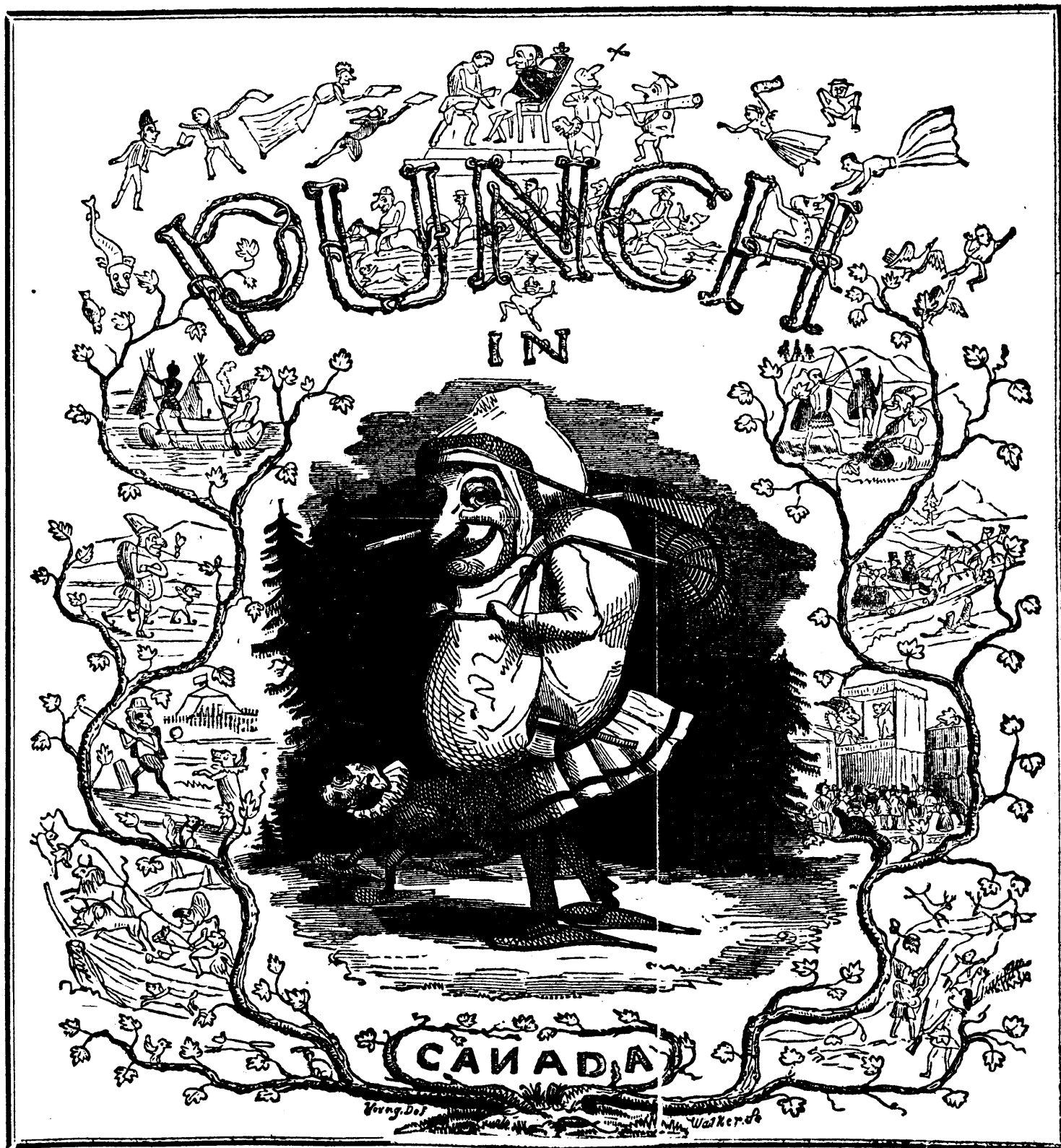


Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |



PUNCH'S ADVERTISING PAGE.

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD UNION COMPANY.

UNION OF INTERESTS.

Capital—\$2,000,000.

An extensive Canadian Railroad Union Trage, Founded upon the principle of the Art Unions of England, specially authorised by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, 12th Victoria, Chapter 19, and sanctioned by the Royal Assent of Her Majesty in Privy Council, July 30th, 1849.

Containing \$2,000,000 in Stock, in various allotments of

\$100,000—\$40,000—\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—\$2,000 \$1,000, &c.

The proceeds to be applied to construct a Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, touching at Holland Landing and Barrie. To be Publicly Drawn at the City Hall, Toronto, under the superintendence of Directors specially authorised by the Act of Incorporation, consisting of the following Gentlemen, viz:—

F. C. CAPREOL, CHARLES BERGZY, Hon. H. J. BOULTON, J. DAVIS RHODELY, JOHN HIBBERT, GEORGE BARRON, R. EASTON BURNS, ALBERT FURNISS, J. C. MORRISON, M.P.P., BEN. HOLMES, M.P.P.

