

AN EPITAPH ON ROBERT LOWE.

The following is an exact version of the epitaph that was written upon Mr. Lowe, in the House of Commons, together with Mr. Lowe's translation of it into Latin:—

"Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe, A faithless friend and bitter foe; Whither his restless soul has fled Cannot be thought of, much less said. If to the realms of peace and love, Concord no longer reigns above; If it has found a lower level, All most compassionate the devil."

"Robertus humilis hic jacet, Qui nobis (mortuus) valde placet, Amicus minime fidelis, Amarus hostis et crudelis. Quamvis conditio sit futura Ambiguitur, sed spero, dura. Si eorum scandet ista pestis, Vale, concordia celestia, Si apud inferos jacet, Diabolus ejus penitebit, Et nos Diaboli miserabit."

THE RECORD OF THE WAR.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE LATE CIVIL WAR CHRONOLOGICALLY STATED.

Abraham Lincoln elected President of the United States, November, 1860. South Carolina seceded Dec. 20, 1860. Mississippi seceded Jan. 9, 1861. Alabama and Florida seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Georgia seceded Jan. 19, 1861. Louisiana seceded Jan. 26, 1861. Texas seceded Feb. 1, 1861. The seceded States met in Congress at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. National peace conference at Washington Feb. 4, 1861.

THE CONFEDERACY.

The constitution of the Confederate States adopted Feb. 8, 1861. Jeff Davis elected President and A. H. Stephens Vice-President, Feb. 9, 1861. Jeff Davis inaugurated President, Feb. 18, 1861. Bombardment of Fort Sumter, begun April 12, 1861. Surrender of Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops, April 15, 1861. Virginia seceded April 17, 1861. Baltimore riot April 19, 1861. Lincoln's blockade proclamation, April 19, 1861. Federal evacuation of Harper's Ferry April 19, 1861. Norfolk navy yard abandoned by the Federals, April 20, 1861. Virginia admitted to the Confederacy May 6, 1861. Tennessee seceded May 9, 1861. Arkansas admitted to the Confederacy May 18, 1861. Seat of Confederate Government removed from Montgomery to Richmond, May 20, 1861. North Carolina seceded May 21, 1861. Federal occupation of Alexandria May 24, 1861.

BATTLES IN VIRGINIA, 1861.

Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston abandons Harper's Ferry June 13, 1861. Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. Bull Run, July 19, 1861. Manassas, July 21, 1861. Cross Keys, August 20, 1861. Carnifax Ferry, September 10, 1861. Leesburg, October 20, 1861. Dranesville, December 20, 1861.

BATTLES IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Boonville, Mo., June 20, 1861. Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861. Oak Hill, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. Capture of Lexington, Mo., Sept. 20, 1861. NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1861. Fight off Hatteras Inlet, Aug. 23, 1861. Off Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861. Commodore Wilkes forcibly took Mason and Slidell from the English vessel Trent, Nov. 8, 1861.

BATTLES, ETC., IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, 1862.

Johnston's retreat from Manassas and Centreville, March 8, 1862. Battle of Kernstown, March 23, 1862. Confederate conscript law, April 16, 1862. Evacuation of Yorktown, May 4, 1862. Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. Battle of Front Royal, May 22, 1862. Battle of Seven Pines, May 30, 1862. Battle of Cross Keys, June 7, 1862. Battle of Port Republic, June 8, 1862. Battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862. Battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862. Battle of Frazier's Farm, June 30, 1862. Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862. Battle of Cedar Run, Aug. 9, 1862. Lee entered Maryland, Sept. 5, 1862. Capture of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862. Battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862. Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

BATTLES SOUTH AND WEST, 1862.

Fishing Creek, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. Surrender of Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862. Surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862.

Surrender of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862. Surrender of Island No. 10, April 7, 1862. Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Fall of New Orleans, May 1, 1862. Fall of Memphis, June 6, 1862. Battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862. Battle of Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29, 1862. Battle of Corinth, Oct. 3, 4, 1862. Battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

BATTLES, ETC., IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Battle of Elkhorn, March 7, 1862. Battle of Prairie, Dec. 8, 1862.

NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1862.

Fight at Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. Naval attack on Drury's Bluff, May 15, 1862.

BATTLES, ETC., IN VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA, 1863.

Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3, 1863. Battle of Winchester, early in June, 1863. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Battle of Brattleboro, Oct. 14, 1863. Fight at Germania Ford, Nov. 27, 1863.

BATTLES, ETC., SOUTH AND WEST, 1863.

Charleston, S. C., first attacked April 7, 1863. Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863. Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. First assault on Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863. Second assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. Gilmore's bombardment of Fort Sumter, Aug 18, 1863.

Morris Island taken Sept. 6, 1863. Surrender of Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9, 1863. Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20, 1863. Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, 1863.

Battle Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863.

BATTLES, ETC., IN VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND, 1864.

Dahlgren's raid on Richmond, March 1, 1864. Battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 6, 1864. Battles of Spotsylvania Court-House, May 8, 12, 1864. Gen. Stuart killed at Yellow Tavern, May 10, 1864.

