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# THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

Virtue is True Happiness.

[SINGLE, THREE HALF PENCE.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

No. 6.

## Poetry.

### SONG OF THE NEW YEAR.

I come, I come on the zephyr's wing,  
As swift as a ray of light,  
From the far off realms of immensity,  
I come to claim my right.  
As the blushing morn is newly born  
From the depths of starling night,  
Even so do I, Phoenix-like, arise  
From the last faint breath the Old Year sighs.

I come, I come to rule o'er a world  
Of mingled joy and woe;  
The former aims 'tis mine to bring,  
Of the latter ye've had enough!  
Choose then ye millions of thinking souls;  
Who wills it can bestow  
A share of the joy that is needed here,  
To banish the ill ye hold so dear.

Choose, choose, ye vessels of mighty thoughts  
That are given from God to man,  
Would ye revel in black iniquity  
Through life's uncertain span!  
Or lay before heaven those acts of love  
'That angels are pleased to scan? (seeds,  
Choose—choose—in that choice are the Future's  
I am here as a witness to all your deeds.

I come, I come on the zephyr's wing,  
As swift as a ray of light,  
From the far off realms of immensity  
I come to enforce my right.  
Let there be joy through the universe,  
And let sorrow feel its might. (Love,  
For in Joy there is Wisdom, and Strength, and  
And sorrow lives not in the realms above.

## Literature.

### THE BAKER'S DAUGHTER.

A few years ago, I went to reside in the town of C., in the County of Essex, and having one day occasion to seek shelter from a shower, chance conducted me to the shop of a baker, where I was courteously received and entertained with various odds and ends of gossip respecting the neighbourhood.—There was, however, one subject uppermost in the mind of the baker, and that was an incident connected with his family, which he seemed desirous of expatiating upon; and giving him due encouragement, he related the following particulars.

He had five daughters all grown up, and whom he had educated to the best of his limited means and opportunities. The eldest was married and settled in London, and the youngest followed the business of a mantua-maker in her native town. Sarah, the second daughter and heroine of the family, went to pay a visit to her married sister in the metropolis, and during her stay, she occasionally employed a leisure hour in examining the attractive objects displayed in the shop windows of some of the principal streets. It happened on one of those occasions, that she unconsciously arrested the notice of a gentleman who was passing at the moment, and who, being struck by her appearance, and yielding to the impulse of first impressions, resolved to watch her movements. She continued her rambles, and while she walked on, the gentleman never lost sight of her for a moment. After following her for a considerable time, he saw her pass down a narrow street, and enter the shop of a green-grocer. Here he waited patiently

in the expectation that she would again make her appearance; but being disappointed in this he entered, and found it was the place of her residence. By a little address, he obtained an interview with her, when a conversation ensued, which terminated favourably.—He called on the morrow, renewed the acquaintance, and, on the third day he induced her to walk out with him. Whilst in company, he candidly told her that his mind had been remarkably impressed upon first seeing her, and that it was his wish and design to make her his wife if she would permit him that happiness. He next stated that he was a colonel in the Russian service; that he was born in England and had come over to see his native country and friends; and that he was about to return to Poland to join his regiment. If, however, she gave her consent, there would be but one obstruction to their union, which was that the martial law of Russia required that every officer, previous to marrying, should first obtain the permission of the emperor. This he promised to procure, provided, that upon considering his proposition, her decision should be favorable to his hopes. In that case, it would be necessary for her to come over to him to Poland, to complete their nuptials.

As may naturally be supposed, the poor girl was astonished and overpowered at this unexpected announcement. She knew not what to think of it; and after considering it for some time, as the difficulties of the case and the perplexities of her mind increased, she wrote to her father, soliciting his counsel and guidance. This step coming to the knowledge of the colonel, he accompanied it with a most gentlemanly and courteous letter expressive of his honor and affection.

The father was puzzled. He looked with suspicion on the colonel's designs; felt anxious for his daughter's safety; and was averse to the measure. The poor man at length consulted a friend, who viewed the case more favourably, and approved of the match. Still the father hesitated, and left it to his daughter to act as she pleased. Meantime the colonel departed for Poland, but without obtaining the girl's positive consent.

Some months after, he wrote once more to the father, stating to the old man his anxiety for his daughter's arrival. "For did you but know, sir," said he, "my feelings, I am sure you would send her upon the wings of the wind." The girl consented. A third letter came, informing her that a certain vessel, then lying in the London docks, was about to proceed to Dantzic, and that he, the colonel, had made every arrangement with the captain for her voyage, during which the most minute and delicate attention would be paid to her comfort; and that, on her arrival in port she was to proceed forthwith to the house of his friend, the English consul, where she would be received as one of the family, and have to remain till he could despatch a confidential person to conduct her to his own residence. He further directed her to apply to another friend of his in London, who, he said, would attend her to inspect the vessel. She did so; and the

gentleman came next morning in his carriage and conducted her to the docks. Here the poor girl was anxious to know of the captain what was to become of her, should things not turn out as she expected. "You shall in that event remain under my protection," said the captain, "and I will bring you safe back to your friends."

Matters being thus settled, during the few remaining days of the ship continuing in port, the gentleman who had escorted her came and took her out once or twice, for an airing, with his lady, and encouraged her to cheer up for the voyage. But here another difficulty sprang up, the want of suitable clothes; which was obviated by a friend advancing a few pounds to complete her wardrobe. The colonel, however, had previously offered to take her just as she was. At length she sailed, and learned for the first time, during her passage, that owing to some alterations in the mode of lading the vessel, a part of the cargo would be discharged at Memel, a port about two hundred miles short of their ultimate destination, and where they would remain some weeks. This was a sad trial. But it appears that the colonel ever watchful to the interests of his expected bride, had gained intelligence of this change; and on the ship arriving before the town, a man was seen to leave the shore in a boat; and when alongside, he held up a letter, inquiring of the captain if a lady answering to the address upon it was on board. On being informed that there was, he handed it up the side of the vessel, saying that his instructions were to receive the lady, and conduct her to the house of the English consul; which he did. The letter was a Frenchman, and though the kindest attentions was paid to her by the family, yet, owing to the parties not well understanding each other's language, little information could be gained by her as to her future destiny. She remained at Memel some time, till a messenger arrived from the colonel to attend her on her journey. They set out in an open carriage, and travelled seven days and five nights into the interior of the country, they arrived at Bialystok, a small town on the right bank of the Niemen, once belonging to Poland, but now attached to the Russian crown, and containing a population of about five thousand inhabitants, together with a royal castle and gardens—one of the summer residences of the emperor, to whose staff the colonel was attached. Here she was agreeably and unexpectedly introduced into the family of a resident English physician, where her lover met her. Two days elapsed in making the necessary bridal preparations; and on the morning of the third, the colonel, accompanied by a friend, proceeded to church, followed by the carriage of one of the princesses, in which was the princess, the intended bride, and two ladies; his excellency the governor, and other friends, completing the procession. The ceremony was performed in French.

