you go unless you promise to come again to-morrow and lunch with me. Our opera is not finished. Till to-morrow?" "To-morrow, sire." He returned, in fact, the next day; but on arriving whom should he find at the door of the King's cabinet? The Queen, who was waiting for him, and who, taking his hand with emotion, said, "Oh, welcome, Monsieur Scribe. For the first time since our exile the King dined yesterday with good appetite. During the whole evening he was gay, chatty; and this morning, on entering his room, I found him rubbing his forehead, like his ancestor, Henry IV., when embarrassed, and saying, in a low tone, 'That terrible Scribe! he thinks it easy.' And he smiled, Monsieur—he smiled. Come again—often. Come every day, as long as you are in England. Do you promise me?" He gave the required pledge, and kept his word, and during one whole week he went every morning to pour a little joy into that wounded heart—a little light in that sombre dwelling; and when he returned to France he brought back with him the finest recompense an author has ever received—the gratitude of an exile, the affection of a dethroned king, and the benediction of a saint.

## DEEDS OF DARING.

Four young people, two of either sex, were enjoying an afternoon walk on the charming bluff nearest Main street, in Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, when one of the ladies and her escort strayed away from the other pair, and were back in the city again before they realized the situation. It was in the neighborhood of Calvary Church that they came to a sense of their treason to their friends, and in rallying each other upon the possibly sentimental construction that might be placed upon their desertion, the lively cavalier "dared" the damsel to enter the church and be married to him, and she promptly accepted the proposition. Both of them were people of good social position, the lady being a visitor to friends in Memphis, from Tuscaloosa, Ala., where her father had been an affluent and influential citizen before his death, and the gentleman a Tennesseean of excellent family. They were intimate friends, too, so that the playful banter and its quick acceptance were not so rudely startling as they might otherwise have been.

True to their words, the pair actually entered the church, in which services were proceeding at the time, but the cavalier's heart failed him at that crisis, and he was compelled to whisper his recreancy to his more daring companion, and retire with her from the sanctuary under a keen fire of mock expostulation. The curious jest served as an inspiration for much further badinage until they had come to a place in Madison street where waited a milk-wagon, whereon appeared a name known to both, when the lady proposed that the milkman should be summoned from an adjoining store to greet his friends. No sooner proposed than done. The cavalier called the lacteal tradesman to the conference, and laughingly informed him of the recent little comedy at the church.

"Well," said the gallant young milkman, "if Miss Martin should 'dare' me in that way, I'd not back out."

"Then I do dare you," retorted the young woman.

"And I accept the challenge!" was his response.

Here, again, be it explained that this milkman, too, was a familiar friend, and is in the milk-business as a manly alternative of the poverty forced upon his formerly rich and distinguished middle-Tennesseean family by the bitter fortunes of the secession war. His name, too, is Martin, the same as the lady's; so that, once more, the story rises into a distinguished social atmosphere. Upon his acceptance of the challenge aforesaid he sent his wagon home by a messenger, and stepping into a hack with his two friends, proceeded to ride in search of a clergyman to perform the wedding-ceremony. At two rectories the reverend incumbents were from home, and still the lady was true to her proposal as he to his assent; but at the third—that of the Rev. George C. Harris—the rite was duly solemnized, and the belle of Tuscaloosa and the milkman of Memphis became wife and husband. It is a Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* who publishes the astonishing romance, and he describes the opening surprise and final congratulations of the former Miss Martin's friends, when bride and groom appeared at their house in the new relation, as something alternately incredulous and enthusiastic.

# Music and the Drama.

Molière's "Georges Dandin" furnishes the theme for M. Gounod's new opera for the Paris Opéra Comique,

Italian Opera Bouffe is going to have a house to itself in Paris. A new theatre, entirely devoted to this styte of entertainment, will shortly be built in the Champs Elysées, on the site of the *Concert de l'Horloge*.

Mdlle. de Belocca has been engaged by Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden Theatre, for the summer season. She will make her *début* on April 14th, in "Il Barbiere," and afterwards perform in the "Cenerentola," "Sémiramide," and in the "Nozze di Figaro," as Cherubino.

