before he was legally appointed to do it by the | the precipice. Thus standing upon the rampart needs neither guards nor weapons, for his attracted my attention. But there was no Romans in the Capital;" for he looked upon them, while they were in being, as the Com monwealth, and would readily obey their orders, but without them would not be so officious as to interpose.

Camillus did not know how to send the propo ition to the capital at Rome, as it was impossible for a messeenger to pass into the citadel. He sent a young man named Pontius Cominius, not distinguished by his birth, but fond of glory, who readily took upon himself the commission.

He carried no letters to the citizens in the capital, lest, if he should happen to be taken the enemy should discover by them the intentions of Camillus. He could not pass the river by the bridge, because it was guarded by the Gauls, and, therefore, took his clothes, and bound them about his head; and laid himself formed of what had passed, ordered the main upon the cask he had with him, safely swam over and reached the city.

It happened the largest and best disciplined corps went against Ardea, where Camillus. since his exile, lived in absolute retirement, This great event, however, awakened him into action, and his mind was employed in contriving, not how to keep himself concealed and to avoid the Gauls, but if an opportunity should offer, to attack and conquer them.

Camillus raised an army of Ardeans, met the Gauls, defeated them, and surprised the Gauls who were intoxicated with wine. At midnight-Lunettes, without noise fell upon their corps, when they were suddenly aroused from their sleep, but to no purpose, when they were despatched by the sword.

The fame of this action by Camillus reached Rome-when they exclaimed, "What a General has heaven taken from Rome in Camillus. to adorn the Ardeans with his exploits! While the city which produced and brought up so great a man is absolutely ruined; and we for want of a leader set idle within the walls of a strong city, and betray the liberty of Italy. Come, then, let us send to the Ardeans to demand our General, or else take 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 enemv.

Then avoiding the quarters where, by the lights and noise, he concluded they kept watch, he went to the Carmental gate, where there was the greatest silence, and where the hill of the capital is the steepest and most craggy. Upon this he got unperceived, by a way the most difficult and dreadful, and advanced near the guards upon the walls. After he had hailed them and told his name, they received him with joy, and conducted him to the magis-

The Senate was presently assembled, and he acquainted them with the victory of Camillus, which they had not heard of before. The Senate at once declared Camillus Dictator for the second time, and sent Pontius back the same way he came, who was equally fortunate on his return.

Meantime, some of the barbarians employed in the siege, happened to pass by the place when Pontius had made his way by night up to the Capitol, observing many traces of his feet and hands, as he had worked himself up the rock, torn off what grew there, and tumbled down the mould. Of this, they informed the King; who coming and viewing it for the present said nothing; but assembled the lightest and most active of his men, who were likeliest to climb any difficult height, and thus addressed them: The enemy has shown us the way to reach them, which we were ignorant of, and have proved that this rock is neither inaccessible nor untrodden by human feet. What a shame would it be then, 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's 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 great rewards and honors for such as shall distinguish themselves on this occasion.

The Gauls readily embraced the King's proposal; and about midnight a number of them together began to climb the rock in silence, which rough, steep and eraggy, proved more practicable than they expected. The foremost having gained the top, put themselves in order, were ready to take possession of the wall, and fall upon the guards, who were fast selcep for neither man nor dog perceived heir coming. However, there were certain ored geese, kapt near Juno's Temple, and at her times polendidly fed; but at this time, the corn and provisions that remained were at for the men, they were neglectlition. This animal is , and soon alarmed

ter kept them wakstely perceived nning at them. make, they rians now ced with came to hand this s nity, ordin 100 and: with

with those who had come to his assistance, life and property are perfectly secure. It worm there. What then was the power that and fought by his side, he drove back the rest is quite true that they in common with all carried on this general movement! Upon of the Gauls, that had got up, who were no great number, and who performed nothing worthy of so great an attempt.

After that the Gauls began to lose courage : for provisions were scarce, and they could not forage for fear of Camillus. Camillus came in time. Brennus had agreed to leave Rome, for a certain sum of gold in weight, as they were weighing the gold, according to agreement, Brennus took off his sword and threw it, belt and all, into the scales: and when Seelpitius asked him what it meant, he answered: "What should I mean but woe to the conquered." Camillus came up in time, and while they were disputing with the Gauls, Camillus arrived at the gates, and being in body of his army to advance slowly and in good order, while he with a select band marched hastily up to the Romans, who all gave place, and received the dictator with respect and silence. Then he took the gold out of the scales, and gave it to the lictors, and ordered the Gauls to take away the balance and the weights, and to be gone, telling them, "It was the custom of the Romans to deliver their country with steel, and not with gold."

