

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This copy is a photoreproduction.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

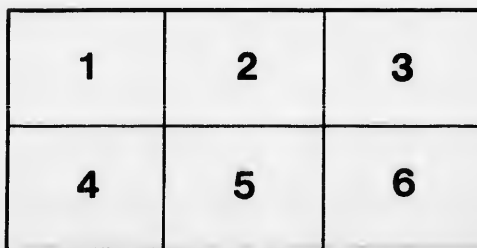
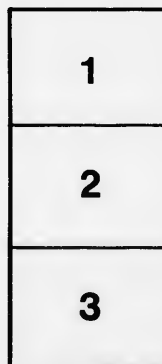
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



1.50

1.56

1.63

1.71

1.80

1.88

1.96

2.04

2.12

2.20

2.28

2.36

2.44

2.52

2.60

2.68

2.76

2.84

2.92

3.00

3.08

3.16

3.24

3.32

3.40

3.48

3.56

3.64

3.72

3.80

3.88

3.96

4.04

4.12

4.20

4.28

4.36

4.44

4.52



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 492-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax

an 2574.3.13

Harvard College Library



ADDED TO THE
PARKMAN COLLECTION OF
CANADIAN HISTORY

BY GIFT OF
CLARANCE MACDONALD WARNER

P

B

Cont
the
th
b

BEEN

NATIONAL LIBRARY
CANADA
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE

NAPANEE
PICTORIAL ALMANAC,
AND
LENNOX & ADDINGTON
BOOK OF REFERENCE,
FOR
1873,

Containing a short sketch of the rise and progress of the Town; an alphabetically arranged Directory of the inhabitants; with much other useful and valuable information for the people; Also, Advertisements from several of the leading business men of the Town; and a large amount of very interesting and instructive reading matter.



PRESCOTT :

BEEMAN BROS., PUBLISHERS AND GENERAL JOB PRINTERS.

Can 2-574, 3, 13

Harvard College Library
Gift of
Clarence MacDonald Watson
July 24, 1917

Post Office

RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS

Canadian letters, 3 cents per ½ oz. and 3 cents for every fraction of ½ oz. Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per ½ oz. Postal cards 1 cent.

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward's Island, 3 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid; 5 cents per ½ oz. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland 12½ cents per ½ oz. if prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 6 cents per ½ oz.; if unpaid, 10 cents per ½ oz. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, on which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

The single rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet, sailing on Saturday, 6 cents per ½ oz.; on New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 8 cents per ½ oz.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels may be forwarded between any offices in Canada, at 12½ cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the postage must be paid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

REGISTRATION.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office from which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, 4 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, and books, 5 cents; on parcels, packets, and newspapers, the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered to whatever destination, both postage and registration fees should be paid by stamps. The postage registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A Registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed, or his or her order. The registrant does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, but simply makes its transmission secure, by rendering it practically traceable when passing from one office to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage Stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are of the following value:—½ cent stamp, for small Periodicals; 1 cent stamp,

Post Office Department of Canada.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Canadian letters, 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 5 cents for every fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Postal cards 1 cent.

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward's Island is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if prepaid; 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, on which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

The single rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet, sailing on Saturday, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; by New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

REGISTRATION.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, &c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets, and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both postage and registration fees should be prepaid by stamps. The postage and registration fees on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage Stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are issued as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp, to prepay small Periodicals; 1 cent stamp, to

prepay drop letters; 2 cent stamp, to prepay Transient Newspapers, Registered Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate on United States letters; 6 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England *via* Canadian Packet; 8 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England, *via* Cunard Packet.

A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half is not recognised.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Office), at the following rates:—

Under an l up to \$10, 5 cents, over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents, and 10 cents for every additional \$20 up to \$100, above which sum no single order can issue; in New Brunswick, 5 cents on each \$10.

Money Orders on England, Ireland, and Scotland.—Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in sterling, the commission chargeable being for £2 and under, 25 cents; from £2 to £5, 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding \$5 sterling 25 cts.
For \$5 and not exc. \$10 sterling, 50 cts.
" \$10 " " \$15 " 75 cts.
" \$15 " " \$20 " \$1.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion, to every depositor for re-payment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon.

DUTIES ON PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Stamps required *for Single Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange.*—3 cents for \$100; 3 cents every additional \$100; 3 cents every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes and Drafts, Bills in Duplicate.—2 cents on each part of \$100; 2 cents for each part of every additional \$100; 2 cents on each part and for every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes, Drafts, and Bills, in more parts than two.—1 cent on each part for \$100; 1 cent of each part for every additional \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional fraction of \$100.

\$25, 1 cent; \$25 and upwards to \$50, 2 cents; \$50 and upwards to \$100, 3 cents; interest payable at maturity to be counted as principal. The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered bank or licensed banker, or on any savings' bank, if the same shall be payable on demand; any Post-office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debentures shall be free of duty under this Act.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Epiphany	.....Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday	.....Feb.	9
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	.....	23
Ash Wednesday	.....	26
St. David	.....Mar.	1
Quadragesima—1st S. in Lent	.....	2
St. Patrick	.....	17
Annunciation—Lady Day	.....	25
Palm Sunday	.....April	6
Good Friday	.....	11
Easter Sunday	.....	13
Low Sunday	.....	20
St. George	.....	23
Rogation Sunday	.....May	13
Ascension D.—Holy Thurs.	.....	22
Birth of Queen Victoria	.....	24
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	.....June	1
Trinity Sunday	.....	8
Corpus Christi	.....	12
Accession of Q. Victoria	.....	20
Proclamation	.....	21
Midsummer Day	.....	24
Michaelmas Day	.....Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales	.....Nov.	9
St. Andrew	.....	30
First Sunday in Advent	.....	30
St. Thomas	.....Dec.	21
Christmas Day	.....	25

FOREIGN COINS—BRITISH VALUE.

Cent—American, 10d.
Crusado Nova—Portugal, 2s. 3d.
Dollar—Spanish, 4s. 3d.; American, 4s. 2d.
Ducat—Flanders, Sweden, Austria, and Saxony, 9s. 3d.; Denmark, 8s. 3d.
Florin—Prussia, Poland, 1s. 2d.; Flanders, 1s. 6d.; Germany (Austria), 2s. Franco, or Livre—French, 94c.
Guilder—Dutch, 1s. 8d.; German, 1s. 7d. to 2s.
Louis d'or.—(Old) 18s. 6d.—Louis, or Napoleon—16s.
Moldore—Portugal, 26s. 6d.
Pagoda—Asia, 8s. 1d.
Piastre—Arabian, 5s. 6d.; Spanish, 3s. 7d.
Pistole—Spain, or Portugal, 16s. 3d.; Italy, 18s. 6d.; France, 12s. 3d.
Rte—Portugal, 20th cent. 10s. 10d.—re. 4s. 6d.
Rubel—5 to a dollar, 6d.
Rix-dollar—German, 3s. 6d.; Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden, 4s. 3d.
Rouble—Russian, 3s. 3d.
Rupce—Asia, Silver, 1s. 10d.; ditto, Gold, 28s. 6d.
Sol, or Sou—French, 1d.



THE LAST INTERVIEW!

1873—JANUARY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 5th, 9-27 nt. | Last Quar. 21st, 8-31 ev.
Full Moon, 13th, 4-23 aft. | New Moon, 26th, 8-27 ev.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	☽
1 W	1st New Year's Day.			
2 Th	"Let us turn over a new leaf."	8 8r	Sets P.M.	2
3 F	"Since Time is not a prison we can overtake when he is past, let us honour him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart wh't he is passing."—Gourau.	4 1s	8 10	3
4 S		8 8r	9 37	4
		4 3s	11 2	5
5 S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	8 7r	After Mid- night A.M.	6
6 M	Epiphany.	4 6s		7
7 Tu	Allan Ramsay (Scotch poet)—author of "The Gentle Shepherd"—died, 1733.	8 6r	1 39	8
8 W	Soup-kitchen established in Spitalfields—the first in London—1800.	4 8s	2 56	9
9 Th	"I show year, a rich year." Gla. Thewissen.	8 6r	4 13	10
10 F	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.	4 11s	5 28	11
11 S	John Boydell born, 1719.	8 4r	6 36	12
12 S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	4 15s	7 33	13
13 M	Lord Eldon died, 1838.—"It matters not to me, where I am going, whether the weather be cold or hot," he remarked, when dying, to a friend who had made the remark that it was a cold day.	8 3r	Rises P.M.	14
14 Tu		4 17s	4 51	15
15 W		8 1r	5 0	16
16 Th	H. Home (Lord Kames) b. 1696.	4 20s	7 11	17
17 F	Leopold Rodpath transported for life for fraud on the Great Western Railway; 1857.	7 59r	8 20	18
18 S	150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy celebrated with great state in Berlin, 1857.	4 23s	9 29	19
19 S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 58r	10 38	20
20 M	Mr. Drummond, secretary to Sir Robert Peel, assassinated by McNaughten, 1843.	4 26s	11 49	21
21 Tu	It was a mournful sight that met the eyes of the crew of H.M.S. <i>Dido</i> , when, on this day, 1852, they found the remains of Captain Gardner, a missionary sea captain, and his helpless crew, on the dismal shores of Terra del Fuego, at the southern extremity of America!	7 56r	After Mid- night A.M.	22
22 W		4 30s	2 21	23
23 Th		7 53r	3 43	24
24 F	Princess Royal of England married to Prince Frederick of Prussia, 1858.	4 33s	3 43	25
25 S		7 51r	5 4	26
26 S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	4 37s	6 22	27
27 M	Rev. Dr. A. Bell (originator of the Madras system of Juvenile Education) died, 1832.	7 48r	7 27	28
28 Tu	Edward Moore (poet), died, 1757.	4 40s	Sets P.M.	29
29 W	George III. died, 1820.	7 45r	5 35	1
30 Th	King Charles executed, 1649.	4 44s	7 9	2
31 F	Napoleon III. married to Eugenie, Countess Teba, 1853.	7 42r	8 37	3

