

TO FAMILIES.

More TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT,
 ETC, Rice and Superior FLOUR, &c., &c., from
 in any Quantities.
 LEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
 C K.
 CHICKEN MEDICINE.

ments of pimples and polyps; six, a step towards a tremor. Tertallian calls autumn, *testator vale*, trying to the health; Horace speaks of *Aufertinus* or *gouticus acer*; autumn profitable to the cruel of funerals. Medical men greatly shorten the six-

of the season, restricting it to the brief interval of the hot weather and the first approach of cold. The days of the nights, the dampness of the evenings, the alternation of rain and mist, with heat and tempest, variety and abundance of fruit, render autumn apt to health. But it costs no more to take care of yourself at any other time of the year. Put on your flannel, if you must have incomparably doled, then in

Keep good fires ; which does not mean big ones, but steady ones, and steadily kept up. Amongst other things to be done in autumn, may be mentioned, brew your own condition of producing which good is, not to be done using malt and hops. Bottle your wine, plant cabbages, and, above all, pay your quarter's bills.—*London Society* "for October."

YOUNG WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED.—As for the general of bread-winning by girls or young women in London scarcely promise the half-loaf that is better than none. While the daughters of a respectable mechanic young they may add to the family income; but comes later in life, to bugling or braid-work, embroidery, feather-trimming, chenille and hair or silk net, blonde-joining, cap-making, dress-making, it is

and almost hopeless struggle. Changes of
sometimes throw the girls out of employ. Buglers
to advertise for hundreds of hands are now them-
bankrupt. We have met with one woman whose
cupation was to make cockades or rosettes with
the carriage horses of the polite world are adorned
days of the Queen's drawing-rooms, and other import-
occasions. She was a person of unsteady habits.

When she chose to work, would earn with ease four pounds a week in the season. No one was found by the harness makers so well able to style and fashion to those ornaments. In an ill-lit room, in a dark alley in the east of London, we have seen and seven children, boys and girls, engaged in bird-cages. The woman's husband, who had been drunk, was dead, and after his death she went on

labour. One child cut the thin wood into proper, the woman with singular rapidity fixed the together, others prepared the wires and put them in their right position, others were engaged in polishing and finishing the work. But notwithstanding all this their income was miserably small. The woman had no capital. At times the dealers became overstocked with their wares, and were obliged to throw away the excess.

APHIS.—In the churchyard of Cookham, near Maidenhead, there is an epitaph upon a public-house keeper written of the same occupation, who evidently supposed the tax (tax gatherers), mentioned in Scripture, to be his low tradesmen:—

When God think fit to stop a landlord's breath,
 If nature says he drank himself to death.
 Such epitaphs severe, deserve rebuke ;
 Fudge not lest you be judged, says good St. Luke.
 May such like pharisees be all forgiven.
 And with this publican received in Heaven.
 Some churchyard there is an epitaph, probably by the
 poet, on a notorious profligate who died in the prime

Pray, reader, pause, be on your guard,
Be not severe nor judge too hard ;
The time will come when you must die,
You have your fault and so had I ;
If you are from transgression free

churchyard of Hrading, in the Isle of Wight, there
 epitaph, not known by whom, which has been set to
 forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear
 Which mourns thy exit from a world like this ;
 forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
 And staid this conscience to the wailer of Miss.

And trace thy progress to the realms of day,
MART IN MINING LANE.—It is a tea sale and business already commenced. Not an ounce of tea is, to be discovered, so that the auctioneer, for any

The purchasers evidently know what they are doing, and the probability of their committing themselves to any such lame and ludicrous commercial transaction is exemplified in the operation of buying a pig in a slight indeed. For, as the intelligent reader will at surmise, although not an ounce of tea is visible, what

being sold has previously been inspected by all who
tent upon buying. The tea itself is most likely in
but samples have been taken from it, and these sam-
ple have been examined at the office of the broker charged
the sale. It is much the same with sugar. The broker
to sell it—and whether in buying or in selling he is
ly the intermediary agent between merchant and
and sale dealer,—obtains samples, arranges them out upon

ter in his office, and invites inspection there before the sale takes place. Purchasers come, receive a catalogue, choose the different lots, write against each the price they are disposed to give, and when the time arrives bid singly. * * * If you enter the other sale rooms—there are no fewer than ten—much the same scene you, whether it be tea, sugar, almonds, hides, or drugs that are being sold. The women, the sales-

CHINESE MARRIAGE.—The bride is sold by her
 father, or parent, and on the day appointed for the wedding
 to her future lord and master in a chair, the door of

has been carefully closed and locked, the key having deposited in the keeping of a relative or friend, who, in air of importance, denoting a proud consciousness of great trust confided to his watchful guardianship, accompanies or walks behind the bride. On arriving at the door of the bridegroom's house, the bearer of the key steps forward, arrests the progress of the sedan by a wave of his hand, and enters the door of the house, opened for his reception.

n. After a delay of some minutes, during which the
a and relatives, as well as the assembled crowd, wait
impatient looks, the door again opens, and the key-
n, who has transferred his charge to the care of the ex-
at bridegroom, re-appears. Without any hesitation,
necessary bashfulness, the gentleman at once opens
por of the chair and inspects his purchase. If her face
its beauty in the Chinese conception of the term, and

et for their diminutive size—sulf him, he gives her and, and, with great efforts at gallantry, conducts her to the principal room of his house, where both burn incense, adore idols, and worship the memory of their ancestors, parents following their example. The bride then retires few minutes, and all partake of a grand feast. The ceremony, in which both bride and bridegroom drink one cup of wine, signifying that their union is now

scale, is then performed. Should the bride, however, distasteful to the bridegroom's fancy, he at once re-takes the key back to the man who brought it, and returns to his own house, merely forfeiting the sum paid, varying, according to circumstances, from six to five thousand, which sum the parents retain as a lawful right. This, frequently repeated, would soon

verish any but to the richest merchants, and as they are allowed to see their brides before they open the door of the chair in which she is sent, it is not strange that they did sometimes repent of their bargain. The poor bride, on the other hand, has no such alternative. Kept in convent until she is marriageable, she is then disposed of to the highest bidder, and despatched from the paternal roof, to pass all her life of limited joy, from childhood's innocent

to the pleasures of more sedate years, has been
ed, where the gentle mother who lovingly tended her
at years, and guided her childish steps, is left to live ou
society existence, uncaring, uncared for by the voluptuous
er, who has, probably, long since discarded her for a
nger and 'falter favourite.' The young girl arrives in
t of her purchaser's house, and, with breathless anxiety
the man's house, the key placed in the lock

If, after inspection, his case is deemed satisfactory, she becomes the property of her master, to all of whose wishes and commands she is to be subservient, her own feelings or inclinations being entirely disregarded. So abject is the condition to which marriage tie condemns a woman in China, that she may be divorced, not only for any levity of manner, or improper conduct, but even for being too sleek or too

ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-
ment.—Preventives of weakness.—Whenever circum-
stances produce impure blood, or lessen the force of the
action, stagnation takes place in the lungs, and consti-
tution is weakened.

tion or other embarrassing symptoms discover them-
selves. Let Holloway's remedies be tried in the first
stages of debility, or on the first annoyance from a dry,
sting cough. The Ointment should be well rubbed,
day, on the chest, and between the shoulders, and
Pills should be taken in alterative doses, to purify the
blood and cleanse the system, without weakening it, by
ing or aggravating existing nervous irritation. These

ovations carry additional weight in summer, when
ne and general weakness from heat and other causes
more apt to prevail.

