

plenty of other provisions were miraculously sent to them.

At the first town he arrived after this wandering, St. Patrick received his apostolic mission from Pope Celestine to convert the Irish. Determined on the thorough performance of this task, he penetrated to the remotest parts of the Emerald Isle, baptized multitudes, ordained clergy, distributed alms to the poor, both pagan and converted, made presents to the kings and founded monasteries. Everywhere he was received with enthusiasm by the people, among whom he continued his mission forty years, when he died at Down, in Ulster, where he was buried.

Concerning the alleged miracles performed by the saint, a writer, named Ribadenerice, affirms that St. Patrick did so to free Ireland from all venomous beasts, that none could ever since breed or live there; moreover, that all woods grown in Ireland possess a virtue against poison. Then there is a legend that King's College, Cambridge, being built of Irish wood, no spider doth ever come near it.

Calgan, another writer, seriously tells us that St. Patrick accomplished the extermination of reptiles by beating on a drum, which he struck so violently as to knock a hole in it, and thereby endangered the success of the miracle; but an angel appeared and mended the drum; and this patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic.

The anniversary of the death of St. Patrick, which took place about A.D. 460, is held as a high festival in Ireland, where it is celebrated with universal demonstrations of affection for his memory; indeed, the doings on that day in a real Irish town or village is a sight never to be forgotten.

At day-break on the 17th, flags fly from tower and steeple, and the bells peal forth merrily. During the day presents are being made from the rich to the poor, and *vice versa*; the one side giving money or garments, the other their blessings—a large share of which, by the way, fall to the saint himself. On every "boy's" hat may be seen the "shamrock so green," and in his hand the dacent "sprig of shilagh."

Not, however, to Ireland is the celebration of the festival confined. In England, in Scotland, in Canada and the United States the saint has his worshippers, who would deem it little less than impiety to let the day pass over without its accustomed observance.

Of course, it need not be said that the dark-eyed, rosy-cheeked, jaunty-aided, laughter-loving daughters of Erin play an important part in the amusements of the day; and in whatever clime Irishmen find themselves congregated, this day is always observed. In London the children belonging to that admirable institution, the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, all turn out to have their hearts gladdened and their eyes pleased.

The saint also gives his name to the knight-hood of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, which was instituted in the year 1783, the rule being that it should consist of fifteen knights companions, of whom the reigning sovereign, the Lord Lieutenant and several other great officers of Ireland, are knights *ex-officio*. The emblem or badge of the order worn by the knights is made of gold, surmounted with a wreath of shamrock, or trefoil, surmounting a circle of gold, bearing the motto, in gold letters, *Quis separabit?* Then the date of the foundation of the order encircles the cross of St. Patrick, which is described by heralds as *gules*, surmounted by a *trefoil vert*, each leaf being charged with an imperial crown or, upon a *trilic argent*. The badge, encircled with rays in form of a star of silver, of eight points, four greater and four lesser, is worn on the left side of the outer garment.

The motto, "Who shall separate us?" in conjunction with the shamrock, or trefoil, is very appropriate, and is explained by the legend which says that when St. Patrick landed near Wicklow, to convert the Irish from paganism, in the year 433, the natives attempted to stone him to death. The saint, however, soothing them a little by his eloquence, then endeavoured to explain the mystery of the Trinity in Unity, but he failed to make them understand it, till suddenly plucking

a trefoil, or shamrock, from the ground, he said, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to exist in one person, as for these three leaves to grow on a single stalk?"—and that illustration, the legend goes on to say, immediately convinced them.

PASTIMES.

PUZZLES.

To one fifth of seven add ten, then divide one hundred and fifty by one fifth of eight, and show what we should all strive to do in the right way. HATTIE.

ARITHMOREMS.

1. 50 and on so.—One of the wise men of Greece.
 2. 51 and no *serv* 50.—A town in Canada West.
 3. 1501 and *choru*.—A place of note during the late American war.
 4. 501 and *sun*.—A river in Asia.
 5. 10 and *say* no.—A kingdom of Europe.
 6. 51 and *O'cheap rag*.—A sea of Europe.
 7. 601 and A. A. E.—The old name of one of the North American Provinces.
 8. 1100 and *hat ah?*—A town of Upper Canada.
 9. 401 and *O'abo*.—An Italian writer contemporary with Petrarch.
 10. 100 and *she err* to.—A city of the United States.
 11. 500 and *no saga no*.—A tribe of American Indians.
 12. 651 and *wo no go* 50.—A town of Upper Canada.
 13. 1 and *knot* S. N. G.—A city of Canada.
- The initials form the name of a Canadian hero. R. T. B.

CHARADES.

1. I travelled some distance in my *first* to purchase my *whole*, but I found that they were attacked by my *second* rendering them useless. R. T. B.
2. My *first* is a wound that might be inflicted by my *whole* in the hands of my *second*. R. T. B.
3. My *first* is now at your tongue's end, Reversed, it is a hole; My *second* is a favoured friend, Part of a dress my *whole*.
4. My *first's* a useful instrument To lawyers when on business bent; My *second's* lord of all creation, Sea and land in every nation; My *third*, my *second* made with art, To trade with many a foreign part. My *whole* you'll see that, when combined A useful art to all you'll find.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Transpose a useful animal, and show something always found near the sea.
2. Transpose a vegetable, and find part of a ship.
3. Transpose a tract of waste land, and find part of a house.
4. Transpose a flower, and find something unpleasant to bear.

