

## OUR LACROSSE TEAM IN BRITAIN.

SCENES IN LONDON—CANADIAN GOODS—ENGLISH SCENERY—BRISTOL—THE FIRST GAME.

BIRMINGHAM, May 11, 1876.—In my last letter I informed you of our London fixtures, concluding with Lord's Ground on 17th June. I can now begin this with saying the Teams have arrived, and yesterday played their first match at Belfast under the auspices of the North of Ireland Cricket Club [full particulars of which I will send per next Cunard.] Some of my London experiences may be interesting to your readers. The first thing that struck me was the almost unvarying impudence of the shopkeepers, more especially in the Strand. When I entered, to ask if they knew of the whereabouts of a certain public officer (which I afterwards found was within a few doors of them), or I asked for some article they did not happen to keep, it was always "they did not know," and this said in a manner far from polite. In striking contrast to these are the London policemen, a most polite, and, to all appearance, efficient body of men, always willing to direct any passer-by, and even to make enquiries for one in the event (a rare one, by the bye) they were unable to answer correctly. I visited the Canadian Government Buildings, and there found Mr. Dore, who very kindly tendered his services towards in any way advancing our Lacrosse mission. *Aspects of Canada*, one very noticeable fact is that Canadian goods exposed for sale in the shop windows are not sufficiently distinguishable, bearing only local marks, such as Halifax, N.S., or again, Ontario, &c. Those marks are well understood by Canadians, but not by the generality of Englishmen, especially those who desire to emigrate, and the consequence is our goods are generally sold as American, and not Canadian. Quite a striking example is to be found in the Provision store of Messrs. Hudson Bros., on Ludgate Hill, one of the many who sell Canadian goods, but the only one, or at least the only one I could find, who display them as Canadian. Their show windows are stocked with "Canadian Cheeses," which are so ticketed, while in others they are simply marked American cheese, a manifest injustice to Canada, whose cheese is superior to that from the United States, on account of the rigorous inspection bestowed on it before it is allowed to leave our shores. Other Colonies are much better off. One sees everywhere "Australian Meat" in large letters. "Indian Teas" are made specialties of; and then, again, there are "Texan Tongues" and "Baltimore Oysters," carefully styled "American." What is the consequence? People who desire to emigrate like to judge for themselves, and when they see the class of goods that come, or are said to come, from certain places, they feel more inclined to go there. A remedy for this is very simple. Let the Canadian Government enact that all goods leaving Canada shall be branded with the word "Canadian." It will be very simple, attendant with no expense, and must manifestly benefit Canada.

My business in London kept me so continually in the business portion of the city that I was unable to visit the Parks or other fashionable resorts, concerning which I will write fully on my return to the Metropolis.

On Saturday afternoon I left London for Bristol, and greatly did I enjoy the journey. The country looked so fresh and green, and all the streams we passed were so full, and clear, and cool-looking—in fact the whole scenery was so English, and so unlike our grander Canadian scenery, that the three hours occupied in travelling seemed scarcely one. The fields were all so compact, surrounded by their hedges, now in full foliage, and in many places containing lofty and ancient-looking trees. Then the village churches, with their square towers, looked so easy and comfortable buried in the trees of their churchyards, or sometimes partially clothed in ivy, carefully trained round their pointed-arched diamond-paned windows; and the graveyards themselves, so solemn looking, yet so gay, with the closely-trimmed turf stretching in rows of mounds, varied here and there with tombstones of all shapes and sizes, yet differing in their tints from weather-beaten grey stone to the latest planted white marble. The orchards, now one mass of blossom, almost concealing the old English farmhouses, were so numerous, and so beautiful, that one could almost look at them for ever. Then the pastures, well stocked with sheep and newly-born lambs frisking about their mothers in the warm afternoon sunshine—all made up a panorama of English scenery to be witnessed nowhere but in England. An amusing incident I saw is worth mentioning here. In one field a large pig had trespassed too near the favorite feeding grounds of a flock of geese, and they were in a terrible state of agitation, which was brought to a climax by the old gander rushing at the pig, seizing him by his left ear, and leading at full pelt across the field, while the remaining geese, with wings flapping and necks outstretched, chased him from behind with the most hideous discord. I fancy Mr. Piggy will be careful how he intrudes on that sanctum of geese in a hurry, for the last I saw of them the whole procession was in full cry down the field.