Bankers:—Commercial Bank, M. D., Toronto, and its various Branches in Canada.

Every number to be drawn, and each number to have its fate decided in accordance with the plan directed by the Act of Incorporation.

Fourteen days public notice to be given previous to day of drawing.

F. C. CAPREOL, Manager, Appointed by the Board of Directors.

GRAND PLAN:

2 magnificent allotments of \$100,000 in Stock.....	\$200,000
6 splendid do of 40,000 in Stock.....	240,000
10 extensive do of 20,000 in Stock.....	200,000
16 large ditto of 10,000 in Stock.....	160,000
20 allotments of 5,000 in Stock.....	100,000
50 allotments of 2,000 in Stock.....	100,000
100 allotments of 1,000 in Stock.....	100,000
250 allotments of 500 in Stock.....	125,000
500 allotments of 250 in Stock.....	125,000
2,500 allotments of 100 in Stock.....	250,000
5,000 allotments of 50 in Stock.....	250,000
7,500 allotments of 20 in Stock.....	150,000
15,000 allotments, amounting to.....	\$2,000,000

100,000 Contributions amounts to.....\$2,000,000 Being little more than five blanks to an allotment!!

Contributions \$20 each; Halves and Quarters in proportion.

SCRIP will be issued for allotments, within forty days after the drawing, on payment of twelve per cent. thereon, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

This Grand and Important Plan is particularly deserving of attention from every class of the community in Canada and various parts of the United States, whether directly interested in Railroads or not. It has been projected as a great public advantage, that of opening a Railway communication across the Peninsula to the Far West, in connection with the line now finished from New York and Boston to Oswego—thus rendering the Northern Route, by Toronto to the Western States, shorter than any other by several hundred miles—the distance across the Peninsula being only about Eighty Miles, thus avoiding the circuitous and dangerous route by Lake Erie and the Southern shore of Lake Huron.

It is presumed that when this line of Railway is finished, it will be the best paying Stock in North America.

Applications for Tickets (enclosing remittances) to be addressed, (post-paid,) to

F. C. CAPREOL, Manager.

Union Tirage Hall, Toronto, 1st January, 1850.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DEWALDEN.

AT A MEETING of Gentlemen Amateurs and supporters of the Drama in Toronto, it was unanimously resolved that a Testimonial should be presented to Mr. DEWALDEN, in consideration of the gratuitous services in assisting the Amateur Theatricals during the Season, and the following Gentlemen were nominated a Committee, with power to add to their number.

COMMITTEE:—Col. A. DeSalaberry, D.A.G.M.; Hon. G. Elliott, R.B.; Hon. James Stewart, R.B.; A. Cameron, Esqr.; John Ettrick, Esqr.; Larratt Smith, Esqr.; John Howard, Esqr.; Dr. Rees; John Balfour, Esqr.; Grant Powell, Esqr.; J. Thornton Todd, Esqr.; Alex. Macdonell, Esqr.; Henry Weller, Esqr.; H. Muttiberry, Esqr.; G. A. Barber, Esqr.; Hugh Scottie, Esqr.; William Campbell, Esqr.; John Ritchie, Esqr.

JOHN ETTRICK, Secretary.

To carry into effect the intentions of the Committee, it has been resolved that a Performance shall be given at the Theatre, on FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1850, when will be performed, three entirely new pieces.

The entertainments will commence with (first time here) the admired Play (in two acts) of

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

The Interlude, will be the Farce (in one scene) of TWO IN THE MORNING.

To conclude with (for the first time) a peculiar Dramatic Piece, of great and powerful interest, called

THE WHISTLER,

Or the Fate of the Lily of St. Leonard's.

To give due effect to this interesting and romantic Drama, new scenery will be painted for the occasion. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. 3d. The Box Plan lies at Scobie & Balfour's, and an early application for seats is solicited.

ATHENÆUM BUILDINGS, 57 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THE ATHENÆUM NEWS ROOM, IS NOW OPEN,

WHERE a choice selection of English, American and Colonial Newspapers and Periodicals, are regularly received.

Subscription, 12s. 6d. per Annum.

Toronto, March 7, 1850.

YOUNG'S HOTEL, HAMILTON.

THE most convenient, comfortable, and best Hotel in the City. Travellers can live on the English plan, with private rooms and attendance, or can frequent the Table d'Hôte, which is always provided with the delicacies of the season.

Omni-buses always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats. N.B.—Punch is an authority on Gastronomy. For further particulars apply at his Office.

