

we give an illustration) is a square case with a pointed cover, hung with mirrors, and wrapped in costly shawls. In front of it is a cushion, on which lies a richly dressed puppet, half life-size, representing the murdered Hossein.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Notwithstanding the heavy snow-storm which fell during the whole of St. Patrick's day, the Irishmen in Montreal had their yearly march out as usual. The procession, composed of the various national societies, the Irish members of the different congregations in the city, and the children of the Christian Brothers' Schools, formed shortly after eight o'clock in front of St. Patrick's Hall, and with bands of music playing and drums beating, moved up St. Radegonde Street and along Lagache-tière Street to St. Patrick's Church, where mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Brockville. After the conclusion of the service the procession reformed in Alexander and Craig Streets, and marched up Bleury Street, along which arches had been erected; along St. Catherine Street, down St. Lawrence Main, to Craig Street,—where an arch was erected bearing scrolls inscribed with the names of Gladstone and Bright; thence through St. Lambert Street to Notre Dame Street, and through Place d'Armes, Great St. James and McGill Streets to St. Patrick's Hall. At St. Patrick's Hall a congratulatory telegram was read from the Irishmen of Toronto, and after an address had been made by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, resolutions were introduced and adopted, praying for amnesty to the political prisoners confined at Kingston. In the evening a reunion was held in St. Patrick's Hall, at which several addresses were made; and a dinner was given by the St. Patrick's Literary Society at the Terrapin.

In Toronto, where also snow was falling the whole day, the St. Patrick's Society celebrated the anniversary by a procession, and the usual festivities in the evening. At nine o'clock high mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral, after which the Irishmen proceeded to Power Street, where a procession was formed by the Hibernian Society, the Sons of St. Patrick, and the Young Irishmen. The procession, which numbered some seven hundred persons, and presented quite a creditable appearance, moved off with bands playing and banners flying, along Queen, Church, Gould, Yonge and King Streets to Bathurst Street; thence along King Street to the starting point, where several addresses were delivered and resolutions passed respecting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. In the evening a concert was given in the St. Lawrence Hall, under the auspices of the Sons of St. Patrick.

In Ottawa the day was observed in the usual manner. High mass was sung in the Cathedral, followed by a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Salmon of Montreal. Afterwards a procession was formed, numbering some twenty-five hundred individuals, and marched through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by two bands. On their return to the hall of the association the assemblage was addressed by the president and other members of the Society. In the evening a concert was given in the Music-Hall.

In Quebec the weather was somewhat boisterous, but the hard frost of the day before had left the roads in first rate condition. At ten o'clock the Hibernian Benevolent Society with their badges and banners, and accompanied by two bands, marched in procession to St. Patrick Church, where mass was celebrated. After service the procession reformed and marched through the principal streets and back to Champlain Hall, where the assemblage was addressed by the President. In the evening the St. Patrick's Society's dinner came off and a musical soiree was held at the Music Hall.

In other Cities and town throughout the Country like celebrations were held and the only drawback to the enjoyment of the day was found in the disagreeable state of the weather.

CAPITAL ON THE FARM.

(From Moore's Rural New Yorker.)

American farmers are timid in employing capital in their business. Against them as a class this charge may be easily maintained, though there are many notable exceptions. This absence of capital in conducting farm operations, has been noticed and wondered at by many eminent foreign agriculturists who have visited this country. It can hardly be expected, however, that we should as lavishly use capital as British farmers, for we have neither their cheap labor nor average high prices for produce; neither is capital so cheap and plentiful. A large part of our farmers are yet in debt for land; those who are not, and have accumulated money, find it an easy matter to safely invest it where they realize from six to ten per cent. interest, without incurring any labor. It requires pretty good farming to make the capital invested return as large and clear an income as the national bond or a mortgage on real estate. While it may not be safe for farmers to borrow much capital, those who are out of debt and possess it aside from that represented by their land, stock and implements, may find very good chances for making profitable investments in their legitimate business. And such employment of capital presents the pleasantest aspects of farm life; it raises the farmer to a higher social position, and attaches an interest to his business which shall attract and hold his children to it for ever.

