

Garibaldians and France-Tireurs. He says that recruits are coming in more rapidly than they can be equipped, and that his army is very much improved; though jealousy still exists at Tours against him, it no longer hampers his movements. From Paris news was received in London on Tuesday by balloon up to midnight of Monday. The city was entirely tranquil. Gustave Flourens, who had been arrested for complicity in the riots of the 21st of October, was again at large. The supply of meat had been limited to 50 grammes daily. Horse-flesh and vegetables are still abundant.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, TORONTO. THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Baltimore Unity has now become a most important institution on this continent—its total membership numbering upwards of 300,000. It was instituted in the City of Baltimore (hence its name Baltimore Unity) on the 26th April, 1813. It now has Lodges in nearly every village, town and city in the United States, and is growing rapidly in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, there being now in Ontario about 3,000 members. The Order has also a large representation in Australia, New Zealand, and other points. Each State or Province (where the Order exists) has a Grand Lodge which meets annually to legislate on its local affairs. These Grand Lodges are subordinate to a Supreme Grand Lodge, and are represented therein, at its annual sessions, by officers elected for that purpose. The 45th annual session of this Supreme Grand Lodge was held, Sept. 20, 1869, in the City of San Francisco, State of California. The 46th was held this year in the City of Baltimore, the places of meeting being changed yearly. The official reports of this Grand Lodge represent the Order as being in a most prosperous condition, both numerically and financially. In order to give some idea of the operations of this influential organization, we quote from the report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge held Sept. 20, 1869, at San Francisco, Cal., which sets down the amount paid for the relief of distressed brothers in that year, at \$816,952.85; amount of annual receipts, \$2,569,317.53; total increase of membership, 47,722. The total membership was 266,275. Widowed families relieved, 4,043. Thus, the main objects of this institution are clearly seen to be benevolent in their character, and may be summed up in a few words, viz.: to visit the sick; to relieve the distressed; to bury the dead; and educate the orphan.

Efforts have been made to organize a Lodge in the City of Montreal, and with every appearance of success, as here long the work will have commenced in that city. Owing to the rapid increase of the Order in the City of Toronto, the Odd Fellows of that place felt the necessity of greater accommodation and secured the large Hall in the top story of the beautiful block of new buildings just completed by Mr. McIntosh, on the corner of Yonge and Albert Streets. The decorations, furnishings, &c., were entrusted to J. M. Wingfield, of Toronto. Having been completed in a tasteful and elegant manner, reflecting great credit on the skill and enterprise of the contractor, it was formally devoted to the use of the Order, by a grand dedication ceremony, on the evening of the 9th inst., on which occasion the Brethren and daughters of Rebekah of the city appeared in strong force, who with the large number of invited guests (the major portion of whom were from a distance), filled the hall to its utmost capacity. Among the distinguished members present were Wm. N. Ford, Grand Master, St. Mary's; John Gibson, Deputy Grand Master, Stratford; John J. Ramsay, Grand Warden, Toronto; J. B. King, Grand Secretary, Brantford; A. D. Clement, Grand Treasurer, Brantford; Jas. Woodrat, Brantford; and Thomas Partridge, London. Grand Representatives: W. D. Kennedy, Grand Conductor, Toronto; C. F. Hanson, Grand Chaplain, London; M. Blume, Grand Herald, Toronto; James Smith, Grand Guardian to Grand Lodge United States, London; H. McAtee, Past Grand Master, Windsor; S. G. Dolson, Grand Patriarch, St. Catharines; Hugh Blain, District Deputy Grand Master, Toronto.

Among the Past Grand Masters present were the following:—Bros. John Murray, Clifton; A. Purvis, H. Wilson, T. Healy, St. Catharines; John Richmond, A. Mackay, Hamilton; J. J. Byas, London; S. Male, Oshawa; M. E. Snyder, J. F. Eby, James Richardson and Geo. Williams, Toronto.