I found Bristol considerably improved, but Clifton, its fashionable suburb, but very little altered. Of course, after five years absence, the faces of those I knew had somewhat altered, but it was amusing to see the puzzled expression of some of their faces on meeting me in the streets. There was a sort of half recognition and how

just at passing, which, however, generally resulted in their turning back and calling me by name, asking where I had been this long time, &c., &c. I had expected some of the leading cricket clubs would have taken up the Lacrosse and invited the teams to visit Bristol, but I found all the old clubs were defunct, the names only being retained for the purpose of matches, when an eleven would be organized. The next best thing was to make an arrangement with the Zoological Gardens Company, the Secretary of which was delighted with the idea, and took the matter up quite warmly, so much so that I expect the Teams will play there on the 19th and 20th June next. I left Bristol this morning for this city, Birmingham, again passing through the same beautiful scenery. On my arrival here I immediately visited the different newspaper offices, where, as in Bristol, I met with a most cordial reception, the editors asking me a number of questions concerning Canada, its manners and customs, &c., and in all cases promising to do all in their power to promote our enterprise. I expect to-morrow to complete my arrangements here, and shall then go on to Sheffield, where Mr. Sam Wallis, formerly Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal, is living.

This morning's papers, all over the Kingdom, contain the following telegraphic paragraph, which will be interesting to all our well-wishers, and which I expect appears in many of to-day's Canadian papers:—

THE GAME OF LACROSSE.—The Canadian gentlemen amateurs who, with a team of Iroquois Indians, are about to make a tour of the United Kingdom, playing the Canadian national game of Lacrosse, made their first appearance at Belfast yesterday. There was a very large assemblage, and the Canadians proved the victors. C. W. M.

## THE METROPOLIS OF CANADA.

The celebration of the Queen's Birthday, at Montreal, this year, derived unusual brilliancy from the inauguration of the Mount Royal Park, and the circumstance naturally leads to a rehearsal of the history of the Island, as set down in that useful work, *Montreal Past and Present*. In his oration on that day, Hon. Peter Mitchell drew amply from that source.

On the 2nd October, 1535, Jacques Cartier landed about six miles from the town of Hochelaga, below the current St. Mary. He ascended the mountain and named it Mont Real or Royal Mountain. In 1609, CHAMPLAIN visited it and christened the beautiful island opposite, St. Helene, after his handsome young wife. In May, 1642, PAUL DE CHOMÉDEY, SEIGNEUR DE MAISON-NEUVE took formal possession of the island and laid the foundation of the city.

In 1647, the first vessel from the sea arrived in Montreal, under command of M. D'AILLEBOUR who brought with him one hundred men. In 1644, the whole island was conveyed to the Sulpicians of Paris by the King of France, and in 1657, Abbé DE QUELUS founded the Seminary of St. Sulpice for the conversion of the Indians, and in 1657 built the old building alongside of Notre Dame. In the same year, MARQUETTE BOUCHERON laid the foundation of the Congregation of Notre Dame. In 1722, Montreal was regularly fortified by DE LÉRY, and in 1760, Montreal and all the French fortresses in Canada were surrendered to Great Britain by MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL. Montreal then had 3,000 inhabitants, and extended from McGill to Dalhousie Square and back to Fortification Lane. In 1775, the old Parish Church stood in the centre of Place d'Armes. In 1792, the city was divided in two Wards, and the first Parliament of Canada held at Quebec. In 1799, an act was passed authorizing the erection of the Court House. Water was then drawn from the river, there being only one or two town pumps, and in 1801 an application was made for leave to lay down water-pipes. In 1805, an Act was passed for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and the Trinity House was established. In 1809, the first steamer, the "Accommodation," fitted out by JOHN MOLSON, sailed between Montreal and Quebec. In 1814, the "Swift-sure" made her first trip to Quebec, and in 1820, the number of vessels was increased to seven. In 1817, the first bank was established in Canada, and ships of 500 tons could go up the harbour. In 1821, the Lachine Canal was commenced, the Hon. J. RICHARDSON laying the foundation stone. It was not opened for traffic until 1846, and in 1830, the Act was passed for the improvement of the Harbor. In 1831, Montreal became a port of entry, and was incorporated in the following year. In 1844, the seat of Government was removed from Kingston to Montreal, and in 1849 the Parliament Houses were burned, and in the year following occurred the great fire of Montreal, 297 houses being burned. The cholera in the same year paid a visit to the city, and in 1848, a great flood occurred, lasting for three days. The year 1851 witnessed the opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, from Longueuil to Richmond, and the dredging of Lake St. Peter was commenced, while another great fire occurred, burning 1,200 buildings and destroying \$1,000,000 of property. In 1852, the present water works were commenced, and in 1853, the Grand Trunk Railway was opened to Portland. In the same year the *Genova*—the pioneer of our noble lines of ocean steam vessels—arrived in port. The Victoria Bridge foundation of No. 1 pier was commenced on the 22nd of July, 1853, and in 1854 another visitation of the Asiatic cholera—terrible in its effects—caused much depression in

the city. In 1859, the first train passed through the Victoria Bridge, and in 1860 it was opened by Prince Albert Edward.

