

unceremoniously seized by that dicky and sent spinning out upon the sidewalk. As soon as he recovered breath, he picked himself up, and looked at the letter. Horror of horrors! He had placed the letters in the wrong envelopes! The widow had his wife's, and what was worse, his wife had the widow's! Oh, Smith! Oh, Joseph Smith!

MORAL.—Some think it wise to use envelopes; "some otherwise." Joseph inclines to the latter opinion, and advises all "pattern husbands" to be of the same mind. His message hails from California!

Characteristics of a Lady.

She may ridicule the idea of having any knowledge of her husband's business affairs,—but know the highest price of shawls, handkerchiefs and laces of every dry goods dealer in town.

She may not be tied to the care of her children,—but wonder why they have not sweeter dispositions and better habit.

She may allow everything to go on loosely in her household affairs,—but take it sadly to heart if she is not called "a very domestic lady."

She may not attend church on Sunday evening on account of a deep-seated cold on the lungs,—but go to parties three times a week, in low-necked dresses, bare arms, and satin slippers.

She may carry a "pocdle" through the streets,—but not a baby, or a four-penny bundle of cotton cloth.

She may scorn the idea of sending her children to the common school,—but forget that she herself was educated there.

She may purchase a forty-five dollar cloak,—but her husband may not have the first shilling to pay for it.

She may go to the expense of employing a physician to cure frequent illness,—but not take sufficient exercise to prevent it.

She may attend divine worship when she receives a new bonnet from Paris,—but be unable to drop in and see a sick neighbor.

She may charge her washer-woman to be over-nice about the laces and fine clothes,—but forget that she has need to be paid for her work.

She may have profound pity for unfortunate poor people,—but never disturb her mind by a thought upon a means of relief.

She may know that her husband must soon fail and cheat his creditors out of a large amount,—but still insist on "keeping up appearances."

She may talk of books,—but not know their contents.

She may be shocked at the low phrases of the uneducated,—but murder refined language in every speech.

She may be always ready to point out those who had no education in their younger days,—but forget that her own mind is unpolished.

She may be ashamed to be always drawing upon her husband's bounty,—but insist on a full supply of pin-money.

She may have no time to embellish her mind with bits of knowledge,—but work day and night to embroider her baby's dear little frock.

She may rail at those who "never speak,"—but with her nonsense fritter away the best patience of all creation and the "rest of mankind."

IMPARTIALITY.—How little of it enters into the heart of men! Show us a truly impartial man in any public station, and we will show you one out of a hundred thousand. People talk of independence with as little reflection as knowledge, and about as much as a clam is supposed to possess in high tide. Hear what the great De Foe says of an independent writer and then asks how many dare face the cannon:

"If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolves to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind,—neither to give nor take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the arm of the law; if he tells them their virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself."—Knickerbocker.

"Necessity knows no law." Just like a great many lawyers.

JUVENILE SIMPLICITY.—A friend says the following is a fact:—"Two boys of tender years, who went by the names of Tom and Jack, became members of a district school in a certain New England town. On making their appearance, the teacher called them up before the assembled school, and proceeded to make certain interrogatories concerning their names, age, &c., &c.

"Well, my fine lad," said the teacher to the first one, "what is your name?"

"Tom," promptly answered the juvenile.

"Tom!" said the teacher—"that doesn't sound well. Remember always to speak the whole name. You should have said Thomas. Now my son," (turning to the other boy, whose expectant face suddenly lighted up with the satisfaction of a newly comprehended idea.)—"now, then, will you tell me what your name is?"

"Jack-ass!" replied the lad in a tone of confident decision.

The teacher was taken with a sudden fit of coughing, and merely motioned the lads to their seats.

SCRAPS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The following is the bill of fare at the "Whole Hog," (the principal hotel) at San Francisco:—"Shark's fins and sauce piquante. "Young whale and shrimp sauce. "Stewed monkey. "Squirrel's tails en papillettes. "Shoulder of kangaroo and onions. "Ourang-outang, a-la-mode. "A round of laughing hyæna, dressed a la maitre d'hotel.

"Omelette of ostrich-eggs—and confitures. "Pine-apple pie. "Mosquito pudding."

The price of the table d'hote at the above hotel was £2, which, with half a crown to the waiter, makes one's dinner rather expensive.

A red herring fetched ten shillings yesterday, and was considered remarkably cheap.