Many of our actors have attained a good old age, Killigrew died at the age of 88; John Lowen, 83; Bowman (who died in 1739, but had several times performed before the second Charles) 88; Quin, 73; Mr. Garrick, 98; Mrs. Clive, 75; Beard, 74; Rich, 70; Betterton, 75; Quick, 83; King, 76; Charles Dibdin (the naval song writer), 74; Murphy, 78; Barrymore, 71; Wycherley, 75; Southeron, 86; Moody, 85; Mrs. Bracegirdle, 85; Macklin, 107; Cibber, 86; Cumberland, 79; Hull, 76; Yates (the contemporary of Garrick, not he of the Adelphi), 89; Munden, 74; Chamberlain (a provincial actor), 86; Mrs. Abington, 84: Gentleman" Smith, 89; John Johnstone, 82; Pope, 73; Mrs. Hartley, 73; John Bannister, 76; Mrs. Bannister, 92; Fawcet, 72; Powell, 82; George Colman "the younger," 74; Gattie, 70; Mrs. J. Kemble, 88; Mrs. Sparks, 83; O'Keefe, 86; Wroughton, 74; Mrs. Glover, 70; Betterton (her father), 83; Elkanah Settle, 75; Madame Mara, 84; Mrs. Siddons, 76; Mrs. Mattocks, 81; Charles Abbott, 89; Mrs. Pitt, 79; Roger Kemble (the father of John and Charles), 82; Mrs. Wallack (the mother of James and Henry), 90; Blisset, 83; Brunton, 82; Wewitzer, 76; Mrs. Davenport, 84; Miss Pope, 75; Thomas Dibdin, 70; Packer, 78; Byrne, 90; Philip Astley (the founder of the Amphitheatre), 72; Saunders (the noted "showman," who is said to have fostered Edmund Kean and Andrew Ducrow), 90; Henry Johnston, 70; Miss Besford (for many seasons, at Covent Garden), 94; the benevolent Joanna Baillie, 89; Patrick Barrett (the father of the Irish stage), 88; Dowton, 88; Mrs. Harlowe, 87; Charles Kemble, 79; Richard Jones, 73; Mrs. Edwin, 82; and Mrs. Ann Kelly, 103.

# News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.—Gov. Washburne has been elected to fill Sumner's place.——The derelict steamship "L'Amerique," has been towed into port.——The announcement is made that the Tehuantepec Railroad Company have completed a contract for the construction and equipment of a railway from Minatitlan across the Isthmus to Santa Cruz, a distance of 145 miles, the work to be finished by August 1st., 1876.——Last week, Mr. Carpenter introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, declaring it the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties.

UNITED KINGDOM.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone took place on Saturday, in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by a great throng, including a full representation from the Royal Geographical Society. There was a special funeral service early in the day, and another was held by Dean Stanley on Sunday. The grave is in the centre of the west part of the nave of Westminster Abbey, near that of Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.——Dr. Kenealy has applied for a new trial for Orton, the Tichborne claimant, on the ground of Chief Justice Cockburn's misdirection to the jury, interference with the testimony, and that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. Application was refused as to Chief Justice Cockburn's conduct, but on the legal points, the Court reserved its decision.——A terrific gale raged last week in the English Channel, continuing during three days. Many ships, the names of which are unknown, have been wrecked and all on board lost.——Mr. Holker having accepted the new Solicitor-Generalship, has issued an address to the voters of Preston, asking for re-election. It is understood that Mr. Jacob Bright, will contest the election.——A lock-out of 15,000 miners is threatened in Cornwall.——The Queen has sent a message to the House of Commons recommending a grant of £25,000 to General Sir Garnet Wolseley.——In the House of Lords Earl Russell has given notice that on May 4th he should ask for copies of the correspondence of the British Government with the Governments of Germany, France, Russia and Austria relative to the maintainance of peace; also, that he should call for a *capias* of the instructions sent to Sir Ed. Thornton, Minister at Washington, in regard to the Oregon boundary question; and further, for an account of the compensation made by the United States for damages caused by the Fenian raid in Canada.

AUSTRIA.—Baron Schwarz Senborn, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States, will leave for Washington in the latter part of May.

SPAIN.—After a suspension of hostilities in consequence of bad weather, active operations were resumed on Saturday before Bilboa. General Cuchon has assumed the command of one corps of Serrano's army.——The Carlist General Saballs and all his staff were recently captured by the Republican troops near Vich. Saballs with some of his officers subsequently escaped, and crossed the frontier into France.

SWITZERLAND.—The plebiscite taken on the revision of the Swiss Federal Constitution resulted in a majority of a hundred thousand in favor of the revision.

EGYPT.—The Porte has authorized the Khedive of Egypt to keep the Suez Canal in working order should M. De Lesseps persist in his refusal to abide by the decision of the International Commission.

