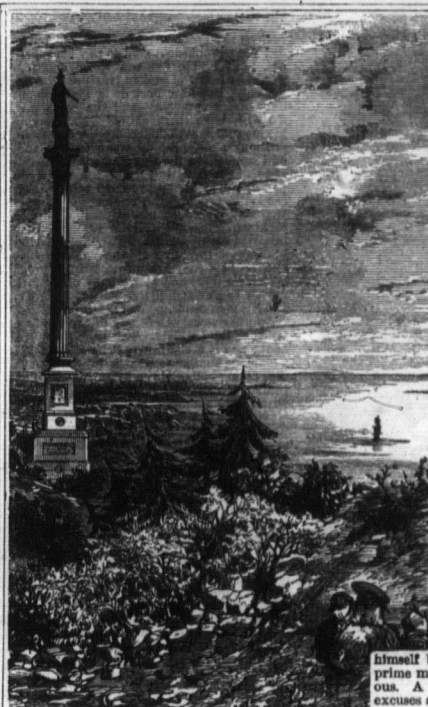




QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

Stands just above the village of that name, on the Niagara River. The monument in the foreground was raised in commemoration of the British General, Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the sanguinary action fought on this spot on the 13th October, 1812. His remains, and those of his aide-de-camp, Colonel John M'Donald, who died of wounds received in the same battle, are buried here.

The first monument was completed in 1826, and was blown up in 1840 by a person named Lett, who was afterwards imprisoned for this dastardly act. The present handsome shaft was erected in 1853. Its height is 185 feet; the base is 40 feet square by 30 feet high; the shaft is of freestone, fluted, 75 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, surmounted by a Corinthian capital, on which stands a statue of the gallant general.

The view from this monument is most gorgeous. The eye wanders with untiring delight over the richest imaginable scene of woodland and water. Just below is the village of Queenston, and on the opposite shore is Lewiston. In the midst flows the now tranquil River Niagara—calm and majestic in its recovered serenity. In the far distance, on either side, stretches the richly-wooded landscape, speckled with villas and cottages. At the mouth of the river are the town of Niagara on the Canadian side, and Youngtown on the American. Its entrance is guarded on the latter side by Fort Niagara, and on the former by Fort Massawuga. The whole view is terminated by the magnificent sheet of Lake Ontario, which stretches away like a flood of light to the horizon.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

In the wars of the Republic and the Austro-Prussian invasions of 1792, the hapless Longwy was the first fortress to succumb to the Duke of Brunswick. After a bombardment of five days, in which the town greatly suffered, the garrison revolted, and established themselves in the castle and maltreated the inhabitants. When the news of its surrender arrived in Paris, in the Assembly the inhabitants of Longwy were declared "infamous traitors to the country," and their habitations ordered to be razed. Its commander, M. de Lavergne, was carried to Paris and sentenced by the Revolutionary Tribunal to the guillotine. His wife entreated that she might partake his fate. She had followed him from prison to prison during three years; before his judges she became his advocate, but her tears, her moving eloquence, were fruitless. Sentence of death was uttered; vainly she begged to be permitted to die with him; then, rising up with the courage of despair, she denounced in impassioned language the tribunal: the chamber rang with her outcries of "Vive le Roi!" a cry most odious to the ears of those who had murdered their king. And when it was thought by the spectators that she had lost her reason, she again repeated "Vive le Roi!" in a calmer voice, so as to leave no room for doubt as to her deliberate intention. What prayers and supplications had failed to extort was won by her fury, and she obtained the boon she desired, in dying by the side of her husband!

JUMPING TO A PURPOSE.

The Duke de Grammont was the most adroit and witty courtier of his day. He entered one day the closet of the Cardinal Mazarin (minister to Louis XIV.) without being announced. His Eminence was amusing himself by jumping against the wall. To surprise a prime minister in so boyish an occupation was dangerous. A less skilful courtier might have stammered excuses and retired. But the Duke entered briskly, and cried, "I'll bet you a hundred crowns that I jump higher than your Eminence." And the duke and cardinal began to jump for their lives. Grammont took care to jump a few inches lower than the cardinal, and six months afterwards was made marshal of France!

HYPOPHOSPHITES—first discovered by Dr. Churchill of Paris far back as 1837, as the Remedy for Consumption, Throat, Bronchial and Chest Diseases; compounded according to his recipe, still stands unrivalled, year by year adding fresh proofs to its curative effects. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of Europe and throughout the Colonies; is palatable to take, promotes appetite, strengthens the nerves and muscles, improves digestion, creates healthy blood, and restores the phosphorus originally existing in the system. The Victoria Hypophosphites, so well known throughout this country, is prepared according to the Formula of the Original Discoverer himself, and is obtainable at any Drug Store in Canada.

THE VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES is highly recommended, and is eminently beneficial in the treatment of *Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Anemia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Feebleness in Children, &c.*

NUMBERLESS TESTIMONIALS Have been accorded to its curative effects in the above diseases. One of these will be seen on page 18, our limit of space precluding the insertion of others in our possession.

NOTE:—Don't be persuaded to use any but the *Victoria Hypophosphites*; it is "Genuine, Chemically Pure, and absolutely free of all Poisonous Ingredients."

For Bronchitis use the **COUGH ELIXIR.**