ASSEMBLY HOTEL,

127 King Street West, Toronto.

THE Subscriber having expended a large amount on the fitting up of this new and splendid establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public, in consequence of his arrangements being completed, that he is now fully prepared to accommodate in the best style and on the most reasonable terms those gentlemen who may favour him with their patronage.

A TABLE D'HÔTE every day from one to two o'clock. Private Dinner Parties supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Orders for Luncheons, Suppers, &c., attended to on the shortest possible notice. JAMES ELWOOD.

P. S. Gentlemen wishing to Mess together, can have dinner at any hour they may desire.

BOSTON BOOK STORE,

AND

GENERAL PERIODICAL AGENCY.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Toronto, that he has opened a branch of the above establishment at No. 6, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, for the sale of Cheap Literature. Having made arrangements with the principal Publishing Houses in the United States, he is enabled to sell all Books, Periodicals, &c. at Publishers' prices. The New York, Boston and Philadelphia Weekly Papers received, and single Nos. for sale. Catalogues ready in a few days, and will be delivered gratis on application at the store.

B. COSGROVE.

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1849.

BONUS

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

Toronto Patriot.

THE Proprietor of the Patriot having made arrangements to purchase a number of copies of

PUNCH IN CANADA.

Will be prepared to supply them to all Subscribers to the Toronto Patriot paying in advance, at a subscription of Six Dollars per annum for the two publications.

The Weekly Patriot

Is published for 10s. per annum, or 7s. 6d. each in advance. It is by far the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Canada.

ROWSELL & THOMPSON,

Printers and Publishers.

Toronto, Dec. 21, 1849.

MRS. CHARLES HILL,

PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF

DANCING & CALISTHENICS,

RESPECTFULLY announces that her Academy for the above elegant accomplishments, is now open for the season, in the Large Room, first door North of the Court House, Church Street.

TERMS:

Private Classes at the Academy, each Pupil	£2 10 0
Public " " " "	2 0 0
Twelve Private Lessons, at the Academy..	2 0 0
Six " " " "	1 5 0
Single Lesson	0 5 0

DAYS OF ATTENDANCE.

Wednesday and Saturday—Juvenile Class from 3 till 5 Adult Class—Monday and Wednesday, from 7 till 9.

Mrs. C. H. is prepared to wait on, and receive Private Classes in all the New and Fashionable Ball Room Dances, including the

Valse a cinq temps, La Redowa, and Cellarius Valse, Valse a deux temps.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. CHARLES HILL, at her Academy, during the hours of tuition on Monday and Wednesday; or at her residence, late the Savings Bank, Duke Street.

Schools and Private Families attended.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1849.

PUNCH IN CANADA

Having been daily increasing in strength, will henceforth be a WEEKLY Publication.

TERMS, CASH.

Subscription for the year ending 1st January, 1850, entitling the Subscriber to the back numbers.. 7s. 6d. Subscription for one year, from date of payment 15s. 6d. Subscriptions for any portion of a year will be received.

DISINTERESTED ADVICE.—Punch advises his country cousins to send their subscriptions to his Office in Toronto, or to John McCoy's, Montreal, or to the Booksellers in their neighbourhood, as on and after the 1st January, 1850, the price to non-subscribers, away from the Metropolis, will be increased one half-penny to pay for the postage.—BOOKSELLERS "when found make a note of."

Punch informs every body that Mr. J. McCoy of Montreal, has the entire wholesale agency for Lower Canada.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1850.

PRINTING PAPER.

CONSTANTLY on hand, at the Warehouse of the YORK PAPER MILL, Yonge Street, Toronto, and at the Store of HELLIWELL & CO., Hamilton,

PRINTING PAPER,

of a first-rate quality, of which Punch is a specimen, of the following sizes:—

18x22, 21x31, 23x33, 24x34, 25x37, 26x40, 18x24, 22x32, 24x36, 25x37, 26x33, 26x41.

Any other size required made to order at short notice. Writing and Wrapping Paper also on hand.

J. EASTWOOD, JR., & CO., Toronto, C. L. HELLIWELL & CO., Hamilton,

Proprietors of the York Paper Mill.

Jan. 25, 1850.

EQUESTRIAN PHILOSOPHY.

DEAR MR. PUNCH,—Having been long earnestly engaged in the study of mathematical science, and being fond of riding, two pursuits usually thought incompatible, I have been enabled by this singular union to strike out some important discoveries in both branches; the mathematical improvements in riding will, I hope, deserve your attention, as I expect that you will be called upon this summer to show some rare specimens of horsemanship.

