

## ROBERT STEPHENSON ON RAILWAYS.

Robert Stephenson, M. P. having been elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, gave an excellent inaugural address on taking the chair on the 8th ult. The following is a condensed summary of it:—

"Railroads now spread over Great Britain and Ireland like a net-work, to the extent of 8054 miles. In length they are equal to the 10 largest rivers of Europe united. The cost of these lines has been £286,000,000, equal to one-third the amount of the national debt. There are 53 miles of tunnels; 11 miles of viaduct in the vicinity of London alone; the earthworks excavated measured 550,000,000 cubic yards—a mass of earth sufficient to raise a pyramid a mile and a half high, with a base equal in area to St. James's Park. The trains run 80,000,000 miles annually; 5000 locomotive engines and 150,000 vehicles compose the running stock; the engines in a straight line would reach to Chatham, and the vehicles from London to Aberdeen. The companies employ 90,400 officers and servants directly, and upwards of 40,000 collaterally—130,000 men, representing a population of 500,000 persons, or 1 in 10 in the entire community dependent on railways. The engines consume annually 2,000,000 tons of coal, 4 tons every minute, flashing into steam 20 tons of water—an amount more than sufficient for the wants of the population of Liverpool. The coal consumed by the engines is nearly equal to the whole amount exported to foreign countries, and one-half the annual consumption of London.

Last year 111,000,000 passengers traveled by railway, each averaging a journey of 12 miles. The receipts were £20,215,000, and there is no instance on record in which the receipts of a line has not been of continuous growth, even where portions of its traffic had been abstracted by competition on new lines. The wear and tear is great; 20,000 tons of iron have to be replaced annually, and 26,000,000 sleepers perish every year. To supply these 300,000 trees are felled annually, which could be grown on little less than 5000 acres of forestland. He then suggested various means for meeting these unavoidable outlays for deterioration, which after a few years reach an annual average, as well known as the cost of fuel, and should be admitted as an annual charge against receipts.

Nothing was so profitable as passenger traffic. An average train will carry 100 persons, and the cost was under 15d. per mile; 100 passengers produced, at five-eighths of a penny per mile, 5s. 2 1/2d. Minimum fare, paid best on short routes, but with respect to the higher fares, greater expenses were incurred for increased comfort and accommodation.

The postal facilities afforded by railways were very great. But for their existence Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of penny postage never could have been effectually carried out. Railways afforded the means of carrying bulk which would have been fatal to the old mail coaches. For this great blessing, therefore, the nation had to thank the railways.

The electric telegraph—that offspring and indispensable companion of railways—was next considered. 7200 miles of telegraph, or 36,000 miles of wires, were laid down, at least 3000 people were continually employed, and more than 1,000,000 public messages were annually flashed along this "silent highway." To the working of railways the telegraph had become essential. The needle was capable of indicating at every station whether the line was clear or blocked, or if accident had anywhere occurred. The telegraph could, therefore, do the work of additional rails, by imparting instantaneous information to the officers, and enabling them to augment the traffic over those portions of the line to which their duty might apply. As a perpetual current was passing through the wires, the guard or engine-driver had only to break the train-wire in case of accident, and the officers at the nearest station were instantaneously apprized that something was wrong, and that assistance was needed.

Railroad accidents occurred to passengers in the proportion of one accident to every 7,195,343 travelers. Ladies and gentlemen could scarcely sit at home at ease with the impunity with which it appeared that they could travel by railway. How frequent, comparatively, were the accidents in the streets; how fearful the misadventures to those who go down to the sea in ships? Yet Parliament has seen fit to legislate expressly for accidents by railway without legislating in the same way for accidents from other sorts of locomotion. This was unfair to railways, and ill-calculated to afford protection to the public where it was needed.

The moral results of railways were equally remarkable; railways were equalizing the value of land throughout the kingdom by bringing distant properties practically nearer to the center of consumption and by facilitating the transit of manures, thus enabling poor lands to compete with superior soils. Before railways existed internal communication was restricted by physical circumstances; the canal traffic was dependent on the supply of water at the summit levels, and upon the vicissitudes of seasons of either drouth or frost. Railway communication was free from all those difficulties, and every object that nature had opposed, science had hitherto effectually surmounted.