Battle of New Market, May 15, 1864. Beauregard "bottles" Butler below Richmond, May 16, 1864.

Battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. Capture of Staunton, June 5, 1864. Butler's attack on Petersburg, June 9, 1864. Grant's assaults on Petersburg, June 14, 16, 17, 18, 1864.

Hunter repulsed at Lynchburg, June 18, 1864. The "mine" attempt on Petersburg, July 30, 1864.

Battle of Monocacy, Md., July —, 1864. Chambersburg, Pa., burned July 30, 1864. Battle of Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864. Battle near Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. Battle Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864. Fall of Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864.

BATTLES, ETC., SOUTH AND WEST.

Battle of Ocean Pond, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864. Cavalry fight at Okolona, Miss., Feb. 21, 1864. First battle of Sherman's march, Resaca, June 14, 1864.

Battle of New Hope, June 23, 1864. Battle of Atlanta, July 20, 22, 28, 1864. Battle of Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept., 1864. Fall of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. Battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 15, 1864.

Atlanta burnt, Nov. 15, 1864. Savannah evacuated, Dec. 26, 1864.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Battle of Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864. Battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864. Battle of Big Blue River, Mo., Oct. 23, 1864.

NAVAL AFFAIRS, 1864.

Fight in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. Privateer Alabama sunk June 19, 1864. Privateer Florida captured Oct. 6, 1864.

BATTLES, ETC., IN VIRGINIA, 1865.

Fortress Monroe Conference, Feb. 3, 1865. Battle of Halle's Hill, Gen. Lee's last offensive operation, March 25, 1865.

Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Grant assaults Lee's lines, April 2, 1865. Evacuation of Richmond, etc., April 2, 1865. Lee begins his retreat, April 2, 1865. Federal occupation of Richmond, April 3, 1865.

Army of Northern Virginia surrendered by Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

BATTLES, ETC., SOUTH AND WEST, 1865.

Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865. Columbia destroyed by Sherman, Feb. 17, 1865. Charleston evacuated Feb. 17, 1865. Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. Mobile captured April 12, 1865. Sherman and Johnson agree to a truce, April 18, 1865.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, 1865.

Kirby Smith surrendered May 20, 1865, which was the last of the Confederate States army.

VARIETIES.

THREE MILES OF BOOKSHELVES.—Some idea of the capacity of the British Museum Library may be gained from the statement that it contains three miles of bookshelves eight feet high, and, taking them all at the ordinary 8vo size, there are twenty-five miles of shelves. The dome of the reading-room is the second largest in the world, the diameter of that of the Parthenon, Rome, exceeding it only two feet, while St. Peter's, being only 139 feet, is less by one foot. We have here an instance of the value of iron; for, while the piers of the British Museum dome occupy 200 feet, those of the Parthenon fill 7,477 feet of area.

A NOTED FIFER.—Alexander Selkirk, the subject of Defoe's celebrated novel "Robinson Crusoe," was born in Lower Largo, Fifeshire, in the year 1676. In 1703 he became sailing master of the ship "Cinque Ports," bound for the South Sea, and while on the voyage the master put him ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained for upwards of four years. On the 1st day of January, 1709, two privateers, called the "Duke" and "Duchess," under the command of Captains Woods Roger, touched at the island and took Selkirk on board, taking him home to England, which he reached in October, 1711. The story of his solitary abode on the island was immediately made public, and Defoe made it the foundation of the wonderful romance which every schoolboy knows.

LITTLE HANDS TO BEGIN THE BATTLE ALONE.—I was walking down one of Detroit's beautiful avenues on a lovely afternoon last week. In front of an ivy-wreathed doorway sat an old lady knitting. A sunny-haired little girl ran through the hall and down the steps into the street carrying her doll. Her curls had fallen over her eyes and she stumbled and fell. I had her in my arms in an instant. The smile that revealed her dimples and snow-white teeth told me that she was neither hurt nor frightened. "What is your name, little one?" "Ain't dot any," "Haven't any name! Is that aunty on the porch?" "No, 'at's dan'ma." "Well, what does grandma call you?" "S'e calls me Puss, but s'e calls 'e tat puss, too." "But what does mamma call you?" "S'e doesn't tall me nuffin—s'es done 'ay off."

"Gone away off where?" "To see papa." "And where is papa?" "And where is papa?" "Up dere." And she pointed to the sky rosy with the sunset's glow. "When did mamma go?" "E snow was on 'e ground, and s'e went in a sleigh wivout any bells on 'e horses, and danma c'ied." I am not ashamed to own that tears filled my eyes as I kissed the child and turned away, for I, too, had my graves in childhood.

