### THE "SHANNON" AND THE "CHESAPEAKE."

O shout for the good ship Shannon, And cheer for the gallant Brooke, For hot was the fight she fought, And staunch the ship he took.

When the might of the land was astonished. And wreck on wreck had gone down— The old dag fast at the peak, But the ond dag's fame o'erthrown;

Then Brooke in the good ship Shannon, Set it forth in face of the world, That "hearts of oak " still flourished To keep the old flag unfurled.

T'was the fair-starred first of June,— A day of glorious days, When York and Penn drove the Dutch, And Howe put the French to amaze;—

And out from Boston harbour
The frigate Chesapeake steered—
Not a sound save the wash on her bows—
Till her crew broke silence and cheered.

In curt return from the Shannor Came a round shot over the rail, And suddenly one by one Fell the first of the deadly hail.

Then full in its blind white thunder Burst the wrath of that iron rain. Sweeping the broad decks bare, Til! their timbers staggered again.

And the men crouch down for their lives. And the heavy pail of the smoke Is rent by the fierce red flashes And the splinter's hurtling stroke.

Hot work at the belching cannon, In the sweat, and powder, and grime, Till the Cheapeake's steersman falls, And dring slacks for a time:

For she drops afoul of our quarter, And her gallant Captain dies;— Grapple now, for her mightiest bulwark Is fallen where Lawrence lies.

We swarm in over the taffrail With hot strokes taken and given,
And Brooke at our head, till the foe
To the hold or the chains are driven.

We haul down the "Stars and Stripes;"
But oh the grief and the woe!—
A matter of twisted halliards.
And the storm-worn flag below,—

But it costs us dear, that blunder, For our gunner misunderstands. And Watt and five brave seamen Take death at their comrades' bands.

But hark you, there is the summons!— And sullenly they comply: Brave men, they tought till hope perished, But better surrender than die.

Now cheer for the good ship Shannon, And the good fight fought that morn,— For the old flag's vindication, And its ancient honour upborne!

But wee must be in such warfare, Though lost be the battle or won, For brother's slaughter of brother And father smitten of son.

Pray God that England no more Stand wroth from her daughter apart. Pray God one blood and one tongue Be one in hand and in heart.

But let a great wrong cry to heaven-Let a giant necessity come— And now as of old she can strike. She will strike, and strike home

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS. Fredericton, N.B.

## STORY OF ROBIN ADAIR.

Robin Adair was well known in the London fashionable circles of the last century by the soubriquet of the "Fortunate Irishman;" but his parentage and the exact place of his birth are noknown. He was brought up as a surgeon, but "his detection in an early amour drove him precipitately from Dublin," to push his fortunes in England. Scarcely had he crossed the channel when the chain of lucky events that ultimately led him to fame and fortune commenced. Near Holyhead, perceiving a carriage over-turned, he ran to render assistance. The sole occupant of this vehicle was a "lady of fashion, well known in polite circles," who received Adair's attention with hanks, and, being lightly hurt, and hearing that he was a surgeon, requested him to travel with her in her carriage to London. On their arrival in the metropolis she presented him with a fee of one hundred guineas, and gave him a general invitation to her house. In after life Adair used to say that it was not so much the amount of this fee, but the time it was given, that was of service to him, as he was then almost destitute. But the invitation to her house was a still greater service, for there he met the person who decided his fate in life. This was Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of the second Earl of Altemarle and of Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of the first Duke of Richmond. Forgetting her high lineage, Lady Caroline, at the first sight of the Irish surgeon, fell desperately in love with him, and her emotions were so sudden and so violent as to attract the general attention of the company. Adair, perceiving his advantage, lost no time in persuing it; while the Albemarle and Richmond families were dismayed at the prospect of such a terrible mesalliance. Every means were tried to induce the young lady to alter her mind, but without effect. Adair's biographer tells us that "amusements, a long journey, an advantageous offer, and other common modes of shaking off what was considered by the family as an improper match, were already tried, but in vain; the health of Lady Caroline was evidently impaired, and the family

at last confessed, with a good sense that reflects honor on their understandings as well as their hearts, that it was possible to prevent but never to dissolve an attachment; and that marriage was the honorable, and, indeed, the only alternative that could secure her happiness and life. When Lady Caroline was taken by her friends from London to Bath, that she might be separated from her lover, she wrote, it is said, the song of "Robin Adair," and set it to a plaintive Irish tune that she had heard him sing. Whether written by Lady Caroline or not, the song is simply expressive of her feelings at the time, and as it completely corroborates the circumstances just related, which were the town talk of the period, though now little more than family tradition, there can be no doubt that they were the origin of the song, the words of which, as originally written, are the following:

What's this dull town to me? What's this duil town to me!
Robin's not near;
He whom I wish to see,
Wish for to hear.
Where's all the joy and mirth,
Mude life a heaven on earth!
Oh! they're all fled with thee,
Robin Adair.