Previous to the girl's departure from England, she had promised her father that she would send him a duly attested copy of the

marriage indenture. This she did, but the person to whose care it was entrusted, after keeping it several months returned it to her, having been disappointed in his expected voyage. During this interval of suspense and anxiety, the feelings of the poor man were very distressing. He thought of his daughter with fearful apprehensions; his mind, to use his own phrase, was in a "terrible turmoil." At length she wished for document arrived, and dispelled his fears; since which several letters have been received from the fair adventuress to her father, expressive of her having realised her fondest hopes, and the happiness she enjoys in the society of her husband, whom she describes as the most amiable and best of men. His company, she says, is universally courted, and he is esteemed and beloved by all. Their house is situated in the principal street; its furniture is neat and elegant, but not sumptuous, and they have three servants. Their mode of spending the day is this, after breakfast she retires to dress, and then sits down to her French lessons (it being the language of the place, and one of which she is ignorant,) at two they dine; in the afternoon she works, while he reads to her till five; and they then walk out together in the governor's gardens (abounding with the finest orange-trees in Europe,) or into the large pine forests that surround the town. These are stocked with wild deer, various kinds of game, squirrels, and birds of fine plumage. After tea, the remainder of the evening is devoted to reading and conversation. Such is the plan of the day, occasionally interrupted by paying and receiving visits. To use her own words, "every hour adds to my happiness, which is of that calm and heavenly nature, it resembles a pleasing dream, and, indeed, often do I ask myself, can this be true? or will not the delightful illusion vanish?" In a letter from the colonel to his father-in-law, he says, "that though his rank and condition in life entitled him to have formed an alliance with families of higher pretensions, yet having conceived, in the first instance, favorable impressions of his daughter, he had been guided by them in the choice he had made; and that he was well satisfied with the step, for that his companion proved to him a most excellent and affectionate wife." After residing about two years at Bialystok, the colonel and his lady settled in St. Petersburg.

Here ended the baker's account of his daughter's fortunes, and the old man shortly afterwards died. I am unable to present any further particulars of the romantic story.

## THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1852.

**To Our Readers.**—Persons who received the first and this number, and do not return them, will be placed on the list of our subscribers.

As several blunders, have occurred from parties mistaking the name of the publisher of this paper, for W. McDougall, Esq., proprietor of the *North American*.—To prevent this in future, we have to inform our readers that this paper has no connexion with the *North American*, and is published by D. McDougall, (not William McDougall) No. 6, City Buildings, King Street East.

## PROSPECTUS

### THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

Price One Dollar per annum.

At present there exists not amongst us any paper so exclusively divested of party politics,

and at the same time so general in its bearing upon the individual interest of the body politic, as to make it really a family paper, acceptable alike to the merchant and the mechanic, the artist and the agriculturist.

To supply this desideratum it is proposed to establish a quarto weekly paper, to be published in Toronto, entitled *THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD*, in which Agriculture, Art, Science, and Literature, in their latest discoveries, their most recent inventions, their gradual development, and their present and prospective social benefits, will be concisely and comprehensively unfolded, from the most reliable sources; thus presenting a Family Paper in which all the members of the household can find something suited to their individual tastes and capacities.

Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, Mutual Improvement Societies,—in short, every institution which has for its aim the good of man, will be warmly supported, as, in our rising country, too much attention cannot be paid to the inculcation of sound moral precepts, so that the youthful mind may be thoroughly stored with useful knowledge.

New Publications will be reviewed with candour, and the various departments of the paper will be all carefully arranged under their respective heads.

The size chosen for the Herald is convenient for binding, while it will be furnished at a price within the reach of all classes of the community. Interesting European News will be attended to, and no expence will be spared to make it a most agreeable and instructive family paper, worthy the patronage of all who rejoice in the extensive diffusion of useful knowledge.

**To Advertisers.**—The Herald will be found a valuable medium for advertising. Its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. Its selections in Literature will make it always a welcome guest in the family circle; while its contributions, in Science and the Arts, will make it the companion of the Artizan and the Agriculturist; so that merchants and business men generally, will find it to their interest to announce themselves occasionally through its columns.

**Answers to Correspondents.**—This is a feature almost exclusively peculiar to a few English publications. It is found to contribute very successfully to the interest of the reader, and is the means of affording much useful information. We have made arrangements, by means of which, this branch will be carefully attended to, and all enquiries answered so far as practicable so to do.

**Parties returning this paper will please write the name of the place on the margin.**

**To Correspondents.**—R. R., Saugeen, letter received. Pro popo publico—A. Reader—W. M. M.—in our next.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**MISTIFICUS.** The solar microscope.—Our Correspondent not having stated very explicitly what part of Mr. Freeland's very interesting lecture he did not fully comprehend, we may merely say, that the solar microscope consists of a tube, a looking-glass, a convex lens to condense the sun's rays upon the object, and a

convex glass of a short focal distance to throw the image of the object when magnified on a screen generally made of white calico. The looking-glass is placed outside the window, the room is darkened and the sun's rays being admitted through the tube, throw the magnified reflection on the screen. The most powerful solar microscope which we have seen, is that exhibited in Short's Observatory, on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, by it may have been seen a drop of water magnified to about from four to five feet, teeming with myriads of animalcules, some of them as large as an ordinary sized lobster, and partaking pretty much of the same formation. The Oxy-hydrogen microscope exhibited in the London Polytechnic Institution is upon the same principle as the solar microscope, but operated upon by a jet of oxy-hydrogen gas acting on a ball or cylinder of lime, which produces a most brilliant light. A condensation of Mr. Freeland's lecture will appear in our next.

**T. F. KNIVES AND FORKS.** Knives of some sort have been in use from creation's dawn, but the first mention made of forks as a part of table cutlery is in an inventory of an Italian Prince's Plate in 1373. Before this period the knife only would seem to have been used. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that up to the present day the Turks have not learned the use of the fork. The Chinese use two small pieces of hard wood or ivory, something similar to a lady's knitting pins. These they hold in the left hand between their fingers, and lift the food to the mouth with them, a process, in which, although it appears strange to us, they are said to be very expert. In Tynes Morfyson's *Itinerary*, written in the reign of Elizabeth, he says, at Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat; while he eats it, for here they deem it all manners that one should touch it with his hands. Forks were used in England, however, in the reign of James the 1st. Thomas Coryate who writes his continental travels in 1608 says, I will mention a thing that may have been spoken of before. "I observed a custom in all these Italian cities and towns through which I have passed that is not in use in any other that I saw in my travels, neither do I think in any other nation of Christendom, but that of Italy. The Italians, do always use at their meals a little fork when they eat their meat, while with the knife which they hold in one hand they eat the meat out of the dish, they fasten the fork which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish, so that whosoever he be, that sitting in the company at meals, shall, unadvisedly touch the meat with his fingers, from which all at the table do eat, he will give occasion of offence to the company. This form of feeding, I understand is generally used in all parts of Italy, their forks for the most part being made of yvonne, steel and some of silver. The reason of this their curiosity is because the Italians cannot, by any means endure to have the dish touched with the fingers as all men's fingers are not alike clean. Coryate seems to have become a convert to this Italian Philosophy, for he introduced the custom, and was by one of his friends termed a table farci-

fire in consequence. Knives were first introduced into England in 1563. They were the first branch of English cutlery and were manufactured by a person named Mathews who lived in Fleet Bridge London. Since that time however the cutlery of Sheffield has been spread over the world.

**JANE BLOOMERS.** Our fair correspondent wishes to know what has become of all the bloomers. It would seem that when they crossed the English Channel, they found, that instead of being emancipated, they were considerably behind the age. When in London a comparison was drawn, between the new style of figure and the members of the Calcedonian Yobbs' Society, the skirt was found to be too long, and the pants which had been so much talked of, were altogether an incumbrance; the sons of ancient Calcedonia had managed entirely to dispense with them, as an inconvenience. This seems to have considerably damped the ardour of the innovators. At least the only remnant that is left, is that found in Punch's Almanac for 1852, where Clara, in making her toilet, turns round rather scoldingly to her brother John, because one of the buttons is off her shirt collar, and she blames the young gentleman for wasting his time with that useless erceter work instead of attending to the comforts of the family. The old gentleman is represented as walking through the house, nursing the baby. Seriously speaking, our own private opinion is, that the upper part of the dress is that which enslaves the woman and not the flowing skirt. Philosophy, nature, and humanity, agree in saying, that the use of the stays is injurious to the human frame, and if the *Vegetable Medicus* be taken as a model, it alike destroys the human form. It is, however, a natural consequence of all human effort, that the mind invariably flies to the utmost extreme, and it is only when the effervescence has a little subsided, that the true position of affairs is ascertained. We hope, therefore, that although the idea of so curtailing the skirt may not be adopted, some permanent good may result from the movement.

