1847.

Dear Sir,—I received a letter a few days since, requesting I would send you the weight of those Sheep that I bought from you in the Fall. The largest one weighed 45 lbs. per quarter, the next best 42 lbs. per quarter, and the other 38 lbs. per quarter; they had 65 lbs. of tallow in the three. They were the best that ever were killed in Toronto, and I hope you will be able to send me some as good next Fall.

Yours, Wm. BRIGHT.

INDIAN BATTLE.—By a letter from Council Bluffs, dated December the 17th, information has been received that on the preceding day a band of Omahas were attacked, in that neighbourhood, by a party of Sioux, and sixty of the former killed in the conflict.

ROME AND CAPE VINCENT RAILWAY.—Messrs Counter and Gildersleeve, as a deputation from this city, attended the Railroad Meeting held at Watertown on Thursday last, and which was called for the purpose of determining what means to adopt for the promotion of the Rome and Cape Vincent Railway. We are gratified to learn that the Directors have determined to proceed with two sections of the work, immediately upon the breaking up of the winter season.—[Kingston News.

In Quebec, on the 9th inst., three brothers, named Boineaux, French Canadians, died within two hours of each other. It is supposed they all took poison. Truth sometimes is stranger than fiction.

Lyell, the geologist, asserts that there is more coal in the single State of Illinois than in all Europe.

The Parliament of Nova Scotia was opened on the 21st by Sir John Harvey. In his speech, the Governor asks for a small fund to relieve the original inhabitants, who are distressed by the failure of the crops, and also for provision for pauper lunatics. The survey of a railway between Halifax and Quebec is proceeding.

We understand that upwards of thirty of the soldiers of the 81st and 46th Regiments, principally of the former, have deserted from this post since the river has been frozen. These men, we believe, are generally mechanics.—[Kingston Herald.

HORSE STEALING.—On Friday last, a lad of 16 years of age, in the employment of Mr. Henry Warton, of the township of Kingston, after conveying the children of his master to school, decamped with the horse and sleigh to the United States. Mr. Warton immediately followed, and succeeded in overtaking the thief, somewhere near Sackets Harbour, and brought him back to this place. His examination took place this morning.—[Kingston News.

INTERESTING TO ORNITHOLOGISTS.—On the 2nd of December, a crow's nest was observed on a tree, on Mr. Samuel Kemp's farm, at North Elkington, Lincolnshire, England; a boy, being requested to climb the tree, found five young birds, which were evidently a second clutch this year. On his descending, the parent crows were seen fluttering over their young, and with several of their volatile coadjutors, assiduously and affectionately feeding them.

The Echo des Compagnes, published at Berthier, district of Montreal, of the 23rd inst., says that a fire broke out on the morning of the 19th, at the house of Medard Perrault, blacksmith at Lavaltrie, in which four lives were lost, 2 men, and 2 children. The fire took place at 3 A.M., by a little girl throwing away a match, which she had lighted, and which had set fire to her cap. The match fell upon some flax under a bed.

Major General Gore succeeds Major General Sir James Hope in the Military command of the Province of Canada East; Colonel Mackenzie Fraser, now Assistant Quarter Master General for Canada West, succeeds Major General Gore as Deputy Quartermaster General for the Forces in Canada.—[Montreal Courier.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette gives a list of the accidents to steamboats in the United States, from the 1st Nov. 1845 to Nov. 1st, 1846. The whole number of accidents on the list is 145; by these accidents 310 lives were lost, and 93 persons were more or less injured. In the 145 accidents, 116 boats were totally lost and 23 were badly damaged. The number lost on the Western waters was 120, 46 were snagged, 38 were sunk, 16 boilers burst, 15 were run into by other vessels, 13 were destroyed by fire, 10 were shipwrecked, and 7 were cut through by the ice. He conjectures the amount of loss to be from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

DIVISION OF THE LONDON DISTRICT.—Application will be made to the next Parliament for an Act to divide the London District into two, the new one to be christened, after our new Governor-General, the District of Elgin; St. Thomas to be the District Town.

DESERTER.—On Tuesday, a man was brought before James McFarlane, Esq., J.P., charged with enticing some soldiers of the 46th Regiment to desert. He was committed for trial. He wore part of the American uniform. On Tuesday, three soldiers of the 46th Regiment were taken near Amherst Island. They had deserted, and lost their way. Their feet were frozen, and will most probably have to be amputated.—[Kingston Argus.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.—During the last three years there has been consumed in Canada, 6,658,493 gallons of spirituous liquors. Supposing that each gallon cost but one dollar, (and it is certain that the greater part cost much more) £1,661,623 5s. has been spent by the residents of Canada, in the short space of three years, for this single article, or at the rate of £554,874 8s. 4d. per annum.—[Translated from Le Canadien

The amount of money annually expended for cigars smoked in the United States, is near \$10,000,000.

Latest News from England.

The Sarah Sands has arrived at New York from England. There was a further advance in the grain and flour market. Previous to the 25th January, large operations in flour were made at 42s. to 43s. in bond, but on that date prices fell off 1s. per barrel. American wheat sold at 11s. 2d. to 11s. 6d. Indian corn 73s. to 74s., with a fair demand.

Flour in New York was selling on Thursday evening at from \$7.25 to \$7.55, and Genesee wheat at from \$1.60 to \$1.70.

MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 5.

There have been few transactions in produce during the present week worth recording. We hear of some sales of Canada Fine Flour, for spring delivery, at 32s. 6d. Lower Canada Wheat sells at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. Peas, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. Barley, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; and Oats 2s. per minim.

Pigs are worth 30s. per 100 lbs. Pork, old, held at \$16 Mess, \$12 Prime Mess, and \$10 1/2 Prime.

New York, Feb. 9.

WHEAT market firm. Sales of 94 bbls. at \$4.60, and pearls at \$5.37 1/2.

FLOUR.—Sales, 500 bbls. Troy at \$6.87 1/2, 700 bbls. Fancy Ohio at 7.12 1/2, and 1000 bbls. Genesee, to arrive 15th of May, at \$6.83.

For Meal the demand is less—sales 1000 bbls. Jersey at \$5, to arrive.

RYE FLOUR is rather scarce at \$4.75.

For GENESSEE WHEAT, \$1.60 delivered is still bid, with no sellers. A sale of 1200 bushels Illinois was made a day or two ago at \$1.47 1/2.

CORN is without marked variation, and gradually tending downwards. The sales to day are 35, to 40,000 bushels at 36 to 38 cts. for Southern Jersey and Long Island, nearly all for future delivery. Large lots are still appearing on the spot.

RYE is dull at 95 cts., to arrive.

BARLEY is held at 80 cts. without sales.

OATS are dull; Jersey selling at 40 to 43 cents, and Northern 46 to 48 cts.

Toronto Market Prices.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Date (Feb 13th), and Price (s. d.). Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Onions, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Butter, Fresh Butter, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Eggs, Hay, Straw, and Timothy.