A young farmer in the "Genesee country" lately described to me his plan of future farm operations, and I thought it so sensible that he deserved to be called a model farmer, and doubt not that, in time, his farm will be a model farm. Although yet young, he has paid, by farming, for a farm of one hundred and forty acres, for which he owed two-thirds of the purchase money in 1861.

"My farm," said he, "is so well located that I intend to make it my home for life. Now that I am out of debt, I intend to use what capital I can accumulate in making improvements so long as I see a chance for a good investment. In the first place, I shall build two tenant houses, for while I want plenty of farm help I do not want to board it. It is just as cheap to let the laborer board himself as for the farmer to do it, and getting that burden from the farmer's family is the first great step towards increasing the pleasures of their life. The tenant houses will rent for enough to pay a fair interest on their cost."

"Next I must make my farm more productive, and the first step is underdraining. I know, and every sensible farmer knows, that it will pay large interest on the capital used, to run open ditches through the swales, and till all the springy high lands. After draining comes more thorough cultivation and heavy manuring. To make more manure I must have more stock, and to keep more stock I must grow more food."

So I shall try growing roots largely, and after building suitable stables and yards, some of my stock, and perhaps all, will be fed there during most of the year. To do all this I shall require more labour than as I now farm it. More team work will be necessary, and more tools. There will be more capital invested in my business, and I am confident the returns will be large enough to prove remunerative.

"Then I have some specialties, which I would invest in. I have a notion that I can so improve the grains I grow by the selection of the best each year, that the yield will be greatly increased, and I shall be able to sell the surplus to my neighbours for seed at large prices. The cattle and hogs must be improved, and I should very much like to import some Percheron horses from France. Nothing in the line of stock needs improving so badly as our farm horses. The trotting mania has spoiled our working breeds. A great deal can be done in poultry. I shall plant an acre of fruit trees, enclose it, and establish a poultry-yard in it. With care, good buildings, and roomy yards, I can gather a fine income from this source—and a great deal of manure. A well-selected orchard will be a necessity, of course. I shall want ice for summer, and I propose building some dams across the spring brook in the pasture, and stock them with fish. I want, too, a workshop well stored with tools."

"Then the ugly rail fences and tumble-down stone walls must be replaced by trim hedges of honey locust, and screens of Norway spruce must be planted in certain places to shelter the buildings and orchards. Stone must be cleared from the fields, weeds eradicated, and a few acres planted with valuable timber trees. In short, I see chances enough in my favour to profitably invest a great deal of capital. I have faith in the future for farmers and farming. Landed property, well located, can never be lower in value, but on the contrary, as our population increases, it will rise as sure as the sun. Permanent improvements will add their cost to the value of the farm, and always pay good interest. I have faith, and shall go ahead."

That has the ring of the true farmer; one who knows that his vocation is the best, and life most independent, when they are followed and lived truly, of any that falls to the lot of men.

At the recent Southwark election a costermonger in a cart drawn by a donkey dressed out in Odger's colours arrived at a polling booth. The man, voting for Beresford, was challenged, and replied, "Oh, it's all right. I'm a Tory: it's my donkey that's a Radical, but he's an ass."

Mr. Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, who was shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, has published a communication in the Paris journals, in which he complains that he has not been permitted to know anything of the accusation against the Prince, that neither he nor his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses at the trial, and that the prosecution appears to be directed more against his dead brother than against the Prince.

