

The Shipwreck. The following beautiful little "gem," entitled "The Shipwreck," is from the pen and postscript of an esteemed friend, long since called to his reward...

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

Simonette looked at him fixedly for a moment, then tried to undo the fastenings of her dress. She was too weak, and made a sign to Madame de Moldau to do for her. Then she drew from her bosom a newspaper and a letter...

to withdraw. In a little while he called him back, and Madame de Moldau and Therese and the servants knelt with him round the bed. The last sacraments were administered to her all joined in the prayers for the dying. When Father Maret uttered the words "Go forth Christian soul!" a faint struggle was visible in the pale face...

ther Maret and asked, "What does he mean? What has happened?" "He alludes, Princess, to a great event, the news of which has just reached us. One that touches you nearly. He paused a minute, and then quietly said, "The Czorovitch is dead!" She did not start, or faint, or weep. For several minutes she sat still, not knowing what was the kind of feeling which lightened her heart, oppressed her soul and kept her silent and motionless as a statue.

after the funeral, to go and meet Simon, who must be by this time on his way back from the Arkansas. He wishes to tell him himself of his daughter's death.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

FROM THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC TO THE TREATY OF UTRECHT, A. D. 1698-1713.

M. de Callieres, who had in the governorship of Montreal shown administrative capacity of a high order, succeeded Count de Frontenac in the governorship-in-chief. His place at Montreal was filled by the Chevalier de Vaudreuil. M. de Callieres gave his immediate attention to the conclusion of peace with the Iroquois tribes. He sent delegates to the Onondagas to treat for an exchange of prisoners, thus paving the way for the negotiations subsequently entered into.

hundred soldiers to Col. Marck, who re-nounced the attack in August. But he was again defeated with very heavy loss, and re-embarked utterly dejected. From the opening of hostilities, British vessels inflicted every practicable injury on the French trading posts and fishing stations in Newfoundland. But the French were soon roused to retaliation. At the head of 450 men, in which was included a body of Canadians, 112 strong, under the leadership of M. de Beauport, M. de Subercase, Governor of Newfoundland, reduced, in the winter of 1704, several British ports and burned the town of St. John's. Two forts at St. John and a port at Carbonear, now alone acknowledged British sway in the island. Even the forts at St. John succumbed in the course of time, and the French had the mother country evinced greater interest in her American possessions—thereby placed in a position to retain undisputed mastery of this valuable region. In 1709 the colonial assembly of New York petitioned the mother country to grant the Anglo-American colonies assistance to enable them to resist French America. A promise of assistance was given. Acting on this promise, the colonists assembled a force at Lake Champlain to proceed against Montreal, while a fleet conveying five British regiments and 1200 militia men was to set sail from Boston for Quebec. Quebec was accordingly put in preparation for assault, and a large force raised to defend Montreal.

white monument, thrown into sharp relief by the dark background, but it only seemed to catch the eye of the Empress when she got to the bank of the donkey. Then she lifted her hands as in supplication towards heaven, the tears poured over her cheeks, worn with sorrow and vigils, she spoke no word and uttered no cry, but sank slowly on her knees. A French priest repeated the prayers for the dead, and the servant Lomas, who had accompanied the prince to the war, went through the sad story of what had happened last year. The tents were pitched in the valley, and the Empress stayed there two days. On the following day she went to Fort Napoleon, and then to Rowe's Drift, and on the fifth day visited the field of Handala, and prayed there with the English women, who had come there to mourn their husbands and brothers.

GOOD WORDS.

Nothing is so near love as piety. From mistaken apprehensions of Providence proceed almost all the errors of religious faith.—De Fenelon. It is a mistake to say a person "falls" in love. Love is a long step upward towards heaven. At every trifling screw to take offence. That always shows great pride or little sense. Association teaches more than books. Aim to pass your social hours only with the brave, the noble and the good. Cherish the old knightly virtue of chivalrous courtesy for woman, sweet woman whose gentleness, refining influence, pure and high resolve, patient, watchful, and true and holy love, will do more to encourage your efforts, perfect your character, ennoble your ambition and exalt and purify your lives, than all the "orations" which might be culled from the garnered wisdom of a thousand years. There are in knowledge these two excellences: First, the desire to elevate man; the most selfish and the most exalted; a peculiar inducement to good. It says to the former, "Serve mankind and you serve yourself;" to the latter, "In choosing the best means to secure your own happiness, you will have the sublime instrument of promoting the happiness of mankind." The second excellence of knowledge is even that the selfish man, when he has once begun to love virtue from little motives, loses the motives as he increases the love, and at last worships the deity, and is not less strictly attached to the gold upon its altar.—E. L. Bulfinch. How false is the charge breathed from man's lips, that women never advance beyond the level of the man; that we are incapable of lofty feeling of admiration of our own sex either for beautiful qualities or beauteous form. There is no object of creation more fraught with interest than a young girl standing on the threshold of manhood; intelligence, beautiful, innocent, and true; offspring as yet of joy and hope alone, but before whom stretches the dim vista of graver years, and the yearning thought, unspoken griefs, and buried feelings, which even in the most advanced stages of woman's lot, these are under any circumstances a charm, and feel no interest in girlhood's beauty; but not in such woman's best and holiest nature, and therefore not by such should she be judged.—Grace Aguilar in "Fate of Celars." Careful attention to manners and behaviour of children is among the most important parental duties, because so much of the comfort and happiness of a family, and of friends, depends upon the deportment of the younger members. Only the most gentle firmness will restrain and guide without making the teaching galling, and a homing, that leads to desert. Respectful demands to elders, having attention to the wishes of the parent, the thousand small courtesies that are claimed for superiors extended to their young associates and to the servants, which can only come as the result of careful parental guidance, are much less strictly attended to among a large proportion of families than is desirable. This neglect, so annoying to all who are compelled to endure or witness it, is not injurious to the young. The beginning of the evil can be traced to the fact that parents and teachers seldom realize that they are under any obligations to treat children politely. If our children do not see us practise the politeness which we inculcate, why should they believe our precepts are of any great importance? Children have as strong claims for civil politeness as their parents have. Such gentle courtesies as we show to our friends, or are expected to, if extended to the children will not interfere with the respect, deference, or obedience to parental authority which is desirable and should be secured. Parents and teachers, on the contrary, will find an ample reward if they teach children good manners by their own example as well as by precept. Elegant or polished manners are most desirable. It is not good to demand exactness, but it is easy to demand. There is never any book which defined it so that one term comprehended the whole. But with all, educated or uneducated, who really possess this good thing, it is very easily recognized. Many who have never read a page on etiquette, and know not one of the rules that are expected to be the "open sesame" into the "best society," are beautiful examples of a wise mother's training. We do not pretend to describe it, but there is an indefinable, indescribable something by which one can usually recognize a true gentleman or lady.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. TALK TO THE CHILDREN. Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents, what they deem dutiful to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages they will grow up intelligent people. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have no mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent home is a dull place for young people—a place from which they escape if they can. How much useful information, and what unconscious, but excellent mental training, in lively, social argument! Cultivate to the utmost the art of conversation at home.