

M. C. CAMERON has been unanimously renominated as the Reform Candidate for South Huron. Delegates met at Brucefield on the 10th, and besides pledging Mr. CAMERON their undivided support, they determined that he should not bear one cent of the expense of the election contest.

Hon. Mr. GARNEAU, of the Quebec Cabinet, entertained his colleagues at dinner in Quebec.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON went to Ottawa a few days ago, on business, as is surmised, connected with the Quebec Harbor Commission.

Major General SELBY SMYTH has been on an official tour in Quebec where he inspected all the forces and was well received.

A petition against the return of Mr. GOUDGE, Ministerialist, of Hants, N. S., has been quashed.

Mr. THOS. BROSSOIT, of Beauharnois, advocate, has been appointed collector of tolls on the Beauharnois Canal, *vice* ELLIS, superannuated.

Dr. Amable BEAUPRE, of Ste. Elizabeth, the candidate who was defeated at the last Joliette election, is again running against the unseated member, Mr. Geo. BABY.

The Centre Wellington election case was brought to a conclusion by Chief Justice HAGARTY delivering a very lengthy judgment to the effect that several acts of bribery had been committed; that if the evidence of CAMPBELL were to be believed, Dr. ORTON had been guilty of personal bribery, but as this evidence was open to doubt, he would simply declare the election voided through bribery of agents, and that the respondent pay petitioner's costs.

DR. FERGUSON has been unseated for North Leeds and Grenville. Bribery by agents.

North Simcoe election trial concluded. H. H. COOK confessed by his counsel to bribery by agents, and the election was voided.

Mr. Stephen WHITE has accepted the nomination as candidate for the Local Legislature of Ontario, to represent the county of Kent in the Reform interest.

Count VON ARNIM has been arrested a second time.

Count VON BEUST, the Austro-Hungarian Minister in London, has been recalled to Vienna.

Mr. Daniel HASKELL, the veteran editor of the *Boston Transcript*, died at the Revere House on the 12th, of pneumonia. Mr. Haskell had been connected with the *Transcript* for more than 20 years.

Hon. Mr. VAIL, the newly appointed Minister of Militia, held a sort of levee on reaching Ottawa. He had all the clerks of the Militia Department before him, for the purpose of making their acquaintance personally.

Mr. LIGHT, C.E., late government engineer on the Intercolonial Railway, has been appointed government engineer for the North Shore and Northern Colonization Railways.

The Countess of DUFFERIN had an At Home at Rideau Hall on the 13th, attended by a good many members of the Civil Service.

Mr. COFFIN, Receiver General, is in Nova Scotia, and will not return to Ottawa until January.

The LIQUOR-GOVERNOR of Ontario gave a ball on the 13th, which was largely and fashionably attended. Many of the members of the Local House were present.

VIGNAUX is the winner of the billiard tournament and champion of America at the three-ball game played in N. Y. Immediately after the game was finished, a communication from Joseph DIXON was read challenging the winner of the tournament to play him a match game for the championship and \$4,000.

DR. KENEALY has not yet been disbarred, but has been summoned by the Benchers to appear on the 26 inst., and show cause why he should not be so treated.

The Marquis of SALISBURY and Dean STANLEY have been nominated as candidates for the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University.

Don ALPHONSO issued an address to his troops before he quitted Spain. He says his departure is caused by a royal order depriving him of his command in Catalonia. He awaits the time when his services will again be useful to the cause. Don CARLOS approves of his withdrawal.

The Episcopal Convention of Kentucky have elected Thos. H. DUDLEY, D. D., of Baltimore, to succeed Bishop CUMMINS.

At a meeting of the Directorate of the North Shore Railway, E. BEAUDET, was elected Director, in the room of John BURSTALL, resigned.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, on his return from Manitoba, is to be married to the daughter of Lieut. Col. KING, of Sherbrooke. As a wedding present his friends will give him a table-box worth over \$1000 and a complete tea service of solid silver, valued at \$650.

Hon. Mr. BURPEE has left for St. John, N. B., and will return in a fortnight.

John P. ROBLIN, Registrar of Deeds, for Picton, died on 12th inst. Here represented the county of Prince Edward, from 1830 to 1836 in the old Upper Canada Parliament and in the Canada Parliament from 1840 to 1847.

Ricciotti GARIBALDI, major-general in the Italian Auxiliary Army, was married lately at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to Miss Harriett Constance Hopercraft, of Oak Lawn, Anierley.

COURRIER DES DAMES.