Camillus returned in triumph, as became the deliverer of his lost country, and a restorer of Rome. And this is the way the Geese saved Rome.

THE SONS OF HAM.

Much of the antipathy which we white people have to the Africans is, without doubt, simply owing to the difference which exists between us and them in colour of skin and form of feature. I had a strong repugnance to them myself on this account, and did not really lose it until I was brought face to face with them in their own land. This feeling is somewhat excusable: for it is rarely out of Africa that we meet with Africans who are calculated to win our admiration or regard. In England we usually meet with certain miserable specimens of the West Coast negro races, or some spoiled and petted creature, for whom perhaps our money is solicited, that he may be kept in a state of idleness; and who excites our contempt by an aping of gentility, which sits upon him with an ill grace, or disgusts us with an assumption of superior piety, in which we cannot believe. In America and the West Indias we find only slaves, or the decendants of slaves, who are more or less weighed down and degraded by the burden of their past or present servitude, and in whom, therefore, we find but little that is calculated to remove the barrier which exists to our unreserved acceptance of the African as "a man and a brother." From these and such as these, who are almost invariably connected with the negro races of western. Africa, who are certainly not the most favored of the sons of Ham, we have formed our opinions, and have had our feelings excited upon the Africans in general. But though the negro is an African, all Africans are not negroes. There are the same varieties to be observed in the descendants of Ham as in those of Shem and Japheth. All are distinctly African: but the retreating forehead, prominent jaws and ill-formed body with which the negro is generally credited, are not common. It is not only the Manyema, of whom we have lately heard from Dr. Livingstone, who are beautiful in form and feature, for I have met with their counterparts in regions less uuknown. In South Africa there is a remarkable illustration of the physical and mental differences which may exist in tribes that are almost contiguous. The Besiesmen are dwarfed in body and stunted in mind. There language in its utterance seems to be not far removed from the unintelligent gibbering of the ape. Their habits are those of wild beasts rather than of human beings. They occupy about the lowest position in the scale of humanity. Yet we shall look in vain for finer specimens of the genus homo then the Zulu Kafirs. They are tall in stature, manly in bearing, and graceful in movement. Their language is pleasant to the ear, and capable of expressing almost any thought the human mind is capable of conceiving. They are logical in reasoning, patient in argument and acute in observation. They are warlike, for they are pastoral in their pursuits: and since the days of the Hyksos, the old shepherd kings who were the terror of Egypt, the lovers of flocks and herds have been fond of fighting. When their blood is up their anger rages unchecked by tender regard or the claims of pity; but they do not brood over their wrongs, and they readily forget and forgive. "They fought us like men, and during a truce they behaved themselves like gentlemen," was said of them by a friend of mine who has been engaged in war against them. In

cannot be with them or with other of the bigher races of Africa long, without feeling that the affinity between them and the fairskinned man is perfect in every material point; and the sympathies of a common nature soon bridge over the chasm which at first seems to exist between ourselves and them on account of the difference of color.—From the Cornhill Magazine.

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

Recently a meeting of factory-workers and others, was held in the Temperance Hall, Brechin-Ex-Bailie Smith in the chair-to take into consideration Mr. Mundella's Nine-Hour Mill and Factory Bill at present before Parliament. The meeting was not so large as might have been expected in such a manufacturing population as Brechin, and although females were specially invited. only a few were present. Mr. James Fleming moved the first resolution 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 injurious to their health, and believe that a reduction of the same would materially improve 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 the Dundee Nine-Hour Movement Association, gave an address. He said that lately a letter had been received in Dundee from London, stating that the Commission appointed by Parliament to inquire into the working of the present Act would be able to place on the table of the House of Commons, a report favorable to the reduction of the present hours to 54 hours a-week. Mr. Gardner, Arbroath, then addressed the meeting. The motion was unanimously carried. The second resolution was moved by Mr. George Reid, Montrose, and seconded by Mr. J. Waddell, to the effect that 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 persons from 60 to 54 hours, and unanimously carried. The third resolution was, that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman of this meeting, be forwarded to the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, for presentation in the House of Commons. Moved by Mr. W. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Eaton, Montrose, and agreed to. Deputations from Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose were present. The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A LAND OF WONDERS.

The American Engineer thus catalogues few of Americans wonders :- The greatest cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river and catch fish 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 Mississippi. It contains 500,000 square miles. and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe. The greatest city park in the world is 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 miles long, and 1000 feet deep. The longest rail road in the world is the Pacific railroad, over 3000 miles in length. The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the mountain of 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 aqueduct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct, New York. Its length is 401 miles, and it cost \$12,500,000. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

A MYSTERIOUS NOISE.

