

establishment of the present prosperous journal of that name. Soon after being installed in that office he associated himself with Mr. Wm. B. English, and bought out the establishment. They run the paper for some time, but as its publication was not productive of much profit, Mr. B. deemed it prudent to retire from the business, and the sheet shortly afterward "went up the flume." "Daddy" then returned to "the case," and worked in different offices until the present Boston *Herald* was started, on which he got a "frame," and has remained there ever since. His career through life has been marked by honesty and integrity, and his cheerful and kindly manner, and just and upright traits have endeared him to the members of the profession of which he is an ornament. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his associates of the *Herald*, we might mention the fact that they recently presented him with an elegant gold-headed cane. We fervently hope that "Daddy" will be spared many years to *distribute* his cheer and good humor; and when, at last, dissolution shall approach, and his *form* is *locked up* forever, we feel assured that the Great Proof Reader will find the *page* of his life *clean* and devoid of errors, eminently fit for *binding* in the *volume* with those who have been found PERFECT.

#### The Late Halifax, N. S., "Citizen."

We take the following particulars respecting the above paper from an exchange :

The *Citizen* was started in 1863, as a weekly, by Messrs. William Garvie and E. M. McDonald. Afterwards it was changed to a tri-weekly, and passed wholly into the hands of Mr. McDonald. About 1867 it became a daily paper and soon acquired a large circulation, and became one of the best journals in the province. The remaining two years, during which Mr. McDonald continued to edit it, were the most prosperous in its existence ; but on the appointment of that gentleman to the office of collector of the customs, the *Citizen* was sold out to Mr. E. N. Sharp, of St. John. But after three months' possession, Mr. Sharp sold out to the "Citizen Publishing Company," who made the paper a tri-weekly, until 1874, when it was again issued as a daily. In January, 1877, Mr. Robert McConnell, late of the *Eastern Chronicle*, having bought the paper, began and has since continued to publish it until the present change. On the 27th August 1877, the paper was sold out to Charles Annand, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and is published by the new proprietor, under the new title of *The Citizen and Evening Chronicle*.

#### The Caxton Anniversary.

The Caxton celebration in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England was opened on the 3rd of June, at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, by Mr. Gladstone. It was one of the most unique exhibitions ever held in London. The collection of early printing was very remarkable, comprising the oldest existing English newspapers, some dating as far back as 1667 ; the wonderful Stevens collection of Bibles, and the finest collection of music in the world. Among other works was a Charles I. copy of Shakespeare, lent by the Queen. In the Caxton room were 190 volumes from Caxton's press, including "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, 1477," the first book issued from the Caxton press. There was also the "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, 1474," the first book ever printed in English, and bought in 1812 for \$5,000. The exhibition closed on Saturday, Sept. 8th, when the various rooms and galleries were crowded with interested visitors. It has been pronounced a marked success.

The following sketch of how the art of printing was made popular in England is taken from an exchange :

William Caxton was a man of considerable wealth before he took to printing. Born in Kent, England, in 1411, he was in 1428 apprenticed to John Large, of the Mercer's Company and Lord Mayor of London in 1440. Caxton then went to the Netherlands, where he vigorously promoted English commerce, in consequence of which he was appointed to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Duke of Burgundy, whose wife, Margaret of York, became so impressed with Caxton's talent and intelligence, that she gave him a position and commissioned him to translate works, among which was the "History of Troy." The art of printing then just developing in Germany, struck Caxton as destined to prove advantageous to English commerce, and he accordingly turned his attention to it, and in 1471 set up his first press in what is now known as the Old Jewry, by Cheapside, London. He only survived his return from Bruges fifteen years, during which he worked with prodigious energy, and succeeded in making his art popular with his countrymen. He trained a "chapel" of young printers. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, and according to the churchwarden's accounts for 1490-92, there was paid : "Item, atte Bureyng of William Caxton iiij torches," 6s. 8d. ; and "Item, for the velle atte same bureyng," 6d.

When is a soldier not a soldier? When he is *mustered*.