**Q. C. VOTE BY BALLOT.**—The slightest advancement to our prospectus would enable Q. C. to appreciate our feelings when we say, that, whatever may be our private opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the use of the ballot in all elections, civil and political, we cannot give a public expression to any opinion on that subject without violating the law laid down for our guidance. As this is a point very warmly disputed and arraying on both sides, advocates of considerable talent.

**Arts and Manufactures.**

**ART IN THE PROVINCE.**

We have received from Mr. Wheeler, Seal engraver, King St., a Gutta Percha impression of a new seal which he has executed for the Western Insurance Company, which affords an opportunity to say, that for elegance of design and tasteful execution it is a unique specimen of art, and is far superior to any effort of a similar character,

hitherto made in the province. It is well known that Mr. Wheeler's seal engraving won the prize at the Provincial Exhibition, but in this last seal he has even out-done himself. The design consists of an oval shield with a garter round it. On the dexter side is an Indian seated on the end of a log, with his bow and quiver lying at his feet, and a tomakawk in his left hand, with the head resting on the ground. Around the body is thrown a loose blanket, the heavy folds of which are well adjusted. He is holding out in his right hand an Indian corn ear to a back woodsman, who is sitting on the stump of a tree on the sinister side with his right hand reposing on the shield, and holding an axe in his left hand which is resting on his knee, and his straw hat is lying carelessly at his feet. The shield is charged saltier-wise; on the chief, is a beaver, on the dexter side, a house in flames, on the sinister side a hand holding a pair of scales, and in the base a steamboat. On a shield of pretence are the Royal Arms very neatly executed, the crest is a Salamander in flames: The motto opposite the Indian is AMITY, opposite the back-woodsman ENTERPRISE. We rejoice to chronicle the production of so happy a specimen of perfection in Art. The figures both in difference, of form and general contour are rendered with great fidelity. The muscular development of the naked Indian is admirably displayed, and his characteristic Indian expression, contrasts finely with the countenance of the back-woodsman who is supposed to be of Anglo Saxon origin, the pose of whose body and the fore-shortening of the right thigh have a happy effect. We wish the artist great success in the prosecution of his lawful avocation.

**Natural History.**

**THE SCARLET TANAGER, OR RED BIRD.**

Among the beautiful specimens of Nature's adornments at our late Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, was one called the Red Bird, the *Tanager Rubra* of Linnæus, one of the most beautiful of our Canadian birds, being equalled only in richness of plumage by the Oriole. Like all our birds however, it is not famous for song, bently alone making its an object of interest. The wings and tail of the male bird are of the deepest black, while the rest of the plumage presents the delightful contrast of the richest scarlet, and when seen alighting from tree to tree on a bright summer's day it appears somewhat like a flash of fire. The female bird, however, differs so very much both in color and appearance from the male as to have given rise to the supposition that there were several species of Tanager; its plumage is of a dark green mixed with slate colour, and what is very singular has no red or scarlet feathers at all. The red bird is common through all Canada. It makes its appearance at times in the orchard where it comes to cultivate an acquaintance with the cherry tree, but its favorite abode is in the deep woods, where among the thick foliage its simple, monotonous note or chirp may be

occasionally heard, apparently proceeding from a considerable distance, while the performer may be immediately overheard. At certain times, however, the chirp or whistle is a little more musical. Its food consists of wasps, hornets, humble bees, and other large winged insects, and also of fruit. He is very inoffensive, and instead of committing any depredation on the property of the husbandman, rather aids him in the daily destruction of noxious insects. When winter comes on he wanders to the sunny south, where to enjoy the kind of food which warmth alone can furnish. He builds his nest on the horizontal branch of a tree, sometimes an apple tree, and the nest consists of dry grass or other light material, so thickly woven together, that you can easily see through it.

**COMPETITION OF TIME BY DOGS.**

The race of turnspits is almost extinct, as their services have been superseded by machinery, but in some places they has not been of long date. These dogs knew the roasting day most distinctly. At the Jesuits' college at Fleche, the cook took one of these dogs out of its turn to put it into the wheel of the spit; but the animal giving him a severe bite ran away, and drove in from the yard the dog whose turn it really was. Arago describes something similar; he saw several dogs at an inn, whose duty it was to turn the spit in regular rotation, one of which skulked away, and obstinately refused to work, because its turn had not come round, but went willingly enough into the wheel after his companion had turned a few minutes. A dog, which had been in the habit of accompanying its master from Paris to Charenton, where he spent the Sunday with a friend, having been locked up on two successive occasions, ran off alone to Charenton on the Saturday evening, and waited there for its master.—**THOMPSON'S PASSIONS OR ANIMATA.**

**A TIGER FRIGHTENED BY A MOUSE.**

Captain Basil Hall, in his 'Fragments of Voyages and Travels,' gives the following anecdote of a tiger kept at the British Residency at Calcutta:—"But what annoyed far more than our poking him with a stick, or tantalizing him with shins of beef or legs of mutton, was introducing a mouse into his cage. No fine lady ever exhibited more terror at the sight of a spider, than this magnificent royal tiger betrayed on seeing a mouse. Our mischievous plan was to tie the little animal by a string to the end of a long pole, and thrust it close to the tiger's nose. The moment he saw it, he leaped to the opposite side, and when the mouse was made to run near him, he jammed himself into a corner, and stood trembling and foating in such an ecstasy of fear, that we were always obliged to desist in pity to the poor brute. Sometimes we insisted on his passing over the spot where the timorous little mouse ran backwards and forwards. For a time however we could not get him to move; till at length, I believe by the help of a squib, we obliged him to start; but, instead of pacing leisurely across his den, or of making a detour to avoid the object of his alarm, he generally took a kind of flying leap so high as nearly to bring his back in contact with the roof of his cage."—**IBID.**

**Agriculture.**

**VALUE OF CARROTS.**

It is now pretty well ascertained that the carrot aids very materially in digestion, and that therefore it is of very great importance that the farmer should act upon the suggestions thrown out by the chemist. Every one acquainted with keeping

A horse knows well that a great quantity of the corn which it eats passes off the stomach in an undigested state, and as no nourishment can thereby have been contributed to the system by the mere swallowing of the corn, any process by which this food could be decomposed by the stomach would conduce to the strengthening of the animal, and would cheapen the feeding inasmuch as a smaller quantity of oats would have the desired effect. This important result can be effected by carrots bruised or grated along with the oats. By this method two bushels of oats and one bushel of carrots mixed will be found to be better food for a horse than three bushels of oats, and in cases where the work required, is light, a greater quantity of carrots may be safely given. The reason of this, is simply, that the carrot in addition to being nutritious, aids in transforming to gelatine the watery solutions contained in the stomach of the horse, it contains a peculiar substance called *peptic acid*, which, mixed with the juice of an orange or any other fruit, immediately turns it to jelly. It is a curious fact however, that while the carrot aids in digesting all other food, in the majority of cases it passes from the human stomach without the slightest appearance of decomposition, and should in consequence when used in soups, or stews, be grated very fine. In Scotland it is customary to shred it among soup and eat it in that way. In England it is chiefly boiled or stewed whole or in large slices, and then rejected; while in France it is chopped very small and forms one ingredient in the seasoning of almost all their stews and soups, and the confectioners use the pure juice extensively for gelatinous purposes. It is very valuable in feeding cows, affording to the milk a rich colour, and to the butter an agreeable flavour. It is calculated that in soils containing proper proportions of bone-dust, sulphuric acid, potash, and common salt, eight hundred bushels of long orange, or eleven hundred bushels of white Belgian carrots may be easily raised per acre, while the same land will not produce one tenth the quantity of oats.