W. A. M. reports that he recently heard a succession of strange crackling noises out of doors at night; and had great difficulty in finding the cause. The sounds came from some fallen walnut tree leaves, and he naturally expected to find that some species of insect caused the leaves to rustle. "At the next spot where I examined, I closely watched times of peace they are courteous to the modus operandi and saw the dry, brown strangers, liberal in hospitality, and to the leaves gradually curling open, moving like trust reposed in them they respond with an little automata; one, opening, would touch Arab like fidelity. When once the host another, and that in turn rolled open, with

Africans are black, or nearly so; yet you meditating a little, the truth flashed upon me: it was simply that the day was remarkably warm for an April day, and the heat of the sun had warped the leaves, curling them up like a voluta; but as the sun set, the northeast wind had blown the clouds and moisture from the Atlantic, and, coming in contact with the dry leaves, had caused them to uncurl. Thinking that some motion would accelerate their movement, I stamped upon the ground, and immediately the whole garden seemed alive with motion. The occurzence seems of small account, but it illustrates in a perfectly natural way the force and effect of variations in temperature." - Scientific American.

VARNISH FOR IRON.

The following is a method giving by M. Weiszkopf, of producing upon iron a durable black shining varnish :- "Take oil of turpentine, add to it, drop by drop while stirring, strong sulphuric acid until a sirupy precipitate is quite formed, and no more of it is produced on further addition of a drop of acid. The liquid is now repeatedly washed with water, every time refreshed after a good stirring, until the water does not exhibit any more acid reaction on being tested with blue litmus paper. The precipitate is next brought upon a cloth filter, and atter all the water is run off. the sirupy mass is fit for use. This thickish magma is painted over the iron with a brush : if it happens to be too stiff, it is previously diluted with some oil of turpentine. Immediately after the iron has been so painted, the paint is burnt in by a gentle heat, after cooling, the black surface is rubbed over with a piece of woollen stuff dipped in, and moistened with linseed oil. According to the author, this varnish is not a simple covering of the surface, but is chemically combined with the metal, and does not therefore, wear off or peal off, as other paints and varnishes do, from iron."

FANCY COLOURING OF METALS.

M. Pushec, a German chemist, gives the following receipts for the application of sulphur salts :- Dissolve four ounces of the hyposulphitu of soda in a pint and a half of water, and then add a solution of one ounce of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water. Articles to be coloured are placed in the mixture, which is then gradually heated to boiling point. The effect of this solution is to give iron the color of blue steel; zinc becomes bronze; and copper or brass becomes successively yellowish, red, scarlet, deep blue, light blue, bluish white, and, finally, white, with a tinge of rose. This solution has no effect on lead or tin. By replacing the acetate of lead in the solution with sulphate of copper, brass becomes first of a fine rosy tint, then green, and finally of an iridescent brown color. Zinc does not color in this solution: but if boiled in a solution containing both lead and copper, it becomes covered with a black adherent crust, which may be improved by a thin coating of wax. If the lead solution be thickened with a little gum tragacanth, and patterns be traced with it on brass, which is afterwards heated to 212°, and then plunged in the first-named solution, a good effect is produced .- Chemical News.

NEW DETERMINATION OF THE VE-LOCITY OF LIGHT.

M. Fizeau communicates to Les Mondes the results of a series of very elaborate experiments made with a view of the most accurate determination of the velocity of light. The source of the ray was a jet of oxyhydric gas, and the distance between the two stations, as found by careful triangulation, was 338271.1 feet, with a probable error of 0 001.

Six hundred and fifty satisfactory observations were made, the mean of which multinlied by the index of refraction, 1.0003, gives 185,368 miles per second as the velocity of light to an approximation of 0.003. This result agrees with that determined previously by Foucault, and also confirms the value of the parallax of the sun (8"86) obtained by Leverrier. M. Fizeau considered that, with stations separated a distance of 12 miles, the velocity of light could be determined to an approximation of 0.001.

WATER AS FUEL.