What made the assembly shine?
Robin Adair!
What made the hall so fine?
Robin was there!
What, when the play was o'er,
What made my heart so sore?
Oh! it was notified with Oh! it was parting with Robin Adair!

But now then art far from me. Robin Adair! Hobin Adair!
But now I never see
Robin Adair!
Yet he I love so well
Still in my heart shall dwell;
Oh! can I ne'er forget
Robin Adair!

Immediately after his marriage with Lady Caroline, Adair was appointed Inspector-General of Military Hospitals and subsequently, becoming a favourite of George III., he was made surgeon-general, king's sergeants' surgeon and surgeon of Chelsea Hospital. Very fortunate men have seldom many friends, but Adair, by declining a baronetcy that was offered to him by the king, for surgical attendance on the Duke of Gloucester, actually acquired considerable popularity before his death, which took place when he was nearly four score years of age, in 1790. In the Gentleman's Magazine of that year there are verses "On the death of Robert Adair, Esq., late Surgeon-General, by J. Craine, M. D., "who, it is to be hoped, was a much bet-ter physician than a poet. Lady Caroline Adair's married life was short, but happy. She died of consumption after giving birth to three children, one of them a son. On her death-bed she requested Adair to wear mourning for her as long as he lived; which he scrupulously did, save on the king's and queen's birthdays, when his duty to his sovereign required him to appear at court in full dress. If this injunction respecting mourning were to prevent Adair from marrying again it had the desired effect; he did not marry a second time, though he had many offers.

# AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Hon. Joseph O'Neil writes thus to the

St. Louis Republican:
In my late visit to the Fast I stayed some time, both going and returning, in Montreal-a city remarkable for its fine public structures, including its bridge over the St. Lawrence, of 21 miles in length and costing \$7,000,600, its noble church edifices that are so remarkably well attended, even in early morn, with its mountain scenery on the one side and the grand old St. Lawrence on the other. On my last evening here I resided out by moonlight on the banks of the river, where are situated the custom house and public city buildings. I put some questions and puone city buildings. I put some questions to a passing gentleman about them, which he answered very politely; and then asked me if I did not think them very fine. This I not only conceded, but added, "You have the finest public buildings of any inland city of its size I have ever seen." Seemingly not willing to be out-Seemingly not willing to be outdone in candour, he exclaimed, "But after a shower it is the dirtiest city in America." I own I felt somewhat of a malicious pleasure in having the claims of our city in this respect so warmly contested. Passing a forlorn apple-woman I thought of giving her a nickel, and hav-ing nothing smaller than a quarter, I asked her to change it; when she told me it was worth 22 cents. I said very well, give me twenty cents and keep the balance, and came away much in doubt about my getting more than two cents credit in the other world, as the value of the other three I got in laughing over the old wo-man's effort to get the best of the bargain. In strolling along the quay, I saw a domestic picture that does not often present itself-a man and wife taking a Sunday evening walk, each carrying a child, evidently twins, about six months old, while beside them was a little girl of about six years bearing a large doll. Of course I visited the Cathedral. What a noble structure, with its clustering columns, shaded with tints of every huc, supporting its groined arches, dimly illumined, and of delicate blue, lit by countless stars, and its sanctuary, with sixteen elaborately carved stalls at each side of the main altar, with its numerous niches crowned with towering pinnacles, those over the altar reaching near the sanctuary ceiling; all, shall I presume to say it, carved to excess and filled with groupes or single statues; gold and silver orna-ments blended with colours, some soft and sombre, and others most brilliant—thus may you