#### THE AGE OF SHEEP.

The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear the first year all of the same size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by new teeth, which may be easily distinguished by their larger size. In the third year, two other small teeth, one on each side, fall out, and are replaced by two large ones: so that there are now four large teeth in the middle, and two pointed ones on each side. In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the range. In the fifth year, the remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year, the whole begin to be worn; and in the seventh year, sometimes sooner, some fall out, or are broken. It is said that the teeth of ewes begin to decay at five or six; those of wethers at seven and those of rams at eight. Sheep sometimes continue strong and productive until fourteen or sixteen years old, and occasionally longer.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a

bushel may be of interest to some of our farming friends.

Of wheat, sixty pounds.  
Of shelled corn, forty-six pounds.  
Of corn, on the cob, seventy pounds.  
Of oats, thirty-five pounds.  
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.  
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.  
Of beans, sixty pounds.  
Of bran, twenty pounds.  
Of clover-seed, sixty pounds.  
Of timothy-seed, forty-five pounds.  
Of flax-seed, fifty-six pounds.  
Of hemp-seed, forty-four pounds.  
Of buckwheat, forty-two pounds.  
Of blue-grass seed, fourteen pounds.  
Of castor-beans, forty-six pounds.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

The time draws near dear John, that I must go the way from which none return. I cannot take thee with me. I must leave thee in a world where good counsel is not superabundant. No one is born wise.—Time and experience teach us to separate the grain from the chaff. I have seen more of the world than thou. It is not all gold that glitters. I have seen many a star from heaven fall, and many a staff on which men have leaned break. Therefore I give this advice the result of my experience. Attach not thy heart to any transitory thing. The truth comes not to us, dear son; we must seek for it. That which thou see'st scrutinize carefully. and with regard to things unseen and eternal, rely on the word of God. Search no one so close as thyself. Within us dwells the judge who never deceives, and whose voice is more to us than the applause of the world, and more than all the wisdom of the Egyptians and Greeks. Resolve, my son, to do nothing to which this voice is opposed. When you think and project, strike on your forehead and ask for his counsel. He speaks at first low, and slips as an innocent child; but if you honour his innocence he gradually loses his tongue and speaks more distinctly. Despite not any religion, it is easy to despise, but it is much better to understand. Uphold the truth when thou canst, and be willing for her sake to be hated, but know that thy individual cause is not the cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded. Do good for thy own satisfaction, and care not what follows. Cause no grey hairs to any one; nevertheless, for the right grey hairs are not to be regarded. Help and give willingly when thou hast, and think no more of thyself for it, and if thou hast nothing let thy hands be ready with a drink of cold water, and esteem thyself for that no less. Say not always what thou knowest, but know always what thou sayest. Not the apparently devout but the truly devout man respect, and go in his ways. A man that has the fear of God in his heart is like the sun that shines and warms, though it does not speak. Do that which is worthy of recompense, and ask none. Reflect daily upon death, and seek the life which is beyond with a cheerful courage; and further, go not out of the world without having testified by some good deed thy love and respect for the Author of Christianity.

#### A SNAKE STORY.

Some years ago there lived in Branwell District, Dr W., who was looked upon by his neighbours as an excellent physician, and highly respected by the whole community; but the doctor had (as have all men except the heroes of novels) a weak point, and this was—concerning snakes. He possessed the most perfect horror of every thing in the form of a serpent, and often prophesied that he should some day or other die from the bite of one.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July the doctor had been invited to a picnic, and on their return home, the

party agreed, as the evening was very pleasant, and the moon shining brightly, to go by the way of the river. Accordingly, they banded the ladies into the boat and shoved off, having seat their horses by another route.

Suddenly a tremendous yell arose from where the doctor was sitting, and he leaped from his seat so violently as to almost upset the boat. The ladies shrieked, and the gentlemen seizing the doctor to prevent him from jumping overboard, demanded the cause.

"I'm snake bitten," screamed he; "I always said I'd be, and you see that I was right."

"Where has it bitten you?" asked one of the terrified ladies.

"It doesn't matter," groaned he, pressing both hands to the tail of his coat. "I'm bitten, and that's sufficient, I always told you that I'd be killed by a snake, and you wouldn't believe me. Now you see it has come to be true."

The poor fellow, in spite of the agony he suffered, seemed to take a melancholy exultation in showing them that his prophecy had been fulfilled.

"But I shall not die unavenged," he exclaimed, seizing a walking-stick, and laboring most furiously something at the bottom of the boat.

"Stop, doctor," said one of the gentlemen very quietly.

The doctor surprised at the calm tone in which this was said, suspended his agitations and looked up.

"I should be very much obliged to you, if you would not demolish my whip entirely," continued the gentleman, picking up a hunting whip, which had the handle carved in imitation of a snake's head.

"What?" exclaimed the doctor, "isn't it a snake? Well, he must be here somewhere, or else how could I be bitten?"

"I don't know whether there is a snake in the boat or not," said the owner of the whip; "but this I do know, that if a man comes into a boat with spurs on, he is very apt to sit down upon them."

The doctor sat down amid shouts of laughter, and he has never been known to repeat his prophecy since.

#### REMARKABLE CASE OF MIRAGE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of St. Andrews, held on the 30th ultimo, Sir David Brewster read a letter containing a description of a very remarkable case of mirage.—A young lady on the top of a hill seeing her own image quite distinctly close by her, whilst it was also seen by some of her friends at the foot of the hill. The following is an abstract of the letter referred to:—"Miss Fanny E., daughter of Mr. E., New Radnor, went out with a party on the 21st August. Leaving them for a little, she climbed to the top of the Mynydd, a hill about 600 feet above the valley of Radnor,—the summit round and bare, and ground firm. It was about half-past two P.M., and there was a bright, hot sun. Having picked up some flowers on the hill-top, she descended a little way to a spot whence she could see the party she had left below. She waved her victorious to them, and, turning round, perceived a figure standing at a few yards from her, on a wet spot where there was a little thin mist rising. It wavered a little, never remaining quite still; for which reason she did not think it a real figure; though, she says, 'it had a great deal of bulk.' It was on a level with herself, forming a triangle with her and the sun.—Fanny looking towards the sun, but not directly to it. The figure stood exactly facing her, and she first discovered it to be her own image by its holding a victorious and a bunch of flowers, which it waved when she waved hers. It was like looking at her own figure in a looking-glass. She stood contemplating it for a few seconds, and on descending to the party below, was asked who was her companion on the hill, as two figures had been seen near each other. She then informed them of the circumstance,—their corroboration thus leaving no doubt

as to the reality of the phenomenon. Sir David accounted for this mirage by the reflection from very minute vesicular vapour, and mentioned that similar cases had before come under his notice. In the ordinary conditions of the atmosphere the vapour suspended presents itself in vesicles too large to produce this kind of reflection; but under certain conditions the vesicles of vapour become infinitesimally small, and then reflect surrounding objects precisely as a solid mirror.

THE FEUDALISM OF FACTS.

