

its development in the poetry of Shakespeare, a comparison between Shakespeare and his contemporaries as regards language, and proofs of the influence of his writings on the polite language of the country. Second, History of the Criticism on Shakespeare's Dramas by the German and Romanic Nations. The theses may be treated in German, French or English, and must be sent to the President of the Society, Dr. Herrig, at Berlin, before the first of July, 1866, the names of the authors being enclosed in a letter bearing the same seal as the manuscript. The prize for the first thesis is 500 thalers in gold, and for the second 200. The decision to be announced on the occasion of the anniversary fête of the Society, on the 26th of October.

A CORRESPONDENT to a London morning paper announces the following literary discoveries which, we think, our readers will agree with us are "curious if true";—"Bibliophiles [in Paris] rejoice at the fact that in knocking down a modern villa erected on the site of an antique Roman dwelling, some precious fragments have been discovered which fill up certain passages wanting in the 'Annals of Tacitus.' Furthermore, a few unpublished pages of the 'Republic' of Cicero have been found in the library of the old convent of Fucino; as also fragments of the lost books of Titus Livy's History. Canon Biff is the fortunate student who has stumbled upon these valuable relics of the past, and he has promised to publish them as soon as possible for the edification of the learned. Strange to say, a somewhat similar discovery has been made in Mexico. It appears that a nuncio of former days left at his death the whole of Pambco Litt's work, with valuable autograph notes. The work has been purchased by a French military surgeon."

THE great work upon which Mr. Thorpe, the distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholar, has been so long engaged, has now been completed. It comprises copies of, or extracts from, all the most curious and valuable early Anglo-Saxon charters known to exist, with notes and historical deductions by the able editor. In selecting his materials it is understood that Mr. Thorpe especially strove to obtain copies of those charters which were peculiarly illustrative of the age in which they were issued. The work forms one large handsome volume.

AMONGST recent arrivals in Paris may be mentioned that of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, eldest son of the late President of the United States, who takes up his abode in the French capital for the purpose of completing his studies.

A MR. CHARLES BARWELL COLES has produced a book of verses which should find a very respectable support amongst grocers. The title is "Tea, a Poem." Messrs LONGMAN & Co. are the publishers. Although the subject seems an insufficient one for an entire volume, yet this is not by any means the first book of verses solely devoted to tea. Almost every nation in Europe has contributed, at one time or another, a long poem upon this subject; and, from first to last (1645 to the present time), there have appeared 150 printed works solely devoted to tea in all its respects.

DAWN OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

AS evil fortune would have it, some savages met them, and believed them to be French who were seeking their countrymen. The English understood nothing of the language of the savages, but they learned well enough by signs and gestures that there was a vessel close at hand, and that she was French, for they understood the word Normandia, a name by which the savages designated the French. Now the English, who were in want of victuals and everything, who were ragged, half-naked, and seeking only for prey, inquired diligently the size of the French ship, how many cannons and men she had, and having received a satisfactory answer, they gave a shout of joy. The savages thought that the English were the good friends of the French, were in great need of the latter; and for the sake of friendship, wished above all to see them. On this account one of the natives remained in their ship to lead them to the French. The English, as soon as they discovered the French, began to prepare for battle, and it was then that the savage, who found that he had been deceived, began to bewail his fault and to curse those who had duped him. The French did not know what to think, or whether the new-comers were friends

or enemies. The pilot, therefore, took a sloop and went off in advance to reconnoitre, whilst the others were arming themselves. La Saussaye remained on land, retaining the greater part of the men. La Motte the lieutenant, Ronpère, the ensign, Lambert, the sergeant, and all the more resolute of the party, went aboard the ship.

The English ship, having the wind fair, came on swifter than an arrow, all decked in red, the flags of England streaming, and three trumpets and two drums making a terrific sound. The French pilot who had gone out to discover who the stranger was, did not return to his ship, because, as he afterwards said, the English had the wind by him; and consequently, to avoid falling into their hands, he steered off and made the circuit of the island. So that taking one thing with another, the result was that the French vessel found herself destitute of half her sailors, and had no more defenders than ten in all. Further, there were none of those who understood sea-fighting except one Captain Flory, who wanted neither skill nor courage. But he had not sufficient time either to prepare himself, nor had he men.

At the approach of the English ship the French hailed; the response came in the shape of roars of cannon and musketry. They had fourteen pieces of cannon and sixty muskets. The first volley of small shot on the part of the English was terrible; the French answered coldly, and their artillery was silent. Captain Flory called out loudly to unlash the ore cannon, but the gunner was not there. Now, a Jesuit who had come over in this French ship, and who was called Gilbert du Thet, a man not fearing for his life, nor a coward, hearing this cry, and seeing nobody obeying it, snatched up a match and discharged the piece of ordnance. "But," as an eye-witness of the combat remarks, "the misfortune was that we could not take aim; had we been able to do so, there would have been, perhaps, something worse than noise."

