

"WHERE THE CARCASE IS, THERE WILL THE EAGLES BE GATHERED TOGETHER."

(From "Punch." See last page.)

Is she dead, or but dying, that lies yonder,— Her white limbs half hid in her fair, foul hair? Are those life's last lights in her eyes that wander, Or fires reflected in their lifeless stare?

Is't diamond or paste, this shattered star, That mocks pale brows, and eyes no more impassioned? Whence these black blood-gouts that her beauty mar, And dash her robes, so fine and featly-fashioned?

Is this blood hers—or from that bird of death, Whose throat she still grasps—that scarce-strangled vulture? Which 'neath her dying hands gasped its foul breath, And found in blood and ashes fit sepulture!

What says the true Word? "Where the carcase lies, There will the eagles gather them together." Methinks she must be dead—or why the skies Dark of a sudden, in this summer weather?

With hungry eagles, that wheel o'er her head, And for her fallen crown make rival proffer: They had not ventured, but that France lies dead, Or all too weak to warn or waive them off her?

The Bourbon Eagles—drawn from alien skies, Nearly allied in kin, but not in kindness: The elder bird, with feeble wing, and eyes By introspective gaze fixed into blindness:

The younger, with a swifter, stronger flight, And keener, closer, farther-reaching vision: Ready to sink old feuds, in pride's despite, And bow in feudal family-submission.

And, hovering more apart, with watchful eye, Belying languid sweep of draggled pinion, The Imperial Eagle, whose day seemed gone by, And quenched his chances of renewed dominion.

And round these eagles, callow englets shrill, Wheeling and waiting for their elders' swooping,— And France stretched dead, or seeming dead—so still Her limbs, so helpless 'gainst those eagles' stooping!

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

VERGISS MEIN NICHT.

(Translated from Alfred Dr. Musset.)

Remember me, when Morn, with trembling light, Opens her enchanted palace to the Sun; Remember me, when silver-mantled Night In silence passes like a pensive nun, Whene'er with ecstasy thy bosom heaves, Or sweet dreams haunt thee in the summer eves, Then, from the woodlands lone Hear a low-whispered tone, Forget me not!

Remember me, when unrelenting Fate Hath forced us two for evermore to part, When years of exile leave me desolate, And sorrow blights this fond, despairing heart, Think of my hapless love—my last farewell— Absence and Time true Passion cannot quell, And while my heart still beats, Each thro' for thee repeats, Forget me not!

Remember me, when 'neath the chilly tomb, My weary heart is wrapt in slumber deep: Remember me, when lonely flowerets bloom O'er the green turf that shrouds my dreamless sleep, I shall not see thee—but from realms above My soul shall watch thee with a sister's love: And oft, when none are nigh, A voice by night shall sigh, Forget me not!

MONTREAL.

GEN. MUREAU.

"LA BELLA."

TITENS.

This picture, a copy of which we give with our present number, represents a surpassingly beautiful woman in the full perfection of her charms. The original of the painting, for it is a portrait, was the Princess Pamphili, an ancestor of the Dorin family, who played a conspicuous part in the turbulent reign of the Medicis. She is represented with the usual gold chain worn by ladies of high birth. Over one arm is the border of a fur robe, indicating princely rank. She is telling a rosary composed of precious stones, but apparently with a distrust air, for the eyes are looking elsewhere, and a smile hovers over the lips. The finish of the picture is wonderful. The folds and texture of the robes and linen, the delicate contour of the undulating bosom, the full rounded throat, and the perfect lines of the mouth, render it a gem of portrait painting. There are critics who assert that this lady was the *chère amie* of Titian, and, certainly, her face is as constantly recurring in his pictures as that of the celebrated Forarina of Raffaele. The "Bella" is one of the numerous art treasures of the Pitti palace at Florence, the property of the Italian Crown, and residence of the King of Italy. It was carried to Paris by the first Napoleon, and placed in the Louvre, but restored after the fall of that monarch.

THE ARREST OF GEN. CLUSERET.

