 Romang in the Capitali" "or he ho looked upon
them, while thoy wera in being, as the Coun mon weallh, and would readily obey theit

Camillus did not know how to send the propo ition to the capital at Rome, as it was impowible for a messeengor to pass into the cita-
dol. He sent a young man named Pontius Cominius, not distinguished by his birth, but fond of glory, who readily took upon himsel the commission.
He carriod no letters to the citizens in the capital, lest, if he should happen to be taken the enemy should diacover by them the intentions of Camillus. He could not pass the river y the bringe, because it was guarded by the Ganls, and, therefore, took his clothes, and
bound them about his head ; and laicl himself upon the cask he had with him, safely swam over and reached the city.
It happened the largest and best disciplined corps weut agajnst Ardea, where Camillus,
since his oxile, lived in absolate retiremont, This great event, however, awakened him int action, and hie mind was employed in contrive
ing, not how to leep himself concealed and to ing, not how to ireep himself concealed and to avoid the Gauls, but if an opport
offer, to attuck and conquer them.
Camillus raised an army of Ardeans, me the Gauls, defeated them, and surprised the
Gauls who were intoxicated with wine. At Gauls who were intoxicated with wino.
midnight-Lunettes, withont noise fell upo their corps, when they were suddenly aroused were despatchod by the sword
The fame of this action by Camillus reached Rome-when they exclaimed, "What a Gento adorn the Ardeans with his exploits While the city which produced and brough np so great a man is absolately ruined; and walls of a strong city, and betray the liberty of Italy. Come, then, let us send to the our weapons and go to them ; for he is our weapons and go to them; for he is no
longer an exile, nor we citizens, having no
country but what is in possession of an enemy. lights and noise, he concladed they kept watch he wont to the Carmental gate, where there
was the greatest silence, and where the hill of the capital is the steepest and most craggy. most difficult and dreadful, and adranced nea the guards upon the walls. After he had hail with joy, and conducted him to the magis

## The Senate was presently assembled, and $h \in$

 acquainted them with the victory of Camillos, Sonate at onco declared Camillus Dictator for the second time, and sent Pontivs back the same way he caon his return.
Masatime, some of the barbarians employed in the siego, happened to pass by the place
when Pontios had made his way by night up to the Capitol, observing many traces of his feet and hands, as he had worked himself np the rock, torn off what grew there, aud
tumbled down the mould. of this, they in formed the King ; who coming and viewing it the lige present most active of his men ale were likeliest to climb any difficalt height and thus addressed them : The enemy have shown us the way to reach them, which wo were ignorant of, and have proved that this rock is neither inaccessible nor untrodden by after having made a beginning, not to finish, and to quit the place as impregnable, when the Romans themselves have taught us how to take it. Where it was easy for one man ascent, it could not be difficult for many, one
by one ; nay, should many attempt it together, they will find great advantage in assisting
each other. In the meantime, I intend gres eacwards and honors for such as shall distinguish themselves on this orcacin.

The Gauls readily embraced the King's pro posal; and about midnight a numbor of them | together began to climb the rock in silence, |
| :--- |
| which rough, steep and eraggy, proved more | practicable than they expected. The foremost Were ready to take possession of the wall,

alof fall upon the guarda, who were fast
lof. for neithor mina nor. dog perceived
heir coming Howevar, there were certain potinear Juno's Temple, and at
andidly fed; but at this time that romained were This animal is ept them wals.
toly percoived
aning at them, ning at them,


hieeds noither guards nor weapons, for hat
life and proporty are perfectly secure. It is quite true that they in common with a cannot be with them or with other of the bigher races of Africa long, without feeling that tho affinity between them and the fair kinned man is perfect in every materia point ; and the sympathies of a common
nature soon bridge over the chasm which at first scoms to exist between ourselve and them on account of the differe
color.-From the Cornhill Magazine.

MR. MUNDELLA'S NINE-HOUR FAO TORY BILL.

