

of the Government troops to disperse them, but that, emboldened by their success, they have assumed the offensive, surrounded the Hotel de Ville, and mercilessly slaughtered all the prominent men who fell into their hands. Four Generals, it is said, have shared this fate; Le Comte, Thomas, Vinoy, late Commander of the troops in Paris, and Chanzy, who was at the head of the army of the Loire. The executions were carried out, it appears, by the direction of Ricciotti Garibaldi, who bids fair to follow in his father's firebrand course, and become a more pestilent nuisance than even Guiseppe himself. The Government has telegraphed for 30,000 troops, and it is announced that the Prussians who are at St. Denis will enter the city if the garrison is increased beyond 40,000. The elections for the Communes took place on Monday.

GRAND LAKE COAL OPERATIONS.

The operations of the Queen's Mining and Manufacturing Company, in boring for lower seams of coal at Grand Lake, are progressing in a manner which, it is hoped, will result in success to their enterprise. They have a large tract of land near the mouth of Salmon River, the leases of which were obtained near a year ago by C. W. Wetmore, Esq., of Prince William Street, and assigned to the Company which was then formed. It was the Company's intention to work only the top seam—which is about twenty inches in thickness—but they were induced to make further investigations and, accordingly, determined to spend a moderate sum in searching for an under seam bed. An agent was sent to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the best system of boring, and it was decided to adopt the mode in general favour in the oil regions of that country and the Dominion. A set of tools and a ten-horse power engine were at once procured, and boring commenced in the latter part of May. Difficulties had to be overcome, which at first seemed quite serious, the men employed being entirely new to the business, and their labour, therefore, attended by mishap of one kind or another.

The work of boring is performed by a joint bar, composed of several pieces of iron, which, together, measure forty-four feet in length and weigh about half a ton. The drills are two in number, about three feet in length, the first making a hole four inches in diameter, and the second enlarging it to six inches. The machine is attached to a rope which passes over a wheel at the top of a derrick, which is high enough above the surface to admit of the whole length of the drill being lifted clear of the surface. After a certain amount of drilling is performed and the debris is to be drawn, a tubular instrument with a valve at the bottom is let down. By means of an exhausting apparatus pulled upward from the surface, through the tube, the bottom valve is lifted, and the sand, stones, water, etc., are drawn up and conveyed out of the boring in the tube.

Up to present time the company has expended about \$3,000, one half of which has been paid for necessary buildings, machinery and tools, and the balance for wages and fuel. Three men are employed, and the expense of boring is about six dollars a day. After the boring had got nicely under way and the men were getting accustomed to their work, some of the boring tools got jammed in the well when it was ninety feet in depth. All efforts to draw them failed, and boring had to be commenced over again. A depth of two hundred and eighteen feet has now been reached. The works are located on the Salmon River, near the mouth, about a mile above where the Salmon River Coal Company bore in 1837.

Specimens of all that has been passed through in boring, have been preserved, and although they have not been submitted to a practical geologist, yet the company feel sanguine of striking a bed of importance, the boring being of the character usually found in the vicinity of the best coal beds of the Province. Brown and grey sand stone predominate, with occasional beds of bituminous coal. The most important of the latter is six inches in thickness, and rests on three feet of fire clay, ninety feet from the position occupied by the twenty inch seam.

Professor Dawson, one of the best authorities on the subject in the Dominion, referring to the appearance of the coal area of New Brunswick as compared with that of Nova Scotia, says that the prevalence of sand stones, and the flat, undisturbed condition of its beds are remarkable. He says the beds in New Brunswick are of less thickness than those of Nova Scotia, and that they include only two principal groups, one near the base and the other near the summit. To the former he refers the coals of the coast near Bathurst—of Richibucto, and of the vicinity of Fredericton; to the latter, those of Miramichi, and possibly those of Cocagne and Grand Lake. The fossil evidence found in these places goes to indicate that the coal formation of Bathurst is of the lower, and that of Grand Lake is more akin to the upper formation. Professor Dawson says: "As the Grand Lake beds seem to belong to the upper series, and borings already made would indicate that the lower series may be reached there, it would be desirable that effectual measures should be taken to ascertain their actual value, either by boring or by searching for their out crops, and also that the Grand Lake beds themselves should be proved in their extension, both east and west."