INDIA.—Despatches from Calcutta state the condition of the famine in the afflicted districts is improving.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A rupture has occurred between the Argentine Republic and the Government at Montevideo, because President Sarmiento arbitrarily closed the river Uruguay against vessels from Oriental ports. It is hoped a settlement will be effected.——The sentence of the Bishop of Pernambuco has been commuted to simple imprisonment.——Garcia has again assumed the Presidency of Costa Rica, a conspiracy to overthrow him having failed.——An attempted revolution at Lima, Peru, was frustrated on the 16th ult., a Government Agent having discovered the plot. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the President and secure co-operation of the troops. The ring-leaders are now in irons.

# Our Illustrations.

The scene we reproduce on our front page this week, over the title "SKETCHING AFTER NATURE," is from a picture by a French artist, who no doubt has himself after pursued his art in the forest at Versailles under the friendly criticism of venator and his dog.

The CARLIST WAR furnishes us with subjects for a number of illustrations, which we supplement with a map which will be found extremely handy in following the operations of the contending forces. Our illustrations mainly refer to the engagement at the bridge of San Pedro de Sommorostro where a column of Republican troops 5000 strong was surprised and utterly defeated by the Carlists, the former losing one fifth their number killed and numerous prisoners.

The DEMONSTRATION at CHISLEHURST on the occasion of the Prince Imperial attaining his majority was fully described in the telegraphic despatches from London at the time. The illustration we reproduce from the *Illustrated London News* shews the Duc de Padoue reading the Address in the name of all the adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty.

A full description of the Montreal NEW CITY HALL will appear in our next issue.

Gerome's picture, to which we have given the title "A Roman Holiday," will be appreciated by all classical readers. It represents a scene in the amphitheatre—a contest of gladiators in presence of the Emperor. One of the contestants has overcome his opponent who appeals for his life to the audience, meeting with the significant reply of the downturned thumb, *pollice verso*.

The following are the references to the specimens of DRINKING CUPS in the South Kensington Museum, reproduced elsewhere:—

A—Forfeit glass, Venetian; seventeenth century; doubtless identical with the English "yard-of-ale" glass. It is 37 in. long, and holds four fifths of a pint. In "Evelyn's Diary," Feb. 10, 1685, he notices that when James II, was proclaimed in the market-place of Bromley by the Sheriff of Kent the military officers drank the King's health in a flint glass a yard long.

B—Silver beaker, English; hall-marked, 1664.

C—Spanish glass: seventeenth century.

D—Bronze Italian cup and cover, attributed to Cellini.

E—A tyg (English). Tygs were generally bowl-shaped, and had from two to seven handles. Those exhibited will hold from half a pint to two quarts; the latter where well adapted for drinkers of large capacity.

F—Scandinavian drinking-horn, contributed by the Royal Museum, Copenhagen.

G—German glass goblet, 20 in. high, lent by Prince Christian. This is a very characteristic specimen of the old German glass manufacture. It was heavier than the Venetian in substance and more clumsy in form. A very usual design, as in the present case, is the Imperial eagle, bearing on its wings the arms of the States and cities comprised in the German Empire. It is dated 1616.

H—Dutch drinking-glass, with cover: eighteenth century.

I—French drinking-vessel, stoneware: sixteenth century.

J—Venetian beaker glass, 13½ in. high, of blackish tint, with square bosses; sixteenth century.

K—Peg tankard, from Glastonbury Abbey. It is of oak, varnished, and will hold exactly two quarts of ale. Inside there were originally eight pegs, which divided the contained liquor into equal quantities of half a pint each; but some of the pegs, have dropped out. King Edgar (who was buried in Glastonbury Abbey, in 975), to restrain the habits of drunkenness brought over by the Danes, caused pegs to be fixed in drinking-cups. Those who drank below their proper marks were punished. The probable age of this tankard is about the tenth or eleventh century, judging from the forms of the letters and some *wanting* peculiarities in the dresses of the Apostles. In speaking of a person in high spirits, we say he is "in merry pin." The original meaning of this was that he had drunk below the sober mark or pin.

L—English leather black-jack. They were made of all sizes. In Haywood's "Philocothosista," published in 1635, we read that when the French first saw the large black-jacks, they reported in their own country that the English drank out of their boots.

M—Mug or tankard, of clear glass, splashed with red, white, and blue. Venice, sixteenth century.

N—Ancient Roman earthenware drinking-cup, found at Ickling-ham, Suffolk.

O—Mug, old Newcastle ware, with model of toad inside. This is one of the pleasantries connected with "beer." The reader will notice that, when holding the mug to the mouth with the right hand, the reptile is so placed as not to be seen by the victim till the liquor is nearly drunk.