On opening the columns of the NEWS to special subjects of interest to our lady readers, we may take occasion to remark that we have decided upon presenting them every week with a page of fashions, carefully selected and of the latest style. These fashions come to us first-hand from London and Paris. They are not reproductions of American fashion plates, but are sent directly to ourselves and will appear simultaneously, if not sometimes ahead, of our American colleagues. In choosing the fashion plates of each week, our design will be to select what is most seasonable and suitable. Instead of crowding the page with an array of meaningless or useless articles, we shall present styles and patterns of the most tasty and adaptable character. Appropriate letter-press description will appear in each number, giving all the indications necessary for the reproduction of the articles displayed.

In the present number, we give a variety of basques or paletots for late autumn wear. There are two species of close-fitting basques, three shawl-basques, and one mantle basque which will specially recommend itself by its beautiful pattern. We call attention to the shawl-basque with fur trimmings, as peculiarly adapted to this climate. The material may be of the heaviest pilot or beaver, and the only direction with regard to the trimming is that the fur be dark, as white would appear too light for very heavy material. This, however, is left to each one's taste, as we have seen in this country, the heaviest mantles and paletots garnished with downy white ermine.

Attention is also directed to the two specimens of vest, the straight-fitting and overlapping. For outside wear, in this climate, and especially in the case of weak-chests, they are very useful. Their construction is simple. The material may be knitting of any kind desirable.

WHY CHILDREN DIE.—The reason why children die is because they are not taken care of. From the day of their birth they are stuffed with food, choked with physic, suffocated with hot rooms, steamed with bed clothes. So much for indoors. When permitted to breathe a breath of air once a week in summer, and once or twice during the cold months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all, as to the parts of the body which need most protection. Bare legs, bare arms, necks, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woollen stockings, and thick double-soled boots. The same day a child of three years old, an infant in flesh and blood, and bone and constitution, goes out with soles as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare; and exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother in a fortnight, and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure, which a dozen years later would be considered down-right foolery. To rear children thus for the slaughter pen, and then lay it to Heaven, is too bad.

GROWING UP.—One great difficulty with all young men is that they are impatient, and want somebody to lift them into a high position at once; for they are not aware that this, in nine cases out of ten, would prove to be a serious calamity. It is only those who climb the ladder that know the strength of every round. A rapid ascent is often followed by a similar descent, and as knowledge can only be obtained in small quantities at a time, it is better to be content with things as they are than fret at circumstances. We would call the attention of every young man to one significant fact, and that is, ninety-nine in every hundred of our successful men began at the very bottom of the ladder. No matter where you look in sciences, politics, literature, or agriculture, the great men of the nation have gained their present position by their own personal industry. Poverty, therefore to a young man, is one of the chief elements of success; for in his strife to supply the immediate demands of nature, he gains strength of both body and mind, until his own power is a marvel even to himself.

ANXIOUS PARENTS AND DISCONTENTED CHILDREN.—Many parents complain that they have difficulty in keeping their boys and girls at home at evenings, and multitudes of boys and girls complain that their homes are made so disagreeable that they feel constrained to find companionship and enjoyment elsewhere. All parties are anxious to have a remedy suggested for this uncomfortable state of things. The remedy must be applied, in the first instance, by the parents, and perhaps it is difficult to suggest one which they will adopt. They must remember the days of their youth, and what was necessary to their comfort and enjoyment when they were boys and girls, and young men and young women. Having cleared their memories on these points, they should next try to make home what in their young days they wanted home to be. Young people, in order to be contented, must be interested in something, and they can take an interest in only such matters as are interesting to them. A boy of eighteen cannot feel, think or act like a man of forty-five. Nor can a girl of eighteen find her enjoyment in such things as content the matron of forty. Just how any particular home is to be made attractive to any particular circle of young people, it is impossible to say. But the general principle to be kept in view is that the young people must have an atmosphere of general affection thrown around them, and be permitted to indulge their youthful tastes in every way consonant with reason and their own well-being.

IS IT UNLADY-LIKE TO COOK?—Pye-Chevasse ridicules the notion of it being unladylike to be occupied with cookery and other household duties—he even says that they are necessary to health. In one of his popular works he says: "It might be said that the wife is not the proper person to cook her husband's dinner. True; but a wife should see and know that the cook does her duty, and if she did perchance understand how the dinner ought to be cooked, I have yet to learn that the husband would for such knowledge think any the worse of her. A grazing farmer is three or four years in bringing a beast to perfection fit for human food. Is it not a sin, after so much time and pains, for an idiot of a cook, in the course of one short hour or two, to ruin by vile cookery a joint of such meat? Is it not time, then, that a wife herself should know how a joint of meat ought to be cooked, and thus be able to give instructions accordingly?"

