

Mr. Smythe with a y and e was finally pacified the money the other Smith appropriated through mistake was made good, and when the bride and bridegroom returned, they were received with open arms at Hawthorn Hall, nor did either of the old people ever let them know that their felicity was the result of a mistake.

Miscellaneous.

THE YOUNG BRIDE.—We array ourselves for marriages in flowers, and wear dark morning-dresses for the last sorrowful festivity which attends a fellow being to repose. And this often might be exactly reversed. But the custom is beautiful—for the sight of a young bride invites the heart involuntarily to joy. The festal attire, the myrtle wreath upon the virgin brow, all the affectionate looks, and the anticipations of the future, which beautifully accompany her—all enrapture us. One sees in them a new home of love raised on earth; a peaceful Noah's Ark on the wild flood of life, in which the white dove of peace will dwell and build her nest; loving children, affectionate words, looks, and love warm hearts, will dwell in the new home; friends enjoy themselves under its hospitable roof; and much beautiful activity, and many a beautiful gift will thence go forth, and full of blessing diffuse itself over life. There stands the young bride, creator of all this—hopes and joys go forth from her. No one thinks of suffering at a marriage festival.

And if the eyes of the bride stand full of tears; if her cheeks are pale, and her whole being—when the bridegroom approaches her—fearful and ill at ease; even then people will not think of misfortune. Cousins and aunts wink at one another and whisper, "I was just so on my wedding day—but that passes over with time!" Does a more deeply and more heavily ried heart feel perhaps a sigh arise within, when it contemplates the pale, troubled bride, it comforts itself in order not to destroy the marriage joy, with, "Oh, that is the way of the world."

SAGACITY OF RATS.—The depredations of the rats among the milk pails of a certain cellar, were the source of much annoyance; and covers, formed of slats so as to admit heat, and exclude the thieves were placed over the pans, to prevent a repetition of the nuisance. It no! the rats, who, by the way, had a very clear perception between milk and cream contrived an ingenious expedient to gratify their tastes.

One of them got upon the slats which covered the pan, and dipped his tail carefully through a crack into the milk, then skillfully skimming off the cream, drew it at again, and allowed his companions to feast themselves upon the luxury thus curiously obtained. Another rat then took the stand, and the operation was repeated till each one had a share.

The following will serve as an instance of the cunning and ingenuity displayed by them in carrying off their plunder: Quite a number of eggs had mysteriously disappeared, day after day, from a certain storehouse and the matter was at length traced to the rats, these sly doers of mischief. As they managed to carry the booty away so stealthily, and leave "not trace behind," sufficient curiosity was excited to induce a watch upon their movements, when the secret was discovered.

One rat cautiously took an egg between his fore paws, laid down on his back, and hugged it tightly while his fellows seiled him by the tail, and actually dragged him off safely without breaking the egg.—*Little Pilgrim*

A GOOD HIT.—A Methodist divine of this city, on Sunday last, administered a most severe rebuke to the common custom, in these days, of reading advertisements from the pulpit. A paper was handed to him giving notice that "the introductory lecture of the annual course would be delivered on Monday night" &c., at a certain medical institution in this city. The preacher said he had conscientious scruples against cheating the printer by making such announcement in the pulpit; that he never heard such advertisements read in church without reminding him of the old deacon in Alexandria, who, on a certain occasion, exhorted, in most earnest and vehement language, the sinners in his congregation to repent, or they would all go to hell, as sure as the was flour for sale in Alexandria, and he was there was flour there, for he had received a flour-sortment just the day before, which he would just as cheap as any man in the city!—*Ohio Statesman*.

HANG YOUR CABIN.—Captain, what's the fare to St. Louis? "Vat part of the boat do you wish to go in—cabin or deck?" Hang your cabin! said the gentleman from Indiana. "I live in a cabin at home, give me the best you've got."

"ONLY ME."—A lady had two children—both girls. The elder one a fair child; the younger a beauty, and the mother's pet. Her whole love centered in it. The elder was neglected, while "Sweet" (the pet name of the younger) received every attention that love could bestow. One day, after a severe illness the mother was sitting in the parlor, when she heard a childish step upon the stairs, and her thoughts were instantly with the favorite. "Is that you, Sweet?" she inquired.—"No, mama," was the sad and touching reply. "it isn't Sweet; it's only me." The mother's heart smote her, and from that hour "only me" was restored to an equal place in her affections.

An Englishman, travelling through the county of Kilkenny, came to a ford, and hired a boat to take him across. The water being rather more agitated than was agreeable to him, he asked the boatman if any one was ever lost on the passage. "Never, replied Terence, "never—my brother was drowned here last week, but we found him again the next day."

Barnaby says the reason why the ladies wear such small bonnets, is a just idea that ladies have of making nature and art correspond: having nothing inside of their heads, they put as near as possible nothing on the outside. The brute!

"Come here, sonny, and tell me what the four seasons are."

"Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar—they're what mammy always seasons with."

The world is like a stubble field, in which the greatest geese generally pick up the most golden grains.

Reader, did you know that every column of a newspaper contains from ten to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, and the misplacing of one of those would cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers? Knowing this fact, you will be more disposed, we hope, to excuse, than to magnify errors of the press.

The great Christmas market held in the Metropolis on the 15th, was one of the most wonderful ever witnessed. In number and quality this display of stock was never excelled, and prices were very satisfactory to the exhibitors; there were upwards of 6,000 beasts and 16,000 sheep.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The efficiency of the Normal School has, in every respect, been maintained, and in some respects, I think, improved. The practical and thorough character of the mode of teaching, as far as limited period of attendance on the part of student-teachers generally admits, favourably compares with that which I have witnessed in any other country; as also the energy and zeal of the able masters. The demand for teachers from the Normal School, and the remuneration offered them, have increased in proportion as they became known, and much more rapidly than it is possible to train them. Indeed, but a small proportion of the schools can as yet be provided with teachers from the Normal School; but the influence of the methods of organization, instruction and government inculcated and illustrated in the Normal and Model Schools, is felt throughout Upper Canada, and has already produced a most beneficial change in the character of school teaching and government, and a much higher standard of character and qualification on the part of teachers, and of comfort and convenience in regard to school-houses, furniture and apparatus. The school-houses in the majority of the cities and towns and in many country places, are built and furnished after the plan of the Provincial Model School; and some of them are more spacious and elegant. When the appreciation of the education of the youth of the country is such that the school house shall be the ornament of the neighborhood, village or town, and not its disgrace, and when the schools shall become objects of attraction to visitors, as well as matters of lively interest to both parents and children, then only we may hope to see our country approaching its high destination in its sources of productiveness and the elevation and advancement of its population.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In my last report, an explanation was given of the steps which had been taken for the establishment of a system of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, and the objections which have been made to the establishment of such a system were sufficiently answered. The year 1854 presented the results of three years' preparation; of a personal visit to the various counties, and an appeal to them on the subject; of the first applications for a supply of books from all the municipal and school corporations that were prepared to establish libraries on the favourable conditions proposed. In most cases, there was more or less opposition to the imposition of a new tax upon the people; and that opposition was generally in proportion to the largeness of the sum proposed to be expended in the purchase of books. In several instances, the councillors and trustees who took the noble responsibility of taxing their municipalities for the establishment of libraries were rejected for such alleged extravagance, by a majority of their constituents at the ensuing elections. Some time

was necessary to allay this opposition and to produce a healthy reaction by the circulation of the books purchased, and the pleasure and profit experienced by their perusal.

No language can overrate the importance of rendering accessible to the inhabitants, both old and young of all classes, in each municipality and section, the *companionship* (through their biographies and works) of the wise and good of all ages and nations;—to the students of science and literature works on every branch and subject of their favorite pursuits;—to the students of history, the lives of nations and individuals;—to farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, practical works on agriculture, manufactures and trades; to heads and members of families, works on practical life; to the lovers of travel, of nature, of the marvellous, voyages, natural history, natural phenomena; to the old, books specially written and selected for their entertainment and consolation; to the young, counsels, biographies, histories, tales, sketches, &c., for their amusement and instruction. It has been my object in providing for the establishment of these libraries, to render accessible to the remotest township and school section in Upper Canada the choicest treasure of human knowledge. The circulation already of so large a number of volumes on so great a variety of useful and entertaining subjects, must be productive of salutary effects. Yet, only 179 municipal libraries, embracing about 509 school sections divisions of them have been established; leaving more than 2,500 school section libraries, or sections of libraries, to be established. This great work has but commenced. It will be one special object of my next tour of the Province, to call public attention in the various municipalities to this vast interest, as I did on the eve of commencing the operations of 1854.

LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANTS AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.—This table exhibits the distribution of the Grammar and Common school Funds to the various Counties and Cities of Upper Canada, and the extent to which each has participated in them. The principle of distribution in regard to the grants for libraries, maps, and school apparatus to all the municipalities, and the principle of redistribution of the Common School grants in all the Municipalities, is according to the sum raised or work performed in each. The principle of developing and rewarding local effort, but in no case superseding it, is proved by all past experience to be the most, and indeed the only effectual means of instructing and advancing a free people. The business of the State is not so much to educate the people, but to aid them to educate themselves; and it will have performed its duty just in proportion as it adopts the best means by diffusing information and providing machinery for promoting, encouraging, assisting, and calling forth enlightened local effort for the instruction and education of the young, and the spread of useful knowledge among all classes.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—According to this table, the statistics of which are very imperfect, there were 10 colleges (4 with University powers), teaching 1,100 students and pupils. The amount of public aid received by them was £22,833,—increase, £6,412. The number of private academies was, 29—increased, 10. The number of pupils attending them was, 1,053—increased, 187. There were also private schools, 278—increased, 92. The number of pupils attending them was, 6,531—increased, 1,924.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.—This table exhibits a complete summary of the educational work of Upper Canada during last year. According to it there were 3710 educational institutions, teaching 240,817 pupils, for which the people of Upper Canada expended the large sum of £288,998 13s. 8d., or nearly one million one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

