FAREWELL.

(Translated from Alfred de Musset.)

Parewell! I do not think that e'er We two shall meet again; Fule calls thee hence, but leaves me here. To feel love's bitter pain.

I will not weep, but patiently Must wait thee for awhile When thou departest I will see Thy parting with a smile.

Thou goest forth with hope that glows,
Thou wilt return with pride—
But coldly then wilt look on those
Who for thy presence sigh'd.

Farewell! Thy dreams will all be gay,
Thy life be full of song:
The Star that lights thee on thy way
Will daze thy vision long.

But thou shalt learn, belov'd by none, Love's value to thy cost— What happiness it brings, when won, What misery, when lost!

Montreal.

GEO. MURGAY.

NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

There is, perhaps, nothing within the city limits as eminently characteristic of Hamilton as the architecture of its City Hall. In the year 1839, when the population of the town was only 3,350, an act of Parliament was passed authorizing the Corporation to obtain a loan of one thousand pounds, for the purpose of erecting a second market place. The brick building, a section of which is visible behind the tower, was the ultimate result of that negotiation, and, when completed, the townspeople regarded the result of their public spiritedness with proud satisfaction. The lower portion of the building was set apart for "lock-up" purposes. The ground flat was converted into the market place, and thither our estimable grandmothers hied them to procure the requisite eggs, butter, meat, etc., while the whole of the upper part was mo destly fitted up for the various municipal offices In one of these, the tax-gatherer of the day col-lected the dues from the people, the value of whose assessable property only reached a total of 53,0007.

The window, observable in the corner of the upper story, permitted the sun to shine through its twenty-four panes, into the Council chamber, but as the townfathers were in the bubit of holding their municipal sessions at night, the extra expense of the window might have been saved to the Corporation. It was in this chamber that all those tremendous schemes were concocted which, long ago, gained for Hamilton the enphemistic cognomen of "The Ambitious Little City." Located at the head of navigation, a City." Located at the head of navigation, a belief in its geographical advantages impressed the people with the idea that the place was destined to become the great business centre of the West. Accordingly, whatever was to be done in the way of public improvements had to be calculated so as to meet the requirements of the future greatness of the city. Vast sums of money were borrowed, from time to time, and paid over to ensure the construction of several railways, which, when completed, would add millions to the wealth of the place. The immense debt was, later on, further increased by the commenegment of a grand but costly system of water works which would afford the citizens an abundant supply of pure water, pumped from Lake Ontario, seven miles away. Strange to say, the several railways refused to be built, and the beautiful dreams were not at all realized. Thus, in 1844, with a population of about 20,000, the "ambitious" city found itself burdened with an unremunerative debt of \$1,643,786, besides other large amounts required for local mat-ters. The city was obliged to fall behind with the interest, and some of its foreign creditors finally put in the sheriff. Those were, indeed, dark days for Hamilton. "Then was the winter of its discontent." The whole of the Corporation property, consisting of fire engines, vacant lots, un olk cted taxes, office furniture fineluding the identical curtain which may be cobserved at the before mentioned window) were sold. Sold for a song, as it were. A judicious financial arrangement was made soon after, however, which embled the city to honourably pay off its indebtedness without burdening the citizens with any greatly excessive taxation.

The same chamber in which, in 1839, the

representatives of the three thousand inhabitants transacted the affairs of the town, is still used to day for the same purpose by the representatives of the thirty-three thousand citizens. Insignificant though the building appears, still, it is safe to say that almost every rising young lawyer, doctor, merchant, mechanic, etc., looks forward hopefully to the time when he may gaze out of that old window from an official chair in the council.

The door, from the steps of which the snow has been carefully shoveled (as an example to delinquent citizens) leads into the central police station. The open door is beautifully symbolical of the alertness of the force. An inner door leads directly into the Police Court room, where, every morning at nine o'clock, His Worship the Police Magistrate carefully adjusts the balances, and attends to the weak and erring.