have a faint idea of the grandeur of this edifice. Take away the double side-galleries, let the side altars be in keeping with the main one, elevate the windows about three feet, so as to give the beautifully-curved confessionals at each side their proper height, put suitable stained glass in the windows, and what an edifice it would be But as it is, he who can gaze upon this scene and not come away with a better feeling will not, I venture to say, be satisfied with any corner in heaven he may be placed in. More than fifty years ago, a friendless immigrant boy, I stood upon the floor of this church and gazed with rapture upon the scene. It was at the time hastening to completion. It was the first fine church 1 had ever seen. Since then I have visited St. Peter's, Rome: the Cathedral of Pisa, of Milan, of Strasburg; of Cologne; Notre Dame, Paris; St. Paul's and Westmins er Abbey, London; St. Patrick's, Dublin; those of New York, Boston and Havana, and many others; yet, after the lapse of this long period, I came back to spend a pleasant hour in egging upon this to spend a pleasant hour in gazing upon this, and will confess I did not leave it with dry

#### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

130 Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Ottawa,-Post Card received. Thanks. Student, Montreal .- Correct solution received of Pro

W. A. M., Montreal.-In Problem No. 241 the W Q cannot move to Q 4 at her first move.

J. W., Ottawa. - Letter received. Thanks.

#### THE CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION

We have been informed by a kind correspondent that there was a fair attendance of chessplayers at the annual meeting at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 25rd ult.

The annual Tourney commenced on Wednesday, the 24th, the following gentlemen having entered their names as competitors: Messrs. Phillips, Hurlburt, White, Lambert, Boucherville, Holt, Pope, Henderson and Shaw.

Ou Thursday, 25th, six games had been finished with the following results: Players.

Henderson vs. Pope Henderson.

Holl vs. Pope Pope.
Shaw vs. Hurlburt Shaw
Holt vs. White Holt.
Henderson vs. Holt. Henderson.
Pope vs. White Drawn.

On the "More or no move" question it was decided by a large majority of the members of the Association that it was irregular play and should be punished as a false move.

With reference to the "Move, or no move" question, which is occupying the attention of a large number of our chess; layers at the present time, it may be interesting to state that the Editor of the Chest Column of the Hustrated London News gives the following answer to a Montreal correspondent, who wrote to him for his opinion in the matter:

"J.B., Mootreal.—There does not appear to be much matter for controversy in the case. The regulations for playing chess to which the A party appeals, should be interpreted in accordance with the fundamental laws of the game, one of which expressly defines a move to be "the transfer of a man from one square to snother," Praxis, p. 5. The word move, where it occurs in the "regulations," must, therefore, be held to have that signification, and A assumes the whole argument in attaching a different meaning to it. The act of lifting a Rook and replacing it or the same square, is not a mo e within the meaning of either law or regulation, but B, having touched the piece, can be required to move it.

The match between Mesars, Muson and Potter is finished at last. Mr. Potter won the twenty dist and last came, and the score then stood. Mason, 5; Potter, 5; Drawn, 11. This contest is one of the most stubburn in the samule of

This contest is one of the most stubbern in the annals of recent chess play, and both players have reason to be satisfied with the result of their struggle for pre-eminence.

Matches of this nature rarely present anything in the way of brilliancy, but to the young player they afford excellent examples of that care throughout each game which should always guide the moves of him who is anxions to excel in chess play.

This week we insert in our Column the twentieth game in this match.

Mr. Steinitz in his notes to the "immortal game" played by Anderssen and Kleseritsky is of opinion that the latter on his twentieth move should have drawn the gave. M. Tchigorine, however, publishes la La Strate gie for June an analysis which seems to show that Mr. Steinitz is wrong. In his analysis in the Field, Mr. S., in his note to Kieseritsky s 20th move (20. Kt Q R 3), says that a profound analysis of the position demonstrates that Black (Kieseritsky), though two Rooks and a Bishop shead, can do no more than draw, and he suggests in shead, can do no more than draw, and he suggests in-stead of 20. Kt Q R 3:

White. Black. 20. B Q R 3 21. K Q 22. Q B 6 23. B B 24. Q takes F ch 25. Q B 8 ch. ck. 21. Q takes R 22. Q takes Kt cb 23. Q takes Kt cb 24. Kt Q 5 25. K K 24 and draws by perpetual check.

M. Tchigorine, on the contrary, points out in an exhaustive and claborate analysis, that to reply to 21. K Q in Mr. Steinlitz's variation, Anderssen could have won by 22. Kt takes B instead of 22. Q takes R, the move suggested.—Turf, Field and Farm.

