

costumes, and so closely packed that it was difficult to make one's way through them. In one corner stood a Bedouin Anazeh, of the tribes from near Palmyra, bargaining for a cane to make a spear, his goat's-hair cloak, with its broad black and white stripes, hanging from his shoulders. Another of the tribe, hard by, seemed to be doing his best to sell a horse, while others again rode by with an abstracted air, the graceful mares they bestrode often closely followed by whinnying foals. Groups of Turkish, Jewish, or Christian women made their purchases with quite as much earnestness and gesticulation as housewives nearer home, while their lords and masters lounged near, probably keeping an eye on the domestic expenditures, but apparently only intent on buying sweet-meats from one of the many vendors. There were no Franks except ourselves.—*Mrs. Brassey in Fraser's Magazine.*

THE first Congregational Church in Manitoba was organized at Winnipeg on August 27. It is 250 miles distant from the nearest other church of the same denomination, and one delegate to the council in his round trip travelled nine hundred and fifteen miles.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

Great is the power of Truth ; but greater far
The power of Error. Sum their victories up,
Count o'er their conquests since the earth began
To keep a record of its own misdeeds.
And balance them with virtues, we shall see
Which of the two is mightier conqueror
And fills the greater volume. Easy task :
When every history tells the same sad tale,
And for one page of happiness and right,
Presents a thousand of despair and wrong.

Truth's victories are slow. Those who begin
The glorious battle in her dear behalf
Die off—despairing, some ; and hapless, all—
And leave the harsh inheritance of strife
To those who love them, and to times remote
The dearly bought and tardy-paced success.
They sow, but reap not, nor their sons, nor grandsons ;
But strangers to them garner up their fruits,
Of-times not knowing even the saintly names
Of those who struggled for a thankless world.

But Error's victories are sooner won.
Who fights for her, fights for an easy spoil,
With willing soldiers, valiant in the cause,
And gains the battle, oft without a scratch ;
For Error crowns her generals ere they die,
And blazon's in men's ears with blatant voice
Their bloodiest deeds, until the foolish world
Exalts them—first to heroes, then to gods,
And swears for ever after by their names.

But blessings on the Truth, it prospers still.
And Error, though it lives luxuriantly,
Lives fast, and grows decrepit, and expires.
But Truth ne'er dies. Once let the seed be sown,
No blight can kill it ; neither winds nor rain,
Nor lightnings, nor all wrath of elements,
Can e'er uproot it from the hungry soil.

Error has had her triumphs in the past :
Truth's are to come. In ages far remote
Her light was feeble as a glow-worm's lamp ;
But fed by noble thoughts and valiant deeds,
Fanned by the aspirations of the wise,
Tended by virtuous hearts with patient care,
'Mid cold, and darkness, and tempestuous wrong,
Rose higher, and glowed clearer, until now—
When, like a beacon on a mountain-top,
Seen of the nations, it illumines the world.

Truth was a snow-flake on a precipice
In the far-off cold summits of the past,
Which fell : and, falling, gathered strength and bulk
To fall again more heavily, and roll
Adown the slope of Time. 'Tis rolling now,
Huge as an avalanche ; and in the air,
The whizzing, and the roaring, and the crash
Of its great progress may be heard afar.

Charles Mackay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal ; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

THE GAME OF LACROSSE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—Answer (2) to prize question No. 17 on Canadian History on lacrosse in your issue of the 11th ult., gives the date and place of the first game of lacrosse played here between whites and Indians. I beg to supplement it with the following, which I think will be found interesting to the admirers of our National Game. I have the information from one of our "oldest inhabitants," who himself witnessed the game. It was a match played between the Indians themselves, and my informant says was the first game of lacrosse played in public in the neighbourhood of this city. It was related to me as follows :—

"A public lacrosse match was played in September, 1834, on the St. Pierre Race Course, Lower Lachine Road. The players were the Caughnawaga Indians. It was played in the presence of the late Rev. M. Marcoux (Missionary at the Indian Village of Caughnawaga), the late Rev. M. Dansereau (Curé of Lachine), the late Benaiah Gibb, Esq., E. E. Rodier, Esq., M.P.P., (brother to our late Mayor Rodier), and a large concourse of citizens.