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH was the second daughter of the unfortunate Charles I. and was born in the year 1635, in the palace of St. James. The child was barely eight years old when the Civil War broke out, which separated her from her parents; and the remaining nine years of her life were passed in the custody of hirelings and strangers. She was the companion of her father in the few short hours preceding his execution, on January 30th, and received from him his Bible as a last gift. With attempts at self-control far beyond her tender years, she listened with reverential awe to the last words she was ever to hear from parental lips. The king, we are told, took her in his arms, soothed her by his kisses, and placing her on his knees, listened to his last instructions, as he had this to do, and it was important she should hear and only fourteen years of age, hurrying into tears, she did so. In her account, preserved in the "Reliquie Sacree," she said that, among other things, never strayed from her, and that his love should be the same to the last. This message of undying love remained undelivered, for the gentle girl never again saw her mother!

After the sad death of her father, although kindly treated by the Cromwells, the princess was strictly watched, and finally she was removed after her father's death, she accidentally got wet in the bowling-green of the castle; fever and cold Sunday morning, September 8th, 1650, supposing her to have fallen asleep, her attendants left the apartment for a short time on their return, she was dead, her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, and her face resting on an open Bible—her father's last and cherished gift. Her body was embalmed, and with much pomp buried in the church of St. Thomas; but as kings and princesses were at a discount at that time, the Infante "E. S." carved on the wall, were her only epitaph, and so the lay forgotten.

In the year 1833, while some men were employed in digging a grave inside the church of St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, for the reception of a son of Lord de la Warr, they discovered a leaden coffin in a remarkable state of preservation, upon which was inscribed:—

"Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of the late King Charles, deceased September 8th, 1650."

Much excitement was created in Newport by this discovery, no one having been aware that a princess was buried in the church; but soon the golden princess was brought to light. Her remains were carefully replaced, and the spot where she lay became a marked one in the church of St. Thomas. But it was left for our present gracious Queen to pay to her the last fitting tribute due to her virtue and her station. A few years ago, when her Majesty, Queen Victoria, with her usual thoughtful consideration, took advantage of the



STRATION.

second daughter, and was
of St. James
when the Civil
her from her
ears of her life
ings and stran-
er father in the
ation, on Janu-
his Bible as a
rol far beyond
eventual awe
from parental
er in the army,
on his knees,
ending her to
e had that to
tell to no one
ould hear and
ppy girl (then
ng into tears,
ssed, and she
in the "Re-
other things
his thoughts
e love should
age of Andy-
e gentle girl

er, although
the princess
was removed
teen months
tally got wet
ver and col-
t to death on
so. Suppo-
endants left
their return,
the attitude
open Bible—
Her body
p buried in
gs and prin-
the initials
ly epitaph,

re employed
St. Thomas.
ception of a
ed a leaden
ntiou, upon
ng Charles.

upport by
rare that a
it soon the
of the for-
Her re-
spot where
urch of St.
at gracious
ute due to
re ago the
necessary,
her usual
age of the



occasional
men
The u
which
the li
" To
Charles
Church
Virtue
1856."

JOHN

(11.)
of wh
claverr
sketch

He wa
ago of
desky's
one of
of whic
attention
and take
which he
at treas
bound hi
print wh
pursuing
artist the
year of
as a prin
school of
copy the
successful
than 250,
plate engr
Europe oc
his industr
fortune, an
being Lord
tion and
by which
comes as
of Parliam
"Shakespe
executed a
illustration
passed, but
the decision
death, he h
had been sol
funeral bein

(16.)—Lo
a Scotch ju
Scotland), w
the Court of
last being
ing the Cult
when he was
wife of Lord
lady greatly
duties; and
Lord James,
respecting ou
to prevail am

" In the man
more becom
band's turn fo
suitable to the
sary to maintai
was a model of
pense, indelic
vanity, but etia
with that mode
tion of a gentl
table, at which
cheerful welcom
ried life, attent
found in his pa
tion, which felt
to the just bou
caused her husba
a taste for crea
of old china; an
frequent purcha
with some little
to cure her of
some consideration
framed a will, b
that should be fo
deed he contrive
success of the pic



"BOTH BURNT AND DROWNED, THEY MET A DOUBLE FATE!"

1873—FEBRUARY—28 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 10-6 mn. Last Quar. 20th, 11-23 mn.
Full Moon, 12th, 11-23 mn. New Moon, 27th, 3-22 mn.

Day	Event	Sec Miles & Sets.	Moon Miles & Sets.	Age
1 S	Council mortally wounded Mr. D'Esterre in a duel, 1815.	7 40r	Sets P.M.	4
2 S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	4 40s	11 24	5
3 M	The Times fined £200 for libels on the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence, 1790.	7 37r	After Mid-night A.M.	6
4 Tu	"Holmfirth Flood," 1852.	4 53s	2 3	8
5 W	"Victoria Cross" founded, to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 1856.—The Queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, August 2nd, 1859.	7 33r	4 29	10
6 Th	"Idées Napoléonnes" published by Louis Napoleon, 1839.	7 30r	5 29	11
7 F		5 0s	6 22	12
8 S	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 26r	7 2	13
9 S	George Herbert died, 1333.—"And now, Lord, —Lord, now receive my soul?" were his last words. [Herbert's Life was written by Isaac Walton.]	5 4s	7 23	14
10 M	The first printing executed in Australia was in the year 1810.	7 23r	5 7s	15
11 Tu	Trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1785; terminated April 23rd, 1795.	5 7s	Rises P.M.	16
12 W	St. Valentine's Day.	7 19r	6 11	17
13 Th	Transportation of convicts from England to Australia ceased, 1833.	5 11s	7 20	17
14 F		7 15r	8 29	18
15 S	Sexagesima Sunday.	5 15s	9 38	19
16 S	Sir Charles Napier achieved a glorious victory over the Amers of Scinde, 1843.	7 11r	10 52	20
17 M	Lord Thurlow appointed (second time) Lord High Chancellor, 1763.	5 19s	After Mid-night A.M.	21
18 Tu	The Prince sailed from L'Orient, 1752.	7 7r	1 25	22
19 W	Run on the Bank of England for specie, when £1 and 2s notes were issued, 1797.	5 22s	1 25	22
20 Th	Robert Southwell hung, 1595.	7 3r	4 1	24
21 F	In 1761 blasphemy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.	5 20s	5 9	26
22 S	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	5 20s	6 4	27
23 S	Coleridge's poems pub., 1796.	6 55r	6 44	28
24 M	House of Commons voted for war with France —143 for, 44 against—1793.	5 34s	7 14	29
25 Tu	Ash Wednesday.	6 51r	Sets P.M.	29
26 W	Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg, 1854.—The Czar, in his reply, said—"He did not judge it suitable to send an answer."	5 37s	7 32	1

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

AMONGST the most distressing and calamitous disasters that have occurred at sea, the burning of a French East Indiaman, *The Prince*, with perhaps one of the most dreadful, for nearly three hundred persons were either burnt or drowned, and some of whom met a "double fate!"

On the 18th of February, 1752, *The Prince* sailed from port L'Orient, on a voyage outward bound. She suffered greatly during her voyage, from being driven on a sand-bank, and one day in the month of June it was found out that she had caught fire. Perhaps the most distressing and awful circumstance under which a shipwreck can take place is when it is occasioned by fire; it is indeed that death seems more dreadful, as the chances of escape are so limited. The moment the captain on board *The Prince* discovered the outbreak of the fire he went on deck, whilst Lieutenant de la Fond discovered the outbreak of the fire on the sea, and the hatches to be covered with them to prevent access of air. Every means that could be thought of to procure water was resorted to, pumping, buckets, pipes—all were tried but ineffectually, the flames taking every attempt to subdue them, and the general terror increasing. Still, most of those on board continued as active as before. The master made a brave attempt to get down to the hold, but was driven back by the flames, and had not water been thrown over him he would have been severely burnt. They then tried getting the long boat out, but it fell on the and three others escaped in the yawl which they took possession of, leaving the rest to their fearful fate, which all now seemed to see was inevitable. Nothing but sighs and groans were heard, and even the animals on board (as if instinct warned them of the coming danger) uttered the most dreadful sounds. All hope was gone—the chaplain cheered and encouraged them all to meet their awful fate bravely, which they did. Self-preservation seemed now the only thing; some plunged into the waves as the mildest death of the two—others tried to save themselves by quays, life-ropes, and anything that came first. Nothing was to be seen but floating masts and yards covered with living beings, all struggling with the waves, many of whom were destroyed by the balls from the guns, discharged by becoming heated by the fire.

"Woe! ghastly ruin then deformed the deep!
Here glowing planks, and glowing rinds of oak,
Here smoking beams, and masts in sunder
Lay."