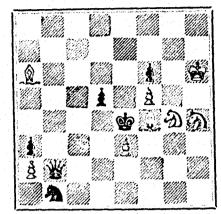
We regret to learn that the meeting of the British Amateur Chess Association, which was to have been held at Oxford, has had to be given up on account of the pancity of the entries... Argus and Express.

A match for a stake of a thousand dollars has been arranged between Captain Mackenzie, of New York, the champion of America, and Mr. Hoemer, of Chicago. The players have met before in the chess arean, at Cleveland in 1871 and at Chicago in 1874, the result of their individual contests being gains for game, although the champion made much higher tourney scores on both occasions.—Illustrated London News.

Some of the American players in the International Correspondence Tourney are opposed to having the unfin-

A tournament is in progress in the Auburn, N.Y. Chess Club.

PROBLEM No. 244. (From Chess Gems.) By W. T. PIRRCE.) BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 389TH. (From Land and Water.)

CHESS IN LONDON.

Twentieth game between Mesers, Mason and Potter.

#### (Irregular Opening.)

	WHITE (Mr. Potter.)	BLACK, (Mr. Masou
	1. P to K 3	l. P to K 4
•	2, P to Q B 4	2. Kt to K H 3
	3. Kt to Q B 3	3. Kt to B 3
Ţ	4. P to Q R 3	4. P to Q R 3
•	5. P to Q 4	5. Ptakes P
	6. Ptakes P	6. P to Q 4
	7. B to K 3	7. Ptakes P
	2. B takes P	8. B to Q 3 (a)
2	9. P to R 3	9. Castles
	10, Kt to H 3	10. B to K B 4
	11. Castles	11. Q to Q 2
	12. R to K sq (b)	12. Q R to K sq
	13. B to K B sq (c)	13. P to R 3
	14. P to K Kt 4 (d)	14. B to Kt 3 (*)
	15. Kt to K R 4	15. Kt to K 2
	16. B to Kt 2 (f)	16. P to B 3
	17. Q to Q 2	17. Q Kt to Q 4
ì	18. Kttakes Kt	18. Ki takes Kt
	19. B takes Ki	19. P takes B
n	20. B to B 4	20. B to K 5
n	21. Kt to Kt 2 (g)	21. B takes Kt
	22. K takes B	22. R to K 5
	23. B takes B	23. Q takes B
١.	24. P to B 3	24. R takes R
1	25. R takes R	25. P to B 4

## NOTES.

(a) The opening has developed into the Queen's Gambil Accepted. We remember Rosenthal—so mean authority as an analyst—expressing to us his opinion that it was much better to accept than to decline the Queen's Gambit. Older authorities thought differently, and there is, no doubt, much to be said on both sides. We are rather inclined to think that White obtains a slight advantage when the above mentioned gambit is accepted.

the To make all things comfortable, in case Black should eacrifice his Q II.

(c) Rather because fearing that he may have to take this precaution at an inconvenient time, than because there is any immediate necessity for it. Moreover, P to Q Kt 4, threatening P to Kt 5, has to be provided against.

(id) This advance, though apparently hazardous is in reality a prudent measure, as otherwise Black may take the initiative and play P to K Kt 4

(c) H to R 2 is preferable.

26. Q to K 3

(f) This does not turn out well. Either Q to B 3, or Q to Kt 3 would be more to the purpose.

\*\* (p) The f-regoing exchanges, together with those that follow, are fatal to White's chances of winning, but they seem to be forced upon him unless he is prepared to put up with an inferior game.

### SOLUTIONS

Solution of Problem No. 42. WHITE, BLACK. 1. P to Q 3 2. R to Q B 2 3. Kt mates 2. Plakes P. (ch) 2. K takes P 3. Q to B 6 mate

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 240.

The White King being in check moves to K B 5, and if the B R check again by moving to K R 4, the W K moves to K B 4, and so on, till he reach s the K B sq. when, on heing checked again, by the B R at K R 8, he moves to K R 2 and wins.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 241.

WHITE. BLACK. Kat Q B 5 Rat Q R 2 Kat K5 Rat KB6 Rat Q Kt 2 Bat K B sq Kt at Q Kt 4 Pawas at K Kt 4 and Q B 3 Kt at K B 6 Kt at Q B sq Pawns at K 3 and 4 K B 5 Q B 3 and Q Ki 4 White to play and mate in three moves.

# A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New