"When the game was over, the Indians elected Mr. Gibb an Indian Chief ; after which ceremony the Indians were entertained at a dinner, or feast, in the 'Pavillion Hotel,' on the St. Pierre Race Course."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, some of your old readers, contemporaries of that date, may be able to add other details of interest about that game. *E. M.*

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

74. What is the date of the settlement of Lachine, and from what did it derive its name ?

Ans.—In 1611–12 the site was selected by Champlain, who erected storehouses there, but no progress was made towards a settlement until about 1665–72, when LaSalle first laid it out as a fortified village, enclosed by a high palisade ; within this each settler had a third of an acre. This may be regarded as its first settlement.

In 1669 Dollier de Casson, LaSalle and twenty others started from here on an expedition, and on their return, it is said, its present name (La Chine) was given to it in derision, on account of LaSalle's having proposed to find a passage thence to China. About the year 1678 LaSalle established a post (fur factory) there ; the priests of the Seminary, however, had a mission there and held religious services ten years earlier.

Its progress as a settlement was so far from rapid that in 1815 there were only twenty houses in the place, although it had storehouses, &c. Archives of the Parish ; Curé Bourgeau, Laprairie ; Bouchette, p. 135, edit. 1815 ; Miles' French Regime, p. 189.

75. From what does Sault au Recollet derive its name ?

Ans.—From the fact that Pere Nicholas Viel, a Recollet, and a companion, returning from Lake Huron, were thrown over out of the canoe by the guide and perished in the rapids at that place, in 1625. Referred to in Relations des Jesuits for the year 1626, p. 2 ; also 1634, p. 92, and 1636, p. 91. See Sagard's Histoire de la Colonie Française, pp. 320–322 ; Charlevoix, vol. i., p. 160, and vol. iii., p. 140.

76. What Knight had among his pall-bearers one who had arrested him for treason, and an Attorney-General who had issued a warrant for his arrest for high treason against his sovereign ?

Ans.—There is no record of a funeral of a Knight to whom the question as it stands is applicable.

But the terms of the question are applicable in part to Sir L. H. Lafontaine, *Baronet*, buried on Monday, February 29th (!), 1864, for he had been arrested for treason in 1838 ; but in the list of names of his pall-bearers (Judges Badgley, Mondelet, and Caron ; Messrs. C. S. Cherrier, DeBeaujeu, and L. J. Papineau) we do not find that of the then Attorney-General (Mr. Ogden) nor that of the person by whom he had been arrested in 1838.

The Hon. Sir George Etienne Cartier (also a *Baronet*, not *Knight*) had among his pall-bearers (Messrs. Hincks, Ferrier, Ryan, Latellier de St. Just, A. A. Dorion, Polette ; Judges Meredith and Sicotte ; Sir A. T. Galt, Lieut.-Governor Howland, Sir N. F. Belleau, and Hon. Mr. Archambault) one who had arrested (not Cartier) Lafontaine, though *not* one of Lafontaine's pall-bearers. The conclusion is, therefore, that the question is incorrectly stated.

77. What mayors of Lower Canada were once marched in chains through the streets of Montreal as prisoners, under guard of a detachment of British soldiers, and who afterwards were, in company with a Governor-General, saluted by a detachment of the same regiment who had guarded them as prisoners ?

Ans.—No Mayors were marched through Montreal in chains.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who afterwards became Mayor of Montreal, was marched through its streets a prisoner, but not in chains.

The question appears to refer to facts, erroneously supposed to have occurred. It is probably intended to apply to Messrs. Wolfred Nelson and Fabre—both afterwards Mayors—arrested during the Rebellion. To the former it does apply, with one exception—viz., the chains.

One competitor replies : "The Mayors of Chateaugay, Beauharnois, Odelltown, La-colle, and Laprairie ; St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Eustache, and St. Benoit."

78. How did the rebel prisoners escape from the citadel of Quebec ; how did they find their way to their friends in the night, and who concealed them when a reward of £3,000 was offered for their arrest ? What regiment garrisoned the citadel ?

Ans.—The escape of the prisoners, including "Brigadier-General" Theller, "Colonel" Dodge, Culver, and Hall, was effected on a dark rainy night, late in October, 1838 ; having