Like all the other military leaders in Paris during its second siege, Gen. Cluseret drew upon him the contempt of the people by his inability to perform the promises he made on assuming the supreme command, and, like his successors in office, ended his career with the usual "cell in Mazas." It would appear that the real cause of his disgrace was a quarrel with Dombrowski, in which the Communist leaders sided with the latter, and it was consequently decided that Cluseret must fall. A pretext was easily found. The National Guards under Mégy had failed to maintain their position at Issy, had, in fact, evacuated the fort and retired upon Paris. This was enough for the jealous members of the Commune. The executive commission issued an order, which was sanctioned by the Commune, for the arrest of Citizen Cluseret; and accordingly on the 1st of May, the General was arrested as he left the chamber where the Commune was in session.

REFUGEES FROM NEUILLY ENTERING PARIS.

Our illustration on page 29 represents the scene at the Porte des Terres during the brief armistice, when the inhabitants of Neuilly, a suburban village situated on the right bank of the Seine, just beyond the Arc de Triomphe and outside the Porte Maillot, were allowed to quit their dwellings and remove their families into Paris. They had been forced to leave Neuilly by a peremptory order from the Communist dictators. All the houses, indeed, outside the enceinte of fortifications on the western side of Paris, and even those inside the ramparts which are near the Grand Avenue of the Champs

Elysées, became unsafe abodes since the bombardment was commenced not only from Mont Valérien, but from the batteries at Courbevoile and the bridge of Neuilly, to which the Communist battery at the Porte Maillot endeavoured to reply. The townspeople of Paris, nevertheless, ventured into the Champs Elysées, attracted by curiosity, near enough to hear the noise and see the smoke of the exploding shells, fragments of which were constantly picked up and offered for sale as relics or tokens in remembrance of these strange events.

SEA-BATHING.

There are circumstances necessarily connected with a visit to the sea-side, which greatly tend to increase its beneficial effects. In almost all instances the used-up man of business or of pleasure, the man suffering from general debility, occasioned by his mental or physical powers having been over-taxed, or from continued residence in close, unhealthy towns, and persons suffering from general languor and lassitude, or undergoing difficult and tedious convalescence from the effects of severe illness or accident, are benefitted. To these people it is not the sea air alone, nor yet change of air; but it is change of sense and habit, with freedom from the anxieties and cares of study or business, the giddy rounds of pleasure, the monotony of every day life, or of the sick room and convalescent chamber, which produce such extraordinary beneficial effects—a seemingly perfect renovation of wasted energies and renewal of the powers of life—effects not to be obtained by means of any purely medical treatment.

With bathing in the open sea, there is to be considered, first, the shock experienced on entering water at its natural temperature, when shivering, convulsive respiration and oppression of the chest are always experienced, although but for a moment, and pass away on immersion and free action in the water; secondly, the stimulating effects of the saline substances; thirdly, the mechanical action and pressure of the large moving mass of water and the motion of the waves acting as douches, which, combined, are not in all cases well borne by delicate persons and children. The direct effect of cold bathing is sedative and benumbing, and causing the blood to recede from the surface of the body into the grand arterial trunks, congesting the brain and internal organs, depressing the vital powers, and as it were bringing on death. It is this direct effect we have to guard against, and this we can only do by encouraging sufficient and healthy reaction, indicated by the genial glow, feeling of general vigour, and increased appearance of blood to the surface of the body, sometimes wearing the aspect of a healthy skin, but at others exhibited by small red patches like measles, diffused redness as in scarlatina or spots like flea bites. It is, therefore, how to avoid the direct evil effect, and how to encourage sufficient and healthy reaction, that we have to consider.

First, the duration of a cold bath should not be too prolonged, and it is to be laid down as an unexceptional rule that a certain degree of vigour and power of reaction are essential in all by whom cold-bathing is to be attempted. Thus it is not advisable that old people, the weak and delicate, including children, or such as are disposed to internal congestion or hemorrhage, should take a cold sea bath. General lassitude, with tendency to sleep, headache, or toothache, sensitiveness of the breast, increase of appetite, and constipation, are frequent results of a cold bath at the commencement of a course of sea-bathing.