Of all the varieties of political immitutes under which the nations of the earth have ever lived, the feudal system is, perhaps, the only one which during its existence was sustained by no popular enthusiasm, and which after its overthrow was followed by no popular regret. It was a protracted reign of terror; and, so far as I am aware, no traces exist, either in the lighter or in the more serious literature of the middle ages, of any sentiments having been entertained by the people at large towards the chateaux, the barons, and the seigneurs, under whom they lived, but such as terror invariably inspires. The writers of romance and poetry in our own age have found their equal in depicting the brilliant spectacles which the society of Europe is supposed to have exhibited in those warlike times, and in giving utterance to the patriarchal attachment, and to the royal reverence by which they have imagined the actors in those scenes to have been animated. When we deliberately enter fairy land, we of course expect to be greeted with fairy tales; but if we are willing to quit the world of fiction for the world of realities, we must acknowledge that feudalism was nothing better than a stern, relentless, and unmitigated tyranny, the nearest approach which has ever been made in the Western world, and in the lands which Christianity has claimed for her own, to the blighting and heartless cruelty which divides and governs the nations of the East by the institution of separate and indelible castes. Feudalism, indeed, had its appointed office in the history and progress of Christendom. It was the discipline through which it was necessary for mankind to pass in their progress to social improvement and civilization. The Crusades, gully, insane, and wasteful as they were, had also their destined purposes to serve. Among them, not the least important was that of bringing feudal discipline to a close, as soon as the office assigned to it had been accomplished.—*Dialist Quarterly Review.*

TRUTH.

How can the love of truth be implanted in the mind, and the dishonesty of society constricted? First, with respect to speaking the truth. The truth is not merely a literal representation, it is that which does not deceive. In early childhood it is much more easy to teach a child not to deceive than to tell the truth. A child in trying its new and first acquisition, its faculty of speech, says so much with no other purpose than the pleasure of talking, mixes so much nonsense and pure imagination with the truth that it is vain to attempt to discriminate between fiction and falsehood, and as useless as vain. We must be very careful, therefore, how we accuse children of falsehood: we must be content to wait till they can themselves discriminate between one and the other, and in the mean time, when their statements are very wide of facts, let us merely say, "Oh, that is nonsense, that is only fun." But as soon as we can, as soon as the proper age will admit, let us train a child on occasions scrupulously to tell the literal truth, and teach him how to do it. This species of teaching is one of the best exercises the mind can possibly have. Language, although it is too frequently the medium of concealing our thoughts, was not given for that purpose—on the contrary, we should always endeavour that our speech should, as near as we can make it, correspond exactly to our thoughts and feelings. How little is this practised!—one half of what almost every one says is false, that is, it does not correspond to

the real state of thought and feeling, but is said rather in obedience to the dictates of kindness and politeness, or the desire to please, whereas the dictates of truth ought alone to influence us, and if we may not speak the truth let us at least say nothing. How often is the language of grief upon the tongue with joy sparkling in the eye! and how easy does it seem to compose almost a perfect sentence expressive of condolence, of joy, of sorrow, without feeling whatever in the heart! We must learn to value truth above all things, and to do without this inconvertible currency of mere words, of less value even than French assignments.—*THE LATH OF THE FEELINGS, by Charles Bray*

THE EARTH

Has no spot upon its surface, at the present day, either inhabited or otherwise, which is so cold as Yakutsk, a petty, yet principal town of Eastern Siberia, where a few wooden houses are intermixed with numerous huts plated over with cow dung, and windowed with ice. In this dreary and remote region, the earth is always frozen, the summer thaw never reaching below three feet from the surface, the subterranean ice having a computed depth of two hundred yards! Yet man lives here, amidst eternal snow, which seems to set at defiance the notions of sundry modern philosophers, that tropical fruits can, or will in time, be made to luxuriate even at the North Pole! At all events, researches of science have brought to light some of the wonders of creation, even in desolate Siberia, in respect to the fossilized remains of animals, which cannot, by the laws of nature, exist in any other than the Torrid Zone. But whether our earth has shifted its position, (according to some,) or whether man, by his departure from the laws of nature, has caused dreariness and desolation of a vast portion of the globe, is a problem which has yet to be solved.

A HAPPY HOME.

Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbour's house. If anything goes wrong, or is out of time, or is disagreeable, there it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt, or if felt, it is attributable to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy but natural in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another, is impossible at home, but maintain, without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic society. A husband, as willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in a neighbour's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy.

A REASONABLE HINT.

As the cold season is at hand, and economy in fuel is a subject of some importance, it may be well to mention a very simple way of shutting out the cold from our dwellings, and thereby adding much to the comfort of home. Those who are annoyed by the clatter of windows when the mercury is considerably below zero, and by a current of air sufficiently strong to turn a good-sized wind-mill can easily obtain relief by attending to the following directions. Procure a shilling's worth of lins from the tailor, and a paper of small tacks from the hardware store. On the first pleasant day take out your windows, and tack a strip of lins of suitable thickness, on the outer edges; so that it will be entirely out of sight—return your sash to its place, and your job is done. By this simple process, almost any room may be rendered delightfully warm, and the wife and children remarkably pleasant. Try it.

Varieties.

BEAUTY.—Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and nature, yet if boldness be read in her face, it blots out all the lines of beauty.

"But the hard words, honey dear," said an Irish school mistress to one of her pupils, "they're only the names of some foreign countries, and ye's never will be a 'em."

AN HONEST MAN.—An American editor states that a friend of his carries his honour so far as to spend all his time in perfect idleness, because he does not even live to take advantage of time.

WE ARE ALWAYS COMPLAINING that our days are few, and acting as though there was no end to them.

WAY TO LAY UP REAL WEALTH.—A man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the innocent. Those that come unthought for are commonly the most valuable, and should be secured, because they seldom return.—*Lord Bacon.*

ALWAYS do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything; it is just as cheap, and as times as good for digestion.

A MAN, writing an anonymous note, is like a puppy inside an enclosure, barking at you with his nose under the gate.

HIGHER THAN THE HIGHEST.—Johnson gives us the following definitions.—Garret—the highest room in the house. Cockloft—the room above the garret.

A PERSON threw the head of a gross on to the stage of the Belleville theatre. Corio advancing to the front said, "Gentleman if any among you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will restore it at the conclusion of the performance."

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY (not by Tupper).—"So far so good," said a little boy when he had finished the first pot of his mother's jam.

"I AM happy, Ned, to hear the report that you have succeeded to a large landed property." "And I am sorry to tell you that it is 'groundless.'"

Artists' Corner.

YARNISH POLISH.

Take two ounces of tripoli, reduced to fine powder; put it into an earthen pot or basin, with water to cover it; then take a piece of fine flannel, four times doubled, lay it over a piece of cork, or rubber, then proceed to polish your varnish, always wetting it with the tripoli and water.—You will know when the process is completed, by wiping a part of the work with a sponge, and observing whether there is a fair and even gloss. Take a bit of mutton-suet and fine soap, and clean off the work.

Or, the powdered tripoli may be mixed up with a little pure oil, and used upon a ball of serge, or of chamols leather, which is better. The polishing may afterwards be completed with a bit of serge or cloth, without tripoli.

Putty powder, and even common whiting and water, are sometimes used for polishing, but they produce a very inferior effect to tripoli, except in the case of ivory, for which putty and water, used upon a rubber made of a hat, forms the best and quickest polish.

Putty and water may likewise be used, in the same manner as just mentioned for ivory, in finishing off the polish of pearl-work, after it has first been polished very smooth with pumice-stone, finely powdered, and well washed to free it from impurities and dirt.

POLISH FOR DARK-COLOURED WOODS.

Take one ounce of seed-lac, two drams of gum-gualicum, two drams of dragon's blood, and two drams of gum mastic: put them into a vessel containing a pint of spirit of wine. stop the vessel close, and expose the mixture to a moderate heat till you find all the gums dissolved. strain it off into a bottle for use, with a quarter of a gill of insect oil, to be shaken up well with it.