After the Grand Lodge officers had taken their respective positions, the Grand Master in the chair, the opening ode was sung. Prayer was then offered by the Grand Chaplain. The Chairman of the Hall Committee, Bro. Dr. Geo. Wright, then advanced and presented the keys of the hall to the Grand Master, and delivered an eloquent address, in which, speaking of the Order and its objects in general, he referred particularly to its recent and rapid progress in Toronto. He complimented the members of the Manchester Unity branch for their kindness, in giving the first Lodge formed under the Baltimore Unity a comfortable place of meeting. He then said: Three years ago this branch had no existence here, to-day we number some three hundred and fifty members. Three years ago not even the nucleus of a fund had been formed, to-day, Sir, our combined treasuries, after meeting the large expenditure connected with the furnishing of this hall, and after dispensing very considerable sums in benefits to sick brothers and their families, will show a balance of some two thousand five hundred dollars. Three years ago, on the 14th of January next, Canada Lodge had its birth in an Orange hall, to-day it is the proud parent of two most interesting children. Like all similar institutions, our present encouraging relations have not been attained without much toil, anxiety, and embarrassment at times. The current of our prosperity, although it has borne us steadily onwards and upwards, has not been entirely untroubled. But thanks to the persevering energy and public spirit of its membership, this branch of the Order has achieved a position of which we may justly feel proud. This evening we have the satisfaction of introducing you to a Hall which will, we trust, be regarded as in every way a credit to us. We have, Sir, after no small degree of toil and the expenditure of over one thousand dollars, acquired a Hall which is to be devoted exclusively to the use of this branch of the Order; and we hope it will not be regarded as said in a spirit of boasting, when we say it is in all regards a most signal evidence of the enterprise of this portion of the jurisdiction. He then spoke at length of the happy social and moral influences exerted by the Order, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

After further prayer and singing, the Heralds of the North, South, East and West, were then in turn called on to make their proclamations, which they did, each one using the appropriate element, as indicated in the form, which comprised Fire, Water, Wheat and Flowers. The form, substituting the appropriate term to each of the four winds is as follows:—

"Hear, all men. By command of our Most Worthy Grand Master, I proclaim this Hall dedicated to Faith, Hope and Charity. Those Graces, like these flowers (strewing them) fill the common air with fragrance, and beautify and adorn all on whom they fall. The practice of these highest virtues is in itself the fulfilling of that law which commands us to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan."

Proclamation having been made by each of the Heralds, the Grand Master then declared the Hall duly dedicated to the uses of the Order, and delivered a short address. Prof. Jones was next called upon, and sang the "Pilgrim Fathers" with good effect. Addresses were delivered by Bros. John Gibson, James Smith, John J. Ramsay, James Woodrat, W. D. Kennedy and Hugh Blain, which were very interesting, and well received by the audience; the remarks of Bro. Woodrat were particularly interesting, being an eloquent dissertation on the principles and work of the Order, and its moral effect upon society, showing it to be a handmaid of religion, as its principles were based on Scripture. He glanced at the prevalence of vice in the present age, and held up the restraining influence of this Society, and applied it with earnestness, particularly to the young men in the community. Between the speeches a piece of music or song was rendered by Miss Dunn and Messrs. Jones, Hill and Baker, which largely contributed to the pleasure of the occasion. Mr. Baxter presided at the piano. When this programme was exhausted the party repaired to the supper-room and partook of a bountiful repast, after which not a few, especially of the younger members of the gathering, enjoyed the whirl and excitement of the mazy dance up to a late hour. The whole affair passed off most successfully.