ACROSTIC.

1. An Italian painter.
 2. A precious stone.
 3. A celebrated actor.
 4. A river in Asia.
 5. An English poet.
 6. A town in Syria.
 7. An Irish writer.
 8. One of the Prophets.
 9. A celebrated Crimean battle.
- The initials of the whole reveal the name of a living celebrity. Dot.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., No. 29.

- Decapitations*.—1 clock-lock-O. K. 2 Jumble-umble. 3 Clever-lever-ever. 4 Grouse-rouse-ouse. 5 Strap-trap-rap.
- Charades*.—1 Cat-a-comb. 2 Cast-a-net.
- Arithmorems*.—1 Montreal. 2 Brantford. 3 Hamilton. 4 London. 5 Belleville.
- Anagrams*.—1 Aggregate. 2 Positively. 3 Sometimes. 4 Episcopalian.
- Transposition*.—Imposition.
- Arithmetical Problems*.—1. 600 trees. 2. The number is 48. 3. The angles are 48, 60, 72.

The following answers have been received:

- Decapitations*.—X. Y. Stratford, R. T. B., R. N. Festus, Cloud, H. H. V., Argus, Ellen.
- Charades*.—Argus, R. T. B., Cloud, H. H. V., Festus, X. Y., Stratford, Camp., Don.

Arithmorems.—H. H. V., Ellen, R. T. B., Cloud, X. Y., Stratford, H. H. V., Don., Camp. Argus.

Transpositions.—R. T. B., George H., H. H. V., Belleville, Argus.

Arithmetical Problems.—R. T. B. George H. H. V., Argus.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM No. 16.—Correct solutions received from St. Urbain St.; J. McL.; Alma, Brantford; X. L., Kingston; K. B., Toronto; and I. K. M. B., Hamilton.

PROBLEM No. 17.—Correct solutions received from St. Urbain St.; F. R.; Marathon; I. R. M. B., Hamilton; X. L., Kingston; and J. G. M., Toronto.

H. R. A., WESTPOINT, N. Y.—The positions you enclosed to Mr. Groves have been handed to us, and will shortly grace our column. May we hope for a continuance of your valued favours?

C. C. B., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.—Thanks for your welcome addition to our "stock-in-trade." We hope you will not forget the promise which accompanied the enclosures.

G. G., ST. CATHARINES, C. W.—Your continued kindness is sincerely appreciated. "May you live a thousand years!"

ENQUIRER.—In giving the odds of Pawn, the K B P is the one which is removed from the board.

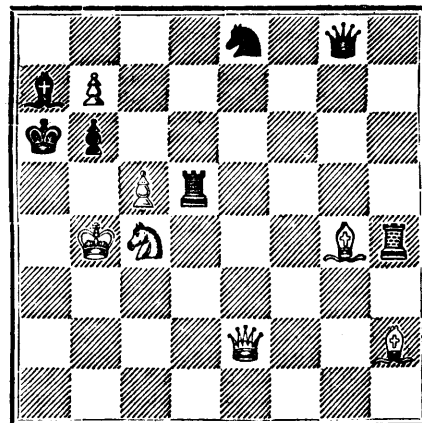
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 17.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 B. to K. 7th. | P. moves. |
| 2 R. to K. B. 2nd. | K. to B. 4th. |
| 3 R. to K. Kt. 2nd (dis. ch.) | K. to K. 4th. |
| 4 R. Mates. | |

PROBLEM No. 19.

By EDW. H. COURTENAY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and Mate in three moves.

A brilliant *partie* in which the celebrated McDonnell gave the odds of Q. Kt. to an amateur.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

Remove White's Q. Kt.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (McDonnell.) | BLACK (Amateur.) |
| 1 P. to K. 4th. | P. to K. 4th. |
| 2 K. Kt. to B. 3rd. | Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. |
| 3 B. to Q. B. 4th. | B. to Q. B. 4th. |
| 4 P. to Q. Kt. 4th. (a) | B. takes Kt. P. |
| 5 P. to Q. B. 3rd. | B. to K. 4th. |
| 6 Castles. | K. Kt. to B. 3rd. |
| 7 Q. to B. 2nd. (b) | Castles. |
| 8 Q. B. to R. 3rd. | R. to K. sq. |
| 9 P. to Q. 4th. | P. to Q. 4th. |
| 10 K. P. takes P. | K. Kt. takes P. |
| 11 Q. P. takes P. | Kt. takes B. P. |
| 12 Q. Kt. to Q. sq. | Kt. takes R. |
| 13 R. takes Kt. | B. to Q. 2nd. (c) |
| 14 K. B. takes P. (ch.) | K. takes B. |
| 15 K. Kt. takes B. (ch.) | Q. takes R. |
| 16 Kt. to Kt. 5th. (ch.) | K. to Kt. sq. |
| 17 Q. takes R. P. Mate. (d) | |

(a) Mr. McDonnell was the first who recognized the importance of the discovery made by Evans, and he elaborated the style of attack which long prevailed in this, the most magnificent of modern openings.

(b) Although this move is not regarded as being quite so strong as 7 P. to Q. 4th, the attack is nevertheless, sustained with unflinching vigour and adroitness.

(c) His only move to save the Queen.

(d) The closing combination displays in a marked degree the ability and resources of the most brilliant player of his day.