**RECIPE FOR GUM SANDRAC-WALK GOOD, &c.**

Take half an ounce of gum sandrac and two ounces of gum benjamin put them into a glass bottle, with a pint of spirits of wine. Cork the bottle, and place it in a sand-bath, or in hot water. till you find the gums dissolved, shaking it in the interim from time to time. When it is all dissolved, strain it through a muslin sieve, and bottle it for use.

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**

**THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.**

We have received a couple of numbers of this family newspaper, and it gives us pleasure to recommend it to all who wish to supply their families with the news of the day, at the same time conveying by the same means amusement and instruction. The *Canadian Family Herald* is a non-political journal, as (family papers should be.) Its editorial chair is ably filled, and its columns display an amount of literary talent, which does it great credit. It is published every Saturday morning, in Toronto, by Mr. D. McDougall, at the low price of 5s. per annum. We sincerely wish Mr. D. McDougall every prosperity in an undertaking which promises to supply a desideratum long wanted in this Province, namely a good, cheap family paper. — *Kingston Argus*.

The 'Family Herald' is the title of a neat little sheet, published in Toronto, by D. McDougall. The size is Royal Octavo. Each number contains eight pages, of closely printed matter. It is purely literary, and is published every Saturday at the small price of One Dollar a year. We hope it will become a favorite with all reading families in Canada. The selections, so far, are excellent, and cannot fail to be both amusing and instructive. — *Sturon Signal*.

THE FAMILY HERALD is the title of a weekly periodical, the publication of which has just been commenced in Toronto by Mr. D. McDougall. It is neatly printed, in the quarto form, and is exclusively devoted to Science, Literature, &c. Price one dollar a year. — *Windsford Herald*.

**THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.**

We have received several numbers of a neat little quarto paper published weekly at Toronto bearing the above title. It is well stocked with matter calculated to interest and edify the family circle. Success to the enterprise. Price \$1 per annum. — *Chippewa Advertiser*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—This is a new paper, published weekly by Mr. D. McDougall, Toronto, at the very low rate of 5s. per annum, in advance. The *Herald* is very respectably got up, and well conducted, and bids fair to be what its title imports—a family paper. Eschewing the troubled waters of politics, the *Herald* is devoted to education, Literature, Agriculture, Science and the Arts.

We wish the enterprising publisher the success which his commendable effort to introduce cheap and profitable reading so richly merits. — *Western Advertiser*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—Such is the title of a new weekly paper published in Toronto, by Mr. D. McDougall. We have just received the third number. It is very neatly got up in the quarto form, containing eight pages two of which are advertisements. The selections, judging from the present number, are good, and the paper will probably be a welcome and useful visitor to the family circle. We have marked a well written original tale or narrative, for insertion in our next number. We wish the publisher every success, and trust that by the time he reaches his second volume, his subscribers, by their numbers and punctuality, will warrant him to enlarge, and otherwise to beautify and improve his *Herald*. — *Western Progress*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—This is the title of a new publication lately started in Toronto. It is published by Mr. D. McDougall, and is intended to supply a want that must have long been made itself felt in Canada, to wit: A Family Newspaper. The *Family Herald* will be strictly neutral in politics and religion. It is published once a week at the low price of a dollar a year. We should like very much to see a Canadian literature spring up amongst us, and not have us dependant on American authors for mental food. We trust that Mr. McDougall's undertaking will prove successful, and that the *Family Herald* will ere long find its way into every corner of Canada. — *Mirror*.

NEW PAPER.—A new weekly periodical has been commenced in this city, called "The *Canadian Family Herald*." It is a neatly printed sheet, in the quarto form, and is to be devoted to Literature, Science, Art, and Agriculture, and promises to be a valuable addition to our periodical literature. — *Christian Guardian*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—D. McDougall, Toronto.—This is the happy designation of a small weekly miscellaneous literary paper, printed by Mr. Stephens, (King-Street East,) for the proprietor, Mr. D. McDougall, of this city. The appearance of the first number is highly creditable, both to printer and editor; and there is little doubt that, if conducted in the same spirit with which it has commenced, it will be successful. The editor seems so far to have chosen as its model, *The Family Herald*, one of the most interesting and most extensively circulated literary papers in London, and, as a necessary consequence, has introduced one great feature in that serial—*Manners to correspondents*. This will undoubtedly give the *Herald* a considerable degree of interest amongst a numerous class of enquirers that are to be found in every city. The prospectus is brief, but it is perhaps ample enough for a paper that has no political theories to unfold, and no denominational peculiarities to contend for. In its commencement he says:

"Our simple, atra, courteous reader, in appearing before you in the columns of the *Canadian Family Herald*, is to fill up a vacant niche in the social literary circle, to gather into one focus, a few of the rays of genius that are every day darted across our path, and become the medium by which their concentrated coruscations shall again be transmitted to enlighten the general family circle."

We wish him all success in the prosecution of his simple aim, confident that society will be no loser thereby. — *Globe*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD, Published for D. McDougall by James Stephens, Toronto, is the name of a weekly Journal of which three numbers have already been issued. It is pre-eminently a "family newspaper," and if it holds on as it has begun we should be glad to see it finding its way into every family in Western Canada. Such a periodical is very much wanted in Canada—over-uncumbered with politics, or unconnected with matters, which may be placed in the hands of individuals of every party and of every creed without any violence being done to their cherished sentiments. The selected articles so far as they have appeared are most judiciously chosen. The original matter part of which we have given elsewhere, indicates a talented management, and what we have further to say is simply this, let every one that wishes an entertaining, instructive periodical introduced, weekly, to his family, at the insignificant charge of 1 1/2 per number, send to Toronto instantly and order it. — *Daily Worker*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—A neatly printed paper bearing the above title has been recently started in Toronto, by Mr. D. McDougall. Among the numerous attempts to establish a family paper in Canada, none have appeared which seems so well calculated to give satisfaction as the one before us; the selections are in good taste, being of a more elevated character than those

usually found in similar publications. Published every Saturday, at the low price of 5s. per annum. — *Watlings Chronicle*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—A healthful and weekly, from the Toronto press, has been received. From the appearance of the first and second numbers we should predict for the *Herald* an extensive support. It is neatly printed, in good clear type, and is decidedly cheap. (Three shillings per year.) Many of the selections are decidedly good, and the original articles denote considerable talent in the writer. We wish Mr. McDougall success in his enterprise. — *London Pretype*.

THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—We have received the first number of this weekly paper, printed at Toronto for D. MacDougall. It is quarto demy, well printed, and the selections are good. Its title explains its character—a Family publication. We have no doubt that it will prove a useful work, and we hope the proprietor will obtain a large subscription list. — *Frederic Telegraph*.

CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.—This is the title of a new paper published at Toronto, by D. MacDougall, the first number of which we have received. The prospectus states it will be devoted to Literature, Science Art, and Agriculture. It is published weekly, in quarto form, at 5s. per year. Its typography is neat, and the selection of a high order. — *Canada Christian Advocate*.

The *Canadian Family Herald* is the name of a new and neatly got up publication, just issued at Toronto.—*Chronicle and News*.

"THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD."—We have received the two first numbers of this neat little weekly miscellany, by Mr. D. McDougall of Toronto, well got up, and comprising a variety of instructive and entertaining matter, at the small cost of 5s. per annum. — *Quebec Herald*.

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have received the first and second numbers of a new publication entitled "The *Canadian Family Herald*." Judging from the two first numbers published, it appears to be a lively, entertaining "fit and companion" being full of amusing and instructive matter. The price is 3 coppers per week, or 5s per annum in advance. It may be had from agents, or through the post office. Published for the proprietor, by James Stephens, 5, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. *Quebec Advertiser*.

**AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.**

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents to promote the circulation of this Paper:—

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| D. McLellan,        | Hamilton.                 |
| James McCuaig,      | Paris, C. W.              |
| David Buchanan,     | Port Sarria.              |
| Robert Reid, P. M., | Sauguen.                  |
| David George,       | Bradford.                 |
| William Hogg,       | York Mills.               |
| Thomas A. Milne,    | Markham, (Markham Mills). |
| D. McLeod,          | Port Hope.                |
| A. Stewart,         | Belleville.               |
| J. J. Whitehead,    | Kingston.                 |
| William Sorder,     | Peterboro.                |
| D. T. Brodie,       | West Williamsburg.        |

TERMS.—Five Shillings per annum, when paid in advance. Six Shillings and three pence if not paid within three months after subscribing.

**MARRIED.**

On New Year's Day, by the Rev. F. H. Hawper, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David J. George, Merchant, Bradford, to Isabelle, eldest daughter of Mr. William Donaldson, of Toronto.

**Advertisements.**

**PENNY READING ROOM!!**

THE undersigned has opened a News Room in his premises, 51 Yonge Street, supplied with the leading Papers and most valuable Magazines, &c.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN.**

As follows, viz. -

- London Quarterly Review,
- The Edinburgh, "
- North British, "
- Bibliotheca Sacra,
- Eclectic Magazine,
- Blackwood's, "
- International, "
- Littell's Living Age,
- Hunter's Magazine,
- Kent's Union, "
- Globe News Paper,
- Colonist, "
- Patriot, "
- Examiner, "
- North American, "
- Canadian Family Herald,
- Literary Gem,

with a large number of others, and as the charge is only One Penny per visit, or Seven-pence half-penny per month, he trusts to be supported by the patronage of the reading public.

C. FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852.

**NEW BOOK STORE!**

No. 64, Yonge Street, Toronto,  
(Two Doors South of Spencer's Foundry.)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has commenced Business as a

**Bookseller and Stationer**

In the above premises, where he intends to keep on hand a choice and varied assortment of **BOOKS & STATIONERY.**

The Stock on hand comprises—STANDARD WORKS in every department of Literature, together with Cheap Publications, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.

A Valuable Second-hand Library for Sale.

Terms—Cash.

CHARLES FLETCHER.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. G-1-1

**REMOVAL.**

**HAYES, BROTHERS,**

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the New Warehouse, 107 YONGE STREET, South of King Street, nearly opposite to the Bank of British North America.

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. G-10-1

**PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,**

Queen Street, Toronto, Dec. 31, 1851.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company, has this day been declared.

The Dividend payable at this Office, as well as at the various Agencies of the Company, on the 20th January next, until which day the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed.

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

Secretary.

G-11-1.

**New Dry Goods Establishment.**

66, King Street East,

THIRD DOOR WEST OF CHURCH STREET.

**WILLIAM POLLEY**

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and to the Citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has opened those commodious premises in Victoria Row, lately occupied by Messrs. McKean, Paterson & Co., with an entire New Stock of Fresh and Fashionable

**STAPLE & FANCY**

**DRY GOODS,**

Selected in the best markets, with great care, especially for the trade, and on the most advantageous terms. His stock is now all to hand,

consisting in part of

- Printed Cobourg Cloth.
- " Cashmere "
- " DeLaine "
- Chene Crape.
- Plain & Fig'd Cobourg.
- Orleans.
- Plush Cloakings.
- Gala & Saxonia Plaid.
- Black & Colored Silks.
- " Velvets "
- 7-8, 4-4 & 2-8 fancy Prints.
- Mourning & Furniture Prints.
- Blue & White, & Blue and Yellow Prints.
- Hungarian Cloths.
- Cold Drays, Bengals.
- Drills, Denims.
- Stout Strips Shirtings.
- Fancy "
- White & Grey Cottons.
- " Sheer " "
- Cotton Ticks, all widths.
- Straw Ticks.
- Brown Linens & Osnaburgs, all widths.
- Stout Bags & Bagging.
- Towels and Toweling.
- Dowls, Cheene Cloth.
- Hutabak, Canvas.
- Window Hollands.
- White, Brown, Blay.
- Slate & wood'd Hollands.
- Irish Linens, Damaska.
- Diapers, Lawns.
- Broad Cloths.
- Winey, Beaver, Elastic, & Canadian Cloths.
- Casimere, Doeskins.
- Tweeds, Battinettes.
- Vestings, Moleskins.
- Blankets, Horse Rugs.
- Halls, Serges.
- Collar Checks & Druggets.
- Scarlet, Red, Pink, Rose, and White Flannels.
- Printed Salisbury do.
- Quilts & Counterpanes.
- Cotton & Woollen Table Covers, Oil Cloths.
- Boquet Shapes, Jersees.
- Ladies' Sicilian, Linings.
- Patchwork, Umbrellas.
- Capes, Flowers, Lappets, Scarves, Cap, Sarcenet, & Satin Ribbons.
- Vells, Stars, Laces.
- Edgings, Muslins.
- Neck, Lace Stierres.
- Cambrie & Silk Pocket handkerchiefs.
- Silk and Sain Neck do.
- Opera Ties, Muller's.
- Ladies' Long Woollen Shawls.
- Woollen Handkerchiefs.
- Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
- Gimps, Dress Buttons, Jenny Lind Braids, &c., &c., &c.

A Full Assortment of Woollen Goods in Hosiery, in every variety, &c., &c.

Overstockings, Glengarry, and Sealtoe Caps. Duck Mills, &c., &c.

W. P. would also intimate that as his Stock is ENTIRELY NEW, with every article in the line, he is enabled to offer a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, which, for quantity, cheapness & id variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Superior Cotton Warp, all Nos., a prime article of Darning, Blue and White Wadding, &c., &c.

**TERMS—CASH.** No abatement from the prices asked.

Wholesale Store, Victoria Row, Third Door West of Church Street, Toronto, Dec. 20th, 1851. 2-11

**WANTED**

A PERSON competent to draw for this Paper in the City and Country. Apply on this Office. Toronto, Dec. 13, 1851.

**CHRISTMAS**

**NEW YEAR'S CAKES.**

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully return thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received. He is determined to use every exertion to increase his business, and assures the public, that all articles in his establishment shall be of the best quality and at the LOWEST RATES.

Amongst his assortment will be found the following, viz. — Jellies, Blanc Manges, Ice Creams, Italian Creams, Trides, Fancy Baskets, and Pyramids.

The subscriber will also have for Christmas and New Year, a large assortment of

**FANCY CONFECTIONERY,**

for presents to children, also, the usual supply of

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES,**

Plain and Ornamented.

Wedding Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Balls, &c., furnished on the shortest notice.

SHELL OYSTERS, Oranges, Lemons, Malaga Grapes, Pigs, &c., also 100 doz. eggs, warranted fresh, for sale by

THOMAS MCCONKEY,

19, King Street East.

Toronto, Dec. 20, 1851.

3-3-1.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**30,000 PAIRS!!**

**BROWN & CHILDS,**

At No. 63, King Street East,

ARE selling the above STOCK, consisting of the following kinds and prices,

- 5000 pairs superior thick Boots. 7s. 3d.
- 3000 " " " " " " " " 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.
- 3000 " " " " " " " " 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
- 3000 " " " " " " " " 6s. 7d. to 10s. 6d.
- 10,000 " " " " " " " " 10s. 6d. to 10s.
- 5000 " " Ladies' Cloth & Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s.
- 3000 " " Children's, of every variety and Style.

B & C. manufacture their own—the Manufactory producing from 500 to 1000 pairs daily.

A liberal discount to the purchaser of more than 25 pairs. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.

