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# THE CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.]

There is True Happiness.

[SINGLY, THREE HALF PENCE.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

No. 53.

## Poetry.

### THE HOUSEHOLD CLOCK.

The household clock with dial dim  
Still marks the flight of time;  
Speaks with its silvery voice each hour,  
And rings its merry chime.  
More than a hundred years have passed  
Since first its race began,  
Yet still it moves with measured step,  
A monitor to man.

How many forms that sleep in dust  
Have viewed with thoughtless gaze  
Those circling hands in their swift course  
That measured out their days!  
The bright-eyed boy, the aged sire,  
The maid, the matron gray  
Alike have looked upon its face,  
And then have passed away.

A thousand memories thrill my soul,  
As on my raptur'd ear  
Rings the gay chime. In early years  
I loved so much to hear  
A father, mother, sisters dear,  
And brooms brothers too,  
Smiled round me in those happy days,  
When life and hopes were new.

But they have passed away from earth;  
Their voices greet no more;  
No more their smiles and fond embrace  
Shall welcome me of yore;  
Yet there, unchanged by fleeting time,  
Unmoved by grief or joy,  
Still ticks the clock as soberly  
As when I was a boy.

And still its circling hands shall move,  
The passing hours shall sound,  
When those, who daily view it now  
Are slumbering in the ground.  
For other eyes, for other ears,  
'Twill note the flight of time;  
'Midst scenes of gladness and of tears,  
It merrily shall chime.

Swift as a mighty river's tide  
Our days and years sweep by,  
And time for us will soon be lost  
In vast eternity.

Oh! that we then might hear again  
The voices of the hours!  
Improve to-day, while yet it lasts,  
To-morrow is not ours.

## Literature.

### FLOATING SENTINELS.

#### FROM HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

What finger-posts, warning-boards, mile-stones, sign-posts, watchmen, watch-dogs, lanterns, and long poles with wisps of straw at the top, are to the wayfarer by land—a certain fleet of wooden and iron sentinels, bobbing about among the waves, are to the wayfarers round our most dangerous coast. They are of various shapes, and sizes, and colours, and each has its special duty. We hear that a fleet of these sentinels has just come ashore for a holiday, and accordingly we betake ourselves to their house and premises which we find to belong to the Honourable Corporation of the Trinity Board, at Blackwall. We are received by the worthy and hospitable godfather of these Buoys, Captain Poulter, Superintendent under the Elder Brethren, who kindly offers to introduce us to the Buoys at their abode in the great storeroom of the Trinity Wharf, where they are now taking their ease, and some "refreshments" after their long absence at sea.

We proceed along the Wharf, and arrive at a huge building of the simplest order of architecture, viz., the order of the "barn," being a great one-roomed house. We enter by a door of considerable dimensions, suited to the convenience of the nautical Patagonians; and without any intermeddled ceremonies, we find ourselves at once in the presence of the burly crowd of British Coast-buoys.

Imagine yourself in the midst of an assemblage of three or four hundred peg-tops and humming-tops of eight and ten feet in height, some humorously standing on their heads with their pegs uppermost, others lying on their great round stomachs asleep, or in meditation; a few youngsters are only of six feet in height at present, but here and there are some of seventeen feet and upwards, being grown to full maturity. Some of these very jolly buoys are all white, others all black; some all red; others of black and white in stripes—horizontal or vertical stripes—or black and white in chequers. Some are all green, with an ominous work in great white letters upon them—"WRACK."

But though the general form of these Patagonian Peg-tops is pear-shaped or conical, their appearance is greatly diversified by sundry insignia they bear, struck on the top of their pegs on their upper side—whichever side is intended to be uppermost—these insignia being squares, circles, bird-cages, rattaps, diamonds or lozenges, upraised fingers, funnels, stars, and other crosses and orders, which denote the rank of the buoy in question, and which by a mutual telegraphic understanding between it and the captains of vessels, serve to designate the position and point of duty it is placed to occupy and fulfil at sea.

The Buoys have all been at sea for six months; and they are now ashore for six months; at the end of which period they will all go to sea again.

We are presented, in due form, by Captain Poulter to most of the head buoys of this great maritime establishment. This robust figure in the white pea-jacket, with a thin neck and a small round head, is Master Knowle; and the fellow to him, here, is Master South-East Whiting! This figure in the black jacket, with a large cross through his head, is Master Long Sand Head; this tall, gourd-shaped youngster, in a long coat, encircled with broad horizontal stripes, is Master South-West Ship-wash; this large red-coated youth, with a red funnel-head, is no less a person than Master North-East Goodwin (of Goodwin Sands, Ramsgate), and his companion, here—though they are much further apart when out at sea—in the long black pilot-coat, with a black round bird-cage head, is Master South-East Goodwin! Master North Cross Sand, in his redochre jacket, Master South Scoby, in black, and Master Morte Stone, of Bristol Channel, who in his severe simplicity of outline, presents the figure of an acorn, or fibbert, are all excellent persons, whose acquaintance we are delighted to make. We also make a low bow to Master South Galliper, not so much on account of his broad black-and-white

stripes, as out of reverence for the mysterious, inverted bushel-basket sort of crown he wears upon his head! Another figure now claims a marked attention. Master Eiboy, of Broadstairs! He is painted in black-and-white Scotch Tweed chequers, lies upon his stomach when on duty, and is surmounted by an iron rod with a "stay" or support of another iron rod placed at an acute angle abaft, on the united points of which at the top there is placed a small circle of iron. *Sat verbum*—see the chat of the Channel. The very diversified appearance of these Buoys excites our admiration; but let no one, for an instant, suppose that there is any mere notion of "ornamental art" in these varieties. Each has its special use; so that if you took Master Long Sand Head this morning, and made him change places with Master South-East Goodwin, before to-morrow morning there would be a score of wrecks and no end of confusion in ships' reckonings—in fact, any exchange suddenly made would produce extraordinary disaster. But who is this? Master Abborough Knopes! This ingenious young person presents the appearance of an enormous kitchen candlestick, the foot and entire pedestal of which remain under water when he is on duty, by which means he is ballasted and kept in an upright position. His peculiar faculty, and the cause and consequence of his singular shape, is that of being able to dive under a ship's bottom, and instantly bob up again on the other side, as if nothing had happened. As he is in a position which renders him very liable to be run over at night, and even by day, he finds this peculiar faculty very convenient. This White Buoy, supposed to be of Irish origin, which lies in the same horizontal attitude when at sea, and displays a similar insignia upon his iron rod above, is Master South Margate; and this prodigious black Humming Top, who stands bolt upright, with a small iron circle exhibited on the top of a structure of iron bars fixed into his flat head, is Master East Margate! We beg that our presentation to the rest of these floating sentinels may be postponed to another visit, as we have now many other things to see. The Buoys, in reply, quote Dr. Johnson, as we are informed, and say, "They can wait!"

