SONNET.

ON THE DYING YEAR.

The winds are whispering law heir dirges dreat. Subbing and sighing in a sad lament. And all the clouds of heaven seem hither sent. To watch around the deathbest of the year.

All Nature softens as his end draws near The winds cling round bins thick and heavy now, O'er burlened with the death damps of his brow; The drouping clus let fall the chilly tear.

The clouds draw closer round, and stoop to hear His dying grouns: their busines swell with rain. As swells my troubled heart with tears and pain. At the tear less of one terms so ear: For, from the New Year, hastening here to reign, I have though much to hope yet more to fear,

DOUGLAS.

SPRING.

When snows the dead earth cumber, When shows no dead earth cum And weary Winter prigns. When streams in frozen shumber Lie torphi in the plajus; Though all seems de of forever, We know that nought can sever Coll, earth and rigid elver. From Spring's awakening

When trees are bare, and shining With Wlater's treven breath, The bads in their warm lining Know its rait seeming death; Know that not all his keepness. Nor North word's hungry leanness. Can freeze their sleeping greenness From waking in the suring. From waking in the spring.

When winter winds of sorrow Watp brightness from his brow. Would that man might borrow would test and might terrow Frish beaves from Hope's green bough: But, orsusited o'er Joy's dead embers. Too seldom be remembers. That these decar, dark Decembers. Fortel the coming Spring.

March 10,

INCOLER.

CARLYLE AT HOME.

With his eighty-three years of active life upon him. Thomas Carlyle still stands the centre of English literary thought. His life and works have had, have and will have an undying interest to all English speaking people, and we feel that our readers will be grateful to eathestness, devotion and the value of applica-tion. Of Carlyle's religious views we shall say nothing, for it is very doubtful if any one can clearly define them. He is neither with the Spencers, the Mills, the Huxleys and the Darwins, nor with the Spurgeons or the canonized saints of the church. His place in the facts of interest in relation to his life, his works and his home.

Carlyle was been in Ecclesfection, Scotland, in the year 1795, was educated in Edinburgh and designated for the ministry. He was married in 1826, and lived happily forty years with his wife, which was rather remarkable for one of a postic temperament. At her death he wrote a beautiful tribute to her memory, and

said the light of his life had gone out forever. His character may be learned from his greatest love and his greatest hatred. He loves veracity, and hates sham. He has said :-"Be real. If you must be damned, go with a white soul; live a real life, and revere truth." This he has preached, and this he has practiced. Beginning a life of professional literature at twenty-eight, he worked ten years more before he gave to the world "Teufelsdrockh" how long ago that seems! When "Sartor Resartus" appeared in Fraser's Magazine, and Mr. Carlyle first took up his dwelling at Chelsea, many of our first littlecateurs were not born. "Macaulay had just made his mark in the Edinburgh Review, Bulwer with Pelham, young Disraeli, at the height of his literary re-putation, had not entered the House of Com-Dickens and Thackeray were unheard of the "Nocie-Ambresianea" were in full blast. Or all the galaxy of genius but two stars remain -one shining through the murky atmosphere of palities, the other in the serene firmament of letters.

The anatomy of biography is, perhaps, the most interesting of all branches of an always with nothing but the subject, and hope the dissection will be beneficial, we shall present the results of an autopsy of Carlyle.

His room of occupation in his house in Cheyne Row is the drawing-rosm-a bright cheery apartment. There he has his bench, a flat writing-table, on which are a reading easel, a wooden paper knife marked "mentive" and a bowie knife of formidable proportions. Paintings and engravings of members of the Carlylese Olympus hang on the walls. A huge picture by Resue—the "Little Drummer"—occupies one side. This picture as a print is not known. There are Frederick and his sister Wilhelmina, the margravine of Bayreuth, as children marching along, the boy playing the drum. Another picture of Wilhelmina hangs over the door. In that she is depicted with her hood drawn down in killing fashion over one of her great bright eyes. Beneath is suspended the plain face of Cromwell, "one of the many examples of the 'hero as king' in the house in Cheyne Row." Near at hand are some choice engravings by Albert Durer and of many years more of active labour.

his school, notably the "Melancholia," and further on is Ir voi Voltaire, crowned in the Theatre Français, Frederick in a cocked hat surveying angrily the scene. Then there are two copies of Cranch's pictures in the Wart-burg, the father and mother of the "Hero as Priest" and the rare engravings of Feytherne's "Cromwell." Then Paul, Hume, Martin Luther and Goethe fill the dining-room, Beneath the last is the autograph signature of the great German under the lines;

Siehst du gestern klar und offen Wirkst du neuts kraeftig trei Knoost anch auf eln mergen hoffen Das uicht minder gluecklich sei

This portrait was presented to Mr. Carlyb on the completion of his masterly translation of "Wilhelm Meister."