Lieutenant de la Fond, who had up to this time borne up with the greatest firmness, was now well aware that he could neither save the ship nor any of his fellow-creatures. This distress at this moment so great that he at first thought of sharing the same fate as the others; still, self-preservation was great, and taking off his things he slipped down the yard, one end of which was in the water, but this was so covered with human beings that he fell into the sea. There he was caught, he held a drowning soldier. In vain de la Fond tried to get free twice they went below the surface, and it was only

"In all difficulties, be patient, and overcome them by perseverance."



ILLUSTRATION.

...ing and calamitous
...red at sea, the burn-
...man, *The Prince*, was
...ful, for nearly three
...r burnt or drowned,
...ouble fate."

...22, *The Prince* sailed
...age outward bound.
...er voyage, from being
...e day in the month of
...she had caught fire,
...and awful circum-
...eck can take place is
...; it is indeed then
...ful, as the chances of
...means of counteract-
...the moment the cap-
...covered the outbreak
...whilst Lieutenant
...s to be dipped into
...covered with them
...ry means that could
...ter was resorted to
...were tried) but inef-
...very attempt to sub-
...or increasing. Still,
...used as active as he
...ave attempt to get
...driven back by the
...burnt. They then
...but it fell on the
...d. The boatwain
...e yard which they
...rest to their fearful
...ee was inevitable,
...were heard, and
...if instant warning
...uttered the most
...gone—the chaplain
...all to meet their
...lid. Self-preserva-
...ing, some plunged
...death of the two-
...by guns, men-coops
...volting was to be
...covered with liv-
...the waves, many of
...the guns, by the dire-
...med the capt!
...wing ribs of oak,
...s in sunder

...d up to this time
...was now well
...the ship nor any
...stress at this was
...nt of shoring the
...preservation was
...slipped down at
...water, but this
...e that he fell into
...d of a drown-
...ried to get free
...e, and it was only

SHEINER & HOGAN
 FIRST FLOOR
 CLOTHING & GENTS
 CLOTHING & WEEDS
 Clothing & Gents Goods
 CLOTHING & WEEDS
 Clothing & Gents Goods

TO
 R. FARMER
 PHOTOGRAPHS
 CARTE DE VISITE TO LIFE SIZE
 PHOTOGRAPHS

PREMURRY PRODUCE BROKER

Grain, Flour, Feed, Seeds, Butter

SHINGLES, CEDAR POSTS, &c.

Market Square

NAPANEE ONT.

D. A. WARDLEIGH
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER

GOLD & SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS

Trunks and Valises in every variety
FINEST
Horse Clothing Made to Order

English and American Wagon Rockwell Buggy
And everything connected with the same
Truss of a superior kind made without steel
gives general satisfaction to those who use it

w
h
w
h
g
h
s
s
h
h
f
h
u
e
p
h
l
e
c
f
t
a
t
h
u
a
p
s
e
t
h
a
s
e
s
t
h
e
e
a
t
c
h
h
l
F
w
i
t
h
t
h
M
e
t
h
e
c
a
l

(1)
was
con
Shr
a n
the
"a
am
coe
all
T
Jor
cor
pas
is
car
set
str
"B
sam
Jan
ring
her

(2)
Fai
was
talc
nat
vict
sket
W
Don
but
turn
law
if
you
hen
Ux
don
est
lost
his

"MASTERS SHOULD BE SOMETIMES BLIND, AND SOMETIMES DEAF."

when death freed the poor soldier that he loosed his soul. De la Fond then, in spite of the number of people who covered the floating spar, managed to get hold of a year's pay after having been burnt below, fell overboard, killed some, but giving a temporary shelter to others. Eighty persons were now crowded together on the mainmast, amongst whom was the chaplain, who was even then doing his utmost to persuade the poor creatures to be resigned, when suddenly he fell into the sea. De la Fond seeing the poor man fall, immediately rescued him, although requested by the chaplain to let him go, as he was nearly half-drowned then. "No, my friend," the lieutenant nobly replied, "when my strength exhausted we will perish together." The fire still continued raging until it reached the powder magazine, when the most fearful explosion ensued, and for a while nothing was visible but numbers of human beings, even then in the agonies of death. De la Fond, and as night came on they providentially found a cask of brandy, some pork, a piece of scarlet cloth, some linen, and a small piece of cordage. The scarlet cloth they used as a sail, an ear was used as a mast, and a plank for a rudder. All this was done in the darkness of night, and then came another serious difficulty: they were at least two hundred leagues from land, and had no chart, compass, or anything to show them where to steer. Eight days and nights passed without sight of land, and all the time the three saved men were suffering from the extremities of hunger and thirst, and exposed to the burning heat of the sun by day, and the intense cold by night. But happily, on the 3rd of August, they discovered the distant land. The sight of it alone seemed to give them renewed strength for renewed exertion. At last they reached the coast of Brazil, and entered Treson Bay. On reaching the shore the poor fellows gave way to the most frantic expressions of joy. The sight of it alone presented may be better imagined than described. Scarcely anything human remained about them. The Portuguese seemed at a loss how to receive them, but after a little reflection they came forward and welcomed them in the kindest and most hospitable manner. The Governor of the place where they landed then came forward and conducted lieutenant de la Fond and his companions to his house, where he provided them with clothes and a plentiful meal. Though rest was quite as much needed as food, yet the survivors would not sleep until they had in church (which was half a league distant) returned thanks for their wonderful preservation.

Nearly three hundred persons perished in this fearful catastrophe, and their sufferings must have been a terrible illustration of the words of a writer who, describing such a calamity in verse, says that

"Both burnt and drowned, they met a double fate."

LORD THURLOW'S COACH.

(18).—It is related of the eccentric Lord Thurlow that he was very kind to his brother-in-law, notwithstanding frequent bursts of passion, which they were a little afraid of, he continued to live upon terms of great familiarity with them. Shortly after he had been made Lord Chancellor, he addressed a note to one of his brothers (whom he had made a bishop) in the following terms:—

"Tom, there is to be a drawing-room on Thursday, when I am obliged to attend; and as I have purchased Lord Bathurst's coach, but have no letters to give orders about the necessary alterations, do you see and get it all ready for me."

The Bishop did so, but forgot to get the arms altered, and Lord Bathurst's arms remained thereon, with an earl's coronet instead of a baron's. Fearing a storm from his passionate brother, the Bishop ordered the footmen, as soon as the carriage stopped to take up his lordship, to open the carriage, and keep it open until the Lord Chancellor was stretched forth his hand, and in the kindest tone, said "Brother, I thank you, everything is as I could wish." The same expedient was again resorted to as Thurlow left St. James's Palace; and before his lordship required the carriage again, the arms were altered according to the rules of heraldry.

A POET HANGED!

(21).—Henry Southwell was born in the year 1500, at St. Faith's, Norfolk, his parents being Roman Catholics; and it was his peculiar misfortune to live in an era when neither talents, truth, nor even innocence were sufficient protection against political and religious fury, and he fell a melancholy victim to the persecuting laws of the period. The following sketch briefly narrates his career:—

When quite a child he was sent to the English College at Douay, in Flanders. From there he went to Rome, and when but sixteen years of age joined the society of Jesuits. He returned to England in 1544 as a missionary, notwithstanding a law which threatened all members of his profession with death if discovered. He appears to have worked secretly for eight years amongst his co-religionists without having been apprehended, when, in 1550, he was taken at a gentleman's house at Uxendon, in Middlesex, and imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years, during which time he suffered the greatest privations, being confined in a dungeon so noisome and loathsome, that when he was brought out for examination, his clothes were covered with vermin. His father, who was a

man of good family, presented a petition to Queen Elizabeth, beseeching that if his son had done anything to deserve death, that he might suffer death; but if not, as he was a gentleman, he entreated her Majesty to order him to be treated as a gentleman. After this, Southwell was better lodged, but being kept in prison for three years, confined with ten sufficients of the rack, these cruelties tried and wore out his patience so much, that he entreated and begged to be tried. In reply to this, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State, is said to have made the unfeeling and cruel remark that "if he was in such a hurry to be hanged he should soon have his wish; shortly afterwards, Southwell was tried, found guilty on his own confession of being a Roman Priest, condemned, and executed at Tyburn, in the year 1551, with all the dreadful details associated with the old treason-laws of England.

Southwell's life, though short, was one of sadness; his poetry therefore is full of the patient but melancholy resignation with which he wrote, and possesses great richness of imagination, with a felicity of versification. It was in prison, he wrote his two longest productions—"St. Peter's Complaint," and "Mary Magdalen's Tears;" and one striking feature of these works is that although suffering such cruel persecutions, he never let any trace of angry feeling be visible in his writings. Amongst his works were much appreciated at one time as many as eleven editions having been printed between 1600 and 1610, yet they fell into neglect afterwards.

Southwell was also the author of several prose works, which possessed equal merit with his poems.

COLERIDGE AS A PREACHER.