We have mentioned our friend Captain Poulter, as the godfather of all these big buoys; but he stands in a yet nearer and dearer relation to many of them, the invention and design of which are attributable to him, under the advice of the Board, and their fabrication having taken place under his immediate eye. Not only does he give each of them a new coat (of many colours), and a new breeching, too, every six months, but he has instituted a change in the structure of those made of wood, which tends to preserve the coat in its original purity for a much longer period than before its adoption. Formerly the wooden buoys used to be bound with iron hoops, and notwithstanding the paint, they soon corroded sufficiently to emit streaming streams of rust, so that a white buoy shortly became a mottled buoy, and eventually almost a Red Indian. The

change and preservation of the coat has been effected by an internal arrangement of wood-work, as holdfasts and strengtheners, so that all the outer hoops and iron-works are dispensed with; yet, such is the dread of innovation in the sage and mature mind of maritime authority, that it took the little interval of seventeen years to get this improvement brought into general adoption. But buoys, made entirely of wrought iron, have subsequently been introduced among the fleet of wood, and are found to have advantages in certain localities. The last improvement proposed by the Superintendent, and adopted by the Board, is the construction of a larger-sized buoy of wrought-iron, as a three-decker—or having three compartments, each air-tight, so that in the event of a ship dashing against it, and bursting in one compartment, the buoys would still float by means of the air in the other compartments. These buoys are of the enormous size of seventeen feet in height, and one of them is twenty feet. We should not omit to state that a buoy is made to retain its upright position by means of a lower division, or cell, which has a hole in it below to admit the water, with an air-hole above; by means of which water-weight at the lower end, the buoy is ballasted. This lower division, whether in wood or iron, is called the ballast-bag. By similar means a buoy is made to float horizontally or afloat, as may be most suitable to circumstances. A buoy is kept in its place by a large chain affixed to a ring at the bottom, which descends the requisite number of fathoms, when it is fastened to a large flat iron slab, called a "sinker," as well it may be, for it weighs twelve hundred weight; and sometimes, where the situation is exposed to the violence of winds and tides, as much as two tons. There are occasions, also, when a mushroom anchor is employed, which weighs nearly this amount, having besides a holding property, that would render it impossible to be dragged by any amount of force which the buoy could experience, or his chain endure.

The importance of the chain being of an ascertained and reliable strength for a given purpose is obvious, and we should not omit to mention the means that Captain Poulter adopts for testing and proving every chain used for a buoy, or supplied to any of the light-ships in the service. The requisite amount of strength being known, he causes the chain to be tried, by appending weight to it far greater. If the force required, for instance, amount to a strain equal to eight or ten tons, he applies a weight of twenty tons. In general, he tries each chain up to sustaining a weight of thirty tons,—eighty tons being known as their fair breaking point. If a chain has undergone the ordeal of thirty tons uninjured, he then examines every fathom, link by link, and selects any one link that appears, in the least degree, to suggest an imperfection, or to be, in the least degree less strong than the rest. The chain is then taken to an anvil, and this particular link being sing'ed out, two blacksmiths with massive hammers continue to strike it, cold, in successive blows. It may be beaten into triangles, squares, octagons, ovals, and finally flattened, and cut away from the chain; but it must not break, split or show a flaw. If it does "finch" in any respect, the whole chain is condemned, and returned to the severely tried contractor. It would be well for the public service if all government contracts (so long as the odious and mischievous system exists of proposing to men to under-bid each other, instead of offering a fair sum to the best man) were tested with the same severity. A record of all these chain-tests is kept, and of a most substantial kind; the link in question being preserved, ticketed, and hung up, and a book kept; so that reference can be made directly, if any chain, furnished by the Trinity, Buoy Wharf, is reported to have "parted," when it ought to have held fast.

Attached to this establishment is a blacksmith's shop, and a whitesmith's, for the repair, testing, and so forth, of all iron-work, and for the manufacture of any small articles needed, for the buoys of the light-boats—the latter being supplied and

fitted out with every thing necessary at this Wharf. A room is set apart as a butcher's shop where the masters of the light-boats cut up and salt all their store of meat; and by the side of it is another small room, which contains the pump-works of an Artesian well, of two hundred and forty-five feet in depth, where all the supply of fresh water for their tanks is obtained.

Let us proceed to look at the general store-rooms for supplying the light-houses, light-boats, and beacons along the coast—not forgetting any little additional matter that may add to the comfort and safety of the buoys.

We pass through store-rooms—clean, as only naval officers seem to know how to keep a place clean (for certainly the sight of a morsel of rag, a fallen button, or a pin, would "stand out" as an effect upon the surface); and in side offices and closets we discover shelves full of lamp-glasses of different sizes; cupboard full of reflectors; drawers full of lamp-wicks, like rolls of linen; shelves crowded with light copper oil-measures; nooks and corners filled with bales of lamp-leathers, cloths, and whitening, and soap, and other cleaning and polishing materials; while overhead are hanging groves of mops, hand-brushes, and brooms. All this light-house chandlery on the left side; on the right are stowed, like a dead wall rising up to the ceiling, a battery of black round-headed oil-cans, each fixed firmly in a circular black basket, so as to be protected from injury when carried up cliffs, or sent up by the side of rocks or light-house stone-work from boats below, or other rough-and-ready-work, on emergencies.

We pass on to the oil-store. This is a great square room, paved with large slabs of slate, so clean and clear from the slightest crumb to catch the eye, that the entire surface looks like one enormous slate. On the right-hand side is ranged a compact set of oil-tanks and cisterns, all painted in Venetian red, and fixed close against the wall. At the opposite end stands a row of smaller tanks containing olive oil, for engines, also painted red. Each has a large brass tap, with a copper mouth-piece hung beneath it, to catch any dripping, together with a copper trough on the floor below, to prevent waste or untidiness. Copper oil-measures of all sizes are ranged on shelves. These tanks and cisterns contain the enormous quantity of one hundred and thirteen tons of oil. All the light-houses, light-boats, and beacons on the coast are supplied from this source.

Passing out through other store-rooms, the floors of which are half-covered with small kegs of whitelead for painting purposes, and with ranges of small red windlasses, or cranes, for heaving up lanterns to the mast-heads of light-boats, we arrive at the chain-cable tiers of the buoys, all ranged according to their several sizes and lengths, and all painted black, and shining in their dark massive repose. A little railway, or tram-road, is constructed from the level of the store-rooms, which runs straight down to the end of the wharf, so that trucks laden and empty can go and return from the stores to the boats, without delay, or effort, and a cargo of all sorts of things is thus "trundled out" in a surprisingly short space of time. Certainly no practical operations, requiring strength, precision, and celerity, are carried out with such undeviating accuracy, as when they are under the direction of an active and intelligent naval officer of experience.

A light-ship (we call them all light-boats) is a creature of peculiar construction; all its fittings-up are peculiar; its crew is peculiar, and all their duties are peculiar. Imagine a three-masted vessel of the size of a small steam-boat, but with bulwark—of great strength, and, in short, presenting all the features of strength and compactness, and the whole frame-work painted a dull Venetian red. All its fittings-up and apparatus on deck are painted red also. Every piece of machinery that is on deck is either painted red, or protected by a red water-proof canvas cover. There is a lantern for each mast-head, but not visible during the day. Each one is lowered and sleeps in a locker, or case, at the foot of the mast

—or rather, where the mast joins the deck. The lantern is a circular frame-work of metal, with glass windows all round, and varying from three to four feet in diameter. They are hoisted up to their position at the mast-head every night, by means of a small crane, called from its shape an A crane. Some of these lights in the light-ships are revolving, for which there is a clock-work apparatus on the deck, with a communication up the sides of the mast. During the day time, a signal to vessels is given by means of a tele-mast, on the summit of which is placed a large globe made of wooden hoops, and having somewhat the appearance of a globular bird-cage. To get this up to such a position, as no shrouds run so high, and the globe could only be fixed there by a manual operation (to leave it swinging would be out of the question, as it would soon be knocked to atoms) was found to be a work of so much difficulty, that Captain Poulter at length devised an alteration in the construction of the globe, by which it should be taken up one half at a time, and then fixed on the top of the topmast. The man who first performed this experiment, found that he could not fix the globe without standing in the inside of one half while he fastened up the other. This being successfully done, it then occurred to him, and to all those on deck who were looking on, that there had been no provision for his getting out! There stood the man in the globe-cage at the tip-top of the topmast, in a situation at once painful and ludicrous—so excellently had he fastened himself in this novel prison. After a time, he was enabled to break out and come down, and the globe has now a little trap-door underneath. These hoop-globes are of great use, being visible from a great distance at sea. A flag is not visible far off, as it straightens in the direction of the wind. Many of the buoys display a hoop-globe of similar construction on the top of an iron rod sticking out of their heads.