Gold is plentiful, but good wives are extremely scarce.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.—Mankind are indebted to Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh for the first printed newspaper, which was numbered is still in the British Museum Library, and bears the date of July 23, 1588. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, were extensively circulated, and were edited by such writers as Needham, Birkenhead, and L'Estrange, all men of considerable ability. In the reign of Anne there was but one daily paper, the "Daily Courant"

The first provincial journal in England was the "Orange Postman," started in 1707, at the price of a penny, but a half penny was not refused. The earliest Scottish newspaper appeared under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

AN EDITOR IN DISTRESS.—A poor editor out in Wisconsin breaks forth in the following appeal:—"

Sheriff spare that press! Touch not a single type; Don't put me in distress, To stick to me through life!

'Tis all in all to me, If lost what shall I do? Then why not let it be, Oh, Sheriff! boo!—hoo!—hoo!

PRINTER'S FREAKS.—Two printers in the Plymouth Rock office, tired of taking impressions on the forms of that paper, tried it on the hearts of two fair damsels. After several settings up they succeeded in taking such fair proofs of the matter that this week the minister of the place was called in, and worked off the whole four forms in two folio editions, leaving them locked up for life. Now let them "circulate the documents."

MARRIED.—At Sarabsville, Noble County, on the 18th January, by the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Silas Lion to Miss Edith Lamb.

This reminds us of the millennial era spoken of in the Holy Writ: "The Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together, and a little child—"

Our Bible is lost, and we forget the remainder of the quotation.

If you don't want an Indian to put a knife into you, don't you go and put ram into an Indian.

Extracts from the Act to establish Municipal Authorities in this Province.

"It shall be the duty of each Town Clerk to give twenty days public notice in writing of the time and place of holding such election, and post the same in three of the most public places in the Parish; and the electors present shall proceed to elect a Chairman, who shall preside at the Election in the same.

If at any Election for Councillors a Poll is demanded by a Candidate or any three Electors then present, the same shall be granted by the presiding officer:

The meeting shall begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and the Poll be kept open until the hour of five in the afternoon, and no later:

The votes shall be taken by ballot, each elector putting in the ballot box a slip of paper with the names of the two Candidates for whom he votes written or printed thereon; at the hour of closing the poll the presiding Officer shall, in the presence of one Elector, to be chosen by each Candidate and sworn as tellers, and in the presence of the Electors who may choose to remain, open the ballot box, and taking out each ballot separately, read aloud the names written thereon, so as to be taken down by each teller, and when the whole of the ballots shall be so read aloud and taken down, the presiding Officer shall declare the two Candidates elected who have the majority of votes, and shall also declare aloud the number of votes polled for each candidate, and in case any two candidates shall have an equal number of votes, the presiding Officer is required to give a casting vote for one of such candidates, and so determine the election:

The presiding Officer within two days after the close of the election, under the penalty of twenty shillings for each day's delay thereafter, shall make return in writing of the Councillors elected at the first election to the Sheriff of the County, and at any subsequent election, to the Secretary Treasurer of the Council, to whom he shall deliver a list of the number of votes given for each candidate, and such list shall be open for the inspection of every member of the Corporation who shall apply for the same.

Before the presiding Officer shall allow any votes to be polled, he shall take the oath No. 1, in the Schedule annexed, before some Justice of the Peace for the County in which the election is held; which oath such Justice is hereby empowered and required to administer, and the Justice shall certify such oath in the Poll Book for the election.

The presiding Officer, if he see fit, or if required by a candidate, may administer to any person claiming a vote the oath No. 2, in the Schedule annexed; and no other proof of qualification shall then be required of such person.

Twenty years, and a sex of the full age of twenty years, by birth or naturalization, nor unless Majesty be a rate payer on property in the Parish, and shall have been assessed for and paid his rates and taxes up to the time of such election, nor unless his name shall so appear on the list furnished to the Town Clerk by the Collector of Rates for the Parish, under the provisions of the fourth section of this Act.

None of the following persons shall be elected a Councillor, or be appointed to office by any Council, nor shall any person continue to act as Councillor or hold any office under a County Council, after becoming one of the persons disqualified, as follows:—"

1st Persons in Holy Orders, or Ministers or Teachers of any Religious Sect or Denomination;

2d. Judges or Justices of any Court of Civil Jurisdiction;

3d. Officers of Her Majesty's Army or Navy on full pay;

4th. Any person having a contract or share or interest in a contract with the County;

5th. Any person receiving pecuniary allowance from the County for his services.