N B—No. 63, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the English Church, is the place.

3000 Sides Best Spanish Leather for Sale.

FOR SALE, 1000 PAIRS OF BOOTS OF

Each Paid for all kinds of Leather.

Toronto, Dec. 1851. 2-1-1.

**GROCERIES.**

**GUSTAVUS MALCOLM**

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his Old Stand to the New Brick Building North Corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets where he has on hand a large and well-selected Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

All which he will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Toronto, Dec. 13th 1851. 2-1-1.



**A SALE.**

**J. CARMICHAEL**

BEING about to make extensive alterations in his premises, will sell after this date, the whole of his Winter Stock of

*Staple and Fancy*

**DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,**

at such reduced prices as will ensure a speedy sale Parties about to buy their winter clothing have now an opportunity of doing so at prices far below their value. Those calling first will have THE BEST CHOICE.

Remember No. 48, King Street, 2 doors West of Church Street.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-3m.

**NEW DRY GOODS STORE  
JUST OPENED!**

**J. D. MERRICK**

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened, immediately opposite the St. Lawrence H., with a large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the Fall and winter trade.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-1m.

**The Castilian Hair Invigorator.**

THIS elegant Toilet Preparation is warranted to excel all others ever offered to the public, for Preserving and Restoring the hair; it prevents or cures baldness or grey hair; cures dandruff and ringworm; and what is of the highest importance, is, that it is unlike most other Toilet preparations, by being perfectly harmless, yet successful for the purposes recommended. It gives the hair a beautifully soft, smooth and glossy appearance; in this, it also differs from other preparations, all of which more or less harden and dry the hair. The Spanish Ladies, so justly famed for beautiful and glossy hair, have used

**THE CASTILIAN HAIR INVIGORATOR**

for centuries. It causes the hair to retain its original colour to the latest period of life, only making it assume a darker shade if originally very light. Diseased hair loosens and falls out or turns grey. The Invigorator removes such disease, and restores the skin and hair to a healthy condition.

For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by

S. F. URQUHART, Toronto,  
The only Wholesale Agent in Canada.

1c. 2d., 3c. 6d., and 5c. Per BOTTLE.

Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1851.

1-1

**TUITION.**

A SCHOLAR of the Toronto University will be happy to assist a few Young Gentlemen in the study of the Classics and Mathematics—Terms, liberal. Satisfactory references can be given,—apply at the office of this paper.

Toronto, December 12th, 1851.

2-1

**DAVID MAITLAND,**

NO. 3, YONGE STREET,

NEARLY opposite the Bank of Montreal. Has on hand a well-assorted Stock of Confectionaries (also Christmas and New Year Cakes,) made up for family use, cheaper than ever.

No Cakes made up for Family.

Toronto, Dec. 13, 1851.

2-3

**NO FICTION.**

**GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,  
QUEEN STREET WEST.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to invite the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Assortment of

**Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c.,**

Which he has lately received, constituting the largest Stock ever offered in this City West of Yonge Street, and which he will supply to his Customers at the very lowest remunerating Prices for Cash, pledging himself not to be underbid by any other house in the same line in Toronto. His Stock in part consists of—

- 15 hhds Muscovada Sugar,
- 50 barrels Crushed do
- 6 " Mustard do
- 90 dozen Loaves Sugar,
- 20 Chests Young Hyson Tea,
- 10 " Black do
- 20 caulds fine Blank Tea, Gunpowder and Imperial,
- 10 chests Twankay,
- 50 boxes Fresh Raisins,
- 25 half-boxes do
- 50 qr-boxes do
- 10 tierces Rice,
- 4 casks Vinegar,
- 5 barrels Pot Barley,
- 20 " Oatmeal,
- 5 " Indian Meal,
- 5 " Buckwheat,
- 12 boxes Tobacco,
- 20 barrels No. 1 Herrings,
- 20 " No. 2 & 3 Mackerel,
- 50 " Lake Ontario White Fish,
- 5 " Salt Water Salmon,
- 50 boxes Dighty Herrings,
- 33 " Yarmouth Bloaters,
- 5 casks fine Sherry,
- 5 pipes fine Port,
- 3 hhds pale Brandy,
- 4 hhds dark do
- 5 hhds Hamburg Gin. (very fine)
- 25 bbls Morton's (Kingston) Proof Whiskey,
- 15 " Wallace's Toddy Whiskey,
- 10 " Hespeler's do do with about 30 barrels of other Canadian brands,
- 2 " Scotch Whiskey,
- 10 bascs Schiedam,
- 10 baskets Champagne,
- 7 cwt fine Cheese,
- 10 boxes American and English Sperm Candles
- 15 boxes Starch,

And a supply of other articles usually sold in the trade, too extensive for enumeration.

In the Provision Line, will also be found a Large and well selected Stock of Hams, Bacon, Fresh and Pickled Pork, Butter, Potatoes, Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, Onions, Beet Root, &c., &c., &c.

A large Assortment of Pickles, Fish and other delicacies

No Charge for Inspection

D. HURLEY,

Toronto, Nov. 26th, 1851. Queen Street West.

**A CARD.**

**DANIEL McNICOL**

BEGS to inform the Merchants of this city and surrounding country, that he has opened out on Yonge Street, opposite the Bank of British North America, a general assortment of Broad Cloths, Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres, Shirts, Bonnets, Caps, plain and fancy Moleskins, Corduroys, Shirtings, Ready-Made-Clothing, Hosiery, &c., &c., all of which he offers to the Public at the lowest wholesale prices.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-1

**Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!**

AT

**MR. JOHN MCGEE'S,**

42, Yonge Street, three doors from King,

THE Subscriber has now on hand a splendid assortment of Stoves, including every variety of pattern, among which are the celebrated "Lion," "Hang-up," and "New Improved Premium" Cooking Stoves, Parlour, Box, and Air Tight Stoves.

— ALSO —

An assortment of Double Folding Door Cool Stoves, which for beauty of design are unequalled in Canada.

Dumb Stoves, Store Pipes, and Tin Ware at Lower Prices than any other house in this City, Store Pipes fitted up, and Job Work done with punctuality and despatch.

JOHN MCGEE,

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-1m.

**D. MATHIESON'S**

**CLOTHING, TAILORING,**

GENERAL Outfitting, and Dry Goods Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, No. 12, King Street East.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-1

**W. H. DOEL,**

*Wholesale and Retail*

**DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,**  
IMPORTER of English, French, Mediterranean and American Drugs, and Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Artists' Colours, Tools, Trusses, &c., &c.,  
5, King Street East.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-1

**DRY GOODS.**

**No. 8, KING STREET EAST.**

**ALEXANDER RENNIE, JR.,**

BEGS to inform the citizens of Toronto and the surrounding Country, that he has on hand, a Large and well selected Stock of

**FANCY & STAPLE**

**DRY GOODS,**

suited for the Fall and Winter trade. His Stock having been purchased on the most reasonable terms, he is confident that it cannot be surpassed for cheapness or quality by any house in the trade. An early inspection is respectfully requested.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851.

1-1

**General Printing Establishment.**

**JAMES STEPHENS,**

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,**

6, CITY BUILDINGS, KING ST. EAST,

EMBRACES the present opportunity of returning thanks to the Citizens of Toronto, and to the Inhabitants of the surrounding Neighbourhood, for the very liberal support received from them during the few years he has been in business, (especially since his removal to his present stand,) and begs to assure them that he will endeavour to execute all their future orders in the same neat style, as heretofore, with the utmost promptitude, and on the most liberal terms.

Toronto, Nov. 23th, 1851.

PRINTED FOR D. McDUGALL, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY JAMES STEPHENS, PRINTER, No. 6, CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.