In the exposed and stormy position where most of the light-ships are destined to be moored, they are continually exposed to tossing seas, and to waves running completely over the decks—and this for days together. Every precaution is taken to keep out the sea from the interior of the vessel, where men are destined to live under such tempestuous circumstances, cut off from all the rest of the world. The decks are saturated all over with a mixture of resin and turpentine, so as to render them impervious to wet, and not only is each hatchway carefully defended, but, even the apertures through which the mooring-cables pass up from below, are protected by iron hoods, like helmets of a primitive form.

The crew of the light-ship is composed of eleven men, with a mate and captain. They are all picked men, as to character; and to provide against illness, as well as to break the monotony of the life, seven only remain on board at a time, and four ashore, always ready to attend a summons. Here then, in some position of the most dangerous kind, on the most dangerous part of our dangerous coast, does the light-ship ride—or rather toss, roll, heave, and plunge—at anchor: battered by the raging seas, howled round by the raging winds, threatened at all times by wreck upon the lee of those very sands or rocks she is placed to warn others to avoid, and remaining fixed at her post in "thunder, lightning, or la rain," even while the "hurly-burly" of the elements seems determined at every moment to drive her to utter destruction. Great care, however, is taken to provide for her safety, as far as practicable. She is always moored by the mushroom anchor, and anchors of a ton weight.

The fitting-up of the interior is of the most careful and ingenious description. The berths, the mess-table, and seats (all fixtures,) the lockers, the oil-room, with its tanks, each with a copper trough under its nose, to prevent the least waste or uncleanness; the copper oil-measures; "all of a row;" the spare hoop-globes for the topmast, made to collapse, so as to present a flat surface, and thus occupy much less space; Captain Poulter's iron invention for securing any link of

a chain-cable which may be thought faulty, so that it cannot break; the rocket-store; the life-preservers; the powder-magazine; the obviously prevailing system that there is a place for everything, and everything must be in its place,—all these things denote a degree of foresight and order that reflect the highest credit upon the service, as well as the officer who superintends them.

The men are promoted according to seniority and good conduct. It is a high honour to be made a lamp-lighter. He must be a steady man, of much light-boat experience, and be able to read and write. Why must a man be able to read and write in order to rise to the post of a lamp-lighter, we enquired? We were informed that it was expected of him to keep a reckoning of his "oil and wicks," of which a strict account was always required. The senior lamp-lighter becomes mate; the senior mate becomes master.

In vessels requiring such an exact performance of duties, where great precision like this, relating to all the lamps and their apparatus, is imperatively necessary, in addition to the care of the ship under her perilous circumstances; it may be imagined that many hours of the time not devoted to sleep are fully occupied. Still, there will be spare time; and the men are ordered to make mats and other articles. Still there will be more spare time; and as this might be filled up by "grog and tobacco," it has been thought prudent to encourage reading, writing, and the employment of leisure in any sort of industry for which the men have a "turn." This has brought to light many an original genius (of a sort), and some have had a sudden fancy that they could paint a portrait, or a ship-wreck, or a church, with a sailor and his lass going to be married; and others have shone forth as makers of nautical Tunbridge-ware; some have knitted purses and stockings, and nightcaps and comforters; and others have made shoes and ankle-jacks—to say nothing of "fashionable" coats and trousers—all self-taught. Occasionally the heterogeneous collection of these works of art and utility which is brought ashore as the product of the extra spare time, forms an exhibition of an amusing, and yet more interesting kind, as the product of those honest active minds, and huge mahogany hands.

These Light-ships, thus nobly manned, are the grand floating sentinels of the British Channel; and in conjunction with the buoys, are the great protection against shipwreck along our perilous coast. Experience shows that it is much better these things should be thus managed by a regular system laid down by a competent Board, than by any individual speculations.

#### HOW THEY MANAGE MATTERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The circumstances under which the Maynooth debate was brought to an abrupt conclusion, or rather, to no conclusion at all, have not yet been fully explained; but they are so curious that it were a pity they should be lost, to history. It so happens, that though all parties professed to feel a consuming anxiety that the question should be debated fully, and that a division should take place upon it, there was not a single section of politicians who did not in their hearts wish to get rid of the affair in some such way as that in which it was finally disposed of. At the very moment that one portion of the Irish Brigade were affecting to be fiercely indignant at the idea of there being no division, two or three others of the same clique were arranging among themselves in the lobby to speak against time, so as to throw the debate over till Wednesday, when the whole affair would be smashed, in consequence of their being no house on the Derby day. Mr. Hayter again, as representing the late Whig ministry, was the person who did the counting out part of the business, when he ascertained that there were only thirty-eight members present; while Mr. Robert Bateson, one of the whippers-in of the Derby government, played into Mr. Hayter's hands, by standing outside the door and preventing the entrance of those members who

belonged to the Conservative party. He actually seized one honourable gentleman by the arm and by sheer physical force kept him from entering, but it is due to the Derby government to say, that they had other and very powerful reasons than those connected with the Maynooth question, for getting the house counted out on Tuesday. The motion of Lord Robert Grosvenor, in reference to attorneys, was fixed for the evening, and ministers knew that they would be beaten upon it. A defeat, under any circumstance, is not particularly pleasant to a ministry, and still less pleasant would it have been for the Derby government in their present pliable position. We must not, therefore, be surprised at their anxiety to get the house counted out on Tuesday evening.—*Morning Advertiser.*

To our READERS.—The Canadian Family Herald is published by Mr. Charles Fletcher Bookseller, No. 54, Yonge Street. It is kindly requested therefore that all communications intended for the Herald be addressed to the publisher, in order to prevent confusion, or delay in attending to them.

## CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1852.

### ADELAIDE ACADEMY.

We intended to have adverted to the Quarterly Examination of this academy at an earlier date; but countervailing circumstances intervened to prevent that attention which the subject demanded from us, yet, as we profess to be, for the defence of whatever aims at making home happy,—either by operating upon society directly as a whole, or more indirectly by exerting a hallowed influence on some of its component parts, which influence will again be reflected on the social circle, and blended with all its sweetest associations, and these harmonious feelings like so many concentric circles on the bosom of a placid lake, will widen and expand until they are lost in one general whole. If any one department of instruction is calculated to have this hallowing effect, it is that of Female Education. "The child's the father of the man," and it is as veritably true, that "the mother's the father of the child," so that whatever tends to enlighten, elevate, and ennoble woman, goes in the most direct, important and influential degree, to give to society a healthy, moral, sympathetic, and happy tone. Ten men may be polished by education, and may be only so much better fitted to seclude themselves from society for the more arduous prosecution of their respective studies in art or science; but ten women cannot be educated and refined, without diffusing around them the genial influences of such a refinement. The light, in the one case, so far as general society is concerned, may be placed under a corn measure; but in the other, it will be so elevated, that all may behold it. This is, perhaps, a long introduction to the statement that Adelaide Academy is established for the Education of Young Ladies in all the Solid and Ornamental branches of a comprehensive Education. It is under the management of J. B. Hurlburt, A. M., B. C. L. and Mrs. Hurl-

burt, and since its removal to the foot of Bay Street presents superior attractions. No expense has been spared in providing every facility necessary for imparting a thorough education. The studies are divided into four departments, with experienced teachers over each department. Some of these teachers we know personally, and are satisfied that so far as professional knowledge and a desire to impart that knowledge in the most pleasing and acceptable way, are concerned, these teachers are eminently fitted for the high position which they occupy. It is enough to say of the examination that it went off well, and testified to the care and attention which had been devoted to the pupils during the past quarter. The attendance was not so large as on previous occasions, a circumstance which may be accounted for by the facts that, first, the day was most relentlessly wet, and second, that that most gigantic deception—Barnum's Museum, had that morning made its appearance in town. But those who were present were exceedingly gratified with the display, and felt pleased with the thought, that the succeeding generation of mothers would be so much better qualified to fulfil their heavy responsibilities than the one which had preceded it. An idea of the kind of instruction attended to might be thus briefly stated:—