My love for equestrian agitation is, I believe, more general than that of any other person; for whatever satisfaction may be experienced by riders while they continue on the backs of their horses, I have never yet met with one who received any sensible delight from the circumstance of being violently projected from the saddle. But here, Sir, from my passionate fondness for the mathematics, I enjoy a manifest advantage. From the concussions, repercussions, and every other kind of compound motion which can be generated consistently with the due proportion of the centre of gravity, I enjoy, I will venture to say, at least as much satisfaction as any other rider; and at the time of being thrown off, or in more proper language, projected from the horse, I experience a peculiar delight in recollecting that by the universal laws of projectiles, I must in my flight through the air describe that beautiful conic section—a parabola.

After some accidents of this nature, I have been fortunate enough, notwithstanding the violent reaction of the ground in consequence of the strong action of my skull against it, to preserve my sense sufficiently to be able to ascertain the curve so generated by my body, to describe it on paper and demonstrate its peculiar properties; and I am not without hope, if I can meet with horses not too sure footed, by frequent experiments to determine what kind of parabola it is safest to describe; which problem will, I apprehend, be found very serviceable in practice this summer.

Not long ago, by a particular convulsion of the animal, from which I was so fortunate as to fall, I was very irregularly thrown to the earth, but had the satisfaction afterwards to discover that the curve described was the segment of a very eccentric ellipse, of which the saddle was one focus; and that it was nearly, if not exactly, the same with the path of the comet now expected to return. And once, by suceasation still more anomalous, I was happy to describe a new curve, which I found to possess some very amazing properties; and I hope effectually to immortalize my own name by calling it my first Hippopiptic Curve, (Hippopiptic expresses the mode of the curves' generation in falling from the horse—from *Hippos* a horse, and *pipto* to fall; I call it the first, because I hope by the same means to discover more hereafter.) The first equestrian problem that I ever set myself to discover was this—when you pull the reins to prevent a horse from falling, where is the fulcrum or prop—and how is the horses' centre of gravity prevented from being thrown beyond the base of his legs. I will not trouble you now with the particulars of this difficult investigation; but shall only say that it turned out greatly to the honour of demipique saddles which, accordingly, in the mathematical elements of riding, that I mean hereafter to publish—I shall recommend very strongly in a corollary.

A learned student in mathematics has long published his ability and desire to construct breeches upon geometrical principles—the man is certainly ingenious, and a few salient angles excepted, admirable—but the artist who should make bridles, saddles, and other equestrian paraphernalia, by the rules of pure mathematics, would render a much more praiseworthy service to the public. For if the flimsy leather of breeches require geometrical cutting, how much more necessary must it be to the tough hide which forms the bridle; and to what purpose will the geometry in the breeches operate, if the saddle by which they are supported, and whose superficies they are to touch in as many points as possible, be formed ungeometrically. But I forbear to expatiate on a matter as an axiom in Euclid, trusting that whoever can perceive the utility of geometrical breeches, will readily argue a fortiori, to the absolute necessity of geometrical saddles and bridles. Pursuing my principles, I have demonstrated what is the right line to be drawn by the mathematical rider in every difficult situation. In ascending a horse's back, at what angle to extend the moveable leg, while the fixed one is rested in the stirrup in leaping; how to regulate the oscillation of balancing of the body, by attending carefully to that funda-

mental point which is your centre of motion; in starting how to dispose of the superfluous momentum, and thereby to preserve in full force the attraction of cohesion between rump and saddle; in rearing at what angle, formed by the horse's back with the plane of the horizon, it is most advisable to stride over his tail, which I maintain, is the only expedient that can be practised with a mathematical certainty of being safe;—these and many other important secrets, I am ready at any time when called upon to communicate. One I cannot even now withhold, which is this—that there is no good or truly geometrical riding, unless the legs be extended perfectly in straight lines, so as to form tangents to the cylindrical surface of the horse's body; in a word, to resemble as much as possible a pair of compasses set astride upon a telescope, which I conceive to be the perfect model of mathematical riding. But besides this application of pure geometry, it has often struck me that too little use is made in riding, of the principles of mixed mathematics. Consider, dear Sir, the six mathematical powers—the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge and the screw; and reflect with what advantage all these may be applied to the uses of horsemanship. By means of a lever, having an elevated fulcrum raised in the pommel of the saddle, an entire stop may be put to the practice of falling, except where the practitioner should voluntarily take a tumble for the express purpose of studying the parabola or hippopiptic curve. The wheel and axle is already applied to the use of horses, though not in any branch of horsemanship, except the driving of post carriages; but is also found so efficacious in preventing falls, that where a horse has been used to that assistance, it is not reckoned safe to ride him without. The application of the wedge might, undoubtedly, very materially improve the art of figging. The screw might, with advantage, be applied to the direction of the horse's head with more exactness, and consequently enable the rider to guide his course with mathematical accuracy. The inclined plane might be introduced to facilitate the backward side of the rider at the time of rearing, as above mentioned. And a system of pulleys, by giving the rider a force equal to the action of many thousand pounds weight, might forever put an end to the dangerous vice of running away.