The new hall measures forty-eight feet by fifty, and is twenty feet in height. It is furnished in handsome style, and in the centre is a large coronet chandelier. The floor is covered with a rich Brussels carpet, and the chairs are of walnut with coverings of crimson damask. The Noble Grand's chair has a crimson canopy, surmounted by a gilt cornice, and the chair of the Vice-Grand has a canopy of blue rep. The furniture was procured at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. Everything is rich, chaste, and in good taste, the hall presenting a fine appearance.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Among the public institutions provided by the Province of Ontario for the comfort and care of the helpless members of the community not the least important is that of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, opened at Belleville on the 20th October last, by Lieut.-Governor Howland, in the presence of several of the Local Ministers, nearly all the notabilities of the surrounding country, and a large concourse of spectators. For many years Mr. J. B. McGinn had laboured with indefatigable industry for the education of the deaf and dumb in Upper Canada. At first his school was opened in Toronto, and subsequently on the supposition that the Dundurn estate had become the property of the Province, Mr. McGinn removed his establishment to Hamilton, where he continued, partly we believe by Municipal and partly by private assistance, to maintain a flourishing school. Much sympathy, if not much substantial assistance, was extended to him in his good work, which he pursued with unflagging industry and unwearied fidelity. At the last session of the Ontario Legislature a grant of \$75,000 was asked for and obtained for the construction, at the public expense, of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Government, after due enquiry, selected the site in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Belleville. It is a pretty and commanding position, the property being eighty-five acres in extent, and situated about two and a half miles from the Belleville Station on the Grand Trunk Railway, and a mile and a half west from the business centre of the town, on the shore overlooking the bay. The Government lost no time in advertising for designs for the new building, and that sent in by Mr. James Smith, architect of Toronto, was accepted; Mr. Kivas Tully having also been employed in the construction of the building as architect and engineer. The contractors were Messrs. T. Kempster & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and their work is said to have been executed in a most satisfactory manner.

The building is designed in the domestic style of Gothic architecture, with such modifications as were deemed desirable the better to adapt it to the intended purpose, and to suit the requirements of the climate. This style is considered to be admirably fitted for institutions of the kind, being collegiate in appearance, and capable of being erected more economically than any other of equal dimensions. The main building is two hundred and eight feet long, with an average width of fifty feet, and fifty feet in height to the eaves, surmounted by a Mansard roof. In the rear of the main building, but connected with it by a covered passage, is the dining-room, which is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide; a kitchen thirty-two feet long by twenty-four feet wide; also a store room, pantry, and cook-room. Over the dining-room is the lecture-room, having the seats raised at the rear, radiating from the teacher's platform, behind which are large slates, built in the wall, for writing on. Over the kitchen extension are the male and female sick wards, each having separate entrances, and being supplied with baths and water-closets. There are three entrances in the front of the building, the principal one in the centre being for the superintendents and visitors; those on each side for the male and female students respectively. The central hall is twelve feet wide, and runs through the building to connect with the dining-room. The main corridors are six feet wide, and run across the central hall, connecting with the school-rooms at each end of the building. These school-rooms are sixty feet long by thirty-seven feet wide, with two class-rooms at the rear of each. There are in all ten class-rooms, four in the centre portion of the first floor, and six in the ground floor. On the ground floor of the main building are also the superintendent's apartments, reception room, and clerks' rooms. The first floor is wholly occupied with dormitories, matrons' and students' rooms, assistants' rooms, clothes rooms and class-rooms. The second and attic floors are taken up with dormitories, which have ceilings fourteen feet high, and are thoroughly ventilated. The institution is calculated to accommodate 350 pupils, and particular care has been taken so to carry out the arrangements that the male and female students may be kept wholly apart. Every modern improvement has been adopted that was considered likely to add to the comfort and convenience of the inmates; heating and ventilation being both amply provided for. The former is effected by radiating steam pipes, the boiler room being away from the main building to

prevent the risk of a accident. As a further precaution against danger from fire there are three large water tanks in the upper part of the building into which a ten horse-power engine pumps water from the bay. This furnishes ample water supply for the use of the institution and as five plugs have been placed in each floor, to which hose can be readily attached, serious danger from fire is exceedingly remote, especially as the tanks can be refilled about every eight minutes, and they hold an aggregate of fifty or sixty thousand gallons of water. The walls are constructed of red brick, with cut stone facings, and the roof is slated, and surrounded with handsome iron railings.

The outbuildings are large, substantial and commodious, quite in keeping with the general style and arrangement of the institution and are placed at a distance of about two hundred feet in rear of the main building. A handsome brick lodge has also been erected on the Trenton road at the main entrance to the grounds, which are here enclosed by a handsome picket fence. An avenue, sixty feet in width, leading to the institute from the lodge gate has been laid out which will be planted with trees and have a fine gravel walk on each side. The length of this avenue is about six hundred feet—the distance of the main building from the road. Dr. Salmer, a gentleman from the United States, bringing with him the highest testimonials as to his efficiency, has been appointed Principal, or Superintendent, and Mr. J. B. McGinn assistant. Of course at the opening, on the 20th ult., there were addresses to, and suitable replies from, the Lt. Governor; a public banquet at which speeches were made by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and others; and in fact a day of general rejoicing at Belleville which properly enough entertains a certain amount of local pride at the possession of such a well planned and admirably executed building for imparting comfort and instruction to a class deserving the utmost sympathy; and who generally repay every kindness shown them by the most appreciative gratitude—that of making the best use of what they are taught. The institution is honour to the Province of Ontario.