The pupil is first taught a thorough knowledge of the subjects embraced in the first department, as the foundation of all solid learning—viz.—Reading, Orthography, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar and Plain Needle Work. After these, or at the same time, the pupil studies General History, giving the outlines of the rise, progress and decay of the various nations from the earliest antiquity, with the distinguished personages who have flourished in every age, followed by the history of particular nations, and the history of the Jewish and Christian Churches. How many lessons of wisdom may be learned from the history of the past! From the constant examples of the wise and the good kept before the pupil, she is led, sometimes it may be, unconsciously, to imitate them. History, by furnishing entertaining reading, guards the young against that most fascinating and pernicious of all kinds of reading—*novel reading.* Next is introduced the Natural History of Insects and Animals, giving an account of their appearances, numbers, habits, ages, &c. The elements of Natural Philosophy may also be advantageously taught at this period. Composition is early commenced and continued through the entire course. Geology—imparting a knowledge of the crust of the earth, with the various formations, changes, hills and valleys, rocks and mountains, rivers, lakes and oceans, the change of climate, fossil remains, &c., &c. Chemistry—giving a knowledge of the elements which enter into the composition of all bodies, and the laws which regulate their composition and decomposition. Natural Philosophy—treating of the laws of motion and rest in masses of matter. Astronomy—showing the magnitude, motions, distances, periods of revolution, and eclipses of the heavenly bodies, unfolding to the mind the most stupendous works of God. Physiology—giving us a knowledge of the wonderful mechanism of our frames, with their organs, the laws of health, &c. Botany—teaching the structure of plants, with their uses, and showing the wisdom and goodness of God displayed in their formation. The Evidences of the truth of our holy religion also occupy the special attention of advanced pupils, guarding them against infidelity. Intellectual and Moral Philosophy—treating of the powers of the mind, as memory, imagination, reason, &c.; of the will, of conscience, justice, veracity, compassion, benevolence, friendship, love, and gratitude. Watt's admirable Treatise on the Mind, embodying the experience of age for the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the mind.

## GRAVEN'S PANORAMA.

We regard panoramic representations as a very happy and effective means of conveying a topographical knowledge of those places to which they relate. They aid the geographer in his endeavours to localise and individualize certain portions of the earth's surface, and give an idea by the appearance of the vegetation—by the foliage which adorns the trees, or the rank grass which so luxuriantly waves on the prairies, of the latent yet spontaneous processes which are ever at work in the great laboratory of nature. Craven's Panorama at present exhibiting in the St. Lawrence Hall is well worthy of a visit and we would say to those who were so immeasurably deceived by Barnum's Museum that there is no deception connected with this affair. The scenes are well painted and we have reason to believe are faithfully given. We have never yet summoned up sufficient courage to take a trip to the Gold regions being satisfied that

Man wants but little here below,  
Nor needs that little long,

and would therefore prefer taking a representation of the varied scenery to be met with by the way, from the pencil of those, called upon in an official capacity to visit that region. Foremost among these, stands Rev. Walter Colton who as alcalde—or Lord Mayor—of Monterey resided three years in that country, and in his "Deck and Port" and "Three years in California," two very fine volumes, has given an idea of the voyage thither, and of the kind of discordant elements to be encountered when you have reached the treasured spot. Mr. Colton employed some of his leisure moments in sketching the scenery by which he was surrounded, and from these sketches, and from those taken by Colonel Fremont and others, the Scenographers of the Panorama have elaborated the work which now awaits our inspection. It represents a voyage from Philadelphia to California, and thence to Boston.—The outward voyage via Cape Horn, and homeward by the Isthmus. There are four separate panoramas giving views of the cities of Philadelphia, Boston, New Castle, Charleston, Havana, Panama, Valparaiso, Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, Mazatlan, San Francisco as it was in 1849 and 1851, besides numerous other Towns and cities on the Continent. Some of the scenes are most exquisitely delineated. The rich plumage of the birds, and the exuberant foliage of the trees, display the world and dazzling grandeur of the tropical regions, but there are which a Canadian could perhaps most thoroughly relish is the Winter Scene. There is a truthfulness, and an individuality about that one scene which are very remarkable. A snow scene is no novelty to a Canadian, and that is what gives this one its greatest effect. You look at it as at nature, and you pity the poor fellows trudging on in the snow; while the trees they have passed, so finely rounded off and relieved, appear as if they in reality reared up from the field of snow. We have said enough to excite in all lovers of Panoramic representations, a desire to visit this exhibition ere it leaves us. The musical department of the entertainment consists of a very careful performance on an instrument of a peculiar construction, the invention of Herr Blasius the talented young German who performs on it. Its construction is kept a secret as he intends to take out a patent for it. It is about the size of a Melodeon.

In gazing upon the gold digging part of the exhibition, the mind reverted to Dr. Russell, who so lately left our city to try his fortune in that attractive region; but how uncertain are all our purposes. Information reached town on Wednesday evening, that the Dr. had fallen a prey to the yellow fever, on the fourth day after his landing in Sacramento City. The Dr. was universally beloved for his amiability of disposition, and his untimely end will be deeply lamented by a large circle of bereaved friends.

## SELF DEFENCE.

Two nights ago in answer to the question—What is the best attitude of self defence? I gave the oft repeated reply—Keep a civil tongue in your head.

Ah! but, said the enquirer, I wish to know what is the very best possible attitude, or position to take up, in order to defend yourself against the attacks of any person, one may have to encounter in going home at a night, or in any other way in which one may be placed, where a equal is anticipated.

Exactly so my young friend, I appreciate your question, and would again say that the very best possible attitude in all such cases is just—Keep a civil tongue in your head.

But these words imply,—as most apothegms do, something more than the first proposition, for example, that one implies that it is not only necessary that your language in all cases be civil, but that your conduct also, your whole deportment be civil. A man may have a civil tongue in his head, and yet attack his neighbour or do him an injustice; but he who wishes to discover the best attitude of self-defence will find it comprehended in these words. 'Tis true, malice may sometimes so inflame men's minds that they may strike an innocent person, by mistake;—a drunken, bacchanal party, wandering hither at the dead of night, may meet some unoffending, lonely individual, and in the wild depravity of their nature may try to do him an injury, and other circumstances may occur in which a man's life may be brought into jeopardy. But in all cases where one cannot stem the torrent, it is prudent to stand aside and allow it to pass on. It would be as inglorious to contend the right of the pavement with a party of bacchanalians, as it would be unwise to contend the right of way with a mad dog. Prudence in such cases dictates that you step aside, and such a step neither implies cowardice nor want of moral dignity. I have at least found this sufficient to lead me unscathed through the world hitherto, and I have walked through the streets of the largest cities in Britain at all hours of the night, and have never met with any attack. I have, occasionally, in returning from Sabbath evening service been left minus my pocket-handkerchief, but that is a common occurrence, and implies on the part of the culprit the greatest good will for the party he has so relieved, because such are the customers he has to depend upon for success in his calling. I have been on the streets of Toronto in all hours, from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise, and have never seen any other defence than civility necessary, and I do not intend to carry any other weapons of assault, or study any other attitude to protect me in

the remaining portion of my journey through life. At another time I will show the disadvantages connected with self-defence by the opposite method, meantime, endeavour to follow the advice of,  
P.

## Agriculture.

## ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from our last.)

I have been forcibly struck with the prejudices and inconsistencies of agriculture.

The railway hedges are neatly trimmed and annually cultivated, like a crop of turnips. It is profitable so to do: they are thus rendered effective as well as neat. The farm hedges, on the other hand, at right angles from these, have never caught the pleasant infection. They still exhibit those huge, irregular, and ungainly proportions; shading and robbing the land for the mere purpose of growing bushes to stop the gaps caused by their untrimmed and neglected condition.