By the use of the principles of astronomy, I have invented a mode of taking the exact attitude of any horse, at two observations, and am at present at work on a Hippodrometer, (from *hippos* a horse, *chamas* a course, and *metrim* to measure), to ascertain the velocity of his course in the very act of riding.

But while I boast, and, I trust, with reason, of these discoveries, I must candidly confess that a vigorous attention to the theory has sometimes betrayed me into practical errors. When my horse has been pulling earnestly one way, my own intention being at the same time to go another, I have pulled strongly at right angles to the lines of his course, expecting, from the laws of compound motion, that we should then proceed, neither in the line of his efforts or of my pull, but in an intermediate one, which would be the diagonal of the parallelogram, of which our forces were as the sides, but have always found that this method produced a rotatory instead of a rectilinear motion. When a horse has run away, I have, to avoid the weight of force in my own arms, calculated the necessary diminutions of it in his own legs; but unfortunately, estimating it as the squares of the distances multiplied into the times, I was frequently dashed against walls, pitched over gates, and plunged into ponds, before I discovered that it is not as the squares of the times, but merely as the times. I mention these circumstances by way of caution to other theorists, not being at all discouraged myself by such trifling failures; and hoping by your assistance to convince the world that no man can ever become a perfect rider, unless he has first made mathematics his hobby-horse.

I remain, dear Mr. Punch,
Yours very truly,
PHÆBUS CIRCLE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

There was a report in town yesterday that the "Magnet" had gone down. On enquiry we found she had, but it was to Kingston.

CANADA AND ITS COUNCILS.

Let every Reformer reflect that Mr. Lafontaine is the head of the Administration, and having nearly one-half of the House to back him, can choose his Upper Canada colleagues.—*Globe*, April 1, 1850.

This paragraph should have been published on April the first, All Fools-day. The *Globe* might then have pleaded his privilege to joke with his readers. But seriously to put forth the opinion that Mr. Lafontaine, in himself, is the Alpha and Omega of the provincial Administration; that he and his bigotted-priest-humbugged worshippers are to say to Upper Canadians, "thus far shalt thou go but no farther," is a stretch of political serfdom for which we did not think the *Globe* was qualified. But the ugliest member in the government body is beautiful exceedingly in the eyes of the *Globe*. His perseverance in shouting beauty where only deformity exists, reminds Punch of a story told by one of his great progenitors of the sixteenth century.

"Serene and balmy was the 9th of June morning, fifteen hundred and forty-nine, when three men, dressed as heralds and superbly mounted on pie-bald horses, appeared in the streets of Utrecht. Immediately behind them, mounted on a mule richly caparisoned, rode a man, or rather a human bundle—a hunchback, with his right leg less than a goose's over-roasted drumstick; the leg was moreover bowed like a pot-hook; and, as a first was thought, that its deformity might be fully seen, was without hose or shoe; in plain words—it was a naked leg. The dwarf was followed by six horsemen handsomely arrayed and superbly mounted."

"The procession halted before the Burgomaster's door, when the Heralds, putting their trumpets to their lips, blew so loud a blast that every man's money danced in his pocket. The crowd with gaping mouths and ears awaited the proclamation of the Herald, who thus unburdened himself.

"Let it be known to all corners of the creation, that our most noble, most puissant master, now present, the right valorous and worthy Vandenhoppenlimpen, has the most perfect right leg of all the sons of the earth! In token whereof, he now exhibiteth the limb, wherewith let all men shout and admire."

"On the instant the dwarf cocked up his withered stump, self complacently laying his hand upon his heart, and at the same moment the crowd screamed and roared, and abused and reviled the dwarf, whilst some ancient market-woman discharged ancient eggs and withered apples at him,—and the procession, followed by the roaring populace, made their way back to their hostelry.

"The next morning, at the same place and like hour, the same proclamation was made. Again the undaunted dwarf showed his limb, and again he was chased and pelted.

"And every day for six months, the unwearied heralds proclaimed the surpassing beauty of Vandenhoppenlimpen's right leg, and every day the leg was exhibited, and after a time, every day the uproar of the mob decreased; and the leg was considered with new and growing deference.

"After all, we must have been mistaken—there surely is something in the leg," said one contemplative burgher.

"I have some time thought so," said another.

"'Tisn't likely," answered a third, "that the man would stand so to the excellence of his leg, unless there was something in it not to be seen at once."

"It is my faith," said the burgomaster's grandmamma—"a faith I'll die in, for I have heard the sweet man himself say as much a hundred and fifty times, that all other legs are clumsy and ill-shaped, and that Vandenhoppenlimpen's leg is the only leg on the earth made as a leg should be."

