

THE HON.
CALEB CUSHING,
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE U. S.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, who has just been appointed Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Salisbury, Mass., on the 17th January, 1800. He was educated at Harvard, and began his political career in 1825, at the same time that he entered upon that course at the bar, which has since made him famous. He served a number of years in the Legislature of his native State, was made Minister to China in 1843, and served in the Mexican war, with the title of Brigadier General. He was Attorney General, under President Pierce, from 1853 to 1857. During the civil war, he kept aloof from politics. He was appointed by General Grant, Counsel for the United States, at the Geneva Conference, and subsequently wrote a history of that tribunal. His practice before the Supreme Court of the United States has been immense. His counsel has been sought frequently on grave international questions, and he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best-informed men in the country on the political history of the United States, as well as their relations with foreign nations.

A NEW SUGGESTION ON BILLIARD BALLS.—A billiard player, who is dissatisfied with ivory balls, makes a suggestion which may be worth the attention of inventors. He says:

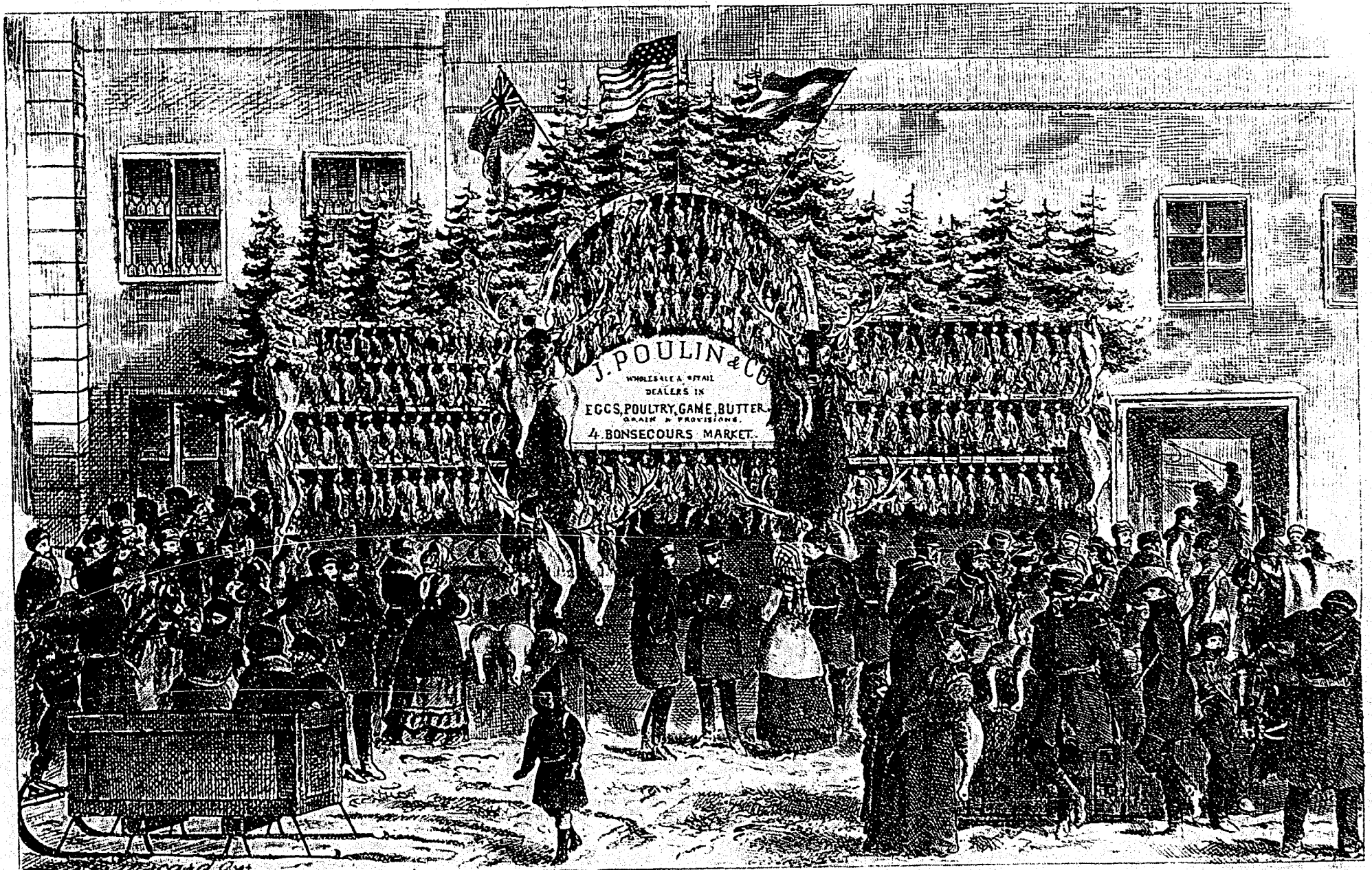
"Every one who plays at billiards knows that occasionally the balls do not run true. They are made of ivory, and even when they are quite new the ivory is not of equal density throughout; and when they are old the external portion is much more dry than the internal, consequently the difference of density is greater, and the balls, especially when going gently, swerve from a direct course, the specific gravity of the difference it has often occurred to me



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that much better and truer balls might be made either of glass or steel. The weight might be made the same as those of ivory, by having a hollow in the middle of the ball. It is well known that a hollow sphere runs more truly and more evenly than a solid one. The specific gravity of ivory is to that of glass about as 3 to 4; to that of steel as 3 to 13. The hollow in the steel ball would thus be greater than in a glass one, and it would therefore be the truest, and the elasticity in either case would be greater than ivory. It appears to me, therefore, that either steel or glass would be superior to ivory for the purpose, and I wonder whether it has ever occurred to any one to try these materials. I do not think that glass of the toughest kind would be more liable to chip than ivory, and steel would be much less so. There is another point to be considered—the expense; and this I am convinced would be much less in either case. The experiment is worth trying, as elephants are getting scarce, and may be applied to better purposes than making billiard balls.

"There are rumours," writes the London correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, "that Dr. Kenealy will indemnify himself and pocket a huge fee by writing a book with some such title as 'The Secret History of the Tichborne Case,' and that in it we shall have full confirmation of one or the other of the whispers that, though this be Arthur Orton, he is the natural son of the elder Tichborne—or of Lady Tichborne by some lover, who deposited him in babyhood with the Ortons—and that, having always known this, the fellow had studied up the family, and, when the legitimate Roger perished, had undertaken, on the strength of a certain resemblance between him and the Tichbornes, to step into the legitimate youth's shoes.



MONTREAL.—J. POULIN & CO'S STALL, BONSECOURS MARKET.