Farmers dig their gardens two feet deep, but only plow their land five inches. They take especial care of their nag horses in a great warm stable but expose their farm horses and cattle to all weathers. They deny the utility of drainage in strong tenacious clays, but dare not dig an underground cellar in such soils, because the water would get in. They waste their liquid manure, but buy guano from Peru to repair the loss. I have known practical men seriously doubt the benefit of liquid manure, who are in ecstasies with the urine of the sheepfold.

The excretion of the vast importations which take place to this country of food and consumable luxuries ought, if properly economized, to increase annually the fertility of these islands. But when I suggest new buildings, steam engines, drainage, &c., I am asked, "Where is the capital to come from for all these improvements?" I reply, "Where does the capital come from to make railways and docks; to build steam vessels; to erect a whole town of new squares and streets; and to carry out every other useful and profitable undertaking?" I believe the surplus profits of the nation are estimated at fifty millions annually. Every ten years this accumulated wealth has found vent in rash and dangerous speculations.—Fortunately, foreign loans have been superseded by British railways, and I can perceive clearly that the surplus gains of the present times are destined to pass into agriculture improvement. I see, in mental review, a long list of bankers, merchant shipowners, manufacturers, traders, and professionals, who have become owners or cultivators of our soil. These, not having the agriculture precedents or prejudices of their predecessors, are devoting their powerful means and energetic common-sense principles to the amendment of our agriculture, and the increase of employment and of food. If you see arising on the ruins of our queer shaped and antiquated farmeries a pile of substantial and convenient erections, if you see the smoking shaft and irrigated meadow, depend upon it it is the work of some new possessor. It is a delightful reflection that there is abundant scope for such operations.

The establishment of public companies, with ample capital and sufficient legal powers to improve settled or incumbered estates is also a pleasing event.

It is very singular that we south-countrymen let our canine friends carry off nearly all the first Government drainage loan.

But there is one sad and most unjustifiable obstruction to landed investment and amendment. I mean the antiquated and semi-barbarous difficulty of transfer. In all other properties possession is, *prima facie*, evidence of ownership. It does appear to me a monstrous and intolerable nuisance that the same principles of possession

and transfer are not applied to land as to the funds, or any other article of value. A public registry office, with district maps, would at once obviate the difficulty. Land would then change hands twenty times for once now, and be subjected to a proportionably increased chance of improvements.

A painful question is often asked, "What is to become of the poor farmer?" I reply, "What has become of the poor hand-loom weaver—of the four horse coach proprietor—of the roadside innkeeper—of the turnpike trusts—of the Gravesend sailing boats—of the old Hackney coaches?" Even the poor old watchmen, who called the hours all night, and cleaned boots and shoes half the day, have given way to the able, active, and efficient new police. These are days of movement and progression. Individual interests are no longer permitted to interfere with the public good. Mighty steam has worked, and will still work, great changes. Plenty and cheapness have superseded scarcity and monopoly. Agriculture can no longer withstand the common law. The poor farmer and the poor landlord, or rather those who are in a wrong position, will necessarily make way for more useful members of society. It is a painful though a national necessity. I cannot concur in the lamentations of those who regret the large importations of human fuel. Is there any superfluity—any waste? No, it is all consumed, and, therefore, all required.

With regard to the practise of agriculture, there are certain things on which, from experience, I am competent to pass a decided opinion, and recommend as economical and profitable.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL LANDOWNER.

The moral and physical condition of our laborers have in my opinion, a most important influence on our successful cultivation of the soil. They should be apt and polished tools with which we carry on our work. To me one of the most delightful results of agricultural improvement has been its good effects in the immediate neighborhood. I speak practically on this matter and can testify that the expenditure of my money on a wild tract of bleak and barren heath has diminished crime, and conduced greatly to the security of property, and to the moral condition of the hitherto irregular and inefficiently employed peasantry. The want of a better education is severely felt by the men themselves, especially when I have had occasion to send them as draughtsmen to distant countries.

It seems marvellous that, with the example of America before us, we should still leave this great question to the mere chance of individual or local beneficence. Our Scotch friends manage this matter better, and with economy too; and as a consequence, supply us with battis and gardeners.

I find it advantageous to myself and to my laborers to let every job, task or piece work. The work is more quickly and cheaply done, the men earn more money, are consequently in a better physical and social condition; and larger consumers of the farmer's and manufacturer's produce.

Every man who values the working condition of his horses will naturally extend the same consideration to his laborers. It is impossible too strongly to condemn the miserable policy of allowing itinerant speculators to monopolize the housing of our laborers. The social and physical pestilence resulting from those wretched hovels should make us wiser in this respect. Honor be to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and to others, who have set a brilliant example, by providing ample and convenient residences for the peasantry on their estates.

#### GOOD FARM AND FARMER'S ROADS.

The necessity for facility of carriage is obvious. If you doubt it, I will refer to a friend of mine, whose father when a farmer in Surrey, had to send his wheat to market twenty miles on pack horses, and sell it at 30s per quart. This was in

the good old times, which I by no means desire to re-visit.

Our parish and farm roads are, many of them badly managed, having shoulders and water to soak and soften them. They should always be kept steadily running, so as to shoot the water scraped, repaired, and drained, and tarred, like our turnpike roads.

#### FARM HORSES.

Farm horses should be clipped early and gradually, piece by piece. If you doubt this, try on your plow one clipped, and the other unclipped, and you will soon come to a conclusion.

I assume that you will never turn out your horses, but treat them exactly as you do your nag horses, taking especial care that there should be ventilation at the highest point in the stable; this is well effected by iron air bricks, worked in with the brickwork. All their hay and straw should be cut up into chaff, the corn ground into meal, and mixed with it. Two-thirds hay chaff, and one-third straw chaff is the right proportion, but cut hay alone does not answer, being apt to ball in the stomach. If their water were always warm, as at the London breweries, they might drink at any time; otherwise would be an injurious to them as to ourselves to drink cold water when overheated by violent exertion.

Animals never do well under slated roofs, unless you interpose a lining of boards or wooden thick felt, such as is used in shipping. Slates conduct heat to the animal in summer, and from it in winter. Thatching under slate is useful, though apt to encourage vermin.

Old horses do admirably well on cut food, and in warm and ventilated stables.

We need never lose a horse by gripes, provided we administer, when first attacked, one ounce each spirit of nitre and piperite, in a quart of warm water. I always keep a few doses ready.

## Arts and Manufactures.

#### THE WONDERS OF COTTON.

In *The Times* of April 1st there is an interesting account of the cotton manufacture, delivered by President Bazley, of Manchester, before the Society of Arts, at which the prince Albert was present.

I now send you, as I have done before, some of the most prominent facts in the history of man's inventions, and some that I draw from Mr. Balnes's admirable work upon the same subject.

Previously, let me allude to the cotton tree, which grows naturally in the eastern part of the world, but which is cultivated in China and our possessions in the East Indies. The Greek historian, Herodotus, says "In these countries there are trees which produce vegetable wool; and with which the people clothe themselves." When I was in Paris, in 1802, Denon shewed me some spun cotton taken out of a mummy many thousand years old. This must have found its way into Egypt by the Red Sea. The spread of cotton clothing did not take place till the conquests of Mahomed; 500 years after Christ, and was obtained from India. Such was the beauty of these textures, which they denominated *wols of women*, that Marco Polo says the skin could be seen through them, and when a man put it on he appeared quite naked.

These exquisite fabrics, called muslin, spun and woven by the delicate fingers of eastern females, were forbidden to be exported, and all were sent to the Seraglio of the great Mogul.

The first mention of cotton clothing being introduced into England is by the poet Chaucer, who clothes his knight in silken, then a costly article: Manchester, 600 years ago, was famous for weaving linen cloth, the thread for which they procured from Ireland; and on the introduction of vegetable wool from Smyrna, it was spun by the hand into cotton yarn, but of such an inferior nature that the clothes made from it were called *linings*.