"In a short season, this faith became the creed of the mob; and, oh! how the neighbouring cities, towns, and villages emptied themselves into Utrecht, to gaze and marvel at Vandenhoppenlimpen's leg! When he died, a model of the limb was taken, and, cast in virgin gold, is now used as a tobacco-stopper on state occasions, at the Stadt-house of Utrecht."

O! people of Canada, there are at this moment many Vandenhoppenlimpens eating bread very thickly buttered, from having stoutly championed the surpassing merits of their bowed and bucked right leg.

SOMETHING NEW.

Punch has received No. 1 of a paper published in London, in a dialect which he presumes to be Welsh. The following effusion has also been sent to him, which in appearance has all the peculiarities of that language impressed upon the snow-white surface of the London periodical; but Punch has discovered the secret of reading the one, but has not yet the slightest clue to enable him to comprehend the other. The secret is to begin at the end and go backwards to the beginning.

"HCNUP OT

"Neeuq elbon ruo sselb dna, Hcnup evil gnol os,
Naelg ruomuh hserf egap gnideeccus hcae yam,
Ereanis dna ytraeh, sehsw tseb ym htiw,
Reerac thgirb yht no repsorp dna no og,
Teercsid tosm syawla tey—nuf dnucoj dna,
Tiecnoc tniauq yht ta levram l heum dna,
Ehca rethgual d'ngiefnu htiw sedis gnikahts ym,
Ekam snmuloc yttiw yht, Hcnup gnlikraps oot.

"NAGROM YFFAT."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Armour and Ramsay have decided on starting a monthly magazine in Canada. We understand the following papers will make their appearance in the first number:—

ON VANITY. By the Editor of the Examiner.

ON BORES. By the Hon. Hamilton Merritt.

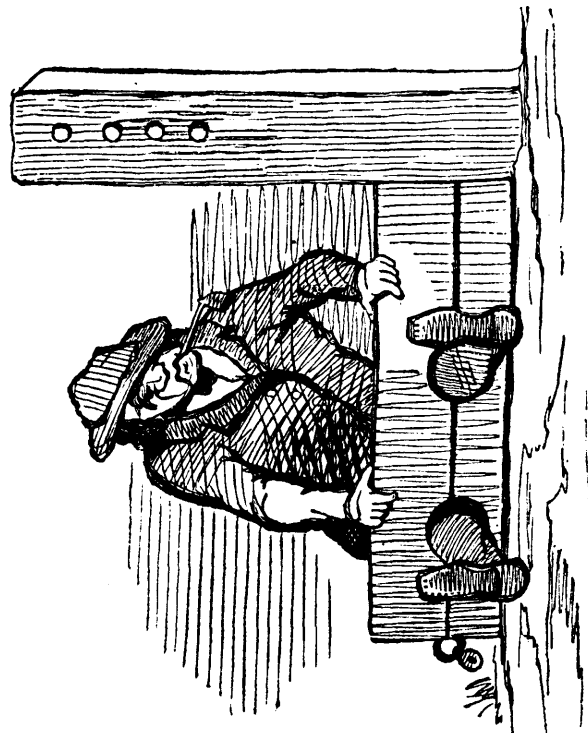
ON IMPUDENCE. By the New President of the Council, — Bourret, Esq.

ON ANTIQUATED NOTIONS. By a Committee of Protectionists.

ON HUMBBUG. By the Hon Francis Hincks.

ON DRUNKENNESS. By the Hon. Mr. Chabot.

DELIGHTS OF EMIGRATION.



A SETTLER IN THE WOODS.



THE DICTATOR OF CANADA PUZZLED.

“Let every Reformer reflect that Mr. Lafontaine is the head of the Administration, and, having nearly one-third of the house to back him, can choose his Upper Canada Colleagues.—*Globe*, April 4th, 1850.

OFFICE OF REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

Punch has received a circular, directed to Montreal, from Walter C. Crofton, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics, which he referred to his Montreal correspondent, and hastens to reply to the questions propounded. To those numbered 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Punch declines answering.

QUESTIONS.

1. What diseases are most prevalent in your city, town, or district? And which are your most sickly seasons?

2. What are the endemic diseases of your district?

3. Is tubercular consumption common?

4. Is tubular consumption as common amongst the native as the immigrant population? Or, have you marked any difference?

5. Have you found ague and pulmonary consumption equally prevalent in your district? Or, have you, from your own observation, remarked the "antagonism" between those affections which recent medical writers have endeavoured to establish?

N.B. It has recently been asserted, that in districts where ague prevails, plithis pulmonalis is rarely observed, and *vice versa*.

6. What is the type of the fevers of your district?

7. To what class of persons do you consider the climate of your district unfavourable?

13. Have you been enabled to observe whether the clearing the lands has any and what effect on the climate?

ANSWERS.