The telegraph pels, in front of the corner of the building, conveys some notion of the extent and importance to which the city has attained, for, upon the upper portion of the pole, may be observed a number of cross pieces, upon each of which are several wires. Thus, it may be deduced that the trade of the city is such as to necessitate between twenty and thirty wires on such a second to the city is such as to necessitate between twenty and thirty wires on such talegraph and each telegraph pole.

By far the most conspicuous thing about the City Hall is the stupendous tower, which stands in front of it. Possibly, strangers may note some little lack of harmonious proportions between the tower and the building, but that is nothing. The tower was not made for the building. The latter happened to be there when the tower was creeted, and if our forefathers had no notion of the correct thing in the way of city architecture, it was no fault of the builders of the tower. The tower may be regarded as an indication of the existence of the old "ambition," for it was erected when "the winter" of the city's "discontent was made into glorious summer." And when that summer is made still more glorious, the old hall will be town away and a building the old hall will be torn away, and a building put up which will match the imposing specimen of architecture at present in front of it. In the summit of the tower is placed a wooden faced clock, the hands of which do not have to be set oftener than once a week. In it is also a huge bell which has often impressed the people with its supreme indifference for lecturers, actors, vocalists, &c., who may be displaying themselves in a neighbouring music ball.

The space on each side of the tower, directly in front of the building, is usually occupied by pea-nut venders, but I have left them both out of the picture, as I do not wish to convey the impression to strangers that the people of Hamilton have any weakness for such things as peanuts.

The lamp post in front has stood there for more than thirty years, and, had it a tongue, what tales could it not tell of the thousands who have entered the Mayor's office for relief; of the thousands of unfortunates who have gone in and out of the Police Court ; of the hundreds of thousands who have passed up and down the street, day and night, but more particularly at night.

Shine on, old lamp post, Tell not what you see; Do unto others As you've done for me.

That is to say, on many a rainy evening, its elcome rays have enabled me to keep out of the mud, on my way home from church. W. F. McMahon.

In a London letter, describing the journalists' dimer to Mr. Forbes, the following paragraph makes mention of the manner in which certain notable literary men do their work: "Many journalists in the present day dietate their work to short-hand writers. One of the most prolific leader writers on the Daily Telegraph dictates every line of his work. He has a curious habit of composition. He makes a point of producing his leader at the office every night. He takes off his cost, waist-cost, and boots, lights a short pipe, and waks about the room and in an hour his article is finished. Now and then it is completed in half that time. Lucy, of the Daily News, dictates the whole of his matter. Yates bardly ever writes a line. His short-hand cierk is continually at his eibow."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

cll Communications intended for this department to be of tressed Chess Editor, Office of Canadian ILLUS-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.-Letter and contents received. Much obliged.

J. H., Montreal.—Games received. They shall both

J. H. Montreal.—Colors received. They shall both appear in due course.

Sindent, Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 157 received. Correct.

T. S. St. Andrews. Manitoba.—Problem received. It shall appear very shortly.

J. M. Montreal.—We did not get your solution. Send

another postal.

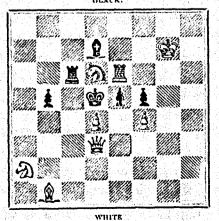
E. H.-Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 154 received. Correct.

It appears that a match is now being carried on in England between Mr. E. Thorold and Miss Rudge, the lady receiving the odds of Knight.

At first, it seems, the fair player was unfortunate, as she host five games to three. At the last record, however, of the contest, a change had taken place, and Miss Rudge had scored eight games to her opponent's six. This state of affairs leads to the hope, in which we are sure all players will indulge, that the lady may prove victorious. Miss Rudge, according to latest news, was about to attend the Grantham meeting.

We were sorry to notice an omission in our last Problem, No. 157. The Black King did not appear on his third square. This, we find, was owing to a defect in the type. A new diagram is being made, which will prevent any mistakes of this nature in the future.