A NEW PRINTING-INK.—A correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung calls attention to a highly important discovery made by a Herr Kircher, in Camstadt, Wirttemberg, of a new printing-ink, which (as the writer says, judging from proofs before him) exceeds all other kinds at present in use. The essential part of the discovery is that, by a peculiar process, the ink can be completely removed from the surface of the paper at a cost of half a dollar (one guilder) for every hundred pounds of printed paper and the material is then ready for use again. The inventor has already applied for a patent.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—The engine drivers of Canada and the States formed themselves, some time ago, into a very useful society, called the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." The chief object of the society is something akin to that of a Mutual Insurance Company. Whenever a brother loses his life in discharge of his duty every member of the Society contributes his share toward a fund for the relief of his family. It will be remembered that Mr. James Scott, an engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway, was killed near Kingston a few months ago. He was a member of the Brotherhood, and therefore a vote was levied for the benefit of his widow and children. This has been paid over to Mrs. Scott and amounts to the handsome sum of \$2,338.

The fire department of St. Louis have added a new leaf to their laurels. A little after midnight on the 14th inst. a fire broke out in a liquor saloon. Through the smoke the figure of, as we supposed, a negro, was seen inside standing with outstretched arms as if imploring aid. A gallant fireman, seizing an axe, broke the door open, and rushed in amid flame and smoke, presently returning with the rescued sufferer in his arms. The cheers of the crowd greeted him as he bore his burden into the street and attempted to set it down. It stands to this hour in the same posture, with outstretched arms; for it was a wooden image of a monkey used as a sign for the saloon and taken in every night.

A French Canadian contemporary contains recent letters from Rome stating that the Papal See, through the Council of the Propaganda, has approved of the decrees of the 4th Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec; that the dioceses of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and Sandwich will hereafter form a separate Ecclesiastical Province, but that a Metropolitan has not yet been selected; that the Holy See does not presently see fit to erect the diocese of the North-West into a separate Province and that in the meantime it will remain attached to the Quebec Province, as well as the Apostolic Vicarship of British Columbia; and that finally Monseigneur Walsh is authorized to change his title of Bishop of Sandwich to that of Bishop of London.

On Sunday of last week an attempt was made by a convict in Kingston Penitentiary against the life of one of the prison inspectors, Mr. J. T. O'Neil, Sullivan, the convict, whose disposition is merose and vindictive, was some time since brought before the Prison Inspectors for a breach of discipline, and being punished for it, conceived an enmity against Mr. O'Neil, one of his judges. At the time he was heard to make a threat of a revengeful nature, and it is probable that on Sunday morning he resolved to carry it out. The convicts were marched in as usual to service in the Chapel. The Altar stands near the entrance, and the prisoners pass very closely to it in filing in. The Inspectors are provided with seats inside a railing in front of the altar, and one of these Mr. O'Neil occupied. Sullivan, as he passed along, made a dash towards Mr. O'Neil, with the evident design of striking at him with the knife he held in his hand, but he stumbled on the step under the railing, and fell.

Before he could recover himself he was secured. Sullivan was formerly a soldier in the 20th Regiment, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life for firing a barn.

The Illustrated London News is responsible for the following melancholy example of the way in which facts become distorted as they pass through different hands:—"A ball on a magnificent scale, in honour of Prince Arthur, was given by the members of the Provincial Parliament in the Senate Chamber, Toronto, yesterday week. Guests were present from all parts of the country, including the Governor-General and the Lieut.-Governors of the different provinces."

The cruel hoax perpetrated last week, for the second time, respecting the missing "City of Boston," has induced the Associated Press of New York to offer a reward for the discovery of the person who circulated the false report. The Associated Press agent in London has sent a telegram to New York relating the manner in which the news reached him, but he is unable to throw any light on the origin of the report. Another vessel that had been several days overdue, the "Samaria," has arrived. A despatch from Queenstown says that a boat from the Samaria reached that port early on Monday morning, having left the steamer forty miles off with her shaft broken, and two tugs were immediately despatched to tow her in.