The following persons shall be exempt from being elected Councillors or serving in any County Office unless with their own consent:—"

Members of the Executive or Legislative Councils, Members of the Legislative Assembly, practising Physicians and Surgeons, Schoolmasters actually engaged in teaching, any Miller who shall be the only one employed in a Mill, persons more than sixty years of age, persons who have served as Councillors or in any County office, or paid the penalty for refusal, shall be exempt during the four years next after such service or refusal.

The presiding officer at any election of Councillors or Parish Officers, during the time of such election, shall be a conservator of the Peace, and shall be invested with the same powers for the preservation of the Peace, the apprehension, committal, holding to bail for trial, or trying or convicting of offenders, as are vested in Justices of the Peace in this Province; and for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, all Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish, shall attend at the election, upon being notified in writing by the presiding officer; and such officer may command the assistance of all Justices, Constables and other persons present at the election, and may swear in as many Special Constables as he thinks fit; he may commit any person for a breach of the

peace, or for molesting or threatening any elector at or coming to or returning from the election, or any violation of good order, to the custody of any Constable or person present on view, for such time as he deems expedient, not exceeding twelve hours, or may, by writing under his hand commit the offender to the Common Gaol of the County for any period not exceeding ten days; and any Justice of the Peace or other person present at an election who shall neglect to assist the presiding Officer during the election, when requested by him, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished accordingly.

A GREAT HUNTER AND A CAPITAL SHOT.—A few days since a Boston man was in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake, and finding a good opportunity to hunt Moose he started from the hotel in the morning, and before night returned with two large Moose, which he had shot. The first one he shot directly through the jugular vein, just as he had previously stated he should do; and the second one directly in the centre of the curl of the hair in the forehead, a particular point which he had previously indicated!

The company at the hotel were much interested in the relation, and some one expressing a trifle of doubt, the company were challenged to go to the stable and examine the animals.—There they were, and there were the marks of the rifle balls!

It subsequently appeared that two of the settlers went with the hunter, and pointed out the yard where the moose were browsing, and the snow being very deep they caught the moose and held them, until the hunter had his shots precisely to his liking and just as he had stated!

Any one who is ambitious of the reputation of shooting a moose, can be accommodated by spending a day at the Lake, and employing some of the settlers to assist him; the whole expense is but trifling. Four Indians in one party, have recently killed fifty moose in that vicinity, merely for their skins, having taken but four quarters of meat from the whole fifty. This is a wanton destruction.—Bangor Whig.

A SWINDLING SCHEME.—The city article of the London Times of the 1st instant, mentions that some persons in the metropolis have been deceived into subscribing to the stock of a pretended company to build a "Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway." The prospectus of the line stated the capital 2,000,000, "Lords Cathcart, Seaton and Lynchhurst, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir James McDonnell, and the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of Canada" were among the patrons, and such well-known persons as Sir Allan Mac Nab, and Sir George Simpson were among the Directors. It would have been easy to discover these parties, but it does not appear to have thought of such a thing, but out their deposits of £1 2s 6d per share, they got up, with the London Bankers appended to it, but their £300,000 never asked, and it need hardly be said that deposits were ever made with them. It is certainly a extraordinary that when we have had so much difficulty in former years in getting subscriptions to our genuine railroad schemes, how fraudulent attempts of this kind should meet with any success. We suppose it may be regarded as a sign that our Canadian investments are rising in the markets.—Toronto Globe.

The English Consul at Bordeaux has communicated to the American Consul that the British Government intend to present to Capt. Baxter, of the American ship Cleone, trading from Bordeaux to the United States, a gold medal and a sextant, and to distribute to the crew of his vessel the sum of £50, for saving the lives of Captain Wilson and the crew of the English vessel Elizabeth, at sea, at the moment she was sinking.

A Philadelphian in London writes home:—"The Mormons are getting up here great sympathy against the United States. I have just seen an expressive volume, richly bound and gilt, with highly wrought scenes, finely engraved, of their cruel martyrdom." The writer adds that many English converts to Mormonism had been made.

COUGH DROPS.—Take tincture of bloodroot, syrup of ipecacuanha, syrup of squills, tincture of balsam tolu, and paregoric, of each one ounce. Mix. Used in all severe coughs from colds; it is a valuable mixture. Dose, half to one drachm whenever the cough is severe.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—The bill to exempt homesteads to the amount of \$1,000, passed the Senate of New Jersey on Wednesday of last week, and only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law.

A subscription has been opened at Vienna for a testimonial to the hostess of the inn in which Marshall Haynau took refuge from Barclay and Perkins's draymen.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1851 will, it is said, exceed £190,000.