(22).—It was at Stowey, at the foot of the Quantock Hills—a rural retreat which Coleridge has commemorated in verse that he wrote some of his most beautiful poems, including the first part of the "wid and wondrous tale" of "Christabel;" and the two or three years spent at Stowey seem to have been the most felicitous of Coleridge's literary life. During his residence there Coleridge officiated as Unitarian preacher at Taunton, and afterwards at Shrewsbury. Mr. Hazlitt has thus described his walking ten miles on a winter's day to hear Coleridge preach:—

"When I got there the organ was playing the 100th Psalm, and when it was done Mr. Coleridge rose and gave out his text. 'He departed again into a mountain himself alone.' As he gave out this text his voice rose like a stream of rich dilled perfume, and when he came to the last two words, which he pronounced loud, deep, and distinct, it seemed to me, who was then young, as if the sounds had echoed from the bottom of the human heart, and as if that prayer might have floated in solemn silence through the universe. The idea of St. John came into my mind, of one crying in the wilderness, who had his girdle girt about, and whose food was locusts and wild honey. The preacher then launched into his subject like an eagle dallying with the wind. The sermon was upon peace and war—upon church and state—not their alliance, but their separation—on the spirit of the world and the spirit of Christianity, not as the same, but as opposed to one another. He talked of those who had inscribed the cross of Christ on banners dripping with human gore! He made a poetical and pastoral excursion—and to show the fatal effects of war, drew a striking contrast between the simple shepherd-boy driving his team a-field or sitting under the Hawthorn piping to his flock, as though he should never be old, and the same poor country lad, crippled, kidnapped, brought into town, made drunk at an alehouse, turned into a wretched drummer-boy, with his hair sticking on end with powder and pomatum, a long one at his back, and tricked out in the finery of the profession of blood.

"Such were the notes our once loved poets sang. And, for myself, I could not have been more delighted if I had heard the music of the spheres."



THE RECRUITING SERGEANT.



AN INSANE POET WRITING DOWN HIS POETICAL THOUGHTS.

1873—MARCH—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.			How	Moon	
First Quar.	Full Moon.	Last Quar.	Rises & Sets.	Rises & Sets.	Age.
6th, 1:25 min.	14th, 5:44 min.	21st, 10:19 min.			
		28th, 12:54 min.			
1 S	<i>St. David.</i>	Year 1290 of the Mohammedan era commences.	6 47r	Sets P.M.	2
2 S	1st Sunday in Lent.				
3 M	This day is the anniversary of the birth of three English poets—Edmund Waller, in 1603; Sir William Drummond, in 1606; and Thomas Otway, in 1651.			5 40s	10 22
4 Th	Conte de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.) refused to sell his right to the throne of France to the First Consul, Bonaparte, 1804.			6 42r	11 44
5 W	Lord Collingwood died, 1810.			5 44s	After 5
6 Th	The British effect a landing in Egypt, after much opposition from the French, 1801.			6 38r	Mid-night
7 F	2nd Sunday in Lent.			5 47s	A.M.
8 S	Lord Darley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary Queen of Scots has been accused of conspiring at his death, in revenge for the murder of David Rizzio), 1567. Exactly twenty years after (less two days), she was executed at Fotheringhay.			6 33r	3 26
9 S	3rd Sunday in Lent.			5 51s	4 20
10 M	<i>St. Patrick.</i>			6 29r	5 4
11 Tu	The Mar. Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," died, 1768.			5 54s	5 36
12 W	<i>Smart (poet), born, 1722.</i>			6 24r	6 2
13 Th	The ex-Emperor Napoleon arrived in England, 1817.			5 58s	6 20
14 F	Robert Southey died, 1843.			6 20r	6 36
15 S	Goethe (German poet) died, 1832—"Let the light enter," were his last words.			6 1s	Rises P.M.
16 S	4th Sunday in Lent.			6 15r	7 30
17 M	Katschub assassinated, 1819.			6 5s	8 43
18 Tu	—LADY DAY.—			6 10r	9 56
19 W	Paul of Russia murdered, 1801.			6 8s	11 13
20 Th	So late as the year 1775 nine women were burned in Poland as "witches!"			6 6r	After 20
21 F	Abercromby died from wounds received at the battle of Alexandria on the 21st, 1801.			6 1r	Mid-night
22 S	Swedenborg (founder of the New Jerusalem Church) died, 1772.			6 12s	A.M.
23 S	5th Sunday in Lent.			6 15s	3 0
24 M	One hundred years ago there were only three newspapers published in Scotland.			5 57r	3 58
25 Tu				6 18s	4 41
26 W				5 52r	5 14
27 Th				6 22s	5 37
28 F				5 47r	5 56
29 S				6 25s	Sets P.M.
30 S				5 43r	7 50
31 M				6 28s	9 15
				5 38r	10 41

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

CHRISTOPHER SMART was one of those un-
 whom biographical history furnishes so many
 and illustrations. He was born in the year 1722,
 at Shipbourne, in Kent. His father was steward
 —and dying when his son was eleven years of age,
 continued to his family and through the influence
 the Duchess of Cleveland an allowance of forty
 pounds per annum. He was then sent to Cambridge,
 where he took his degree of M.A., and won, more
 than once, the Soutouian prize for the best poem.
 and extravagance, and his contemporary, the poet
 would be a jailer or a madhouse—a prediction which,
 it will be seen, unhappily, came true. When
 Smart left college he commenced his career as a
 writer, and having contributed several pieces to
 Fisher, was interested, the poet became acquainted
 with the bookseller's family, and married his step-
 daughter in the year 1758. Smart now removed to
 London, and endeavoured to subsist by his pen;
 but the gaiety of his disposition rendering him an
 acceptable companion to those wits and authors of
 the day who were addicted to a convivial life—the
 broke down under repeated excesses, and Smart
 became the inmate of a madhouse—thus fulfilling
 the prediction of Gray.

During Smart's confinement, it is said, writing
 material was denied him, and the poor fellow
 wrote his poetical thoughts with a key on the
 wainscot of his walls! A lengthy religious poem,
 the "Song to David," written in this manner in
 his spare intervals, possesses passages of consider-
 able power and glowing fervour, and must be con-
 sidered one of the greatest curiosities of our litera-
 ture. But it is impossible that the whole could
 have been committed to the walls of his apartment,
 and a portion must have been retained, and
 written from memory alone.

The following lines—extracted from his "Song
 to David"—are given as a specimen of his poetical
 powers:—

"O thou, that art'st upon a throne,
 With harp of high, majestic tone,
 To praise the King of kings:
 And voice of heaven, ascending swell,
 Which while its deeper notes excel,
 Clear as a clarion rings:

"O servant of God's holiest charge,
 The minister of praise at large,
 Whom thou may'st now receive
 From thy best mansion hall and hear,
 From topmost eminence appear
 To this the wretch I wear."

Mr. Johnson, who had known Smart, and sym-
 pathised with him for his infirmity of mind, thus
 wrote of him whilst he was labouring under his
 affliction:—"He has partly as much exalted as he



IVE ILLUSTRATION.

It was one of those un-
 far men of genius of
 rly furnished so many
 horns in the year 1722.
 His father was steward
 of the Earl of Darlington
 was eleven years of age,
 rward was generously
 and through the influ-
 atopher procured from
 an allowance of forty
 pounds sent to Cambridge,
 M.A., and won, more
 rize for the best poem.
 a remarkable for folly
 contemporary, the poet
 result of his conduct
 i—a prediction which,
 came true. When
 ended his career as a
 ted several pieces to
 ry, the eminent pub-
 i became acquainted
 and married his step-
 art now removed to
 assist by his pen i
 ou rendering him an
 e wife and authors of
 a convivial life—the
 763 his constitution
 excesses, and Smart
 ouse—thus fulfilling

It is said, writing
 and the poor fellow
 with a key on the
 thy religious po-
 in this manner in
 passages of consider-
 , and must be con-
 sulties of our litera-
 t the whole could
 of his apartment,
 ven retained, and

d from his "Song
 men of his poetical

threne,
 tic tous,
 tings:
 ading well,
 notes excel.

charge,
 arge,
 receipts:
 all and hear,
 peer
 ve."

smart, and sym-
 of mind, thus
 rring under his
 exercise as he

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

By Travelling a Little Further and Buy your Goods from

E. BOWEN,

Who has lately removed to

West Ward, Naparee,

Who sells

CHEAP FOR CASH.

GENERAL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

Feed of all Kinds,

Coal Oil as Cheap as the Che est.

Auction Sales

In the County attended to on Reasonable Terms.

CASH PAID FOR WOOD!

And all Kinds of Produce.

W. S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW !
SOLICITOR - IN - CHANCERY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, &C., &C.
NAPANEE.

MONEY TO LOAN,

At Reduced Rates, for any term, from Two to Twenty years.

MONEY ADVANCED

To Parties who wish to build. Apply to

W. S. WILLIAMS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON  & LIVERPOOL.

Capital, \$10,000,000,

Annual Income over \$4,000,000,

Funds in Hand, \$9,500,000.

Property of every description insured against Loss by
Fire, at moderate rates.

Assurances on Lives granted on most favorable terms.

Head Office for Canada.—Corner of St. Paul and Francois
Xavier Sts., Montreal

ROUTH & BEDDALL, Chief Agents.

W. S. WILLIAMS, AGENT, Napanee, Ont.

v
w
o
m
h
of
pu
m
at
oo
fel
Ne
the
y
of
clan
ing
tur
"I
turk
noia
I an
L
Shot
upon
the
his
m
(?
son
schoo
was
upon
the
decla
to sw
that
indus
write
stood
after
of Co
day, t
time
his po
bookse
The
without
be don
South
Fricker
married
found h
and he
had con
wife at
Portug
profess
nal unci
at Brie
Oxford
Gottli's
wreck."
by any
yield to
and give
words Bo
stated h
would no
her place
menced th
His wife
return he
the labor
having re
salary—
secretary
"My
her weddi
maiden
abroad."