Recently a meeting of factory-worker nd others, was held in the Temperance Hal,, Brechin-Ex-Bailio Suilh in th della's Nine-Hour Mill and Factory Bill della's Nine-hour Min and Factory Bill a present before Parliament. The meeting pected in such a manufacturing population as Brechin, and although females were specially invited. only a few were present Mr. James Fleming moved the first reso lution as follows :-"That this meeting is of the decided opinion that the present hours of labor of women and young persons employed in mills and factories are injuri ous to their health, and boliove that in duction of the same would materially im prove their social and physical condition.
This was seconded by Mr. Andrew Millar Before the chairman put the motion to the meeting, Mr. Middleton, Chairman of th Dundee Nine-Hour Movement Associa tion, gave an address. He said that lately a letter had been received in Dundee from London, stating that the Commission ap pointed by Parliament to inquire into the working of the present Act would be abl to place on the table of the House of Com mons, a report favorable to the reductio of the present hours to 54 hours a-week Mr. Gardner, Arbroath, then addressed the meeting. The motion was unanimously y Mr. George Reid, Montrose, and second ed by Mr. J. Waddell, to the effect tha this meeting pledge itself to support Mr. Mundella's Mill and Factory Bill, now before the House of Commons, reducing the hours of labor of women and young per sons from 60 to 54 hours, and unanimously copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman of this meeting, be forwarded to ion in the House of Commons. Moved by Mr. W. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Eaton,
Montrose, and agreed to. Deputations Montrose, and agreed to. Deputations
from Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose were from Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose wer rote of thanks to the chairman

## A LAND OF WONDERS.

The American Engineer thus catalogues Sow of Americans wonders:-The greates
cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara where the water from the great upper lakes orms a river of three-fourths of a mile in
width, and thon, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the
depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the
world is the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, world is the Mammoth cave of Kone
where any one can make a vajage on the wawithout eyes. The greatest river in the known without eyes. The greatest river in the known
world is the Mississippi, 4000 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississirpi. It contains 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the in Philadelphia. It contains over 2000 acres. The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior,
which is truly an inland sea, being 430 mile which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles road in the world is the Pacitic railroad, ove 3000 miles in length. The greatest mass o
solid iron in the world is the mountain o Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College
for Orphans, Philadelphia. The largest aquefor Orphans, Philadelphia. The largest aque
duct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct duct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct
New York. Its length is 40 a miles, and it New York. Its length is 401 miles, and
cost $\$ 12,500,000$. The largest deposits anthracite coal in the world are in Penneyl vania, the mines of whill mions of tons annually, and appear to
with

## A mysterious notse

W. A. M. roporta that he recontly heard succession of strange crackling noiges out of
doore at night ; and had groat difficulty in doors at night; and had groat difficulty in
finding the cause. The sounds came from me fallen walnut tree leaves, and he natur ally expected to find that some species of in
sect caused the leaves to rustle. "At-the next spot where $I$ examined, I closely watched the modus operandi and saw the dry, brown leavor gradually curling open, moving like
little automata; one, opening, would tonch little automata ; one, opening. would tonc
another, and that in turu rolled open, with
attracted my attention. But there was no
worm there. What then way the power that oarriod on this gencral movement! Upon meditating a little, the truth flashed upon
me : it was simply that the day was re:nark. me: it was simply that the day was re:nark
ably warm for an April day, and the hent o the sun bad warped the leaves, curling them up like a voluta; but as the wun set, the moisture from tho Atlantic, and, coming i contact with the dry leaves, had caused them to uncurl. Thinking that some motion wnuld accelerate their movement, I stamped upon
the ground, and immediately the whole garthe ground, and immediately the whole gar-
den- aeemed alive with motion. The occurrence seems of small account, but it illustrate in a perfectly natural way tbe force and effec American.

## VARNISH FOR IRON.

The following is a method giving by $M$ Weiszkopf, of producing upon iron a durabl ine, add to it, drop by drop while stirring trong sulphuric acid until a sirapy precipitats is quite formed, and no more of it is produced on further addition of a drop of acid. The very time refreshed after a good stirring ntil the water does not exhibit any more acid
reaction on being teated with blue litmus pa reaction on being teated with blue litmus pan
per. The precipitate is next brought upon a loth filter, and atter all the water is run off the sirupy mass is fit for use. This thickish agma is painted
it happens to it happens to be too stiff, it is previously
diluted with some oil of turpentinc. Inmediately after the irou has been so painted the paint is burnt in by a gentle heat, afte piece of wooll surface is rubbed over wit piece of woollen stuff dipped in, and moie
with linseed oil. According to thed athor, this varnish is not a simple coverin the surface, but is chemically combine with the metal, ank is not therefore, wea do, from iron."
fancy colouring of metals.
M. Pushec, a German chemist, gives th ollowing receipts for the application of sul hyposalphitu of soda in a pint and a half of acetate of lead in the same quantity of wa ter. Articles to be coloured are placed in the moilinge, which is then grainually heated to
boint. The effect of this solution is ive iron the color of blae ateel ; zine becom ronze; and copper or brass becomes suc ight bly with a tinge of rose.' This solution has no effect on lead or tin. By replacing the acetat of lead in the solution with sulphate of copp hen green, and finally of an fine rosy tin color. Zinc does not color in this solution but if boiled in a solution containing both
lead and copper, it becomes corered lack adherent cruat, which may be improve by a thin coating of wax. If the lead solutio be thickened with a little gum tragacanth,
and patterns be traced with it on brass, which and patterns be traced with it on brass, which
is afterwards heated to $212^{\circ}$, and then plunged roduced -Chemical News