It is quite probable that measures will be taken by the Local Legislature, during the coming session, to ascertain something more definite than is already known with reference to the value and extent of the Grand Lake coal deposits. The Queen's Company, having machinery, etc., on the ground and in operation, would, no doubt, render any assistance in their power in forwarding the views of the Government in the matter. A certain sum is also set apart annually for the Geological Survey Service of the Dominion, and if a portion of it were added to what the Province might furnish, and a corresponding or proportionate amount were contributed by the company, important results might follow. The Queen's Company have accomplished a portion of the work, and we hope that in their locality their work will not be done over again, at the expense of the Province, when they are ready to fall in with any reasonable proposition made to them.—*St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.*

A CRAZY ADMIRER.—SINGULAR CONDUCT IN A THEATRE.—Since the little mad gentleman in the black small clothes declared his passion for Mrs. Nickleby by the medium of cucumbers and vegetable marrows, we have not heard of any more eccentric mode of expressing admiration than was adopted by an individual who formed one of the audience at the Canterbury Theatre not long since. Mr. Sothorn and Mr. Sefton's London Company were performing "David Garrick," the principal

lady part in which was filled by Miss Roselle, a very graceful and pleasing young actress. Shortly before the curtain rose, a pretty little bouquet of snowdrops and green leaves was left at the stage door, with a note addressed to Miss Roselle, couched in terms of admiration but perfectly respectful and polite. The writer said he had come from Tunbridge Wells to see Miss Roselle act once more, and offered "the few first flowers of spring" for her acceptance, hoping she would wear them. There was nothing in this to create much surprise, such floral tributes to pretty and popular actresses being not uncommon. Miss Roselle wore the snow drops in the opening act of the play, during the course of which a second note, this time written in pencil, but on the same kind of paper, was delivered at the stage door. This epistle was more ardent, and induced a suspicion of the perfect sanity of the writer, which was turned into certainty by what followed. During the second act a third note found its way to the green-room, and this time the undisciplined feelings of the swain had found vent in poetry. The following verses were enclosed:—

"I'll dream of thee to-night, Roselle,
I'll dream of thee to-night,
Thy face will haunt my dreams, Roselle,
Though absent from my sight,
My love for thee no words can tell!"

F. R. M.

The writer said he was occupying a stall, the number of which he indicated. At the end of the play Miss Roselle found awaiting her a fourth letter with a parcel. The former contained a most enthusiastic declaration of ardent affection, referred to the writer's large properties in the West Indies, and solicited permission to present to her the accompanying example of the produce of an estate in Havana—the said "example" proving on examination to be an enormous piece of sugar-stick, literally stick, for it was upwards of two feet long, and fully an inch thick. The sender of this singular token said he was in mourning for his mother, and that however peculiar his conduct might appear he really was not mad, though false friends said he was. In a postscript he added that he was now going to purchase something which he hoped Miss Roselle would wear for his sake. In about a quarter of an hour a fifth letter was handed in, containing a soft parcel. When this was examined it proved to be a penny packet of egg-powder for making custards, and a statement that he who placed this token at her fair feet was ready to die for her if necessary. By this time there was no room for doubt as to there being a lunatic among the audience.

In the course of the present war the French have often called their enemy by the names of Goth and barbarian, and bystanders have been so far moved as from time to time to agree with them. But it was reserved for a famous Professor of Berlin to fix this title upon his countrymen as a compliment, and by way of strict historical parallel made in cool blood. At the conclusion of a lecture on the Roman catacombs, held on the 13th of January last, the historian, Theodor Mommsen, described the siege of Rome by the Gothic invaders, turning it, in the following manner, into a figure of another siege:—

"The Roman knows nothing of what is outside his city walls, and despises it; for strangers, under the disguise of a most ready courtesy, he has at bottom nothing but a contempt."

The inroad of Alaric and his Goths had been wantonly brought upon themselves. . . . Despite the prodigious circumference of the walls all the twelve gates were beset; traffic was closed upon the Tiber, the pressure of famine commenced, they began to portion out the bread per head, then to distribute half-rations, and at last one-third rations only, as the necessity gradually became more terrible. Pestilence and contagion began their fearful work in the invested space; it became impossible so much as to bury the dead, for the cemeteries were all in the occupation of the enemy. The besieged threatened a sortie *en masse*; the Goth laughed, and said:—"The thicker the grass, the better cuts the sickle." The Government resided far away in Ravenna; it sent bodies of troops to raise the siege, but they never reached, and were destroyed one by one. The Goth tried many ways of extorting Venetia, Noricum, and Dalmatia. They offered him gold and silver "as much as he would," but beyond that he could gain nothing. The Emperor Honorius and all his officials swore they would never make peace with Alaric, but wage eternal war against him, &c."

The literary point made is a good one, and probably the historian was too much taken up with the stiffneckedness of the Romans to consider the merits of Alaric's enterprise.

The *Kansas City Bulletin* is responsible for the following:—"A Missouri farmer wrote to Horace Greeley to know if silk culture could be made profitable in Missouri. The veteran agriculturalist thought it could. He said it would necessitate some trouble and expense to import the silk-bearing sheep from the mountainous regions of Central Asia, but thought they could be easily domesticated in Missouri. He said he presumed the rearing of the silk-bearing sheep would become such an important branch of agricultural industry in Missouri in five years that the State would give 100,000 majority in favour of a protective tariff and quadruple the present circulation of the *Tribune*. The same farmer also inquired as to the probable profit of raising broom corn in this State. Mr. Greeley felt assured that it would be profitable, but advised his correspondent to raise the plain handled variety of brooms, inasmuch as they were a more hardy variety than those with red and blue rings around the handle."