BEAUTY.—Without expression the most perfect features are not beautiful. It may be said that the eyes sway the destiny of the face, for if their expression be not beautiful the most exquisitely modelled other features, the most classical mould of the head, and the purest Grecian oval of general facial outline, are but as doves clustering in the fascination of hideous snakes. On the other hand, a beautiful eye raises the plainest face to a higher rank of beauty than mere symmetry can ever attain. The greatest and most loved women of history were often indebted solely to the beautiful expression of their eyes for their nameless power of fascinating all who beheld them. And to make the eyes thus beautiful it is only necessary to throw into them that light of the soul which emanates from the gentler emotions and purest thoughts. All violent passions abuse the eye—all unworthy thoughts mar its clearness.

WHY EARS SHOULD NOT BE BOXED.—There are several things very commonly done which are extremely injurious to the ear, and ought to be carefully avoided. And first, children's ears ought never to be boxed. The passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted, so that it is influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane, than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane, he could scarcely devise a more efficient means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility of its escape but by the membrane giving way. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ears in this way.

DOLLS AND TOYS.—What becomes of all the toys? Their fate seems to be as great a mystery as that of the pins. The doll can boast a respectable antiquity, for it was not unknown to the children of Pompeii, yet it is doubtful whether there exists a specimen of this toy more than a century old. In several of Gilray's caricatures we find representations of dolls; there is one also in a picture by Hogarth; but, as a rule, artists seldom cared to introduce the toy into their works, although it is indelibly associated with thoughts of infancy and girlhood. Not many years ago, at the sale of an old maiden lady's effects, one of the lots included a couple of dolls which had been made seventy years previously, and since preserved with almost loving care, but for what reason none but their deceased owner knew. They had waxen heads, with curls of real hair, and were dressed in the fashion of the period. There was a roar of laughter when the auctioneer's assistant held them up to the gaze of the crowd of Jews, furniture dealers, and hangers-on, and at first no purchaser could be found. At last they were knocked down with a batch of sundries for a shilling. When new they must have cost at least a guinea each. But there are fashions in dolls as in everything else, and the fantastically-attired dolls which pleased little girls seventy or eighty years ago have no attractions for children of the present time. They are too unfashionable. It is curious to note how dolls reflect, as it were, the prevailing taste in costume. A collection of these toys would form a microcosm of fashion, from the days of powdered hair and satin slippers to the time of gigantic chignons and high-heeled boots.

A FORTUNE WITH PENNIES.

There is a man in New York who is amassing a fortune by buying and selling pennies, two and three cent pieces, and five cent nickles. Every day he rides to the newspaper and other offices in a buggy, and buys the coin which has been taken in from the newsboys and the customers. For the pennies and two-cent pieces he pays ninety-seven cents a hundred, and for the three and five-cent nickles he gives ninety-nine cents for a dollars worth. The sellers are glad to dispose of the coins at this discount. The man then rides to about the only tradesmen in the city who desire a quantity of pennies—the pawnbrokers—and to them he sells them at par, taking their notes for three months in payment. The pawnbrokers who have shops among the poor classes say that they need small denominations of fractional currency or coin, as many of their loans do not exceed ten or fifteen cents. Many poor persons pawn their articles of wearing apparel or trinkets only when driven to do so by the want of a single meal of food, and such are not particular as to the denomination of the money they receive. The pawnbrokers give their notes without interest, thereby gaining the use of the money for three months.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

It is stated that an American, named Heywood, a man of twenty-five, is singing as a soprano, at Berlin. The Journals affirm that his voice is natural, not induced.

The monument in honour of Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, will cost \$150,000. It will be of bronze, and located in one of the parks in San Francisco.

Ambrose Thomas is writing a new opera, to be called "Francesca di Rimini," and his ballet of "Cupid and Psyche" is to be turned into a grand opera, with Cupid as tenor.

Mme. Ristori has recently saved the life of a political prisoner in Chili, by the name of Meunoz. He was sentenced to be shot, but, through her intercession, he was pardoned.

Jenny Lind, now Mme. Goldschmidt, has been singing again, not exactly in public, but before a number of the English Earl of Leven's tenants, at Glenferness House, who had been invited to hear her.

Mme. Pauline Lucca has brought the "Goldenberg," near Schirmensee, on the Lake of Zurich, where she proposes living quietly after having made a farewell tour through the largest capitals of Europe.

It is reported that over a hundred workmen engaged in building the Paris Opera House have, at one time or another, lost their lives, mostly from being jostled from the narrow scaffolding which surrounded the whole interior of the immense edifice.

Herr Franz Schott, the well-known music-publisher, who died last May in Milan, has bequeathed to that city, in houses and cash, about three hundred thousand florins. The interest from this sum is to be expended on a conservatory of music, the elementary communal schools, and the opera.