We come now to the great event. A hair-dresser discovers a mode of spinning cotton by machinery so vast, and with such rapidity, that a thousand threads can be spun in less time than our former hand, and what the operator laboured to perform he now does in a minute. In the year 1769 I assisted in knocking to pieces the ingenious Hargreaves' spinning jenny, which Mr. Colman introduced into Leicester, in consequence of their being superseded by Arkwright's invention. Calicoes at this time were imported from China, and were taxed with a high duty as a protection to our Lancashire weavers; but the very superior material from Arkwright's machines being preferred by the public, the clothiers induced parliament to lay the same impost upon the Manchester articles as they had done upon the Indian goods, as a protection to their trade. Such was the improvement that mills could not be built fast enough to supply the weavers with thread.

When the same invention was introduced into Leicester for the spinning of sheep's wool, it was detested by the authorities, and the machinery destroyed by the mob.

But the invention was hailed as a boon by the towns of Nottingham, Coventry, Bristol, Warwick, Northampton, Bedford, &c., in which we were wholly dependent for worsted for our stocking makers. It was also urged that stage coaches should be prohibited, as it injured the inns by conveying passengers too quickly on the roads. The Sanky Canal Bill only passed the House of Commons on condition that horse-shoek not be used, and that the boats should be dragged by men; while the Duke of Bridgewater made canal through his own estates, by which the raw material was carried to Manchester, returned to Liverpool in manufactured articles, and shipped for America. The penetrating minds of the Peels, the Struts, &c., with their amazing capitals, were brought into trade, and gave an impetus to it never before exerted. Such was the extent of their speculations that, suspecting the growth of the raw material in America would not equal their demand, they sent emissaries to look after its culture.

The first five years of the 18th century the consumption of cotton wool was one million pounds a year; at the close it had increased to fifty-two millions. During the year 1831 there was used in the United Kingdom seven hundred million pounds weight, which employed three million five hundred thousand persons, all at work upon a surface not larger than the county of Rutland, who contributed to the State twelve millions sterling—one fourth of the whole national revenue. At the same time, our exports amounted to thirty millions of cotton manufactures, which went to clothe the greater part of the habitable globe.

The moment the imposts and restrictions upon calico were taken off, trade rapidly increased, and there was no lack of employment anywhere. The great demand superinduced the invention of the power-loom. The hand-loom weaver, with industry, could produce one piece of 23 yards a-week; now the same person can produce twenty pieces, and of superior quality. The Exhibition at once shewed to all the world where our real superiority lay. As manufacturers of the fabric, we stand unrivalled. The French, in matters of design and taste, deservedly take the highest rank; but in articles for use and comfort our machinery enables us to excel all other countries.

Next to the inventions in spinning, we may speak of the improvements in printing the calico. It is by the wonder-working cylinder that the most beautiful patterns are printed in eight or twelve colours at the same moment, and that one is enabled to perform the work which many hundreds might not be able to perform without it. It was in this elegant department of the manufacture that Mr. Colden first distinguished himself as a man of the highest taste and ingenuity.

We cannot discuss this subject without alluding to the waste or refuse that must necessarily

...from these vast operations. From this waste cotton, excellent paper for the letter-press printer is obtained. Hence we are indebted to it for clothing the material man, whilst its very refuse contributes to his intellectual teaching and enjoyment.

I have very hastily put these thoughts together, and cannot conclude better than with the following remark made upon Mr. Bazley's lecture by the prince Albert—I will ask Mr. Bazley to add my thanks to those of the meeting for the very clear and comprehensive statements which he has made (applause). He has given me many lectures on the subject, and one especially in his factory, which I shall ever remember with pleasure, from the great skill and wisdom with which that establishment is arranged and conducted.—*W. G.—Correspondent of the Leicester Journal*

### Oriental Sayings.

It is related that a certain tyrant made it his constant practice to buy fire-wood from the poor at a very low price, and to sell it again to the rich at a great profit. A good and pious man, who heard of it, went up to him and said, thou art indeed a serpent, who bitest every body thou seest or an owl, who diggest up, and maketh a ruin of the place where thou sittest.—Think not that although thy injustice may pass unpunished among men, that it will escape the All Searching eye of God, who knows all secrets; be therefore I pray, not unjust with the people of this earth, that their complaints against you may not rise up to heaven.—But the tyrant was offended at the words of the good man, and turned proudly and indignantly away. It so happened that not long after this the tyrant's palace took fire, and was burned to the ground with all its contents. The good man was passing by and overheard the tyrant remarking to some of his friends, I cannot imagine how this fire could possibly have originated. The good man stepped up to him and said, if you will permit me, I will inform you; it originated from the smoke of the hearts of the poor. O! continued the good man, guard in future, against the smoke of the sore afflicted heart, for an inward more will at last gather into heat; avoid if possible to give any one's heart pain, for the wise have said, that one sigh may set a whole world in a flame. R.

Sami relates of himself, one day whilst travelling in the company of a large caravan, being urged by the pride of my youthful vanity, I had made a forced march, but in the evening I found myself quite exhausted, and lay down at the foot of an acclivity. A feeble old man, who had slowly followed the march of the caravan, came up to me and said, how is it friend that you lie down here? get up do you not know that this is not a fit place for rest. How can I proceed on my way, I answered, having not a foot to stand upon. Ah! replied the old man, have you not heard what our wise men have said, going on and halting is better than running a head and breaking down.—Ye who wish to reach the end of your journey, hurry not on, practise my advice and learn deliberation; the Arab's horse makes a few strides at full speed, but is soon broken down; whilst the camel at its deliberate pace, travels day and night, and gets to the end of his destined journey. R.

### Miscellaneous.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The arrivals of several vessels from Sydney this week, with accounts of new gold discoveries, have produced a strong impression in commercial circles. One vessel has brought 200,000L.

worth of gold dust, another 61,255L, another 55,000L, and a total of 300,000L of gold was exported from Sydney alone on the 7th and 10th of March. The actual evidence afforded by such shipments is far more powerful than any written details. More than 1,000,000L sterling have already been shipped from Victoria and Melbourne, and more than 700,000L from Sydney. Every day new mines were discovered. The yield in all the diggings was daily increasing, and thousands were flocking to the mines. A vigorous stream of emigration was setting in from California and the South Sea Islands, and hundreds of American diggers might be seen walking the streets of Sydney working towards the gold regions. The new Settlement of Canterbury was deserted, Wellington and Auckland were nearly in the same condition, and at Van Diemen's Land a similar result was expected. 15,000 persons had left Sydney for the diggings, whilst there had been an influx of nearly 20,000 people at Melbourne. On the Turon a person known by the cognomen of "Long Tom" has latterly been reaping a golden harvest, frequently taking from 20 to 30 ounces per day. A letter from the neighbourhood of Geelong, dated January 10, says—"My late overseer, with three men who were shearing for me in November, and three others, made a party and went to the diggings. In 17 days they took out of 16 feet square of ground 143lbs. weight of gold, value between 3000L and 4000L; with such results it is unnecessary to say that a great portion of the lower orders are already enriched. As yet they hoard, or at least they do not purchase land as was expected. The articles which have risen most in value, in consequence of the demand for them, are those of *gastronomie*, such as hams, champagne, &c.; but, above all, the gold-digger is expending his money on the back of his wife. An article of ladies' dress cannot be too expensive for his wife or sweet-heart; so that fine shawls, feathers, &c., are flaunting about in all directions. Five per cent, on the gold turned up is about the exact amount of the sum received by Government for the licenses to dig for gold. The wages of domestic servants were doubled. The miners were spreading over a larger extent of country, and every appearance would seem to denote that the riches of the gold field are still only beginning to be developed. At Sydney no extravagant rise of prices has followed the discovery of gold, and consequent increase and displacement of the population. All the necessaries of life appear to be cheap, and slower is even lower than the prices which ruled before the discovery of the precious metal. Flour was from 10L to 12L per ton retail, and several hundred tons from Chill had been sold by the cargo as low as 7L 10s. Meat, tea, sugar, and other articles of domestic consumption, were abundant and cheap. The agricultural interests had not suffered in the Sydney district; but at Port Phillip labour was getting extremely scarce, and it was feared that shepherds' wages in Port Phillip would run up to an unprecedentedly high rate.

#### RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING.

A very remarkable circumstance, on an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend are excited, in the hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind at one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind; for, if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated; so that, while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried

back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room, had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie's dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and, awakening in the fright, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.—*Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.*

I TELL you honestly what is the cause of the complicated madness of the human race. It is their gormandising and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, and thereby producing nervous disorders and irritations.—*Abercrombie.*

### Biographical Calendar.

A. D.		
July 25	1783	General Bollivar, born.
" 26	711	Roderick, King of the Goths, killed.
" 27	1705	William Romayne, died.
" 28	1675	Marshal Turenne, killed.
" 28	1744	Lord Lake, born.
" 28	1540	Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded.
" 29	1794	Robespierre, executed.
" 29	1810	Earl of Durham, died.
" 29	1816	General Sir Geo. Murray, died.
" 29	1573	Dr. Joan Calus, died.
" 30	1801	A. W. Ernesti, died.
" 30	1833	William Willberforce, died.
" 30	1718	William Penn, died.
" 31	1796	Lord Amherst, died.
" 31	1556	Ignatius Loyola, died.
" 31	1718	John Canton, born.
" 31	1771	Thomas Gray, died.

William Penn, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of Admiral Penn, and born in London, in 1644. He was educated at Christ-Church College, Oxford, and there imbibed the principles of Quakerism, which he afterwards publicly professed. This so offended his father that he on one occasion drove him from the family, and though he was again reconciled to him, he never employed his interest for relieving his son from imprisonment for nonconformity. In his 24th year Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and his second essay, entitled "The Sandy Foundation Shaken" occasioned his imprisonment in the Tower for 7 months, during which he wrote his most celebrated work "No Cross, No Crown," and finally obtained his release by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of "Innocency with her open Face." In 1670 his father died, fully reconciled to his son, and leaving him a plentiful estate. Penn now devoted himself to a steady perseverance in the propagation of his opinions; and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled much in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism. In 1681, Charles II., in consideration of his father's services, and sundry debts due to him by the crown at the time of his decease, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters patent, the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, and made them absolute proprietors and governors of that country. The name, too, was changed in honour of Penn, from "The New Netherlands" to "Pennsylvania." Upon this he published "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. In 1682 he embarked for his new colony; in the following year he founded Philadelphia; nor did he cease to watch over its interests with a parental eye till his death, which happened in 1718.—*Aluquii.*

**Varieties.**

It is characteristic of youth and life, that we first learn to lose through the tactics when the campaign is over.

For children there is no leave-taking, for they acknowledge no past; only the present—that to them is full of the future.

It is most discernible in any man intrusted with power, when the governed turn round upon their governor, and say, your laws are so foolish that we cannot and will not act upon them.—*Lord Brougham.*

An English gardener, has for more than twenty years past, kept down the weeds in gravel walks, without any apparent bad effect, by sprinkling over them annually dry salt, in dry weather, and then sweeping it thinly and regularly with a broom.

The selfish may accumulate the most property, but the benevolent man is the most happy, the former may roll over beds of golden sands, and be the most miserable of God's creatures, whilst the latter has a peace and joy within which he would not exchange for all the world.

It is the work of heaven which relieves despair. Short as are our conceptions, there are moments with perhaps every mind, when glimpses shoot in, of a bright, and joyous, and happy existence. They may be instantaneous in their coming, and momentary in their stay; yet they leave a sense of happiness in store for the righteous.

**ADVICE MUCH WANTED.**—Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular as well as mental energy. To people older, who are naturally nervous, and particularly the phlegmatic, tobacco may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be any body in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison.

**Advertisements.**

**Fresh Arrivals of Groceries.**

THE Subscribers beg to call the attention of purchasers to their New Importations of

**TEAS, TOBACCOS, WINES,**

and General Groceries, (arriving daily,) all of which are offered low for cash or short credit.

**JOHN YOUNG, Jnr., & Co.**

Hamilton, May 18, 1852. 26-

Patronized and Recommended by the most Eminent Medical Practitioners in Canada.

**COMPOUND  
CHAMOMILE CORDIAL.**

THIS Cordial, as its name announces, is prepared scientifically, by a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, from the Flowers of Chamomile and other vegetable Ingredients, imported expressly from England. Not only as a Tonic does it stand unrivalled, but its peculiar medicinal virtues have acquired a justly celebrated reputation, surpassing the famed Sarsaparilla, to which, in point of richness of taste and flavor, as well as in practical efficacy, it is incomparably superior.

These inestimable virtues, while fully preserved, are more delicately concentrated and developed in the Cordial, which from its transparency and golden colour resembles Wine, and as such may be used at discretion. The flavor is fresh and fragrant, and the taste most grateful and agreeable. Suitable either to the lady, the Temperance advocate, or fastidious connoisseur.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

Toronto, June 26th, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—We have tasted the Sample Bottle, with which you favoured us, of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial," and find it as you describe, fragrant and agreeable in its perfume and flavour. It is a most valuable Preparation for the use of the valuable Tonic Properties of the Flowers of Chamomile.

We are, &c.  
**GEORGE HERRICK, M. D.  
JOHN KING, M. D.**

77, Bay Street, Toronto, June 26th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—I duly received, and have tried the sample of "Compound Chamomile Cordial," which you sent to me. Aware of the manner in which you prepare it, and of the nature and quality of the ingredients which you employ in its manufacture, I cannot object to express to you in writing my opinion of it, which I should not hesitate to do under different circumstances.

I consider it a very elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation, susceptible of being made exceedingly useful in a dietetical as well as therapeutic point of view. It will prove an excellent substitute for much of the trash which, in your chase as a Wine for the use of Invalids, and will also prove an excellent medium for the agreeable conveyance of remedies, which, without some such auxiliaries, are often rebelled against and rejected by the stomach.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours, &c.  
**FRANCIS BADOLEY, M. D.**

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.

Hamilton, July 2nd, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.,

GENTLEMEN.—I duly received, and have tried the Sample of "Compound Chamomile Cordial," which you sent me. I consider it a very elegant Preparation, and useful in all cases where a mild Tonic is required, more especially in cases of Dyspepsia, and weakness of the Stomach; it being very agreeable to taste, can be taken by any one.

I am, &c.  
**THOMAS DUGGAN,  
Surgeon, &c.**

London, G. W., June 19th, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co.,

GENTLEMEN.—I have received the Sample Bottle of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial," and consider it a beautiful as well as highly palatable preparation. The aromatic and peculiar bitter flavor, in which lies the essential Medicinal qualities, appears to be largely infused and well preserved; and as this Vegetable Tonic is highly beneficial in those forms of Dyspepsia, depending on debility, or want of tone of the digestive organs, (the form most frequently met with on this continent,) your Cordial will, I doubt not, form an inestimable addition to our Pharmacopoeia.

From the knowledge possessed by me of Mr. Rexford, and his very high reputation as a Pharmaceutical Chemist, I feel much pleasure in confidently recommending his preparation of this valuable Tonic to my Professional brethren, and to the public, as a delightful and invigorating Cordial.

I am, Yours, &c.  
**GEORGE HOLMES,  
Surgeon, &c.**

Montreal, June 22nd, 1852.

Messrs. REXFORD & Co., Toronto, G. W.

GENTLEMEN.—I have no hesitation in expressing to you my professional approbation of your "Compound Chamomile Cordial." The Tonic properties of the Flowers of Chamomile, with which it is finely blended, are so universally acknowledged, and the Medicinal qualities of that vegetable ingredient so fully admitted in Dyspeptic complaints, that I consider the idea of administering it in the pleasing form of a Cordial, most happy; and in the case of your preparation, so successful, that it cannot fail to be a favorite with the public.