For bathing, therefore, in the open sea, it is desirable to prepare the delicate and unaccustomed by giving them a few preliminary tepid baths, which produce a gently stimulating action on the skin, acting at the same time as a sedative to the nervous system; and by gradually lowering the temperature of these baths, the patient becomes strengthened to undergo the shock of a cold bath without risk, the severity of which very rapidly becomes diminished by the force of habit in bathing. The latter part of the month of July is the most suitable time to commence a course of cold sea-bathing, the delicate or invalided having been previously inured by tepid baths.

In the morning, before ten o'clock, the temperature of the sea is at its lowest, and it is, therefore, at this time unsuited to the unimured and delicate, while it is most bracing and invigorating to the strong, and to such as can aid r action of the circulation by the exercise of swimming. The sea reaches its maximum temperature at twelve o'clock, and continues the same until five; it is, therefore, during this time the delicate should bathe, the earlier the better, but in this, of course, persons must be guided by the tide.

THE BUILDERS' TREE OF MADAGASCAR.

There grows on the island of Madagascar, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, a remarkable tree, called by botanists *Urania Speciosa*. From a solid trunk varying in height from ten feet upward, and similar in appearance, though not in nature, to that of the southern palmetto, springs up a bunch of stems, each about six or eight feet long, and each supporting a leaf of the same length and some ten or twenty inches wide. The leaves, when dried, form the thatch of all the houses on the eastern side of the island, making a perfectly water-proof covering, while the stems are used for partitions and sides. The bark of the tree is very hard, and, unlike that of the palmetto, is easily stripped from the interior soft parts. For large houses this bark is cut in pieces of twenty or thirty feet long and twelve to eighteen inches wide, and the entire floor covered with the same, as well joined as ordinary timber. The benefits derived from this tree are not limited to builders only. The green leaves are used by traders in place of water-proof wrapping-paper for packages; by the women for table-cloths, and the heavy pieces cut out of them for plates at meals, while certain portions are even formed into drinking vessels and spoons. But the chief peculiarity of this remarkable tree is, that while standing in the forest the stems always contain a quantity of pure fresh water, of which travellers and natives make use in the arid seasons, when the wells and streams are dry. To obtain it a spear is driven a few inches deep in the thick end of the stalk, at its junction with the trunk, and then withdrawn, when the water flows out abundantly. As every one of the twenty, thirty, or forty or more stalks can give from a pint to a quart of water, a large amount is contained in each tree. For this reason it is called by some the "travellers' tree."

The London *Grocer* gives the following statistics respecting Beet Root Sugar.—The number of manufactories at present engaged in the manufacture of this article is on the increase

in Central Europe. It appears that there are no less than 1,675, which are divided as follows: Great Britain and Italy have each 1 manufactory; Sweden, 4; and Holland, 20. Next comes Belgium, with 135; then Austria, with 228—136 of which are in Bohemia, and 26 in Hungary; and Germany, with 310. Prussia possesses 230 of this number, the greater portion of which—namely, 143—are in the Province of Saxony. The South German States have fewer in proportion, Wurtemberg having 6, Bavaria 5, and Baden only 1, which is, however, perhaps the largest in Germany or elsewhere, consuming annually a million cwt. of beet root. Russia and France have about an equal number of these manufactories—namely, 481 and 483. The most of the sugar in France is made in the Department du Nord, which has 187 manufactories, or more than a third of the whole. At present this article is not produced in any of the following European countries: Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Turkey, or Roumania. In America it is still in the very first stages of development. It was unsuccessfully attempted for several years in the State of Illinois, but a manufactory has lately been set going in the State of Wisconsin.

The fastest railroad train in the world, probably, is said to be a new express on the Exeter and Great Western Railways, from Plymouth to London, the journey of one hundred and ninety-four miles being arranged to occupy four hours and a quarter.