P—Beaker, enamelled glass, ornamented with tritons, spread eagles, and other figures. This is a capital example of the earliest style of Venetian glass manufacture. The later productions of the school include the drinking-vessels of thin blown glass, which command universal admiration for their exquisite grace and variety of form.

Q—Ancient Roman earthenware drinking-cup, found at Fordingbridge.

R—Pilgrim's bottle. Old German or Flemish.

S—English puzzle-jug; date about 1650. The inscription on it reads thus:—

Here, gentlemen, come try your skill,
I'll hold a wager, if you will,
That you don't drink this liquor all
Without you spill or let some fall.

It may be inferred that there is much difficulty in drinking from a puzzle-jug, the upper portion of the sides of which are perforated. On the top-rim are holes which communicate with the contained liquor at the inside and bottom. There is a modern imitation of this trick in conjuring circles called the "Cup of Tantalus."

T—Gilt tankard, Nuremberg: sixteenth century.

U—Cyanthus, Etruscan black ware.

V—Drinking-flagon, dated 1603, of Shakspeare's period.

# Chess.

## CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.

Prof. J. B. CHERRIMAN, Univ. Col., Toronto, President.

H. ASPINWALL HOWE, Esq., LL.D., Montreal, J. H. GRAHAM, Esq., St. John, N.B., J. T. WYLDE, Esq., Halifax, N.S., } Vice-Pres'dts

### PROSPECTUS

FOR CONGRESS AND TOURNEY OF 1874.

The following programme has been adopted for the third general meeting of Canadian Chess Players, to take place in the city of Montreal on the first Tuesday of July, 1874.

Two Tourneys will be held, one for Games the other for Problems.

GAME TOURNEY.

Open to all residents of the Dominion, only one class to be opened. Three prizes to be awarded, one to each of the three players winning the greatest number of games. Preliminaries to be arranged at the meeting by a majority of those entered, present. Entrance fee to non-members of the Association, $2.00.

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|---|---|---|---|
| First Prize, | Champion Cup..... | value | $50.00 |
| Second " | Medal..... | " | 30.00 |
| Third " | Set of Chessmen..... | " | 10.00 |

PROBLEM TOURNEY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the best Two-move Problem..... | $10.00. | Second..... | $5.00 |
| " Three-move " ..... | 10.00. | " ..... | 5.00 |
| " Four-move " ..... | 10.00. | " ..... | 5.00 |

Two honorary prizes will be added, one (value $20) for the best *set*, (i. e. Two, Three and Four-move Problems) and another, (value $10) for the greatest *curiosity* of any kind in chess; for both the latter, foreign players are invited to compete also. All the Problems (except the last named) to be ordinary mates, original and never before published; problems in a *set* (except the winning *set*) are eligible for the prizes given to single problems. Competitors may send in as many *sets* or single problems as they please. Each competitor to affix a "motto" to every Problem or *set* sent in, and also to enclose his name and address in a sealed envelope bearing the same motto. All problems competing to be sent as above to J. White, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Stanstead, Que., so as to reach him not later than the 15th June, 1874. Their several merits will be decided by a judge or judges to be appointed at the next Congress.

The value of the Prizes in the Game Tourney and of supplementary Prizes in the Problem Tourney, will depend upon the amount subscribed in the meantime by Clubs and members generally, and it is at the discretion of the Committee to increase, if possible, the sums named as prizes for single Problems.

Arrangements for the reception of visitors to Montreal, attending the meeting, are in the hands of the President, Secretary, and members of the Montreal Chess Club, who have already procured the promise of a suitable building for the use of the next Congress.

It is requested that individual members will renew their subscriptions for this year without delay, and that Secretaries of Clubs will attend promptly to the forwarding of subscriptions from their several Clubs, so that the Committee may be in a position to meet their engagements.

It is confidently expected that the next and third general Congress of Canadian Chess players will be, at least, equally successful with the two former, held respectively in Hamilton and Toronto.

The annual subscription to the Association is: For Clubs, $5.00; individual members, $2.00; life members, $20.00. All subscriptions to be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer, J. White, Stanstead, Que.

By order of the President, and approved by H. Aspinwall Howe, Montreal, Vice-President; Jacob G. Ascher, Montreal; R. H. Ramsey, Cobourg; J. Henderson, St. Liboire—Managing Committee.

J. WHITE, Secretary-Treasurer,
Stanstead, Que.

SOLUTION TO CHESS STUDY No. 1.

Place a White Kt. at Q. R. 6th, then play 1. P. to Q. B. 7th; 2. P. to Q. B. 8th becoming Kt. ch. mate.