HOW TO TELL HER AGE.—There is a good deal of amusement in the following table of figures. It will enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady, and request her to tell in which column or columns her age is contained; add together the figures at the top of the column in which her age is to be found, and you have the secret. Thus, suppose her age to be seventeen, you find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these two columns. Here is the magic table:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

A LONG LIVED QUEEN.—And now, as she looks back on the two and forty years of her reign, what changes has Her Majesty seen in the personnel of her privy council, her parliament, and her cabinet ministers, to say nothing of her judicial and episcopal bench? She has outlived, by several years, every bishop and every judge whom she found seated on those benches in Eng-

land, Scotland and Ireland. She has witnessed the funeral of every premier who has served under her except Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. Not a cabinet officer of her uncle and predecessor's days now survives, and those who held inferior offices under her first and favourite premier, Lord Melbourne, I can find among the living only Lord Halifax (then Charles Wood), and Lord Howing (now Lord Grey). Of the members of the privy council which sat at Kensington palace on that bright summer morning in June, 1837, to administer the oaths to the girlish queen, I can find in the land of the living only four individuals—George S. Byng (now Lord Stratford), Sir Stratford Canning (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), Lord Robert Grosvenor (now Lord Ebury), and the veteran Earl of Wilton. Indeed, it may be said that Her Majesty has lived to receive at court in very many, perhaps in most instances, the successive wearers of the same coronet, and she has seen four Lords Beauchamp, four Lords Aberdeen, four Dukes of Newcastle, four Dukes of Northumberland and five Lords Rodney. She has received the homage of four Archbishops of Canterbury, of four Archbishops of York and five Bishops of Canterbury, Litchfield and Durham successively. She has filled three of the chief justiceships twice at least; she has received the addresses of four successive speakers of the House of Commons; she has intrusted the great seal of the kingdom to no less than nine different lord chancellors, and she has commissioned eight successive premiers to form no less than thirteen different administrations.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Letter, &c., to hand. Thanks. Student, Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 251. T. S., St. Andrew's, Manitoba.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 250. E. H.—Correct solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 250. R., Hamilton.—Letter received. Thanks.

The prospectus of the Hamilton Chess Club Correspondence Tourney, which we published in our last Column, has, no doubt, received attention from Canadian chess-players, and we feel sure that the list of competitors will soon be completed. We are desirous, however, of making a few remarks on the printed table of rules, &c., and trust that others besides ourselves may be induced to give their views of the undertaking as now presented to the public in order that, if necessary, such changes may be effected as may be calculated to make it in every way acceptable to those who may feel inclined to join it. The first enquiry which naturally suggests itself is why this contest, which is intended for players in the United States as well as the Dominion of Canada, should be called the Hamilton Chess Club Correspondence Tourney? We have no objection to this, rather the contrary, but we suppose that no responsibility is incurred when the name of the club is used.

We are pleased, indeed, to find one club, at least, in the Dominion, interesting itself particularly in chess correspondence tourneys, and hope that others may be led to follow its example. As regards the conductor, Dr. Ryall, we believe it would be difficult to find a gentleman in the Dominion better calculated to fill this difficult and onerous post, and conclude that it is only his enthusiastic devotion to the royal game that induces him to take upon himself a task so replete with continuous care and labor.

The management of a chess correspondence tourney of twenty five contestants for the long period which must necessarily elapse before the whole of the games are completed, will require unremitting attention, but we feel satisfied it will receive it.

We have carefully read over the rules, and without directly objecting to any, till we hear the opinions of others, we think the following should have careful reconsideration:

Rule 4th, which insists upon a time limit of forty-eight hours between the receipt and posting of moves is, so far, satisfactory, but we imagine few will be inclined to allow any conductor the power of imposing at his discretion, even a minor penalty for the infringement of this rule.

Rule 5th is made to apply to a difficulty connected with chess tourneys of every mode of play, and we can hardly anticipate that the present arrangement will satisfy all engaged in the contest.

Rule 6th is the one which appears to be most open to objection, and before the tourney begins it will have to be well understood and thoroughly weighed by every competitor.

The result of a mistake, trifling in itself, on a post card, may at any moment deprive a competitor of half a game, and jeopardize his claim to a prize after months of hard and successful labour.

This, we think, few will consider to be a fitting mode of regulating a contest which is supposed to be carried on upon principles, from which what we call accident or chance has been almost entirely eliminated. And yet, a slip which might drop the "i" from the "Kt" in writing a move, would incur a penalty in almost every case fatal to the unfortunate sender.

Rule 11, which determines that Staunton's Chess Praxis shall be the authority for appeal in matters of dispute generally, is sure to be satisfactory to the majority of players in this or any other tourney, but, inasmuch as this work, according to the opinion of many players, does not settle the "move or no move" question, it would be well to ascertain how far the late decision of the Canadian Chess Association carries weight in the matter. A difficulty of this nature has just occurred in Mr. Shaw's Tourney, and a similar mistake may happen at any time.

Such are a few of the points connected with the prospectus which we wish to place before those who may be desirous of joining the tourney. We are convinced, however, that these and others will be sifted thoroughly before the beginning of hostilities, and the more unanimous may be the views of those who may have to compete together, the less chance there will be of any misunderstanding whilst the struggle is going on.

A match between the members of the Ladies' College Club and those of the Belzels Club, London, has been played at the rooms of the former association, Little Queen Street. The Ladies' College won easily twelve games to six, Miss Florence Down contributing a win and a draw to the victorious score.—Illustrated London News.

The Harvard Chess Club has been organized and has hired rooms near the college. The Yale Club will probably be challenged.