A curious story is told of three young candidates for the Scottish ministry. The first one put upon his trial, while putting on his robes, happened to desecrate an ancient looking, well worn roll of paper, which proved to be a sermon upon the text, "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents." Seeing that the old sermon was much better than his new one, the aspirant to pulpit honours took possession of it, delivered it as his own, and then returned it to its old resting place. The sermon was a good one, and pleased the hearers, though they would have preferred one delivered without book. Great was their astonishment the following Sunday when preacher number two treated them with the same sermon from the same text; but it was too much for Scottish patience when a third minister, falling into the same trap, commenced his sermon by announcing that "Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents," and one old woman relieved the feelings of her fellow-sufferers by exclaiming, "Deil dwell um! Is he never gaun to flit?"

CHARADES, &c.

CHARADE No. 6.

My first is in Bold, but not in Reserved. **
My second is in Tongue, but not in Ham.
My third is in Peat, but not in Bag.
My fourth is in Tart, but not in Pie.
My fifth is in Borrow, but not in Lend.
My sixth is in Water, but not in Wine.
And my whole is a Canadian River.

JOHN UNDERHILL.

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 7.

Composed of nineteen letters.

My 15, 18, 1, 9, 17, 10, 6 is a mineral.
My 3, 11, 5, 8 is used for roofing.
My 7, 16, 2, 14, 8 is a river in Europe.
My 16, 2, 9, 6 is to conceal.
My 19, 13, 7, 4 is unpleasant to handle.
My 12, 7, 17, 14, 8 is a lazy person.
My 1, 18, 13, 10, 6 is a river in France.
And my whole is a well-known nursery story.

JOHN UNDERHILL.

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 8.

Composed of forty-seven letters.

My 22, 5, 20, 37 is a mineral product of Nova Scotia.
My 6, 30, 35 is used by printers.
My 47, 4, 2, 38 is a part of the human body.
My 31, 41, 15, 26 is an emblem of purity.
My 8, 29, 25, 10, 14 is a title of royalty.
My 43, 5, 9, 23, 7 is a flourishing town in Nova Scotia.
My 11, 33, 18, 39, 17, 28, 34, 35 is a great European statesman.
My 28, 47, 42, 34, 10 is a river in Europe.
My 47, 4, 32, 25 is one of our leading statesmen.
My 13, 28, 40, 16, 46, 21 is worn by gentlemen.
My 19, 23, 3, 1 is the name of a Roman philosopher.
My 24, 36, 37 is a conveyance.
My 45, 13, 36, 28 is wild animal.
And my whole will give the constituent parts of a British Colony.

R. T. A. L. Guysboro, N. S.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 5.

"Canadian Illustrated News."

Thus—

Sarnia.
Dan.
Lustre.
Lent.
Rats.
Ice.
Dew.

SOLUTION TO REBUS No. 1.

1. Wing.
2. Office.
3. Ratio.
4. Kleber.
5. Sleeping.
6. Operate.
7. Feeble.
8. Cleveland.
9. Horace.
10. Archimedes.
11. Mob.
12. Pagoda.
13. Luther.
14. Asia.
15. Interest.
16. Naples.

Ans.—Name of book, "Works of Champlain," name of its publisher, "George E. Desbarats."

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 27.

White.	Black.
1. P. to K. 3rd.	R. takes P. (best.)
2. Q. to K. Kt. sq., ch.	K. moves.
3. Q. to Q. B. sq.	Any move.
4. Q. mates.	

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, March 18, 1871, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	March 12.....	38°	46°	44°
Monday,	" 13.....	34°	42°	35°
Tuesday,	" 14.....	34°	38°	34°
Wednesday,	" 15.....	29°	33°	30°
Thursday,	" 16.....	29°	31°	37°
Friday,	" 17.....	43°	44°	40°
Saturday,	" 18.....	35°	43°	40°

		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Sunday,	March 12.....	49°	34°	41° 5
Monday,	" 13.....	45°	36°	40° 5
Tuesday,	" 14.....	40°	24°	32°
Wednesday,	" 15.....	35°	23°	29°
Thursday,	" 16.....	40°	22°	31°
Friday,	" 17.....	47°	32°	39° 5
Saturday,	" 18.....	45°	28°	36° 5

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	March 12.....	29.90	29.65	29.65
Monday,	" 13.....	30.00	30.06	30.16
Tuesday,	" 14.....	30.26	30.30	30.40
Wednesday,	" 15.....	30.53	30.52	30.46
Thursday,	" 16.....	30.38	30.32	30.17
Friday,	" 17.....	29.93	29.90	30.00
Saturday,	" 18.....	30.26	30.26	30.24