On the mantelpiece is an example of the famous Worcester jug, dedicated to the great Frederick, and printed in "transfer" over the glaze. This jug is carrous as a piece of historical pottery. Its value is greatly isoreased since the publication of the "History of Friedrich II., called Frederick the Great." Here there are to be seen pertraits of Mr. Carlyle himself -the head by Samuel Lawrence, the pen-audiink drawing by Maclise, the last by Woolnerand a terracecta ministrate of the magnificent statute by Robin exhibited at the Royal Academy. Inside the door is a screen, covered with valuable engravings, arranged in grotesque juxtaposition, showing a keep sense of firm This was the work of Mrs. Curivle. This gifted ; and amiable lady deal a few years ago from a shock she received on seeing her pet dog leap out of her carriage in Hydo Park. The dog es-

caped, the lady died a few hours after.

Every maining early, before breakfast, the great author's tall, bent figure, topped by a wideawake of ample form, emerges from Cheyne Row and strolls on, unleeding the reverent eyes that have come often many a weary mile just taleak on the grave and wise teacher. Some have said untruly that Thomas Carlyle is apt to be curt in his address. He certain is aversa to the intrusion of atter strangers, but when approached by introduction is compact itself; and if in fair health will let his visitor enjoy a sample of his pleturesque talk. On one occasion a forward Darwins, nor with the Spurgeons or the cano-nized saints of the church. His place in the (Black) to call on him, and entertained him religious world is his own, and while Christians right royally with brilliant discourse on men and intid-is are quareiling over him, we, who and manners. At last came the lon sexpected do not know him, but only of him, are content premark to "You know Scothard well, and I have to let the matter test where Carlyle himself has read your book with great pleasure. They are left it. Who shall simply present to you a few amusing—yes, amusing. You are just amusing. But when are you going to do something to write a teal leask, web, man?"

Carlyle's hours of work are short-from half-

past ten or eleven till two; the afternoon liedevotes to exercise, either walking with an old friend and congenial compression, or riding on the top of an amoibus. This last exercise he believes in. Till quite largy he used to ride and drive a great deal. During the prediction of Frederick II he compared that he tode twice round the world. On alighting from the omnibus he strolls deviously away, keenly scanning the human comedy visible on a Landon ifternion. He does not lotter over lookstalls or gradi among believed being the first time his interviewer saw him out of doors he was intent on the display in a milliner's window.

Alter his afternoon promenwie he reposes till dinner-time, then wanders out awhile, and returning settles down not to work, as he puts it, but to read till two o'clock in the morning. This is a pretty strong programme for a man of his age -eighty three years since he saw the light first in the little room over the archway in the old farm-house at Exclesfection, in Dumfriesshire. All his later works have been written in Chelsea, but his magaiem opus, "Serior Resar-10s," was written at Cruigen Puttock, "a sober, clothing."

He cats but two meals a day, and these light in material and quantity. He seldom exceeds two glasses of wine per diem. His sole dissipation is tobacco; not a "glorious Hayana," a dainty eigarette, but the raw material, imballed

through a common clay tope.

The author of "Hero Worship" is no lover of newspapers. Public Opinion and All the Year Round are the only periodicals welcomed within his "keep"—the rhetoric of the leading journals falls that on his senses. His reading is confined to books, which, bec like, he diseards when he has extracted the honey. His library is, perhaps, the smallest that ever pertained to a man of letters, but the contents of tomes are in his stupendons memory. He is hale and hear y yet, and his latest written thoughts, especially upon live topics of the day, show a mental vitality and vigour which, combined with a frame that suffers but little from diseases attendant upon old age, gives a tolerable certainty

HEARTH AND HOME.

THE TASTETUL WOMAN. - A tasteful woman an make a garret beautiful and homelike, and at a little cost : for the beauty of home depends more on educated and refined taste than upon wealth. If there is no artist in the house it matters little if there is a large balance at the There is usually no better excuse for a barren home than ignorance or carelessness. A little mechanical skill can make brackets and shelves for the walls. A thoughtful walk in the woods can guther leaves and lichens and ferns for adorning the unpictured rooms. A trifle saved from daily expenses can now and again put a new book upon the table or shelf. The expenditure of a few dollars can convert the plain window into a conservatory.