A young daughter of Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, who is engaged with the Kellogg Opera Company, shows, it is said, most extraordinary musical talent, and has just been the recipient of very flattering offers from Mr. Mapleson, of London, and also from Carl Rosa. She is only fourteen years of age.

The Theatre Royal, Montreal, had an excellent patronage last week, during the engagement of the Weatherly Bouffe Troupe. The support from Mr. Lindley's company was very creditable, including Mr. Lindley himself, whose talents as a low Comedian are well known. This week, Marietta Ravell is filling a very successful engagement in the pantomime and emotional dramas which are her speciality.

The Belgian paper, *Le Guide Musical*, has some notes from a Belgian musical *littérateur* who is travelling in Italy. Writing from Milan, he says music there is Italian, but nothing else. Creative genius is conspicuously absent, and new operas file off one after another, without leaving a song behind. Of "Salvatore Rosa," the new work by Gomez, he says: "It is an incredible piece of feebleness, of which I shall attempt no analysis."

Although the glory of the operatic ballet has long departed from the world, some old *habitués* of the opera when choreography was at its zenith, may care to hear of the present condition of some of those Queens of the Dance whom they used so readily to applaud. Carlotta Grisi bathes in the Lake of Geneva, Fanny Elssler, become Princess, reigns over a villa near Vienna, Rosati is the mistress of a chateau at Milan, Cerito decorates the facade of her house in the Champs Elysees with geraniums, and Taglioni gives lessons in London.

Italian Opera has reached this year its 38th birthday. It was in 1494 that three young Florentines, anxious to restore the ancient Grecian lyric style of declamation, persuaded the poet Rinucci to compose a drama on the subject of Daphne, and the composer Peri to set the words to music. This opera was produced in the palace of Count Corsi, with a meagre orchestra of four violins, a cithra, a harp, and violoncello, while the work itself consisted of a series of recitatives—no airs whatever—and was considered by a great critic of the day—Rucellai—to be highly monotonous and uninteresting.

Long runs have certainly become established facts in Paris. Thus, a short time since, "Les Deux Orphelins" was given at the Theatre du Chateaux for the two hundred and third time; "Mignon," at the Opera Comique, for the three hundred and thirty-sixth; "Les Huguenots," at the Grand Opera, for the five hundred and forty-first; "Orphée aux Enfers," at the Gaite, for the seven hundred and eighty-second; and, finally, "Le Pied de Mouton" at the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, for the twelve hundred and tenth!

LITERARY.

There will be a reissue of *Chambers's Encyclopedia* at an early date.

Captain Mayne Reid is reported to be very dangerously ill at his residence in London, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Kinglake's fifth volume of the "History of the Crimean War," which deals principally with the battle of Inkerman, has, it is stated, been sent to press.

The author of "The Gentle Life" has in the press a new volume of Essays, entitled "The Better Self." It will be published during the winter season.

We are very glad to hear that the Early French Text Society, so long hoped for as the mate of the Early English one, is at last in process of formation.

The Swiss inhabitants of the United States, having a subscription to erect a monument to Agassiz, the sum required is 300,000 dolrs., of which half has already been subscribed.

An English version is shortly to be published of "A Soul After Death," by the late J. L. Heiberg, poet-laureate to the King of Denmark. The translation is from the pen of Mr. Jacob Ivanovitch.

M. Jousserandot, Professor in the University of Geneva has just finished the translation of an Arab poem, which describes the life and manners of the children of the Desert.

It is said that a well-known Shakespearean scholar of Montreal has prepared an exhaustive volume on the theory of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays, and will publish it for the holidays.

Dr. James A. H. Murray has "Fitts the First" of his parallel four-text edition of "Thomas off Erseidoun" in revise for the Early English Text Society. As ill-luck would have it, lines 109.16 exist only in the partially-burnt Cotton, so that four of these lines are without their heads.

Mr. Gladstone is going to reprint the Homeric papers which he contributed to the *Contemporary Review*. The title of the volume will be "Homer and Egypt: A contribution towards determining the place of Homer in Chronology." Reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*, and enlarged.

The remains of Calderon, the great dramatic poet of Spain, have been transferred, with great ceremony, from the Church of San Francisco, in Madrid, to the cemetery of St. Nicholas. In the evening, the National Theatre played "Life is a Dream," the most celebrated work of the deceased.

The tariff of payment for French novelists of thirty years since is curious to look back upon. Alexandre Dumas was paid 100l. for every sixty words, Frederic Soulié got 1s. a line, while Balzac received three centimes a word. Some journalists, however, murmured loudly at the length of Balzac's descriptions, and one paper decided that "M. de Balzac could not be allowed to put in more than thirty nails to each of the chairs he was pleased to describe."