PROBLEM No. 158. (From the Illustrated New Yorker.) "Respectfully dedicated to A. P. Barnes, Esq." By M. J. MURPHY, Quebec BLACK.



Whiteto play and mate in two moves.

It will be recollected that the International Chess Match was set on foot by the joint action of the Chess Editors of the Glasgow Nees of the Week, and the Hartford (Conn.) Weekly Thus, each of these jointwis lawing a Chess Column which forcishes a large class of a

readers with the most recent intelligence of the game and of its magnates; and now that the games of the match have reached a point to make them interesting, it has been determined by the same parties to publish the scores in order to satisfy, to a certain extent, the desire of those who feel a natural inclination to know some hing of the progress of the struggle. Last week, we were able to copy from the Glasgow paper two games, which, from the standing of the antagenists, will be certain to obtain general notice.

From the same source, we, this week, subjoin two more games, which, although not far advanced, will not fall to attract the attention of Chess amateurs. They

fail to attract the attention of Chess amateurs. They are between Mr. E. H. Heath, London, Eug., and Mr. D. C. Rogers, Detroit, Mich.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY GAMES. (Scotch Gambit.)

Mr. P. H. HEATH.	Mr. Dox C. Rogei
(British.)	(American.)
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3	2. Kt to Q B 3
3. P to Q 4	3. P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4	4. K B to Q B 4
5. Casties.	5. P to Q 3
6. P to Q B 3	6. P to Q 6
7. P to Q Kt 4	7. B to Q Kt 3
8. P to Q R 4	B. P to Q R 3
9. Q to Q Kt 3	9. Q to K 2
10. B to K Kt 5	10. Kt to K B 3
11. Q Kt to K 2	11. Castles.
12. Q R to K sq	12. B to K 3
13. P to K 5	13. Q Kt takes P
14. Kt takes Kt	14. P takes Kt
15. R takes P	15. Q to Q 3
16. B taken Kt	16. P takes B
17. R to K R 5	

Ruy Lonez.

acity 1301 read	
Mr. DON. C. ROGERS.	Mr. E. H. HEAT
(American.)	(British.)
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3	2. Q Kt to B 3
3. K B to Q Kt 5	2. P to Q R 3
4. B to Q R 4	4. Kt to K B 3
5. P to Q 4	5. P takes P
6. P to K 5	6. Kt to K 5
7. Castles	7. Kt to Q B 4
8. B takes Kt	8. Q P takes B
9. Kt takes Q P	9. B to K 2
10. Kt to Q B 3	10. Kt to K 3
11. Kt takes Kt	11. B takes Kt
12. Q to K 2	12. Castles
13. B to K 3	13. P to K B 3
14. P to K B 4	14. P takes P
15. P takes P	15. Q to Q 2

As regards the general condition of things in the match, we cannot do better than to copy from the News of the Week the following, which we understand to refer entirely to the British players.

"Reports occasionally reach us how some of the players are failing or succeeding. For instance, one mourts the loss of a Bishop for a few Pawns; another announces he has won a piece; better still, a third is in hopes of winning a game already; a fourth intimates he has a pretty strong attack in one, and even in others; while a fifth acknowledges that he had only one move at his command to prevent his opponent aunounting mate in a few moves; a sixth expects to hold his own."

GAME 235TR. CHESS IN LONDON, Eng.

The following game was played a short time ago at Simpson's Divan, between Mr. MacDonnell and another clever smateur.