The legislation of Parliament of which Mr. Stephenson complained, is, no doubt, one reason why accidents on English railways are so few in number. All our railroad companies will do well to lay to heart the benefits of the railway telegraph. The N.Y. and Erie R.R. has found it to be a great saving. When will the time come that our railroads will be as safe as those in England? America has over 19,000 miles of railroads to the 8000 of Great Britain and Ireland, cost only \$589,920,000, England's cost \$1,430,000,000. R. Stephenson is the son of George, the builder of the Rocket, the first successful passenger locomotive.

We have received from the Chief Superintendent of Education, the "Annual Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Schools in Upper Canada." Beside usual amount of valuable statistical information. This Report contains an appendix in general use in the several sections of the Province. From the fiscal part of the Report we learn that in Upper Canada there are 1 Normal, 264 Grammar Schools, making a total of 265 besides our Provincial University and Colleges, three of which are endowed by University powers. The expenditure for the year 1854, was as follows:—

Salaries of Common School Teachers.....	151,756
Salaries of Grammar School Masters.....	10,743
Building, Repairs, &c. of Common Schools.....	28,352
Libraries, Maps, Apparatus, &c. of Common Schools.....	19,940
Normal and Model Schools.....	3,403
Local Superintendents, Salaries, &c.....	4,055
Superintended Common School Teachers.....	1,476
Poor Schools.....	391
Universities, Colleges and Private Schools.....	31,575
	\$246,794

The "Englishwoman in America," a bright picture of our rising country, the perseverance industry and enterprize Canadians. "In addition to the gained in the cultivation of the soil the

are seizing upon the vast water-power the country affords, and are turning it to most profitable purposes. Saw mills, mills, and woolen mills, start up in every direction, in addition to tool and machine factories, iron factories, iron foundries, and tanneries. Towns are everywhere springing up, as if by magic, along the new railway and canals, and the very villa of Upper Canada are connected by the telegraph. The value of land is every increasing as new lines of communication are formed. The Towns of London, in Canada, presents a very remarkable instance of rapid growth, it is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and the Western Railway passes through it.

years ago, this place was a miserable village of between two and three hundred inhabitants; now it is a flourishing town, alive with business, and has a population of thirteen thousand souls. The increase of value of property in its vicinity will almost incredulity to English readers, is stated on the best authority; a house sold in September, £150 per foot, ten years ago, could have been bought at that price per acre, and ten years earlier at many pence. In Upper Canada there is no such thing as a piece of land that is at the present time very little that state of society which is marked by struggles and lawless excesses. In every of my travels west of Toronto, I found a degree of social comfort, security to property, the means for education and our worship, and all the accessories of state of civilization, which are advanced into every locality almost as surely as the clearing of the land. It is very apparent, even to the casual, that the progress of Canada West is just begun. No limits can be assigned future prosperity, and as its capabilities come more known increasing numbers hearts and strong arms will be attracted to it. The immense resources of the land, and the abundance of land, and the great portion of the occupied territory, to bear the most luxuriant crops, is still The magnificent districts adjoining Lake Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, just being brought into notice; and of the Valley of the Ottawa, which is a very fertile support a population of nine very little is known. Every circuit that can be brought forward combines that Upper Canada is destined to be great, a wealthy, and a prosperous country."

We learn from a correspondent, wife and child of Mr. A. Argue, of Ge were frozen to death on the night of last month—Mrs. Argue was deranged, and has been an inmate of the asylum at Toronto.

On Monday night, she was so quiet they slackened their vigilance, and were sleeping, she wrapped her baby blanket, and wandered into the fields. found her in the morning, dead, but the child was frozen stiff.

NOT AT THE CHATELAIN CANAL.—The Monarchist of the 26th ult., states that a few days since, in consequence of dissatisfaction between the employees employed on the Chatelain Canal, they turned out en masse, and attempted destruction of the works, blowing up the magazine, and threatening the life of the would dare to prevent the complete of their vengeance. Some blood was spilt, but we have not learned that any was killed. Rumour says that fifteen armed pensioners of this city left protection of the works yesterday, and telegraphic message had been sent to London for further reinforcements, so as if necessary the lawless violence of men.

It is said that considerable destruction of the works has already ensued, and that speedy step be not put to the proceeding will be a hard matter to conjecture what the termination of all this violence.

## THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Eliza Barrett, the learned blacksmith, says: "I love to see one of these creatures, with snouts of brass and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable, and, saluting the long train of cars with a dozen sonorous puffs from his iron nostrils, fall back gently into his harness. There he stands, clanking and foaming upon the iron track, his great heart furnace glowing coals, his lymphatic blood boiling in his veins; the strength of a thousand horses is serving his sinews—he pants to be gone. He could 'snake' St. Peter's across the desert of Sahara if he could be fairly hitched to it; but there is a little, sober-eyed tobacco-chewing man in the saddle, who holds him in with one finger, and can take away his breath in a moment should he grow restive or vicious. I am always deeply interested in this man, for, begrimed as he may be with coal, diluted in oil and steam, I regard him as the genius of the whole machinery, as the physical mind of that huge steam horse."

## COUNTY OF RENFREW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the County of Renfrew County Agricultural Society, was held at the Grammar School House, Renfrew, on the 21st February, 1856, when the following officers were elected for the coming year, viz:—

Henry Airth, Esq. J. P., President.  
James Morris, Jr. Esq. J. P., 1st Vice do.  
John McNab, Esq., Coroner, 2nd do.  
John McRae, Esq., Horton Mills, 3rd do.  
Mr. George Ross, Secretary, Treasurer.  
Messrs. David Leskie, David Airth, James Johnston, Robert Smith, Thomas Knight, Jr., James McLaren, (Ross) and Gregor McIntyre, Directors.

Messrs. E. W. Thomson, R. L. Venison, John Harland and Sheriff Rutan, were nominated Members of the Board of Agriculture.

The Montreal Gazette says there may be seen in the exchange News Room a large map, 24 feet by 5 feet, of the Province of Canada, with the Lower Colonies, showing their connection with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and with Europe by the route of the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; having also the connection by railways and canals with New England, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Iowa and Nebraska. The map is by Mr. T. C. Keefer. We believe he has prepared it especially for the use of the Government. It is very valuable, and contains a great deal of information. We should like to see it lithographed. Public money would be far better spent for such a purpose, than for five-eighths of the rubbish printed by the House of Assembly at a fearful cost.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.—As the late Emperor Nicholas accepted proposals "pure and simple," and without reserve, but subject to a mental interpretation which vitiated his act, and obliged the Western Powers to make war, so does his worthy son, at the instigation of his father's Minister, Count de Nesselrode, accept the fifth point, "pure and simple, and without reserve," but subject to an interpretation which will, if put forward—as the *Debats* says it will, nullify the deed.

The world has been told that the Fifth Point, accepted by Russia, comprises certain rights acquired by the victors, as the legitimate consequence of the triumph of their arms. We now learn that such is not in the Russian interpretation—that Russia treats on a perfect footing of equality, and only consents to require guarantees on the principle of swap and exchange. England is to be excluded from the Black Sea! England is to be excluded from the Baltic! England is to reduce Heligoland to the condition of Bomarsund! And this is the true meaning of the Fifth Point! We have all along suspected that the Russian acceptance to be an artful plan for creating dissension between England and France.—*News of the World.*

A large and influential meeting was lately held in Buffalo to take into consideration the subject of constructing a tunnel under, or bridge over Niagara River, at a point most practicable to the interests of the city, in view of the increasing trade with the Canadas.

A profile of the plan of tunneling the river was exhibited.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of eight be appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature, asking for an act to be passed authorizing a company to be formed for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under or a bridge over Niagara river, and that said committee procure a memorial to be signed by the citizens of Buffalo.

TURKEY.—Two thirds of the population of Turkey is Mohammedan. Many of the Mohammedans are, however, free thinkers, and have no respect for the Koran. The American Mission in Turkey, employs 45 missionaries, 46 female assistants, and 75 natives. There are 21 Protestant services, in different languages; and the British and Foreign and the American Bible societies have distributed the Bible in fourteen different dialects. There was not a single Protestant school twenty-five years ago; now there are thirteen.

The "Gazette" learns from a private letter, that Mr. Logan would leave Liverpool, if possible, on the 8th ultimo, en route for Canada. He will bring all the medals gained by Canada at Paris. They will no doubt be distributed in a fitting manner. Parties who lent articles for the Exhibition, may soon expect to have them returned free of cost to them.

The prospect of Peace is producing its effect on the produce market.—Flour is selling in New York at \$5 per barrel.

## Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, 28th Feb., 1856.

Mr. Editor, Although the Legislature has been in session for nearly a fortnight, I regret to say, that very little progress has been made, in the despatch of business. Night after night has been spent in angry discussion and re-arrangement, and the business of the country neglected, in order that members might have an opportunity of hurling charges of all sorts of corruption and abuse at each other. To such a length had this state of things gone, that on Tuesday evening an open rupture took place between Mr. Brown and Attorney General McDonald. These gentlemen called each other liars, and a great many other ugly names, not strictly in accordance with parliamentary etiquette, and it is impossible to say what they might have done to each other, if the House had not interfered, and put a stop to such disgraceful proceedings. Mr. Brown has taken every possible opportunity, during the discussions which have been going on in the House, to charge the Ministry with corruption, dishonesty and inefficiency; while they, in return, have said equally hard things of him, and on Tuesday evening, Mr. McDonald went the length of accusing Mr. Brown of such disgraceful conduct, while he was a Penitentiary Commissioner, as would unfit him for a seat in the House, if the charges were true. This was the groundwork of the row I have mentioned. You may ask of what interest is this to the country. Let us see: Mr. Brown felt so much aggrieved, that he asked for a committee to investigate the matter; which was granted. The whole time of the House, yesterday, was spent in discussing the matter, and organizing the Committee, and the country must pay for it. But this is not all; witnesses will be brought from a distance, the report will be printed, and more of the time of the House will be taken up in hearing and deciding on the matter, at the expense to the country of probably several thousand pounds!

While nearly all the moderate Reformers in the House, hold the very same principles, and are in perfect accord and sympathy with Mr. Brown, and the other Reformers who generally act with him; yet, to such extremes does he go, in the violence of his opposition, that they cannot always act with him. I do not, however, despair of seeing the unseemly division which exists among Reformers healed. If Mr. Brown would only act with that prudence and moderation, which he would of course do, were he in power, and his talents and abilities qualify him to hold the first place in the Government, he would rally around him every true Reformer in the House.

You are not to form your opinion of the strength of parties from the vote on the address. I know of many Reformers who went with the Ministry, in this instance, who will oppose them on the Police Bill, and who will be at variance with them in a scheme, which will be proposed to base Representation on Population, and on several other questions which will come up during the session.

I am sure you will be pleased to learn that something substantial is to be done in Law Reform.

It is also satisfactory to find that the sum paid in commutation of the Clergy Reserve claims, is not so large as has been represented, and that there will be a very large surplus to divide among the Municipalities; probably more than a million of pounds, when the lands are disposed of.

After paying off the whole of the commutation, there will remain on hand, ready for distribution, three hundred and twelve thousand pounds. In addition to this, there is, I believe, nearly half a million of pounds due to the Government, for lands sold, and a million of acres of land, yet to dispose of.

No scheme has yet been suggested for the distribution of this fund. It will likely be divided according to population. If so, you can give a guess what your share would amount to. £312,000 would average about a dollar a head to the population of U. C., and Lanark and Renfrew is not much short of forty thousand. But there is an old saying to the effect that "we should not count our chickens till they are hatched." One word to the Municipal Councils, don't fritter away and waste this money, but invest it, or apply it in such a way as to do the greatest possible amount of good to the Counties.

I must apologise for want of variety in my epistle, but I have been confined to my room for three days, by indisposition, and I am scarcely able to sit up while I write this.

Yours, E.

## MODERN EMPIRICISM.

No III.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—The task of informing our fellows, in reference to the true principles upon which health and disease depend, is not only an arduous, but, frequently, a thankless one. Prejudices are so deeply rooted, and false notions so readily embraced, that time and perseverance alone can succeed in removing the mists of error and superstition which enshroud too many, even in the upper walks of life, who, on other matters are well informed, and intelligent. It is true, that what people generally most earnestly seek for, is not, so much, how to avoid disease, as for some remedy that will keep them well, and allow them to sin on, just as their tastes or passions may lead them, in violation of Nature's laws. It is too often expected that the physician should interpose some high-sounding drug, as the scape-goat of these physical sins, and allow the patient to pass along as before unscathed and unimpaired. What wonder that so unnatural a hope should be frequently doomed to disappointment! It is not so much from a want of information, as from an unwillingness to practice what they already know, that so many destroy their health; so that in a physical as well as a moral aspect, we

are all liable to the terrible denunciation,—"Ye knew your duty but ye did it not."