1. Diseases of the *chest* are most prevalent, and Punch cannot say that one season has been more exempt than another. Calculous disorders have prevailed epidemically, especially in the spring of 1849. The disease was not fatal, and some persons were attacked twice or even three times. Removal to the country completely cured the epidemic.

2. The endemic diseases are few, being chiefly confined to the species mentioned.

3. Tubercular consumption is very common; some varieties of the tubercle are more frequently seen than others. Potatoes have been attacked by rot: tubercles have been scarce during the last few years, but they are getting again very common, and the consumption of them proportionately great.

4. The consumption of tubercles is far as great amongst the native as the immigrant population. If there is a difference, it is probably in favor of the latter, as most of them came from Ireland, where the consumption is said to be enormous.

5. Punch has noticed a decided antagonism between the two. When there is much *tightness of the chest*, ague, or the shakes, have been found concomitant, making to each other in the relation of cause and effect; and under those circumstances there has been less consumption.

6. The type of fever is purely *acute*. The annexation fever is becoming typhoid, requiring stimulus. In some cases the fever has been attended with inflammation of some deep seated organ, requiring abstraction of blood. This has never failed to give relief, and is a potent remedy. In 1837-38, close confinement, not very low diet, cured many, and the same treatment may in many cases prove effectual now.

7. The climate is decidedly unfavorable to all evil-speakers, liars and slanderers, to those addicted to knavery, and would sacrifice their country's good, Judas like, for filthy lucre. All such have found a climate more congenial to their constitutions by travelling westward.

13. The lands have been cleared in the most emphatic manner since the memorable hegira. Since that period, the clouds which lowered on us have been dissipated and the atmosphere has become clearer and more genial.

14. What is the nature of your soil, alluvial or otherwise?

15. Water, hard or soft, and its general analysis?

16. Do you know of any mineral waters in your neighbourhood?

17. Have you observed yourself, or have you been informed that, of late years, any gradual decrease has taken place in the waters of the smaller creeks and rivers?

18. Are calculous diseases prevalent in your neighbourhood or district, as far as your own personal observation is concerned, and if not to what do you attribute the exemption?

19. Is insanity common in your district?

14. The soil is rocky. For fuller information on this point, Punch refers to the Hermit of the Mountain, who studied geology periodically on the royal mount.

15. The water at Monklands was reputed to be hard, *very hard*; a careful analysis, duly performed at McGill's College, disclosed no admixture with any more precious beverage.

16. None nearer than Beverley's

17. There was here a decided decrease, when this city was a vice regal residence.

18. Calculous disorders exceedingly prevalent.

19. Insanity common. It chiefly affects the Annexationists.

MOTHER CANADA,

TO HER DEAR BOY MALCOLM.

"Oh! where hae ye been a' the day?
My boy Malcolm;

Oh! where hae ye been a' the day?
My boy Malcolm."

"I hae been o'er the lake a wee;
I, President Taylor, went to see,
Who blith'ly shook hands wi' me,
And made me vera welcome."

"And what was it took ye away?
My boy Malcolm;
And what was it took ye away?
My boy Malcolm."

"With him I wished to get free trade;
'T would suit us both so well, I said,
Each country prosp'rous would be made,
To all it would be welcome."

"O, tell me what more did ye say?
My boy Malcolm;
O, tell me what more did ye say?
My boy Malcolm."

"And Canada, I said, would try
To do as she would be done by,
And freely sell, could she freely buy—
More trade and better welcome."

"How did he seem to like the plan?
My boy Malcolm;
How did he seem to like the plan?
My boy Malcolm."

"He thought I came for annexation,
He little wish'd reciprocation,
And humm'd and haw'd in hesitation—
I saw it was na welcome."

"What answer did he make to ye?
My boy Malcolm;
What answer did he make to ye?
My boy Malcolm."

"He said he wad na' gie a d—n
For all your trade wi' Uncle Sam;
And told me could I start for home—
I should be vera welcome."

LOVE AND MONEY.

"O love!" or, 'tis synonymous, "O gold!"

"O landed property!"—who says that love
Of country is not strong as 'twas of old?

Ere there was thought of "Annexation!" We shove
Love without cash away; and, up above,
Affection hovers, driven from below—

Save only now and then, when, like a dove,
She comes and broods o'er some lone pair, who know
The world not as it is, but as 'twas long ago!

Love has retired from business, and has sold
His trade, and the "good will" of it, to mammon,
That he may use it but for keeping gold,
Keeping it packed up in ice—as they do salmon.

Love's bought and sold. Give! Now-a-days! Give! Gammon!
The bare idea of it is absurd!

Now "Special License" is the oracular Ammon—
Or some mysterious whisperings are heard,
Told by that unseen tale-bearer—a little bird.