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the murder of Victor Noir is now going on at Tours, and excites great interest both on account of the nature of the crime and the causes that led to it, as well as the relationship of the prisoner to the Emperor. The radicals of course complain that there is great danger of the Prince being dealt with too leniently, but the Government have shown every disposition to make the trial a perfectly fair one. Among the witnesses summoned to appear before the High Court are the Princess Bonaparte, Rochefort, Paschal Grousset and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of the *Marsillaise*. The Court was convened on the 18th inst. The Prince arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the Gendarmerie, and accompanied by the chief officer of police. The emperor is to be kept constantly acquainted with the proceedings at the trial, arrangements having been made to telegraph the reports to him every hour. A rumour is going the rounds of the newspapers that a body of young Parisian Radicals have sworn to avenge the death of Victor Noir, unless the Prince is punished for the murder. They hope to duel him to death, or if that fails will lie in wait for him in the highways and by-ways. Rather a cut-throat mode of proceeding.

CHESS.

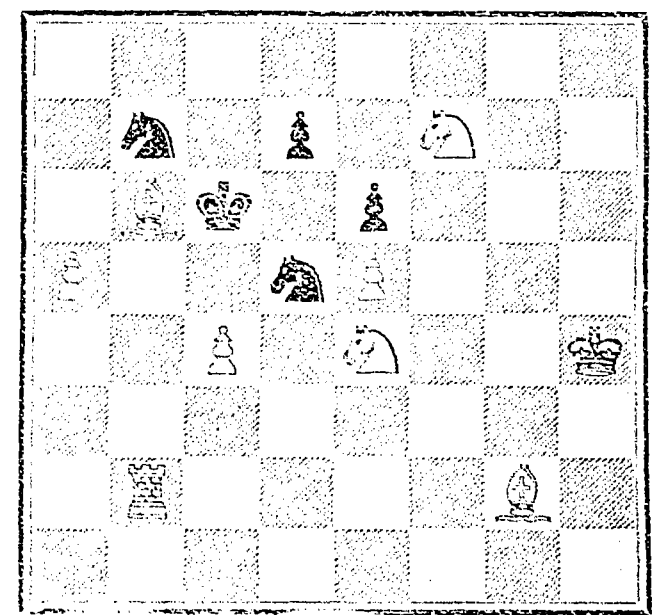
S. CILIAN OPENING.

- | White. Mr. W.—r. | Black. Mr. P.—e. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. P. to K. 4th. | P. to Q. B. 4th. |
| 2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. | Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. |
| 3. P. to Q. 4th. | P. takes P. |
| 4. Kt. takes P. | P. to K. 4th. |
| 5. Kt. to K. B. 3rd. | K. B. to B. 4th. |
| 6. K. B. to B. 4th. | K. Kt. to B. 3rd. |
| 7. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. | Castles. |
| 8. Q. Kt. to R. 4th. | Q. to Q. R. 4th, ch. |
| 9. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. | K. Kt. takes P. |
| 10. Castles. | Kt. takes Kt. |
| 11. P. takes Kt. | Q. takes P. |
| 12. Q. to Q. 5th. | B. takes P., ch. |
| 13. K. takes B. | Q. takes R. |
| 14. Q. B. to R. 3rd. | Q. to Q. B. 6th. |
| 15. B. takes R. | Q. takes P., ch. |
| 16. K. to Kt. sq. | Q. to K. Kt. 3rd. |
| 17. Kt. to K. Kt. 5th, wins. | |

PROBLEM No. 6.

By J. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(White to play, and mate in two moves.)

MUSIC.

MR. J. B. LABELLE begs to announce that he has resumed the teaching of instrumental music, and will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Harp, or Guitar, either at his own, or the pupils' residence, on very moderate terms. Mr. LABELLE may be addressed at the Office of this Paper, No. 10, Place d'Armes.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the

TAKEN OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cortes de Vierge*, Cabinet and 9 x 7 Photo-Relievo, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same.

WM. NOTMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, AND HALIFAX.

Orders by Post will now receive PROMPT ATTENTION.