"THAT PENNY'S WELL SPENT THAT SAVES A GROAT."

used to have, for he digs in the garden. Indeed, before his confinement, he used for exercise to walk to the almshouse; but his wife was terrified to go with him. I did not think he ought to be shut up in the almshouse were not noxious to society. He insisted on people praying with him—also falling upon his knees and saying his prayers in the street, in any other unusual place; and I'd as lief pray with Kit Smart as any one else."

The unfortunate poet recovered his reason, and was released from his confinement; but his ill-fortune and his intemperate habits clung to him, and brought with them the usual train of misery and debt, and being committed to the King's Bench prison for debt, he died there, after a short illness, in 1770.

A VETERAN'S LAST WORDS!

(7).—LORD COLLINGWOOD was the second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, and was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this occasion that Lord Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant Nelson fall, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet."

For a period of nearly fifty years had Collingwood battled "on the sea;" and, when wearied and worn out in the service of his country, Death called for him, he found him on the element which had been the scene of his glory. When breath-furled by the loss of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying! and am sure it must be content in coming to my end!"

Lord Collingwood's favourite amusement was gardening, shortly after the battle of Trafalgar a brother admiral called upon him, and after a long search at last discovered him at the bottom of a trench in his garden, which his lordship, with his old gardener, was busily employed in digging!

THE MARRIED LIFE OF SOUTHEY.

(21).—ROBERT SOUTHEY, the eminent poet, was the son of a draper at Bristol. He was sent to Westminster school, where, after four years' instruction there, he was dismissed for having written a sarcastic attack upon the system of corporal punishment pursued in the school. He was then sent to Oxford, where he declared that he only learned two things—to run and to swim—but he was as fit as a fiddle for any other trade that whilst there he acquired those habits of literary industry which were without a parallel in any other school, and which became a fixed habit with him, and after leaving Oxford, Southey made the acquaintance of Coleridge, and the two poets married, on the same day, two sisters. After supporting himself for a short time by lecturing on history, at Bristol, Southey sold his poem, entitled "Joan of Arc," to Cottle, the Bristol bookseller, for fifty guineas.

The following outline of Southey's married life is not without interest and instruction, as it shows what may be done by industry and perseverance:—

Southey and Coleridge married two sisters, the Misses Fricker, of Bristol. They were all alike poor when they found he was resolved on marrying under the circumstances; and he, postponing entry upon the married life, though he had contracted the responsibility of husband, parted from his wife at the church door, and set out on a six months' visit to Portugal, preparatory to entering on the study of the law. He was induced to go to Portugal by the legal uncle, the Rev. Mr. Hill, chaplain of the British factory at Bristol (and at whose expense Southey was educated at Oxford). Southey committed his wife to the care of Cottle's sister during his absence. "Should I perish by shipwreck," he wrote, before leaving England, to Mr. Cottle, "or yield the anguish of affection, and who will love, cherish, and give all possible consolation to my widow." With these words Southey set sail; for Portugal, and his wife, who had perceived that he had permitted him to starve, merrily retired to her place of refuge. Southey returned to England, and commenced the study of law, but after a year's drudgery gave it up. His wife joined him in a second visit to Portugal; and on his return he settled at Keswick, in Cumberland, and commenced his laborious literary career, which he pursued till his death, having relinquished, as he said, "an office and a good salary"—being an appointment he had obtained as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

"My mother," says the poet's son and biographer, "wore her wedding-ring hung round her neck, and preserved her maiden name until the report of the marriage had spread abroad."

Southey enjoyed, on the whole, a happy married life; took pleasure in his home and family; loving his children and wife dearly. But a sad calamity fell upon him in his old age. His wife was suddenly bereft of her reason. "Forty years," he writes to a friend, "has she been the life of my life—and I have left her this day in a lunatic asylum." In the same letter he expresses the resignation of a Christian and the consolation of a man. "God, who has visited me with this affliction," he says, "has given me strength to bear it, and To-morrow I return to the end, whatever that may be, and thankful for under this visitation. I have much to be thankful for under this visitation. For the first time in my life (he was sixty years old) I am so far beforehand with the world that my means are provided for the whole of next year, and that I can meet this expeditious, considerable in itself, without any difficulty."

Mrs. Southey, after two years' absence, returned to Keswick, the family home, and closed her pitiable existence there. Southey was now a broken-down man. "There is no one," he mournfully writes, "to partake with me the recollections of the best and happiest portion of my life: and for that reason, purely painful, except when recollected must henceforth be futurity."—Two years after, however, Southey married Mrs. Bowler, the sister of the poet's friend, Coleridge, who existed between them for more than twenty years.

Southey, in addition to maintaining his own wife and family at Keswick by his literary labours, had the families of his two sisters-in-law occasionally thrown upon his hands. His wife's sister, fell ill of fever, died, and left his widow and child without the slightest provision. Robert Southey there the former found happiness until his death. And when Coleridge, in his wayward and unpraiseworthy mood, hour of decision his wife and children's true and kind knowledge of their hardships by finding a second husband Robert Southey.

Southey died in the year 1843, and it is melancholy to reflect that for nearly three years preceding his death, he sat amongst his books in hopeless vacuity of mind.

SWEDENBORG'S VISION.

(22).—EMANUEL SWEDENBORG was the founder of the sect which bears his name; and during fifty-five years of his life he gave himself up entirely to the study of science and politics under the King of Sweden; and it was only the last twenty years of his life that he occupied himself with those remarkable theological and mystical writings which have made him so celebrated. A recent writer has said of him:—

"His life may be said to be divided into two parts, and each totally unlike the other. His religious works are generally considered to be unreadable, but one thing is certain, that he had been in his original studies."

Kant, the celebrated metaphysician and philosopher, gives the following curious narration of Swedenborg—of whose possession of an extraordinary gift he considered it as an undeniable proof. He says:—

"In 1759, Swedenborg arrived at Gottenburg from England, and was invited by Mr. Coste (a great admirer of his) to make his acquaintance. For some little time he conversed pleasantly with the company, then suddenly rose and went out, but in a short time returned, looking pale and anxious, and on being questioned as to the cause, replied, 'I had travelled hundreds of miles off and had met in Stockholm about three from the flames.' He continued in a very excited state for some time, continually going in and out. In about two hours he returned again, exclaiming, 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my house.' As may be imagined, this news caused considerable excitement throughout the city, and particularly amongst the company with whom he was. The same evening it was announced to the Governor, and on the following morning he sent for Swedenborg, and questioned him as to the configuration of the fire, and long it had continued, &c. &c. On the Monday evening a messenger, who had been dispatched during the night, brought a confirmation of the sad intelligence from the royal courier a fire had occasioned, and of the houses it had consumed, &c. given of it when it occurred."

Kant adds:—"What can be brought forward against the authenticity of this occurrence? My friend who wrote this extraordinary case at Stockholm, but also about two months ago, at Gottenburg, where he is acquainted with the most respectable houses, and where he could obtain the most complete and authentic information."



EXHIBITING A SPECIMEN OF YOUNG BRAMAH'S HANDIWORK!

1873—APRIL—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 6-38 ev. Last Quar. 30th, 5-47 mn.
Full Moon, 19th, 8-31 nt. New Moon, 26th, 10-42 ut.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon. Rises & Sets.	☾
1	Tu			
2	W			
3	Th			
4	F			
5	S			
6	S			
7	M			
8	Tu			
9	W			
10	Th			
11	F			
12	S			
13	S			
14	M			
15	Tu			
16	W			
17	Th			
18	F			
19	S			
20	S			
21	M			
22	Tu			
23	W			
24	Th			
25	F			
26	S			
27	S			
28	M			
29	Tu			
30	W			

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

JOSEPH BRAMAH, the inventor of the celebrated lock which bears his name, and several other valuable pieces of mechanism, was the son of a farmer of the village of Slaithborough, near Thrapley, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1748—his father renting a small farm under Lord Strarford. Joseph was the eldest of five children, and as his father intended him to follow the plough, he was early set to work upon the farm. At a very early age he manifested an intuitive genius for mechanics, by constructing musical instruments in his leisure hours. In this way he made a violin from a solid block of wood, which he related, with pardonable pride, frequently exhibited to his neighbours and friends, and which was long preserved as a curious specimen of his ingenuity. This feat was, in the main, executed with tools made for him out of old files and rasps, by the village blacksmith—himself a skilled mechanic—of whose friendly aid and counsel the lad was very glad, and afterwards showed his gratitude by making him foreman of the smith's department in his workshop. For a while Bramah was engaged upon his father's farm; but, becoming dissatisfied by an injury to his ankle, he found one more compatible with his aspirations in the shop of the village carpenter, Allott. Eager to be an apprentice, he speedily became adept in the various kinds of work—making with equal dexterity ploughs, window-frames, saddles or violoncellos. One of the latter, which is in existence still, and is considered even now a good three guineas. Having completed his apprenticeship, Bramah went to London, making the journey on foot. A few years afterwards he commenced business on his own account; and an accident, which happened to him in the course of his daily labour, again proved his helper, by affording him leisure, which he put to good account by producing an improved water closet, from the manufacture of which he soon derived a good income. In the following year he patented the "Bramah Lock," which, for all practical purposes, may be considered impregnable. Indeed, during sixty-seven years it remained inviolable, in spite of a premium of £200 offered to anyone who should pick it. Many futile attempts were made—and it was not till 1851 that Hobbs, the American lock-smith, after sixteen days' experiments with elaborate instruments, eventually mastered it, and obtained the reward. The success of his lock gave new vigour to Bramah's inventive faculty, and in recognition he patented several machines of invaluable utility—namely the hydraulic press, the beer-engine, and a contrivance for numbering and dating bank-notes. The latter he undertook at the solicitation of the Governor of the Bank of England—and so well did it answer, that it is accurately than it had ever been done before. The prodigious power and wondrous adaptability of the hydraulic press are well known, and are especially exemplified in the parts it has played in some of the greatest engineering feats of the age—such as the construction of the Britannia Tubular