'Tis said, that folks now love in youth alone—
'Tis said, age teaches them a great deal better;
Time's petrifying process turns to stone
The heart—we leave the spirit for the letter—
Calling men shade and substance!—as a fetter
Is marriage looked upon; good, if it can
Keep fears of gaols and bailiffs from the debtor;
And so he marries money—which calls him "happy mar."

But is love flown from earth;—or, does he rest
Secure in some bright region far away,
Resting on nature's all uncultured breast?
More beautiful because uncultured, may
It be that love now dwells not where the ray
Of eyes that have been civilized do shine?
An "animal propensity" deem they
That love is not a thing for them to twine
Around their hot-pressed hearts so extra superfine.

Oh! love is gone to somewhere—but comes back
Just now and then,—pops in on us to see
If there is aught for him to do.—Alack!
There is not much, so soon again does he
Take to his wings and to his hiding flee.
Perchance he takes a short nap with the "seven,"
Just for the sake of having company—
Or he perchance is fled away to Heaven
To play pranks with St. Ursula's Eleven.

PROVERBS FALSIFIED.

The distinguished leading annexation journal, the *Montreal Herald*, has lately been devoting its columns to disparaging the qualities of "a grey ass;" thus proving that there is no truth in the old proverb, "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The Hon. Hamilton Merritt is not to be opposed in the county of Lincoln; thus falsifying the saying, that "Envy doth Merit(t) like its shade pursue."

MATRIMONIAL EXCHANGE.

The matrimonial market has been very steady. Liberal offers being now very difficult to obtain, has caused acceptances to be had at a very great discount. Kisses are in great demand, having this week past met with very favourable returns. Nothing much doing in maternal frowns, so the time bargains may now be settled with out much difficulty. Heavy purses are much enquired for. Sly squeezes are very brisk. Blushes are scarce, none having been seen in the market for a length of time. Jealousy is rising considerably. Other stocks remain as before, with the exception of scandal, which is considerably on the increase.

CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Punch offers a small reward to the writer of the following advertisement, if he or she will call on him and state precisely what the words are intended to convey.

"A Young Lady wishes for an engagement, for children under 12 years, in a private family residing in the country."

"GOVERNESS.

Church, Sept. 12, 1849.

The question naturally suggests itself, as to how many children under 12 years of age the young lady has the control of, and what is the nature of the engagements she desires to form in their behalf. It is doubtful, from the advertisement, whether the children under 12 years of age were, on the 12th September, 1849, residing with a private family in the country, or whether such a residence would be considered desirable.

THE SALT OF TORONTO.—The salt of Toronto is evidently to be found in King Street; and it is as evident that this is an English salt, what in nautical phrase is termed an old salt, such being celebrated for an intense aversion to parley-vous and frog eaters. But let this be as it may, Punch does not consider it right that even an "old Salt" should evidence his dislike to the French language by murdering it so fearfully as he has done in the following sentence:

"Les nouveaux Chapeaux du printant est arrive."

This fearful bit of "old Salt" depravity appears in a handbill, extensively circulated in Toronto, which has impressed on it a smiling portrait of our friend Gagy, in spectacles, recommending a great variety of hats. We request the French members of our British constitutional government to take notice of this "old Salt," and not allow their polite language to be brought into contempt.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.

We have seen an angry letter, written by a Mr. Isaac Aaron, (published in the *Montreal Gazette*,) complaining that no Jew has been allowed to enter into the above speculation. Punch begs to remind this querulous person, that the Montreal Dispensary is not a joint stock company for the public generally: all benefits derivable from it are to be strictly confined to the attending physicians, who, we have reason to believe, understand how to Jew the public well enough, without the assistance of such an officious person as Mr. Isaac Aaron.

ODDEST THINGS NOW-A-DAYS.

- 1st. The *Globe* preaching moderation in politics!
- 2nd. The *Examiner* professing honesty!!
- 3rd. Tories advocating Retrenchment!!!

CON BY MODEST MALCOLM.

Why are the present Ministers unlike thieves? Because they don't hang together. Punch will appear to number the modest one amongst his contributors.

PUNCH'S NOTICES OF MOTION.

Col. Prince, to move for the return of his common sense, lately "lost, stolen or strayed."

The Administration, to move for a return of their popularity.

"The rose shall cease to blow;" as the caterpillar said to the rose-bud.

"What's the use of sighing;" as the spavined horse said to the roarer.

ADVICE TO THE "PEOPLE."

Some say that the Ministry never will jog,
And some that the Tories are lads to do work;
But believe me, dear People, if you oust King Log,
You'll put in his place (you'll soon find it) King Stork.

If spectacles were christened, what mythological name should they receive? Eu-se-bi-us.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PUNCH, No. 14, will not be issued until Saturday, the 27th April.