"On Monday and Tuesday afternoon," says the San Francisco Alta, "a large number of citizens, by invitation, visited the brass foundery on Fremont street, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments with a new fuel recently invented. They were shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the furnaces, and in one corner found a brick furnace, some eight feet long and six feet high. On the top of this was an iron tank holding about ten gallons, which was filled with crude petroleum. From this tank a pipe about an inch and a half in diameter led into the side of the furnace. A small jet of oil, nor larger than a small goose-quill, was permitted to flow out of this tube; a light is placed beneath this jet, and it immediately ignites. Another pipe, about an inch in diameter. own has kissed the hand of his guest, there the peculiar rustling sound that had at first leads from a steam boiler stationed not fifteen

feet away. This pipe leads a small jet of steam upon the burning oil, and the noment the steam strikes the oil the oxygen in the water is set free and ignites with a tremendous roar, generating in a very few moments a most intense white heat.

RESULTS OF MAN'S SELECTION, CUL-TIVATION AND SKILL

The whole race of domestica ed animals in man's service, yielding him eg.s, milk, wool, and even flesh, was wild at first; that is to say, was so far separated from, as to be of little use to him. By his skill he not only tamed these animals, but, as it were, he has modified and remoddled them after a pattern supplied by himself.

Man fashions at will draught-horses and racers, oxen for the plow and oxen for the table, sheep which furnish wool and which furnish tallow, fowls which lay eggs, and fowls which are fitted for the spit, fat pigs and lean pigs; from one breed of dogs man has produced the greyhound and the bulldog, the setter and the harrier, the pointer and the landog. When you go to an exhibition of any sort of live animals, remember that art has as great and Nature as little a share in it as in an exhibition of pictures.

Apply the same method of reasoning to all agricultural exhibitions. Neither our gardens. our fields, nor our woods, are masterpieces of Nature, as is ignorantly said; they are masternieces of human industry.

All double flowers, without exception are man's work. Pluck a wild rose from a hedgerow, and then go and see a collection of Verdier's roses; you will learn how much Nature has bestowed, and what man has made of it.

All the pulpy and juicy edible fruits are man's work. Men went as far as Asia, and even farther, in quest of the coarse products which resemble our peaches, our pears, our cherries, as much as the wild rose resembles the "Palace of Crystal," or the "Remembrance of Malmaison" rose.

Each of our vegetables represents not only distant voyages, but also centuries of skilled labor and assiduous elaboration.

It was not Nature that gave the potato to the poor of our land. Human industry went in quest of it in America, and has cultivated, modified, ameliorated, varied, and brought it step by step to its present state, accomplishing the result in less than a century. Yet to this century of culture must be added the prior labor bestowed on the plant by the natives of America. When the products of a distant country are brought to us, we are prone to believe that Nature has done everything. But, when the Spaniards discovered America, it had been cultivated from time immemorial. Hence man had turned Nature to his advantage there, as well as in Europe and elsewhere.

Wheat, such as we see it, is not a gift of Nature. It grows spontaneously in upper Egypt, yet there it yields but a poor and miserable seed, unfitted for making bread, Many ages and a prodigious expenditure of labor was required in order to develop, swell and perfect the seeds of this useful seed for man. Have you ever been told that wheat is distinguished from other cereals by its containing a notable proportion, sometimes a quarter, of nitrogenous substance? This valuable gluten represents the blood and flesh of thousands of generations that perish in the

While labor supplied the most precious of its useful properties to this grain, of which each of us consumes eight and a-half bushels yearly, pharmacy altered the use of fifty vegetable poisons; converted them to the profit of our species. Not merely does man add a portion of utility to that which possesses none naturally, but he turns bad into good .--Edmond About.

Cards, Programmes, Bill-Heads, and Mammoth Posters, (illuminated or plain), executed at this office, 124 Bay St.

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, and Job Printing of every description, executed at the ONTARIO WORKMAN office

TRAVELLERS GUIDE-TORONTO TIME.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

PROM THE BAST. PROM THE WANT. Night Express—5.15 a.m. Mixed from Berlin—10.45 Belleville Train—9.37 a.m. a.m. Express—6.30 p.m. Mail—1.05 p.m.

GOING BART. Express—5.37 a.m. Mixed—12 05 a.m. Belleville Train—5.37

Express—7.30 a.m. Express—11.45 a.m. Mail—3.45 p.m. Mixed—5.30 p.m. Express—12.05 a.m.

COMO WHEET.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GOING WEST. FROM THE WEST. Express—7.00 a.m.
Do. 11.50 a.m. Accommodation -- 11.00 a.m Express 1.16 p.m.
Mail—5.30 p.m.
Accommodation—9.30 p.m. Express-8.00 p.m.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY. GOING NORTH. PROM THE NORTH Connects with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaver ton, Peterborough, &c.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY

UNION STATION. COING WEST. PROM THE WHET. Mail-11.30 a.m. Do 8.50 p.m.