ILLUSTRATION.

inventor of the cele-
ste name, and several
anism, was the son
Steinborough, near
re he was born in a
ill farm under Lord
est of five children,
him to "follow the
flock upon the farm."
ested an intuitive
ructing musical in-
e. In this way he
of wood, which his
ide, frequently ex-
ricious, and which
us specimen of his
he main, executed
old files and razer-
—himself a skilled
d and counsel the
wards showed his
man of the smiths'
or a while Bramah
farm; but, becom-
to his ankle, he
of usefulness—and
th his aspirations
nter, Allott. Em-
cedily became an
lock—making with
w. frames, daddies,
ttier, which is in
I even now a good
ough to sell far
ed his apprentices-
making the jour-
his commenced
and an accident,
urse of his daily
by affording him
count by produc-
from the man-
a good income.
nd the "Bramah
urposes, may be
ed, during sixty-
ole, in spite of a
one who should
are made—and it
American lock-
ments with elabo-
tered it, and ab-
of his lock gave
ere facility, and
achines of in-
raile press, the
umbering and
is undertook at
of the Bank of
er, that it ac-
ed clerks more
ous before. The
adaptability of
n, and are fer-
played in some
of the age—such
annia Tubular

Drish
of the
publ
ing d
Cenue
Kou
chaule
great.
ha was
he w
a manu
of we
gave
Henry
chaunc
mah d
The p
stuctio
tablet

Brur
In his
ful wa
every
and aff
habits,
it is re
he fre
articles

A

(4.)—
at Pall
Longfo
eked ou
benefice
chequere
of Eng
tion chi
ness of
Ellis, in
the follo

"Who
him? T
title that
tenter
Loywood
in foud l
name and
lect and
natre pl
sheltered
lections a
source of
reminbr
away a ho
His natur
the jour
to-day in
yesterday's
a cage of
verse, of h
cate comp
weakness
You come
minstrel a
great harp
weapon—s
which he
captains in
women and
and sings he
awest story
into every c
however bu
passed an e
delightful m

The cop
was sold
bookseller,
pressing de
lishers grea

THE AUT

(9.)—Edm
exception,
brightened
reign. His
Spenser wa
Cambridge, w
a fellowship. I
tutor. It was
earliest poem,
to Sir Philip
duced him at

"KINDLE NOT A FIRE THAT YOU CANNOT EXTINGUISH."

Bridge, the launching of the Great Eastern, and the sprouting of the trees of more than one forest. Contrast with these, the publican's beer-engine, or Bramah's lat patent (for preventing dry-rot in timber, by coating it with Parker's Roman Cement, taken out in 1814), and it will be seen at once how keen and comprehensive were Bramah's perceptions in mechanics, and which were displayed alike in small things as in great. He possessed not only a ready inventive faculty, but he was quick to observe the need which necessitates invention. He was undoubtedly the first mechanician of his day, and as a manufacturer—due, perhaps, to the great development he gave to the art of tool-making. From his workshop came Henry Maudslay and Joseph Clement, whose brilliant mechanical achievements now vie with those of their chief. Bramah died in his sixty-sixth year, on the 24th of December, 1814. The parish to which Bramah belonged was proud of the distinction he had achieved in the world, and erected a marble tablet to his memory in St. Andrew's Church.

Bramah was a man of excellent moral character, temperate to his habits, of a pious turn of mind—and so even and cheerful was his temperament, that he was the life and soul of every company which he entered. He was also benevolent and affectionate; and whilst being neat and methodical in his habits, he knew how to temper liberality with economy; and it is related of him, that when there was a stagnation in trade he frequently kept his workmen employed, and laid by the articles they produced until trade revived.

A TRIBUTE TO OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

(4.)—OLIVER GOLDSMITH was born in the year 1728, at Pallas, a small village in the parish of Forney, county Longford, Ireland—his father being a poor curate, who asked out the scanty funds which he derived from his benefice, by cultivating a small quantity of land. The chequered career of Oliver is well known to all readers of English literature; his writing challenging attention chiefly for the unaffected ease, grace, and tenderness of his descriptions of rural and domestic life. Ellis, in reviewing the poet and his writings, has paid the following graceful tribute to him:—

"Who of the millions whom he has amused, doesn't love him? To be the most beloved of English writers, what a title that is for a man! A wild youth, wayward, but full of tenderness and affection, quits the country village where his fond longing to see the world out of doors, and achieve name and fortune—and after years of dire struggle, and neglect and poverty, his heart turning back as fondly to his native place, as it had longed eagerly for change when he left it, he writes a book and a poem, full of the recollections and feelings of home—his pettings, legends and the reminiscences of Lisney. Wander he must, but he carries away a home relic with him, and dies with it on his breast. His nature is transient; in repose it lingers for change; as on the journey it looks back for friends and quiet. It passes to-day in building air-castles for to-morrow, or in writing yesterday's elegy; and he would be ruined were he that sage of necessity keeps him. What is the charm of his verse, of his style, and humour? His sweet regrets, his delicatness, his soft smile, his tremulous sympathy, the 'Kou comes hot and tired from the day's battle and this sweet grant harper? If hom did he ever harm the kind reat ministered along to you. Your love for him is half pity, which he delights great and humble, young and old, to explain in the tent or the soldiers round the fire, or the woman and children in the village, as whose porch he stops and sings his simple songs of love and beauty. With that sweet story of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' he has found an entry into every castle and every hamlet in Europe. Not one of us, however busy or hard, but once or twice in our lives has passed an evening with him, and undergone the charm of his delightful music."

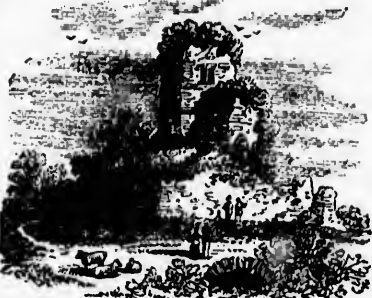
The copyright of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* was sold, in 1764, for fifty guineas, to Newberry the bookseller, in order to enable the writer to discharge a pressing debt. It has since earned for its various publishers great and untold sums.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "FAIRIE QUEENE!"

(5.)—EDMUND SPENSER was, with one illustrious exception, the greatest of those poets whose genius brightened the closing period of Queen Elizabeth's reign. His career is thus briefly sketched—

Spenser was born in London, in 1553, and educated at Cambridge, where he took a degree in arts; but, not obtaining a fellowship, he quitted the University, and became a private tutor. It was not until the year 1579 that he published his earliest poem, *The Shepherds' Calendar*, which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sydney, who greatly befriended him, and introduced him at Court. This led, in 1580, to his appointment as

secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland—and it was while in that country that he became intimate with Sir Walter Raleigh, who encouraged him in a growing inclination to abandon politics for the Muse. Spenser had received a grant of three thousand acres of confiscated land in the county of Cork, which had belonged to the Earl of Desmond, and as by the terms of the gift he was obliged to reside on the estate, he



KILCOLMAN CASTLE.

built himself a house, known as Kilcolman Castle, now a ruin, but the spot must ever be dear to the lovers of genius. Availing himself of his seclusion, he wrote there, besides many other poems, his *Complaints*, and *The Faerie Queene*. These established his success as a poet, and procured him a royal pension of fifty pounds a year—then a fair income. In 1595 appeared two poems, beautiful in themselves, but doubly interesting because of the many allusions to the poet's personal history contained in them, viz., *Colin Clouts come Home again*, and *Epithalamium*, the latter having special reference to his recent marriage. On the following year Spenser revisited England, and it is said that on his voyage he lost the missing books of *The Faerie Queene*, but the statement is not well authenticated, and strong reasons exist for believing the poem was never completed.

Besides his poem Spenser wrote an able prose treatise, called *A View of the State of Ireland*, which, though completed in 1596, was not printed until 1633, many years after the author's death. It is an excellent specimen of old English style, and is often referred to even now-a-days in connection with Irish questions.

In the year 1598 the poet returned again to Ireland, and at the outbreak of the rebellion—instigated by the Earl of Tyrone—Kilcolman Castle was plundered and burnt by the merciless cruelty of the insurgents, and the poet and his wife had to flee for their lives, leaving their infant child in the burning pile. Broken in heart, where, according to the poet's own account, he sought shelter in London, where, according to the somewhat doubtful testimony of Ben Jonson, he died of want in 1599. Be this as it may, at any rate he was buried with great pomp by the ill-fated Earl of Essex, in Westminster Abbey, near to the grave of Chaucer, and the Countess of Dorset erected a monument to his memory. Spenser was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and the immortal bard has referred to him in laudatory language in the eighth sonnet of his *Passionate Pilgrim*.