The patent medicine vender thoroughly understands these follies of human nature; and suits his advertisement to meet exactly the popular demand. What matters it to him, that in thousands of instances, his nostrums are worthless, or at most, harmless; or that, not unfrequently, they kindle upon the latent disease, and blindly administered, pave the way to the city of the dead. What matters it to him that the fond mother, innocently believes his flattering tale; and for the sake of destroying worms, kills her child; or in order to cool the burning fever of her darling, wraps him in the folds of the grave! What are these (not unfrequent) occurrences to him, so long as his pockets are lined with gold, and the stricken ones, in their grief and anguish and ignorance, charge their bereavement to a "Mysterious Providence" and point not to him as the author of their woe! But is there no day of retribution;—and if so, how much more worthy of our commiseration, would the highwayman appear, who only relieves the wealthy traveller of his too plethoric purse, compared with him, who, for gain, by means of base misrepresentations and unblushing falsehoods, places a fatal pitfall in the way of the unthoughtful sufferer or the unconscious innocent. What is to roll back the flood of deception and death which has thus deluged the States and is inundating our fair Canada? What but the light of Truth. If "the proper study of mankind is man," how much is yet to be taught, and how much to be learned! Our farmers, or most of them, have got through the first difficulties of colonization; and having got into snug mansions, it is high time that they and their growing families were beginning to "know themselves," at least sufficiently to be secured against imposition.

Why, the intelligent storekeeper, can hardly conceal his smile of contempt, as he hands you the patent "cure all" and receives your cash. He knows better than you do, the vile imposition practiced upon you, and regards you as the same light he would a man who should ask for an Almanac with the weather in it.

We do not, of course, expect to illuminate the world on these important subjects,—life and health. Abar minds have been, and are engaged in the task; and our object is simply to draw attention to the subject. But a great deal remains to be done; and why should not the people look to the press for information on all important subjects as well as on Agriculture, Education or politics? The truth is, men act with indifference regarding the true interests of the body,—and the soul—and lavish the utmost care upon inferior objects. The immortal mind, and the mysterious and wonderful body are held in less estimation than "the beasts that perish."

But I must close, lest in the uncertainty as to "how the subject theme may gang," there might be a remote probability of its "turning out a sermon."

Yours, &c., Hillside, Feb. 26th, 1856.

WELL DONE.—While the steamship Persia lay at her dock in New York, she was visited by crowds of ladies and gentlemen who were charged a small fee for admittance. The amount thus raised, \$1709, was given by Mr. Cunard to various charitable institutions in New York and Jersey City.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—In our last, we mentioned the death of Mrs. Holt, of Smith's Mills, from Intemperance, and we have now to record the death of her husband, on the 6th inst., from the same cause. Thus, in one week his wife and husband been carried to the grave, victims of intemperance.—*Belle-vue Intelligencer.*

The Municipal Council of Nepean, unanimously passed a Resolution, petitioning the three branches of the Legislature, to pass at its present Session, a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law. Through the exertion of the Grand Ottawa, No. 197, a Petition to the same effect, was circulated through the Township, and 1,150 names attached; so much for a small Division. Both Petitions have been despatched to the House.

In reply to a correspondent:—We have no objection to have the question of a "Prohibitory Liquor Law," discussed in our columns, providing it be done in a manner worthy of the cause.

## FURTHER NEWS BY THE "AMERICA."

BRITAIN.

A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night, the 15th. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to our relations with the United States, and moved for the production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton. Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the law of the United States, prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic had required the French Minister of the period to be removed for such infraction of law. Their jealousy of this country was therefore only natural. He proceeded to show, from documents read at the late trials in the United States, how the breaking the law, as he took means to evade it, and thereby was supported by the Government of Nova Scotia, and by the Gov. Gen. of Canada, and urged by the Home Government. Under these circumstances, Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requesting the recall of Mr. Crampton, and the apology which the British Government tendered was a delusion upon the House and country. He therefore called first for a specific answer to this question.—What instructions were given to Mr. Crampton next for expression of opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to this violation of the law of the United States!

Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion. Lord Palmerston replied defending the Government, and stating that the correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from the American Government had been answered. Palmerston then launched

into a fierce invective against Roebuck, whom he called a mouth-piece of calumnies uttered in his name. He then continued, that no man could more strongly feel the calamities which would arise from a conflict between Great Britain and the United States. These were the sentiments of all people of this country, but it was one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment towards a kindred people, and another to abandon our feelings of self-respect. It was incumbent upon those who were charged with public interests to cultivate both these sentiments, for interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and any calamity arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous. That which a government had to consider was the justice of its cause, and what was befitting the dignity and honor of a community. He contended that this feeling was reciprocated in on both sides of the Atlantic, and that whatever might be said in popular speeches, and notwithstanding such elucidation as the House had just heard, which savoured of anything but a tendency to conciliate discord, feelings in the people of the United States, that they valued the friendship of the people of this Empire, and that their interests were inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries. He could not, under such circumstances, persuade himself that these matters on either side from attempting to plunge the countries into the calamities of war. (Loud cheers.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified capitalists to meet Palmerston and himself on Monday the 18th, to hear terms of a proposed loan, supposed to be of £20,000,000.

The London Times reviews the *Canard*, Mr. Seward's speech, and says,—"England won't give up the smallest of her rights to American clamour."

Our Liverpool Correspondent gives from private sources, but does not guarantee the statement that the Derby party and Gladstone party had each held a secret meeting of the course to be pursued respecting the American difficulties. The Derbys decided to support Palmerston, and preserve English honor from Republican insult. These were the actual words. Gladstone decided to take every measure to shun a rupture with the United States.

Andrew Jackson & Son, Corn merchants, of Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities £70,000.

A TROUBLED BISHOP.—Queen Victoria and the Bishop of London are just now furnishing considerable material for conversation of religious circles. It is said that bishop has suffered so much anxiety on account of doubts of the Queen's orthodoxy of opinion as sensibly to injure his health. The rumor is, that the Queen is adopting a liberality of belief that is either Unitarianism or tends toward it, and this indication has been further confirmed by the request of the Queen for the publication of a sermon on the religion of common life, preached before her by Rev. Mr. Caird, a Scottish clergyman who is very "low church" indeed. The good bishop, whose soul is exceedingly troubled by these signs of defection, is the one who immortalized himself by a labored thesis to show that it was proper to place candles on an Episcopalian altar, but not to light them.

LAKE MICHIGAN FROZEN OVER.—It is believed that this great inland sea is now completely frozen over from side to side for the first time within the memory of man. No open water can be seen from either shore with the best glasses.

FASHIONABLE RELIGION.—The cost of maintaining a certain fashionable church in Boston for one year, is \$22,505—equal to \$432.76 per Sunday! This sum would support 22 country churches.

To leave your son a fortune—educate him and teach him how to finish his education himself.

## THE DUCK.

Once I stood on the bridge and saw on the pond a large family of ducks. From them I received instruction. After playing on the water a little while one little duck got mad. He went up to his mate and said, or seemed to say, "Now my lad I am going to drown you." So he took him by his cap and pulled his head down under the water. But I perceived that in order to drown his little brother he was just as likely to drown himself. He seemed so intent on drowning his brother that he was actually choking himself.

When these two ducks could stand it no longer under the water they came up. But the quarrel was not yet settled. Both were in a complete rage. They went at each other with mouths open, trying to get a grip at each other's caps. One seized the other, and a third seized him; and then three heads were under the water at once. And it was not long before the whole family were drawn into the quarrel. They tripped, and bit, and jerked, and choked and strangled each other, till the whole pond was in a foam and sent out its circles to its utmost extent.

Silly birds! thought I. In order to drown others you strangle yourselves. You will hold your own heads under the water till you are half dead, hoping to drown your own brothers. Poor birds! You were made innocent. But here is a whole family in a quarrel.

Two things more I have against the duck. She never feeds any other duck, not even her own little ones. All she cares for is to fill her own dear crop. She has not a particle of benevolence. She will eat when she is not hungry, for the sake of keeping food away from even her ducklings. Shame on her for that! And when she can't eat any more, she will walk over her food, and soil it so nothing else can eat it.