NEW DETERMINATION OF THE VE. LOCITY OF LIGHT
M. Fizean communicates to Les Mondes the results of a serios of very elaborate experinents made with a view of the most accurate dotermination of the velocity of light. Th
source of the ray was a jet of oxyhydric ${ }^{\text {ana }}$ ad the distance between the two stations, eet, with a probable error of 0,001 . Six hundred and fifty antiafactory observa tions were made, the mean of which multiplied by the index of refraction, 1.0003 , give ight to an approximation of 0.003 . This re suit agrees with that determined previouniy
by Foucault, and also confirms the value o Foucault, and also confirms the value o
the parallax of the sun ( $8^{\prime \prime} 86$ ) obtained by Leverrier. M. Fizeau considered that, with pproximation of 0.001 .

## water as fuel

"On Monday and Tuesday afternoon," way" the San Francisco Alta, "a largo number o
citizens, by invitation, visited the brass foun dery on Fremont street, for the burpose $o$ dory on Fremont street, for the panpos fuel recontly invented. They woro shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the
furnaces, and in one corner found a brick fur nace, some eight feet long aud six feet high On the top of this was an iron tank holding
about ton gallons, which wase filled with crude petroleam. Fronr this tank a pipe about a inch and a half in dinmeter led into the sid than a small grose-quill, was permitted neath this jet, and it immeniatoly ignite neith this jet, and it immeniatoly ignite
Another pipe, about an iuch in dianne
feet away. This pipe leads a :amall jet: on
steam upou the burning oil, and the $n$ oment the stoam strikes the oil the oxygen in the dous io sel free and igaites with a tremen most inteuse white heat.

RESULITS OF MAN'S SELECTION, CUL IVVATIUN AND SKILl
The whole race of domestica ed animals in man's service, yielding him egt. t , milk, wool y, was so far soparated from ; to is to little use to him. By his skill be not only modified and remoddled them after a pattern supplied by himself.
Man fashions at will draught-borsess and ce, oxen for the plow and oxen for the ta ish tallow, fowls which wool and which fur which are fitted for tho gpit, fat piga and lea pigs ; from cne breed of doga man has pro-
duced the greyhound and the bulldog, the the harrier, the pointer and th apdog. When you go to an exhibitinn of any
ort of live animals, remember that art has reat and Nature as little a share in it as in an exhibition of pictures
Apply the same method of reasoning to al gricultaral exhibitions. Neither nur cardena, our fields, nor our woods, are masterpieces of ieces of human industry
All double flowers, without exception ar man's work. Pluck a wild rose from a hedge Yerdier's roses; you will learn how much Nature ha
made of it.
All the pulpy and juicy edible fruita are man's work. Mon went as far as Asia, and ven farther, in quest of hich resemble our peaches, our pears, our the " P Palace of Crysta
Each of our vegetables represents not onl listant voyages, but also centuries of skilled It was not Nature that gave
Ite poor of our land. Human ind potato to位 poor of our land. Human industry wen in quest of it in America, and has cultivated,
modified, ameliorated, varied, and brought it step by step to its present state, accomplish ing the result in less than a century. Yet to rior labory of cultowed on the plant by the na ives of America. When the products of ristant country are brought to us, we are prone to believe that Natare has done every hing. But, when the Spsniards discovere
 o his adrantage there, as well as in Europo and elesewhere.
Wheat, such as we see it, is not a kift Nature. It grows spontaneously in uppe gypt, yot there it yields but a poor and Many ages and a prodigious expenditare and wasf required in order to develop, awnal and perfect the seeds of this useful seed fo an. Have you ever been told that wheat
distinguished from other cereals by its con taining a notable proportion, sometimes quarter, of nitrogenous substance: This valu housands of generations that perish in the

While its uagful properties to this grain, of which early, pharmacy altered the use of fift egetable poisons; rofit of our speeies. Not merely does man da a portion utility to that which possease Edmond About.

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