The English, after this first discharge of small arms, ranged their ships alongside the other, and held an anchor, prepared to hook the enemy's cable. But Captain Flory ran off his cable in good time, which foiled the Englishman, and made him leave his position alongside the French ship, fearing that in pursuing he might be drawn upon the shoals. He recommenced his approaches as before; and it was in this second discharge that Father du Thet received a musket ball through the body, and fell dead on the deck. Captain Flory was also wounded in the foot, and three others in different places, upon which there was a sign made of surrender. Two of the French crew were drowned in trying to escape to the shore.

The English captain came ashore, and searched everywhere for the French captain; saying that he wished to see his commission; that this land belonged to them, and that the reason why they had fallen upon the French, was, that they found the latter occupying it. The English captain also stated, that, if the French showed they were come there under the authority of their Prince, they the victors, would respect such credentials, not wishing to violate, in any way, the good understanding between the two kings. But the misfortune for the French was that their captain, La Saussaye, could be found nowhere. The English captain thereupon took possession of his trunks, picked the locks, and having found the commissions and letters Royal, seized upon them, then putting all the other things in their places, each article as he found it, he locked the trunks. The warrior La Saussaye, being come, the English captain received him kindly, and, with fine ceremonies, asked him the first questions, and then came to the point, demanding his commissions. La Saussaye answered that his letters were in his trunks. The trunks were brought to him, and before he opened them, they advised him to look at them carefully to see if anybody had touched them. La Saussaye found that everything was in very good order, but he could not find his letters; whereupon the English captain changed his countenance and tone, and said: "What does it mean that you thus intrude yourselves here?" He accused them all of being corsairs and pirates, saying they deserved death, when he divided the booty among his soldiers. He then lashed the two captured vessels to his own, namely, their

own ship and one they had constructed on the spot. The next day they came on shore, and continued the work of pillage. Two of the French were roughly treated. This frightened so greatly a part of the others, that they fled into the woods half naked. Gilbert du Thet had fallen wounded into the hands of the English. They placed them under the care of their surgeon, as well as the rest of the wounded. This surgeon was recognised as such, and was a very charitable person, and rendered a thousand good offices to the vanquished. Father Biard begged that the wounded should be carried ashore, which was granted. The wounded Jesuit died in the arms of his brethren, and was interred the same day at the foot of a large cross which he had erected at the beginning. Father Biard and Father Enemond Masse entreated the English captain to take compassion on those whom the fortune of war had thrown into his hands, and aid them in returning to France. He promised to treat of their return with the French captain; and from that time until their departure he made the two Jesuits eat of his table, and showed them a great deal of respect and courtesy. He was an excellent captain, very prudent and cunning, but nevertheless a gentleman, possessing magnificent courage. His people also were neither inhuman nor cruel against our persons.

The English captain, who was called Samuel Argal, and his lieutenant, William Turnel, began to treat of the return of the French with La Saussaye. A sloop, one of the two vessels that had belonged to the French, was placed at their disposal. The English captain wished to have a writing signed by the hand of La Saussaye, to the effect that it was by the choice of the latter that this resolve had been taken. This having been done, Father Biard sought the English captain, and represented to him that there remained thirty persons, and that the sloop was totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended. The captain replied that La Saussaye was not of this opinion, but that if they wished to lighten the sloop, he would soon find an excellent way of doing it; for that he would bring to Virginia the artisans who wished to go, under promise that there should be no interference with their religion, and that after a year of service they would be sent to France. Three accepted this offer. The Sieur de la Motte, from the commencement had consented to go to Virginia with the English captain, who honoured him greatly; this Sieur was permitted to take with him many persons who would be safe under his protection. The captain Flory resolved to try the same fortune; Father Biard requested that the four persons, namely, two Jesuits and two others, should be conveyed to the Isles of Pencoet; and that there they should be recommended to the care of the English fishermen, who were already in that vicinity, in order that by this means they should be enabled to reach France. The English captain granted the request very willingly.

THE YOUNG CHEMIST.

LESSON VI.

METHOD OF GETTING METALLIC SILVER OUT OF ITS CHLORIDE.

MATERIALS, &c., REQUIRED.—A clean tobacco pipe, some sesqui-carbonate of soda (i. e. the carbonate used for soda powders), an ivory paper knife, metallic zinc, quicksilver, hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid, or spirit of salts).

Put the chloride of silver to be operated on into a glass tumbler, and add to it a little water acidulated with about two drops of hydrochloric acid. Into this put a few slips of zinc in contact with the chloride; the chloride will gradually change, and assume the appearance of a black powder; this black powder is metallic silver in a minute state of division. Most metals assume this black state when finely divided. If this black powder were collected, dried, and fused, a button of pure white silver would result; but the accurate collection of this powder is not easily accomplished, so recourse is had to the process of amalgamation, or the combination of silver with quicksilver.