INFERENCE OF PICTURES .- A room with pictures in it and a room without pictures differ by nearly as much as a room with wimbows and a room without windows; for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and spheres, where the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted Pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a sweet flattery to the soul; they are a relief to the jaded mind: they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books; they are histories and sermous, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves. They are, as Uga Foscolo has well said, the chickwood to the gilded cage, and make up for the want of many other enjoyments to trose whose life is mostly presed amoist the smoke and din, the sastle and noise, of an overcrowded city.

THE REFISING INFLUENCE OF MANNESS IN CHILDREN. There are children who accept their lessons as tasks to be learnt, without much considering the future use they are to be put to whose keener interests are for what they see and hear; whose minds are present to the some around them; who respond with dutiful abscrits to the training of manners; who are obschient to rule, courteous, friendly, hospitable to strangers in their small innocent way; who greet with a smile welcome company, and brighten nuder it; who watch their mother's eve and obey her behests, and saedeing ratch the grace of air and movement. These are children, whatever their and we feel that our readers will be grateful to person, actuated by motives of prying, walked literary attainments, who will grow into gentle, us even for words concerning his life from which up and said to bim :- "May I only look well refining induspress; who will perpetuate good they may draw lessons of faithfulness to duty, at you?" and received the mild had provoking traditions, and maintain the charm as well as traditions, and maintain the charm as well as answer :- "Look on, man; it will do me no the virtues of family life. And, moreover, whatharm and you no good." "Sa characteristic, so ever their store, of exact knowledge, they will like Carlyle," said the introduct, natisting the direction and facility of expression which circumstance homself, highly deligated and one perhaps will more than stand comparison with conscious of irons. Not very long ago Mr. Carlothers desper read but less practised in social intercourse

> CHARACTER. - The character is formed by the personal habits of daily life as much as by the thoughts and principles insulated. The careless and abundbedied in action will scarrely by the compate observer, the correct reporter, the relialife authority, or the stradiast suggester in other matters. The doose ends of duly habits repeat themselves in the character ; and graver virtues, than the prossic qualities of method, other, regularity and the like fallow on those habits of torothought and observation which obler posmie try so hard to inculcate on the younger, and the counger try so hard not to learn. Also no one can extract the importance of daily comiat-miz the sites of the frailties that most easily beset us. To give way to-day to a fit of inconsiderate selfishmess, unfounded suspicion, irrational anger, or circless self-indulgence makes sound all the harder to morrow, and the folly committed now all the easier to repeat them; The character is not formed by great leaps, by one strong impression, by a few striking experiences, but by small repeated touches, by the constant ripping of daily thoughts, the minute shaping of daily habits.

THE UNCOMMON GIRL .- It is her boast that she is not like other people, dresses in the extreme of Cashion, or not in the fashion at all. She delights in bright colours and strange contrasts. Black and searlet, orange and pink are special fancies. Her hat is black, with scarler hows and streamers. The hat itself is jainty, and sits provokingly piquant on the head. Her gloves are statched with red. This description angular-looking country house, almost buried gloves are statched with red. This description in a clump of firs." Carlyle loves his native will be sufficient; all the rest barmonizes, and Dumfrieshire, and "it was during his lonely will be readily supplied by the imagnration. rambles among its picture-sque scenery that his. She is expressive. Her tone is clear rather than style gradually crystallized into the form which soft, and key high rather than low. She means has needed all his genius to make it acceptable."

'It is in 'Sartor Resartus' that we see the mind under German influence putting on its proper cause she does not not like other people. Well, she don't mean to do like other people. Other people are commonplace. Still, she is not eccentric. People must not say that. She is only real. She means to be real. She loves independence. She will be independent. She will not sacrifice her independence for anybody. If people don't like her why, they can let her alone—that's all. Of course she has plenty of lovers; why should she not have? She has one for every day in the week and two for Sunday, A gram one for church and a gay one for the ball. Some are knights and some pawns, and she uses them in the amusing game of court-hip as she does the figures on her chess-board. She flirts wherever she goes. Other ladies may be demure if they please; but why should she constrain nature, and sacrifice comfort, ease, and independence for style, to please other people ? And how does she know it really pleases other people? She rather thinks other people like her style the best; but, be this as it may, she won't do it. Indeed, she won't. How delightfully provoking and attractive this young lady is !

LITERARY.

MR. HROWNING has in the press two new

MR. H. H. FUNNESS is now engaged upon King Lear," which will form the fifth volume of his New Variorum Stakespeare."

A GERMAN version of Lieutement Denison's "History of Cavalry," which obtained the prize offered by the Grand Duke Nicholas, is automored.