It has been observed of Spenser that "he is one of the most purely poetic of all poets. Yet, as it is with Milton, so it is with him; his name is spoken with proud admiration, and his *'Faerie Queene'* is not read to reach this poem." Pope says of it—"There is something that no man is as strongly in one's old age as it did in one's youth." Mr. Craik, in his sketches of *Literature and Learning* in England, observes—"Without calling Spenser the greatest of all poets, we may still say that his poetry is the most poetical of all poetry." But tastes in literature, as in everything else, differ, and illustrative of this, it is related that when Spenser had finished his *'Faerie Queene'*, he carried it to the Earl of Southampton, the great patron of the poet's earl. The manuscript being sent up to the poet's earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered the servant to give the writer twenty pounds. Reading on, he cried "Proceeding further," he exclaimed, "Give him twenty pounds more!" But at length, his admiration increasing as he read, he said, "Go turn that fellow out of the house, for if I read farther, I shall be ruined."



THE PURSUIT OF LITERATURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

1873—MAY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 12.33 nn. | Last Quar. 18th, 11.0 mn.
Full Moon, 12th, 11.18 mn. | New Moon, 26th, 9.30 mn.

	SON Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	☾
1 Th Prince Arthur born, 1850.	4 33r	Sets A.M.	5
2 F William Beckford died at Bath, 1844.—"It seemed nothing to him to take down a palace with which he was dissatisfied, and build up a new one!"	7 23s	0 56	6
3 S	4 30r	1 38	7
4 M 3rd Sunday after Easter.	7 26s	2 10	8
5 M seventeen persons burnt at St. Oystre, Essex, for witchcraft, 1674.	4 26r	2 33	9
6 Th The great Battle of Prague (the first in the Seven Years' War), 1757.	7 28s	2 49	10
7 W Until the reign of George IV. the crime of burglary was punished by death.	4 22r	3 4	11
8 Th Lady Anne Barnard died, 1825.	7 32s	3 17	12
9 F In 1748 there was a famine throughout Great Britain; and again in 1793 and 1801.	4 19r	3 30	13
10 S Tasman discovered Van Dieman's Land (part of which is now called Tasmania), 1842.	7 35s	3 41	14
11 S 4th Sunday after Easter.	4 16r	3 55	15
12 M "Mornington v. Wellesley" and "Wellesley v. Mornington," a twenty-nine years' suit in Chancery, decided, 1808. The costs, it is said, amounted to above £30,000.	7 38s	Rises P.M.	16
13 Tu Dr. Jenner made the first experiment in vaccination by transferring the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, 1782. For his discovery he received £10,000 from Parliament in 1801; and £20,000 in 1807.	4 13r	9 25	17
14 W Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.	7 41s	10 43	18
15 Th Rogation Sunday.	4 10r	11 50	19
16 F The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands paid a visit to England, and were well received, 1824. But both taking the measles they died in London.	7 44s	After Mid- night	20
17 S The Marquis of Montrose (Royalist) executed at Edinburgh, 1650.	4 7r	A.M.	21
18 S Holy Thursday.	7 47s	1 19	22
19 M Scheele died, 1786.	4 4r	1 48	23
20 Tu Queen Victoria born, 1819.	7 49s	2 7	24
21 W Sunday after Ascension.	4 1r	2 24	25
22 Th Dr. Paley died, 1805.	7 52s	2 38	26
23 F "Mist in May, and Neat to Sow, Makes the harvest right a Sow."	3 59r	2 54	27
24 S Sir Humphry Davy died, 1829.	7 56s	3 9	28
25 S Cardinal Bentinck (persecutor of the Reformers) assassinated at St. Andrews, 1540. [Francis fired a pistol at the Queen, 1842.	3 56r	3 28	29
26 M	7 59s	Sets P.M.	30
27 Tu	3 54r	9 43	1
28 W	8 1s	10 45	2
29 Th	3 52r	11 34	3
30 F	After 8 3s	12 10	4
31 S	3 50r	12 10	5

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

JAMES TYTLER was the son of a clergyman of the county of Angus, residing at Brechin, in the celebrated Dr. Tytler (translator of "Calistomachus.")

Young Tytler derived his principal instruction from his father, who was a good classical scholar; added to this, the boy became well grounded in biblical literature and scholastic theology—but the study of medicine seemed to be the one most in accordance with his tastes, and he was therefore apprenticed to his father, and a surgeon in Forfar, and afterwards settled as a apothecary at Leith. In spite of his employment (which brought him in a tolerable income) he was one of those unfortunate persons who could not keep away from his door, and in 1773 he was obliged to take manufactory within the precincts of Leith. Whilst in the "precincts of the manufactory," he met with a severe trial, for his wife, doubtless tired of her unhappy lot, and the troubles she had undergone, left him, taking with her their five children, and returned to her relatives.

Being unsuccessful in everything that he had hitherto put his hand to, and for which there was no doubt an assignable cause, Tytler next turned his attention to literature, and began his career by a work entitled "Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion." This and what was most singular about it was, that having by some means or other learnt the art and mystery of printing, he was enabled to place the composed matter entirely from his own copious, without a manuscript before him; and after he had done this, he proceeded to print off his own construction. This singular work, which was to have been published in two volumes, was, however, left unfinished. The booksellers who employed in composition, abridgements, insertions, and miscellaneous essays.

Tytler was the principal editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (the first part of which was issued a hundred years since), for which important and well-known work he not only finished a large but almost all the minor histories and treatises, given to him in the printing-office, where he performed the office of compiler and corrector of the press, at a salary of sixteen shillings a week. He next commenced a periodical called the "Waverley."

Robert Burns, who was contemporary with Tytler, in a remark in one of the Scotch songs, mentions him as an "obscure, respectable, but extraordinary body, commonly known by the name of 'Balloon Tytler,' from his having projected a balloon. A mortal who, though he trudged about Edinburgh as a common printer, with lanky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and linnen breeches, as the son-of-David, yet the same name of David's is author and compiler of three-fourths of Scotland's pompos 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' which he composed at half-a-guinea a week."

Head Quarters West End.

CARRIAGE SHOP.

GERARD HAMILTON

Has again opened a

CARRIAGE SHOP !

MAIN STREET WEST,

NAPANEE.

Where all business in his line will be

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Remember the old stand, on

DUNDAS STREET, WEST, NAPANEE.

G. HAMILTON.



ILLUSTRATION.

of a clergyman of
ding at Brochin, in
brother to the sch-
of "Callimachus."

principal instruc-
as a good classical
boy became well
ure and scholastic
editions seemed to be
rich his tastes, and
for some time to a
wards settled as an
of his employment
able income) he was
one who could not
and in 1773 he was
in the precincts of
s are safe from at-
of the sanctuary."
his wife, doubtless
is troubles she had
with her their five
siatives.

hing that to had
r which there was
rtler next turned
began his career
he most important
of Religion." This
debtors' prison—
most it was, that
earn't the art and
bled to place the
did that, but he
own his own occu-
before him; and
sided to print off
sible as a price of
salar year, which
we valuations, with
booksellers, and
him—consequently
gments, in fact.

of the "Weekly"
re of which was
which important
finished a large
and treatises.
He had a room
s, where he per-
corrector of the
es a week! He
ed the "Weekly"

emporary with
Scotch songs,
singing, but ex-
n by the name
ng projected a
trades about
, with leaky
n breeches, as
and Solomon-
unker mortal
the of Elliot's
s, which he

JOHN S. HULETT,
 Photograph Artist,
 MILLS' BLOCK, NAPANEE.

Every DESCRIPTION of PICTURE

FROM THE

Smallest Gem to Life-Size Portraits!

Taken with neatness and despatch, on most reasonable terms.

J. S. HULETT.

NEW STEAM MILL!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO

GRISTING

ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

MY OAT-MEAL MILL

Is now in full blast, in the

NEW STEAM MILL.

I am also doing business in my old mill with plenty of water. I am grateful to the Farmers of these Counties for the patronage I have received, and hope to receive a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Cash Paid for Wheat, Oats and Pease.

Review
 house
 by her
 one an
 the ro
 being u
 "Till
 which
 a natu
 being a
 lishing
 was l
 and ce
 town of
 paper f
 connect
 year of

THE A

(8.)—
 Robin
 Earl of
 son of t
 tary, un
 of Good
 May, 18
 Gray, a
 our ball
 language
 members
 "When
 And a"
 The wa
 Unkent

"Young
 But sav
 To make
 And the

"He had
 When m
 My milt
 And Aul

"My fathe
 I told
 Auld Ro
 Said, Jen

"My heart
 But hard
 It's ship
 Oh why a

"My father
 But she
 break
 They g
 And so R



"I hadna been
 When mour
 I see my Jan
 Till he said:

"IN THE COMPANY OF STRANGERS, SILENCE IS SAFETY."

Review," and whilst labouring on this work he lodged in the house of a washerwoman, and wrote his articles surrounded by her children, with an *assured* *seabed* for his table. In one small mean room lived the whole of the family, and in the room stood a press, made by Tytler's own hands! But being unable to support this work, it fell into other hands.

Tytler was also the editor of sixteen different works, six of which were periodicals. His last work was of so inflammatory nature that it made him obnoxious to the government, and being also concerned in the "British Convention," and publishing "A Handbill Addressed to the People"—a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but he evaded being arrested, and escaped to America, and for some time resided in the town of Salem, Massachusetts. Here he established a newspaper in connection with a printer, with which he remained connected until his death, which occurred in the fifty-eighth year of his age, in the year 1806.

THE AUTHORESS OF "AULD ROBIN GRAY."