## HOW TO SET A TABLE.

In answer to a question, a lady writer for the *New York Tribune* gives the following directions for "setting a table" and table etiquette generally. She writes: There is no surer test of refinement in persons or families than the manner and style in which their food is served and eaten. Absolute and thorough cleanliness in the first requisite in the preparation and serving of food. Next to that may be placed taste and judgment in the arrangement of the table and the succession of courses. But, leaving all side issues, let us attend simply to the question in hand. "How to set the table." In the first place the sides of the table should be parallel with the sides of the room. It is simply distressing to a person with an eye to symmetry to have the table "askew." In the next place the tablecloth, which should be clean, white and nicely ironed, must be put on so that the middle of the cloth will be in the middle of the table and the folds of the cloth be parallel with the sides of the table. The plates are usually placed around the table and turned down to prevent any dust or other defilement from soiling them. Often, however, when they have been in the warming oven they are placed in a pile before the host, and after being served, handed to each guest. At the right of the plate, at right angles to the side of the table, is the knife, with the edge of the blade turned from the plate; parallel with that is the fork, with the tines turned down. The handles of the knife and fork are an inch or two from the edge of the table. Parallel with the edge of the table at the side of the plate opposite the guest is the spoon, with the bowl turned down. The napkin is sometimes placed at the right of the fork, sometimes on the plate, sometimes folded in fancy style and put in the goblet, but all the napkins on the table are in the same respective position. At the right-hand corner of the plate is a little butter receiver, of glass, or of china, and a salt cellar. All the butter plates are in line, all the salts in line; so of the glasses or goblets, which are near the salts. In the centre of the table is the carver, or in its stead a vase of flowers or fruit. On one side of these stands the butter; on the other sauces in bottles, pickles and relishes. In the waiter at the end of the table occupied by the hostess, at her right, are coffee cups and saucers, at her left those for tea; the stop-basin and milk pitcher are at the left, the cream and sugar basin at the right. The tea and coffee are served in urns or pots and placed in front of the hostess. In this position they are not likely to burn the hands of the one at the right of the hostess. Bread is placed at the left of each plate, or laid on the plate, or nicely cut in slices and set on a bread plate at each end of the table. Soup is always served by the host. Fish is also served by the host, unless there are two kinds, when he serves the boiled fish and the hostess that which is fried. At the top of the table is placed the roast, at the bottom the stew. Where there is but one principal dish it is served by the host. If there are three, one is placed before him, the others opposite each other near the bottom of the table. Vegetables and other dishes occupy positions between the principal dishes. As each dish is set on a mat, and if for a time removed and returned to its place again, the table once properly set is easily kept in order till the repast is over.

Buildings and pies are generally served by the hostess. It is a good plan in teaching children and servants how to set a table to draw a diagram of the table with all the dishes in place and write down the names so that everything will be plain. Paste this on the inside of the closet door and then offer a suitable reward for perfect conformity of the table to this plan. The point to be made is uniformity in setting the table, that everything shall be precisely in its place every time. The very look of a well-set table is appetizing, and when, in addition to this, the air of the dining-room is sweet, the walls are pleasantly decorated with pictures, the chairs are comfortable, the hostess is lovely, sweet-voiced and hospitable, the most languid appetite is stimulated and every sense is gratified. The table may be decorated with flowers or fruit, one or both. If there are neither, napkins of delicate tint relieve the white. They may be placed in the bread tray or the cake basket, though white is usually preferred. In some of the best families of the South, breakfast and tea are always served without a cloth, on a handsomely-polished mahogany or black walnut table. Under each plate is a napkin fringed and worked in cross stitch with scarlet cotton where the fringe ends. Mats of white crochet with scarlet edges, receive the dishes and contrast with the dark brightness beneath them.

## REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.

"Rejected Addresses," by Horace and James Smith, was offered to Mr. Murray for twenty pounds, but refused. A publisher, however, purchased it; and after sixteen editions Mr. Murray gave one hundred and thirty-one pounds for the right to issue a new edition. The total amount received by the authors was more than one thousand pounds. "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë, was, it is said, rejected by several publishers. This, however, is rather doubtful. We believe the manuscript was sent to Smith,

Elder & Co., in Cornhill, and there it remained for a long time, till a daughter of one of the publishers read it and recommended her father to publish it. The result is well known; it brought the author fame and money. "Eothen," by Mr. Kingslake, was offered to twenty different houses. All refused it. He then, in a fit of desperation, gave the manuscript to an obscure bookseller, and found the expenses of publication himself. This also proved a success. "Vanity Fair," that very clever work of Thackeray's, was written for Colburn's Magazine, but it was refused by the publishers, as having no interest! "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella," by Mr. Prescott, was rejected by two of the first publishers in London, and it ultimately appeared under the auspices of Mr. Bentley, who stated that it had more success than any book he had ever published. The author of "The Diary of a Late Physician" for a long time sought a publisher, and unsuccessfully. At last he gave the manuscript to Blackwood's Magazine, where it first appeared, and was very successful. The first volume of Hans Andersen's "Fairy Tales" was rejected by every publisher in Copenhagen. Andersen had then neither name nor popularity, and published this exquisite book at his own expense, a proceeding which soon brought him into notoriety. Miss Jane Austen's novels, models of writing at this day, at first met with no success. One of them, "Northanger Abbey," was purchased by a publisher in Bath for ten pounds, who, after paying this sum, was afraid to risk any further money in its publication, and it remained many years in his possession before he ventured upon the speculation, which, to his surprise, turned out very profitable. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had a very narrow escape from rejection. This work first appeared in the numbers of the *National Era*, and when offered to the American publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., their reader and critic decided that it would not be worth republication; but the wife of the latter so strenuously insisted that it would sell, that he recommended it to the firm. No book has perhaps had so large a circulation. When the poet Gray's "Ode on Eton College" appeared but little notice was taken of it. The poet Shelley had always to pay for the publication of his poems. The "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore at Corunna" was written by the Rev. Charles Wolfe. It was rejected so scornfully by a leading periodical that the author gave it to an obscure Irish paper.

## A SINGULAR OLD SONG.

This double-entendre was originally published in a Philadelphia newspaper a hundred years ago. It may be read three different ways: first let the whole be read in the order in which it is written; second, read the lines downward on the left of each column in every line; third, in like manner on the right of each column. In the first reading the Revolutionary cause is condemned, and by the others it is encouraged and lauded:

Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war is heard;  
O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms.  
Who for King George do stand, their honors soon shall shine;  
Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join.  
The acts of Parliament, in them I much delight;  
I hate their cruel intent, who for the Congress fight.  
The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast;  
They soon will stand away, who Independence boast.  
Who non-resistance hold, they have my hand and heart;  
May they for slaves be sold, who set a Whiggish part.  
On Mansfield, North and Bute, may daily blessings pour;  
Continued and dispute, on Congress evermore;  
To North and British lord, may honors still be done;  
I wish a block of cord, to General Washington.

## LITERARY.

WHITTIER'S Barbara Fritchie's house has been turned down and the site is covered by an unsightly tin shop.

LOXTON Society has changed owners, and Mr. James Hogg, its founder and original conductor, remains the editor.

DR. PETERS, a law reporter of Brooklyn, is announced as the new editor of the "Aldine," in place of Mr. Henry Morford, resigned.

P. R. SULLIVAN has returned to Boston, restored in health after a tour of California. Mrs. Partington was in his company, but he did not bring her.

THE French Academy has awarded the Marcellin-Gobert prize of 5,000 francs to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps for his work on the Suez Canal.

Immediately after the appearance of the last book of "Daniel Deronda," George Eliot will leave London for Embrun, in the South of France, near which she will spend the autumn.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HUELBEUR having purchased all the shares of the stock of the "World" Company from Mr. Manton Marble, he is now the editor and proprietor of that newspaper.

MR. EUGENE L. DIDER, author of the new life of Poe, to be published by Widdiston, in September, has found many new and interesting facts from classmates of the poet in Virginia, and members of the family in Baltimore.

ONE of the rare autographs recently sold in London, was a prayer written by Dr. Johnson on the 5th December, 1784, a week before his death. It is written with a tremulous hand on a folded half sheet, and begins "Almighty and merciful Father, I am now, as to human eyes it seems about to commemorate for the last time the death of Thy son Jesus Christ." It fetched £50. Another was a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Col. Wilton, dated 5th July, 1644, just after the battle of Marston Moor and beginning, "Truly, England and the church of God hath had a great favor from the Lord in this great victory, given unto us such as the like never was since the world began." It fetched £150. A letter of Charles I. written after the battle of Naseby, brought £200. "I will suffer all extremities," he says, "than ever to abandon my religion, than to give my consent to any such allowance of popery as must evidently bring destruction to that profession which by the Grace of God I shall ever maintain through all extremities."