The other thing I complain of is, that the duck lives in low ground, generally in the mud. Wicked children are too much like the ducks. John strikes his brother. His mother shakes him and his father whips him. Tell me which gets the worst ducked John or his brother! Henry steals Mary's apple. Now Mary only loses a good apple, while Henry loses a good conscience, a good name and a good friend. Now my children, tell me which gets the worst ducked. Henry or his sister Mary?

Pharaoh pursued the Hebrews. He cornered them all up at the Red Sea. He drove them into the sea. God helped the Hebrews all out on dry ground. Pharaoh and his host were all overthrown, and sank like a stone in the cold waters. But while they were sinking and dying in the Red Sea, the Hebrews stood on the opposite banks, singing the song of Moses. Tell me, little children, who were the worst ducked, Pharaoh or Moses?

As it is with ducks, so it is with wicked people. Every one for himself. A careless wicked man will keep his money all he can get. His children like little ducks must get their living if they can. He buys no books against lying, no books against stealing, no books teaching love

to one another. They live in the mud. Their minds are all muddy. Every duck is for himself. If he goes to the pond, it is all his own. The little ducks not just like their parents. There is no one good bird among them all. They fight at nothing. One duck will often draw the whole family into a quarrel. Not a good teacher among the whole tribe.

LIME WATER IN BRAD.—Docter Hall, in his Journal, does not favor Liebig's receipt, he says—"Our own opinion is that bread made out of wheaten flour is good, enough for ordinary people and purposes, without adding powdered rocks to it. We know of no authority for feeding people on rocks or for supposing that the essence of rock has any nutriment in it. Strong and numerous facts seem to warrant the opinion that people who drink lime-stone water are more liable to cholera and we have no reason to imagine that mixing flour with the limestone water, makes any organic change in the lime; we may rather safely infer, that eating lime, is not any more healthful than drinking lime. Alum is quite heavy enough, without putting the bakers up to the trick of putting rocks in their bread. Selling stones at six cents a pound would be a profitable business. We recommend our readers to use the old fashioned bread made of flour, lard milk and common yeast; and let the Dutch revel in rock bread and sour kront to their hearts content."

ADULTERATION OF FLOUR.—The Newburyport Herald has the following statement in reference to the extensive adulteration of flour:—"A few weeks ago, a baker in Montreal, Canada, returned twelve barrels of flour out of twenty he had purchased, because there was so much plaster of Paris in it that he could not use it. A Toronto miller, in speaking of this says there are numerous dealers in flour and millfeed in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Coburg, Toronto and Hamilton, whose business is to buy up the empty barrels of such mills as are considered the manufacturers of the best quality of flour into which, with the original mill brand upon them, they pack the most inferior quality of flour they can purchase and now they have even descended to adulterate that by admixture of plaster."

A young woman has been fined \$50 in the police court of St. Louis, for going to a ball in male attire; she had two young men up to the next day for wearing shawls, but the magistrate would not look upon the cases as parallel.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.—A man is in a jail in London, charged with putting logs of timber across the Great Western Railway track at Farnborough.

## FENEBROKE MARKETS.

From the Farnborough Observer.

February, 28th, 1856.

FLOUR—Prime Mess, \$18.  
Mess, \$22.  
FLOUR—40s a 45s 3d.  
OATS—2s a 2s 3d.  
HAY—Pressed, \$20.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. John McNamee, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. James Gilmour of Ramsey, to Miss Marion Templeton, of Ramsey.

By the Rev. Robert Brewster, on the 27th of February, Mr. William Morehouse, of Montague, to Miss Anne Marie McCrea, of the same place.

## DIED.

At Carleton-Place, on the Eighteenth February, Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. George McLean, of this place. Aged seven years.

## BOY WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business. Enquire at this office. March 6th, 1856.

## NOTICE.

ANY person or Persons who shall trespass on Lots No. 10 on the 8th Concession of Pakenham, will be prosecuted according to law.

CHARLES SWITZER, Pakenham, March 3rd, 1856. 25-e.

## ALEXANDER DRYSDALE

THANKFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has received since commencing business, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country, that he still continues carrying on the BLACKSMITHING AND AXE MAKING Business, in all their various branches. He also continues his CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING Business; and, besides keeping a large assortment of ready-made work, composed of the best material, and made in a workmanlike manner, he will be at all times ready, with promptness & despatch, to fill all orders with which he may be entrusted.

ALEXANDER DRYSDALE, Pakenham, March 1, 1856.