THE Poet Laureate contributes a new poem to the March number of the Abudicante Controllers a new poem to the March number of the Abudicante Century, entitled "Sir Richard Greneville; a Ballad of the Finet." The fluest poem Gerald Mussey ever made was upon the same subject.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new series of Poems and MR. SWINELENES HEW SCIES OF FORMS and Hallads will appear almost immediately. There are fifty-four poems, original and translated. Several have been written during Mr. Savinburno's present stay in Scotland, among them the dedicatory verses to Captain R) hard

Ennest Renan is about to publish a new thinking Renan is about the province of the book, entitled, "Miscollander of History and Travel," The volume contains essays on the origin of the French language, Art in the Middle Ages, the fiberry of higher soft cation, the discovering at Niceveh, Soilly and Apelian Egypt, all of which committee the author has visited.

THE Charge University Magazor contains 148. Gillstone: Correcting large consistent four smeets by Mr. Swenburge, Searing upon the present complexations in the East of Littope. Two of them are named to The Weste Cray," and show Mr. Swinburge to he as furtionely and Russian as housed to be into Najo-leone. The third is an address to Hangary, and the fourth to Kossith.

The Paris Press is, according to the Athronomy, thus hereby and parties. The Republican party presses 12 nonepapers, with a circulation of Califer equals. The Angiliarists is invariance with a consistent of TAPII explose the Officialists is nowapapers, with a consistent of TAPII explose the Officialists. I nowapapers, with a circulation of TAPII explose the Press the Bonaparties, I nowapapers, with a circulation of TAPII explose. The Figure which has the largest circulation of any Paris newspaper, cannot be classed materials. Tax Paris Press is, according to the Athe

Tundite thorge Crushdonk had made con-THE THE ASSIGN I BENEVILLE THE ASSIGNABLE PROPERTY OF SIDE ASSIGNABLE PARTICLES OF SIDE ASSIGNABLE PARTICIPATION OF SIDE

MARS! MOONS.

When the telegraph amounted the discovery by Prof. Hall that wir swighter ing plant, had two satellites, and the disputch was read the next morning at ten thousand American break. fast rables, what think you was the effect upon the heart is t. Some colloring constar to the fol-lowing was sure to occurs." Mar- has two moons, bey t. Pais me the milk, Kitty, Strames, lon't it, that astronomers meet now them before, Another chap bless. I wonder what they'll discover man! Town are lakes are excellent. dispression next? These have also are excellent. What's the largest to a Karago ! We have become so accustomed to starting disposeties and amounterents, that he take them as a matter of course. Even truth denst appear in thining covers to make briself soon. The virtues of Dr. Pience's Moden Medical Discovery and Piens out Pursuitée l'ellets maye been fested in ton thereand hous holds, whose immates will dell you that they remember the discovery and mitted a family three remedies of har greater and portance to the world that the mount of Mars.

Shipmad, Th., June 13, 1876.

W. R. V. Prinner, Bullio, N.Y. Hear Sir. J. of hall our daughters aged 180 was last sinking with consein disma. Different physicals had premodured her case mentally Label about the hold stopen bottles of your Golden Me heal Decovery. She commemed improving at once, and is non as hardy as a pine knot.

Yours respectively.

Hav. Baar N. Armerring.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

gr dilutionalis tembienti cent in by Correspondents with todaily acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S.; Montreat, -Letter received, also, correct no-lation of Problem No. 165.

Statest Manteval - Correct salarian of Problem No. J. S. St. Andrews Municipal Problem tocalved 11

shull rederve attention G. J.: Beemondville Out. Letter and games received. Many thanks. The inter-shall appear shortly.

J. H. Mostreat: Problem received. It shall appear

E. H. Montreal - Solution of Problem for Young

DISPLACEMENT TOURNEY

At the late Grantbam Tourney in England there was a part of the arrangements which elicited particular attention, we aliable to the prize inferred by a gentleman for the successful competitor in a match which was to be played nuder the condition that the places at lace commencement of each Zame should modergy some all teration in position as compared with the mode usually adapted in arranging the moder play.

From the secres of fine games which we have seen of this match it appears that the Bishaps on both sides of the leard were placed in the Kraghts' squares and the Knights on the Bishaps against.

Having been asked by one or two correspondents why, this was done, we offer the following explanation, and shall be gld if some of our Cless friends will add information which may further explain the frames.

It is well known that almost every mode of opening the game have been analyzed and that the results of those who wish to profit by the labours of others.

By carein study of these the student of the game at the beginning of a codest may, as far as his book knowledge will enable him to ga, play successfully and with a far superior antagooist.

In games also, played by two equal players we may often perceive a knowledge of the other, and giving for the benefit of the one against the other, and giving