VERDUN.

There are few towns in France that have played such an important part in history as the old city of Verdun. It has been occupied turn by turn by Gaul and Teuton, has been connected in no distant way with the old crusaders, has been the scene of a royal treaty for the division of the greatest empire of the day, and of bitter contentions between its rulers and their subjects. But for us and for all of English blood it has a peculiar interest as having been occupied by the thousands of British prisoners that fell into the hands of the French during the Peninsular war.

Already at an early stage of the history of Europe we meet with the name of Verodunum as a military post of some importance, belonging to Belgica, one of the three provinces into which, Caesar tells us, all Gaul was divided. As yet, however, the town was but little known. In the year 511, when France was divided between the sons of Clovis, Verdun fell to the lot of Thierry and formed part of his kingdom of Austrasia, or east-Francia. Four centuries later France, or rather the whole empire of Charlemagne, extending from the Baltic to the Ebro, was once more divided among the sons of a king, and by the celebrated treaty signed at Verdun on the 11th of August, 843, by the three sons of Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, Louis le Germanique, and Charles le Chauve, the city was annexed to the eastern division, which fell to the lot of Lothaire, and took from him the name of Lothringen or Lorraine. After the fall of the Carolingian dynasty Lorraine became a fief of the German Empire, and was granted by the Emperor Otto I., in 953, to his brother Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne, who then assumed the title of Duke of Lorraine. Six years after the province was divided into Upper and Lower Lorraine, and Verdun, with Metz and Toul, became part of the Empire and independent of the Duchy. This was the cause of a long series of contentions between the archbishops of Cologne and the successors of Otto, until finally Verdun with the surrounding country came under the rule of the lords of Ardennes. A countess of this line received it as her dower, and it thus became the property of Eustache II, Count of Boulogne, father of the celebrated crusader Godfrey of Bouillon. Godfrey, however, on his accession to the honours of his house upon the death of his father, made over the whole of the Verdunais to his brother Baldwin, who in turn sold it to Richerius, bishop of the city, in order to obtain the means to equip a force with which to join his brother in the Holy Land. Thus once more Verdun fell under ecclesiastical domination, but notwithstanding the ratification of the episcopal supremacy by the Emperor Frederick I, the population began to get restive under the clerical yoke, until at last it broke out into open rebellion, and invited the French to assist them against their ruler. Accordingly in 1552, the French entered the city where they established a garrison for the maintenance of authority and the prevention of the perpetual warfare carried on between the citizens and the dependents of the bishop. In 1627 the French fortified the city, notwithstanding the appeals of the bishop and the excommunication solemnly pronounced by him against all connected with the work. In 1648 the city and neighbourhood were formally recognized as French territory by the treaty of Munster, which closed the Thirty Years War, and defined the boundaries of the French kingdom.

In 1792 Verdun once more fell into the hands of the Germans. After a siege of three days by the troops under the Duke of Brunswick, the inhabitants opened the gates, notwithstanding the protests of the commandant, Beaupaire, who committed suicide in order to escape the shame of a capitulation.

STRASBURG AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

There is no horror in war to exceed that of the bombardment of a beleaguered city, where to the miseries of disease and famine are added those of fire, shot, and shell, and crumbling buildings. Nor, except in the open battlefield and amidst the heaps of slain, is there a more painful spectacle of the havoc which war creates than that of the broken and battered city after it has been long enough under fire to compel its surrender. Such a spectacle Strasburg presented when given up by the brave Gen. Ulrich. In this issue we give an illustration of a part of the city as it appeared at the entry of the victorious Germans. The city is rapidly being renovated, business revived, and conquerors and conquered living upon as friendly terms as could well be expected under the circumstances.