CHESS.

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

A lively game played recently in the Montreal Chess Club.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

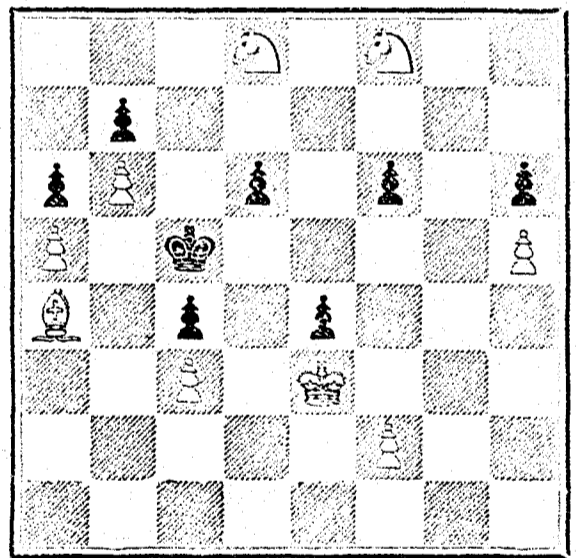
- White. 1. P. to K. 4th. 2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. 3. B. to B. 4th. 4. P. to Q. Kt. 4th. 5. P. to Q. B. 3rd. 6. P. to Q. 4th. 7. Q. to Q. Kt. 3rd. 8. Castles. 9. B. to K. Kt. 5th. 10. B. takes Kt. 11. Kt. to K. 5th. 12. B. takes P. ch. (a) 13. Q. to Q. Kt. 5th. (b) 14. Kt. to K. B. 3rd. 15. Kt. takes P. 16. Kt. takes Q. 17. B. to Q. Kt. 3rd. 18. K. Kt. to Q. R. 3rd. 19. K. Kt. to Q. B. 4th. 20. Q. Kt. to Q. 2nd. 21. Q. R. to K. sq. (c) 22. R. takes Kt. 23. R. takes Kt. P. Black. P. to K. 4th. Q. Kt. to B. 2nd. B. to B. 4th. B. takes P. B. to K. 4th. P. takes P. Q. to K. B. 3rd. K. Kt. to K. 2nd. Q. to K. Kt. 3rd. Kt. takes B. Q. takes K. P. K. to Q. sq. P. to Q. 3rd. Q. to K. B. 4th (d) Q. takes Q. R. to K. B. sq. P. to Q. R. 3rd. B. to Q. Kt. 3rd. B. to Q. R. 2nd. Q. B. to K. B. 4th. B. to Q. 5th. (e) B. takes R. R. takes B. P. wins.

- (a) If Kt. takes B. P. Black might have replied with P. to Q. 4th. (b) Kt. to B. 4th. seems preferable. (c) This was perhaps the best move, as it enables Black to force exchanges, and free his game. (d) Overlooking, apparently, the obvious rejoinder. (e) After this, the defence has an easy winning game.

PROBLEM No. 31.

By J. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHARADES, &c.

REBUS. No. 22.

- 1. A Hindoo God. 2. An Eastern bird valued for its feathers. 3. A valuable medicine. 4. A town in the north of Nova Scotia. 5. An exhilarating beverage. 6. An important Act of British Parliament passed in May, 1679. 7. A measurement. 8. An elevated plain in Asia. 9. The most beautiful woman of her time. 10. A rugged projecting rock. 11. The path of a planet. 12. An exceedingly troublesome insect. 13. A kind of fine cotton cloth. 14. The name of thirteen popes. 15. An American Senator and orator. 16. An art in which the Greeks excelled. 17. One of the Western States. 18. The place where the sun rises. 19. The pride and glory of England.

The initials will give the official designation of a body of men who drew up and signed the document given by the initials. N. X.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 21.

Napoleon, Chiselhurst, Thus:—Police, Steal, Horse, Hunt, No.

SOLUTIONS RECEIVED.

John Underhill, Montreal; R. S. Cornwall.