(Scotch Gambit.) WHITE.
(A. W. E.)
1. P to K 4
2. Kr to K B 3
3. P to Q 4
4. Kt takes P
5. Kr to Kt 3 (a)
6. Kr to B 3
7. B to Q Kt 5
8. B to Kt 5
9. R to K P 4 Mr. MacDonnell.) P to K 4 1. P to K 4 22. Kt to Q B 3 3. P takes P 4. B to B 4 5. B to K 3 6. P to Q 3 7. Kt to B 3 9. P to K R 3 9. P to K R 3 B to K R 4 9. P to Kt 4 10. B to Q 2 11. R to K Kt sq 12. P takes P 13. Q to K 2 14. Castles (Q R) 15. Kt to K 4 16. Kt takes Kt Castles (Q R) 15. R to R 15. R to R 6 16. Kt to Q 5 17. P takes Kt 18. Q takes B 19. R to R 7 20. B takes Kt 21. Q to K B sq 22. R to Q 2 (b) 16. Kt takes Kt
17. B takes B
18. Kt to Kt 5
19. Kt takes P
20. B takes B
21. Q to K 6 (ch)
22. B to K 8
23. Q R to K 9
24. B takes R
25. O K 4 23. R takes P 24. R takes P 24. K to Q sq 25. Kt takes B 26. Q to B 5 (ch (c) 27. R takes Q 28. R takes R 25. Q to K 4 26. Q takes Q 27. Q R to K B sq (d) 28. R takes R And White resigned.

NOTES.

(a) Not an ordinary move at this point.

(b) A singular mistake, losing the exclusing at least.

(c) This move is altogether in Black's favour. (d) The shortest way to the end of the game.

CHESS IN CANADA.

Played recently at the Montreal Chess Club between Messrs, Henderson and Shaw, the former giving the odds

(Remore Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

WHITE.—(Mr. Shaw.)
1. P to K 4th
2. P to K 3
2. P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th
3. Q to Q 2
4. B to Q 3
4. Q to K B 2
5. P to K R 4
6. P to Q B 3
8. K to K B 3
8. K to K B 3
8. K to K K B 3
9. B to Q 2
10. P to K R 5
11. B taken B (b)
12. Q to R 4 (ch)
12. K to Q B 3
13. B to K t 5
14. B takes B
15. Q to K 3
16. K ta Q B 3
17. K takes B
18. Q to K 3
19. K to Q 8
11. K takes B
11. R takes B
12. Q to R 4 (ch)
12. K to Q B 3
13. B to Q 2
14. B takes B
15. Q to K 3
16. K takes P
17. K takes K 1
18. K to Q sq
18. Q takes B P ch
19. K to B 2
20. K to K tsq
20. Q to Q 6th (ch)
20. K to R tsq
20. C to K 1
20. K to B 2
20. K to K tsq
20. C to B 3
20. K to K tsq
20. C to B 3
20. K to R tsq
20. C to B 4 to B 4
20. K to B 2
20. K to R tsq
20. C to B 4 to B 4
20. C to B 4
2 (Remore Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.) 19. R to B 7 (ch) 20. Q to Q 6th (ch) 21. Q R to K B sq 22. Q to Q 7 (ch) 23. R to B 8 24. R takes Kt and wins. 19, K to Rt sq 20, K to Kt sq 21, K to B sq (e) 22, Kt to Q sq 23, K to Kt sq 24, R tukes R 25, P to R 3

NOTES.

(a) A good move at this stage of the game.
(b) P to Kt 4 appears more promising.
(c) Black by this move considerably strengthens his (d) A slip apparently. He should have played Q to

Q3 (e) White annual now retrieve the game SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 156. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to Q R sq 2. H to Kt 5 (ch) 3 Q mates 1. B takes Kt 2. Anything There are other variations to this very pretty problem.

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 154. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt takes R 2. P moves R takes B)ch) 2. B takes Kt 3. B moves.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS NO. 155. WHITE. BUACK.

K at K B 5 R at K B 4 B at K sq Kt at Q R 2 Pawn at K Kt 2 Kat K 6 Pawn at Q B 3

White to play and mate in two moves.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office, Nos. 5 & 7 Bleury Street on WEDNES. DAY, the SINTH day of FEBIUARY next, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Annual Report, to elect Directors, and for the general purposes of the Company.

By order of the Board,

F. B DAKIN, Secretary,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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