Yr. MOUNT, M. D.,  
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Eng.

This Cordial is sold generally by all respectable Chemists, &c. The bottles are sealed with the initials R. & Co., and signed by the Proprietors.—None else being genuine.

AGENTS FOR TORONTO.—Lynn's Bros. & Co., Hugh Miller, J. Leslie, Dr. F. H. Simpson, and W. H. Doel, King Street; and N. C. Lee and S. F. Urquhart, Yonge Street.

PRICE—2s. per BOTTLE.  
**REXFORD & CO.,**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS,  
68, King Street West, Toronto,  
CANADA WEST. 31-11

**New Dry Goods Establishment  
AND  
MILLINERY SHOW ROOM.**

**J. & W. McDONALD**

WOULD most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Toronto, that the Millinery Show Room in connection with their

**DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,**

No. 1, King Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets,

was opened on the 27th inst. with a new and select display of the most fashionable Millinery, which will be offered at prices unusually low.

No. 1, King Buildings. 25-

**PENNY READING ROOM!!**

THE undersigned has opened a News Room in his premises, 54 Yonge Street, supplied with the leading Papers and most valuable Magazines, both

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN,**

As follows, viz. —

- London Quarterly Review,
- The Edinburgh, "
- North British, "
- Bibliotheca Sacra,
- Eclectic Magazine,
- Blackwood's "
- International, "
- Littell's Living Age,
- Harper's Magazine,
- Saratina Union, "
- Constitution and Church Sentinel  
Dublin Newspaper,
- Globe, "
- Colonist, "
- Patriot, "
- Examiner, "
- North American, "
- Canadian Family Herald,
- Literary Gein,

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 honoured by the patronage of the reading public.

**G. FLETCHER.**

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. G-58

**NEW BOOK STORE!**

No. 54, 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

**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., &c.

A Valuable Second-hand Library for Sale.

TERMS—CASH.

**CHARLES FLETCHER.**

Toronto, January 8th, 1852. G-58



Just Arrived and For Sale

AT THE NEW BOOK STORE, 54, Yonge Street,

A CHOICE assortment of the best editions of Standard Works, in which the following are specimens:

- Kitt's Holy Bible, English version. In 10 volumes of 11.50 each. Popular Edition, 10 vols. of 11.00 each. Dr. Calkin's Biblical Lectures. Holston's History of the Church of Scotland. Murray's Kingdom of Christ and Heretics of Romanism. Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises. Dick's Lectures on Trinitarianism. Hall's Lectures on Hymns. Life and Times of John Wesley. United Presbyterian Hymns, 3 vols. McKim's History of the Presbyterian Church. Johnson's History of Christianity. Taylor's Lectures on the Atonement. Hays's Key to the Bible. &c. &c.

CHARLES FLETCHER,

Toronto, 20 May, 1852.

PIANO FORTES.

THIS Subscriber begs to inform their friends and the Public generally that they have procured and are now in possession of the best of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated Manufacturers of

Stodart & Danks, in New York, and J. Chickering, in Boston.

which comprises all classes of 8, 8 1/2 and a half and Seven Octave Pianos, from the plainest to the most highly finished.

A & S. NORDHEIMER, King-Street East.

Toronto, May 13th, 1852.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS A and S. NORDHEIMER have just received direct from Europe, a large assortment of every description of

Wooden and Brass Instruments,

which they are enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment on this continent. They call the particular attention of

MILITARY AND AMATEUR BANDS,

TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Saxhorns, Ophycleides, Cornopennes, &c., which they offer at greatly reduced prices, and on liberal terms.

Best Roman and English Violas, Harp and Guitar Strings.

Toronto, May 13th, 1852.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

J. CORNISH,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, & CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts that by continuing to manufacture Goods of the best Quality, he merit a continuance of public support.

J. C. begs to inform his numerous customers, that in consequence of the Re-building of his present premises, he has

Removed to 75, Yonge Street, CORNER OF ADELAIDE ST.

Where he has a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description and size, which he will continue to sell off, until he returns to his old stand; and in order to dispose of the whole, he has put them down to THE LOWEST PRICE. All orders promptly attended to. Toronto, March 27th, 1852.

SLADDEN & ROGERSON, AUCTIONEERS AND General Commission Merchants, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

April 1-3

THE following are now prepared to receive every description of Goods and Merchandise for Sale by AUCTION on private terms, at their Premises on Yonge Street.

SLADDEN & ROGERSON,

April 6, 1852.

CASH ADVANCES made on all Goods and Property sent for immediate Sale.

SLADDEN & ROGERSON

April 6, 1852.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

30,000 PAIRS!!

BROWN & CHILDS,

At No. 88, King Street East,

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

- 5000 pairs superior thick Boots, 11s. 3d.
3000 " " " " " " 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
2000 " " " " " " 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d.
3000 " " " " " " 5s. 7d. to 10s. 0d.
10,000 " Gents', Youths', & Boys' Brogans, 2s. to 10s.
5000 " Ladies' Cloth & Prunella Boots, 6s. 3d. to 10s.
2000 " 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. Any unreasonable failure repaired without charge.

N. B.—No. 88, Painted Boot, nearly opposite the English Cathedral, is the place.

3000 Sides Best SPANISH LEATHER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 100 BARRELS OF COD OIL.

Cash Paid for all kinds of Leather.

Toronto, Dec., 1851. 3-55

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. Discolored 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. Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1851. 4-1f

NEW WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES W. MILLAR respectfully invites his friends to visit his new and improved Establishment as a Clockmaker, Watch and Clockmaker, and Jeweller, at No. 54, YONGE STREET, East—North of Adelaide Street.

J. W. M. hopes, by his long and successful training in all the branches connected with the manufacturing and repairing of all kinds of Clocks in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and other parts of Britain, and being for three years principal Watchmaker in a respectable establishment in this City, that he will be found worthy of public attention.

A large Assortment of First Class Gold and Silver Watches for sale, warranted for twelve months in working. Gold and Silver Chains, Breast and Pocket Gold Rings, Fancy and Working Rings; Gold and Silver Dress Cases; Mourning Bracelets and Bracelets in great variety, for sale. A great variety of every description of Clocks for sale. Common Vertical Watches converted into Patent Watches, for £2. 0s.

To THE TRADE—Climatic, Duplex and Lever Clocks made to order; Watches of every description repaired and cleaned.

Toronto, March 1st, 1852. 12-40

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE; DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.

All who desire to be prompt, thorough, and reliable informed on the proceedings of Congress; the great questions of our Foreign Policy; the Tariff; the extension of our lines of Steamers to the Sandwich Islands, Asia, and Africa; the Presidential Election, &c. &c. will find that which is gratified in the New York Tribune. Its contents are interesting, early and accurate. Its opinions are not surpassed either in candour or pertinacity by those of any journal in the world.

In addition to the above named features, we shall regularly publish the Letters of HAZARD TAYLOR, one of the Editors of The Tribune, who is now exploring the unknown and mysterious regions of Central Africa, and before his return, will visit the famous Imperial cities of Timbuctoo, a Bagdad, and examine the ruins of ancient Nineveh.

Subscribers taking charge of and sending to the money box club of twenty will be entitled to a copy of the Weekly gratis.

TERMS: (Payment in all cases required in Advance.)

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mail Subscribers, \$5 a year; \$1 50 for three months.

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GRIELEY & McLEATH, Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York.

Money of all orders paying Banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions in this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited to any Post-Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought to all care to be left with the Postmaster.

G. & McE. New York, January, 1852. 16-22

D. MATHIESON'S CLOTHING, TAILORING,

GENERAL Outfitting, and Dry Goods Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, No. 13 King Street East.

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1851. 1-1f

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