ACCIDENT TO A NEW SHIP.—Yesterday morning an accident of a somewhat serious nature happened to a new ship called the "Infanta," of about 800 tons burthen, while in the act of being launched from the building yard of Mr. Haws, Portland. The vessel had glided into the water a short distance, when she lurched, and becoming partially filled with water through the bow ports, fell over on her side. It was stated that it was owing to the weight of her masts, (having been put in the vessel before she was launched,) and the insufficiency of ballast, that caused the inability of the vessel to preserve an erect position after reaching the water. We visited the vessel yesterday afternoon at low water, and she was then "high and dry" upon the rocks at the end of Hillard's wharf opposite Navy Island. The water had been got out of her, and by the aid of cranes it was hoped that a successful effort would be made towards getting her in an upright position by this morning. Her situation was certainly a very awkward one, but we hope that she will be got off without any serious damage to the vessel, or material loss to the owners.—*Fews*.

A NOVEL PROJECT.—A gentleman named Hall is said to have devised a mode to keep open the Hudson river, from New York to above Troy, and the Erie Canal, in winter, and is about applying to the Legislature for a law permitting him to levy toll on boats and vessels passing through them to defray the expense. His plan is the construction of an Iron pipe, about six inches in diameter, throughout the line, to be heated by steam. He is said to be sanguine of success.

SALARIES.—The highest salary paid to the Governor in the United States is paid to the Governor of California who gets annually the sum of \$10,000. The lowest is in Vermont where the salary is \$750. In Louisiana it is \$6000 and in Virginia \$5000.

The Montreal Gazette states that the population of that city increased five thousand during the last year.

Special Notices.

WHAT DO THE PHYSICIANS SAY OF M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold the approval of this invaluable remedy:

LIND, Stark Co., Ohio, January 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg Pa., in my private practice, and prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Confections! Confections!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the traders of Woodstock and surrounding country, that he manufactures, and keeps constantly on hand, a large variety of CONFECTIONS of the very best quality. As he uses none but the best material, and sells at the lowest price, strong inducements are offered to intending purchasers to call, before buying elsewhere. All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Shop in Queen-street, Fredericton, opposite the Central Bank. SAMUEL BAXTER.

Oct. 11. 7tf

Phoenix Foundry,

POND STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE above Establishment having recently been enlarged, and Machinery and Tools of the latest improved kinds introduced, the Proprietors respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are prepared with superior facilities for manufacturing High and Low Pressure STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS; Steam Boat, Saw and Grist Mill MACHINERY; Turning Lathes, Bark Mills, Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mill Wheels, Oven and Furnace Mouths, Ploughs, Truck and Barrow Wheels, &c. Also, Iron and Brass CASTINGS, BLACKSMITH WORK, &c., &c.

Iron and Brass Turning; Gear Wheels cut; Machinery repaired with despatch.

FLEMING & HUMBERT,

Proprietors.

Oct. 18. 8tf

WEST INDIA HOUSE,

36 Dock-street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a general assortment of Grocery Goods, comprising TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, DRY and PICKLED FISH, FLOUR and MEAL, TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c., and other goods too numerous to mention, which they offer for sale at the lowest market rates.

GEO. M. RITCHIE & CO., Proprietors.

Oct. 9, 1856. 8tf

WM. PAISLEY,

Importer and Dealer in

Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Pork, Fish, Teas, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, &c.

And all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Aug. 2. 49 Next door above the "Barker House."

ALBION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

JOHN THOMAS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Country Merchants are specially invited to inspect the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the prices by the piece will be the same as St. John wholesale prices.

July 23. 49

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumors, and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels, co-extensive with the range of civilization. 10

A LINGERING DEATH FROM CONSUMPTION, the dreaded scourge of America, may be averted by the timely use of Mrs. M. N. Gardner, Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, the greatest blessing ever bequeathed to mankind. A medicine unrivaled in the annals of the healing art, which has received the sanction of "the faculty" in desperate cases. This celebrated Balsam is sold at 154 Washington Street, Boston, Weeks & Potter, General Agents.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHONIX BITTERS.—For all diseases of the digestive organs, pains in the back or heart, these medicines have proved to be superior to all other known remedies. Sold by the proprietor W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for the County of Carleton.

A. P. HAYWOOD, Agent for Houlton.

The fact that nearly six thousand bottles of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic have been sold within four months, and it being introduced to the public for the first time in May last, is more significant than all other praise which can be bestowed upon it. No other remedy ever gained public favor with such rapidity.