(6).—LADY ANNE BARNARD, the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," was the daughter of James Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres. She married Mr. Andrew Barnard, son of the Bishop of Limerick, and afterwards secretary, under Lord Macartney, to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. She died without issue on the 8th of May, 1825. It has been remarked of "Auld Robin Gray" that it "is the most perfect and tender of all our ballads or tales of humble life;" and whilst our language remains, "Auld Robin Gray" will be remembered and sung:—

"When the sheep are in the fauld, when the kye's come
And a' the weary ward to rest are gune,
The wae o' my heart fa' in shivers frae my s'e
Unkent by my gudeman wha sleeps sound by me.

"Young Jamie lo'd me weel, and sought me for his bride,
But saving ae crown piece he had naething beside;
To make the crown a pound my Jamie gae'd to see,
And the crowns and the pound—they were baith for me.

"He hadna been gane a twelvemonth and a day,
When my father brake his arm and the cow was stown
My mither she fell sick—my Jamie was at sea,
And Auld Robin Gray came a courting me.

"My father couldna work, my mither couldna spin;
I toiled day and night, but their bread I couldna win;
Auld Robin maintained them baith, and w' tears in his e's,
Said, Jennie, O for their sakes, will ye no marry me?

"My heart it said na, and I looked for Jamie back,
But hard blew the winds, and his ship was a wrack,
His ship was a wrack—why didna Jennie die—
Oh why an I spared to cry, was I me?

"My father urged me sair—my mither didna speak,
But she looked in my face till my heart was like to break;

They gied him my hand—my heart was in the sea—
And so Robin Gray he was gudeman to me.



"I hadna been his wife a week but only four,
When mournfu' as I sat on the stane at my door
I saw my Jamie's ghaist, for I couldna think it he,
Till he said: 'I'm come hame, love, to marry thee.'

"Oh, sair, sair did we greet, and muckle say o' a'
I gied him ae kiss, and bade him gang awa'—
I wish that I were dead, but I'm na like to die,
For though my heart is broken I'm but young, wae is me!

"I gang like a ghaist and I carena much to spin,
I carena think o' Jamie, for that wad be a sin.
But I'll do my best a gude wife to be
For, ah! Robin Gray, he is kind to me."

Lady Anne composed "Auld Robin Gray" in the year 1771—the music being adapted from an ancient air. It immediately became popular, but the lady kept the secret of its authorship silent for the long period of fifty years, when she disclosed it, in 1822, in a letter to Sir Walter Scott—saying at the same time two continuations to the ballad, but which are greatly inferior to the original.

ENNOBLING THE WRONG MAN!

(23).—SCHEELE, the chemist, discoverer of chlorine and manganese, and to whom the world is indebted for so many other valuable discoveries in chemical science, was a native of Sweden. It is related that when Gustavus III. was in Paris, a deputation of the learned waited upon him to congratulate him on having so illustrious a subject. The king had never heard of him in his own country—but, ashamed of his ignorance, immediately sent off a courier to say that Scheele was to be made a noble. "All very fine," said his prime minister, on receiving the despatch, "but who is the Scheele?" A clerk in the Foreign Office volunteered the information that he was a "Very good fellow—captain in the artillery—great friend of mine—plays billiards divinely." The puzzled minister immediately turned the captain into a count, and the mistake was not discovered till the king's return.

THE COPYRIGHT OF "MORAL PHILOSOPHY."

(26).—WHEN DR. PALEY had finished his "Moral Philosophy," the M.S. was offered to Mr. Faulder, of Bond Street, London, for one hundred guineas; but he declined the risk of publishing it on his own account. When it was published, and the success of the work had been in some degree ascertained, Dr. Paley again offered it to the same bookseller for three hundred pounds; but he refused to give more than two hundred and fifty. While this negotiation was pending, a bookseller from Carlisle happening to call on an eminent publisher in Paternoster Row, was commissioned by him to offer Dr. Paley one thousand pounds for the copyright of this work. The bookseller, on his return to Carlisle, duly executed his commission, which was communicated without delay to the Bishop of Clogher, who, being at that time in London, had undertaken the management of the affair. "Never did I suffer so much anxious fear," said Dr. Paley, in relating the circumstance, "as on this occasion, lest my friend should have concluded the bargain with Mr. Faulder before my letter could reach him." Luckily he had not; but on receiving the letter, went immediately into Bond Street, and made his new demand. Mr. Faulder, though in no small degree surprised at the advance yet thought it advisable to agree for the sum required before the bishop left the house.

THE MIXED PASSAGES OF LIFE!

(29).—It may not be uninteresting to quote the view Sir HENRY DAVY entertained of human happiness, and which he entered in his journal, when in the midst of the most triumphant period of his life:—

"Aware of too much prosperity and popularity. Life is made up of mixed passages—dark and bright, sunshine and gloom. The unnatural and excessive greatness of fortune of Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon—the first died after divine honours were paid him; the second gained empire, the consummation of his ambition, and lost his life immediately; the third, from a private individual, became master of continental Europe, and allied to the chief dynasty, and after his elevation, his fortune immediately began to fall. Even in private life too much prosperity either injures the moral man, or occasions conduct which ends in suffering, or is accompanied by the workings of envy, calumny, and malevolence of others."



THE MENSCHIKOFF FAMILY ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA!

1873—JUNE—30 days.

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 3rd, 6-19 mn. | Last Quar. 17th, 3-31 aft.
Full Moon, 10th, 10-1 nt. | New Moon, 24th, 9-12 nt.

	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age
1 S			
2 M	3 50r	Sets A.M.	6
3 Tu	8 7s	0 55 7	7
4 W	3 48r	1 11 8	8
5 Th	8 8s	1 24 9	9
6 F	3 47r	1 37 10	10
7 S	8 10s	1 49 11	11
8 M	3 46r	2 0 12	12
9 M	8 12s	2 16 13	13
10 Tu	3 45r	2 33 14	14
11 W	8 13s	Rises P.M.	15
12 Th	3 44r	9 38 16	16
13 F	8 15s	10 37 17	17
14 S	3 44r	11 20 18	18
15 S	8 16s	11 52 19	19
16 M	3 44r	After Mid- night	20
17 Tu	8 17s	A.M.	21
18 W	3 44r	0 32 22	22
19 Th	8 18s	0 45 23	23
20 F	3 44r	1 2 24	24
21 S	8 18s	1 16 25	25
22 S	3 44r	1 33 26	26
23 M	8 19s	1 53 27	27
24 Tu	3 45r	2 20 28	28
25 W	8 19s	2 56 29	29
26 Th	3 45r	Sets P.M.	30
27 F	8 20s	10 8 2	1
28 S	3 47r	10 38 3	2
29 S	8 19s	11 0 4	3
30 M	3 47r	11 16 5	4
	8 18s	11 30 6	5

THE remarkable career of ALEXANDER MEN-
SCHIKOFF—who rose to the highest offices of state
in Russia during the reign of Peter the Great—is
a remarkable instance of the fickleness of fortune.
He was born of parents who were so excessively
poor that they could not afford to have him taught
to read and write. After their death, he went to
Moscow, where he found an asylum with a pastry-
cook. He had a fine voice, and in a short time be-
came well known in that great city by the musical
tone of his cry when vending his master's pastry in
the street. Having attracted the notice of that
eccentric monarch, Peter the Great, he was taken
into his service, and soon became a great favourite
with him, accompanying him in his travels; and
on several occasions he personated the Czar, who
appeared as a private person in his train. In the
war with Charles XII. of Sweden, Menschikoff
greatly distinguished himself, and won great
honour at the celebrated battle of Poltawa, when
Charles was totally defeated, and fled to Bender.
Peter now made Menschikoff first minister, and
conferred upon him the titles of Baron and Prince
of the Russian Empire, and also the title of Duke
of Lugria. It was through Menschikoff that the
celebrated Catherine (afterwards empress) was
introduced to Peter. This remarkable woman was
a Lithuanian (afterwards a serf) in the Swedish
army, found herself a prisoner of war to the
General Brunn; next of Count Schevemetzen; and
then of Menschikoff; by whom she was transferred
to Peter when she was but nineteen years old.
After a time he secretly married her, and when a
period of twelve years had elapsed, their marriage
was publicly solemnized with great pomp at
Peterburg (in 1744), on which occasion she received
the diadem and scepter from the hands of her hus-
band. Peter died the following year, and she was
proclaimed sovereign Empress of all the Russias.
It is not very surprising that so extraordinary
and sudden an elevation should cause Menschikoff
sometimes to forget that he was a man. His
enemies trembled at his presence; for, as the
death of his imperial master, to whom he was
very devotedly attached, he remained so faithful
Catherine; and upon her decease, in the year 1777,
the crown upon the head of Peter, the grand-son
of Peter the Great, and who was most barbarously
treated by him. It is said that Menschikoff had
formed the ambitious design of marrying his
daughter to the young prince before he ascended
the throne as Peter II. The sun of prosperity,
Alexis was tried by a secret tribunal by order
of his father on a charge of conspiracy, and was
condemned to death, after being made to renounce
the succession to the crown. It was intended that
he should die from apoplexy, but there is little doubt
that he was secretly put to death in the year 1718
by order of his father.

(Continued.)



THE ILLUSTRATION.

of ALEXANDER MEN-
 highest officers of state
 of Peter the Great—is
 no fickleness of fortune
 he, but in his downfall,
 he was so excessively
 proud to have him laugh
 at his death, he went to
 a asylum with a pastr
 in a short time be-
 out of the city by the mus
 his master's pastry in
 ed the notice of that
 of Great, he was taken
 name a great favourite
 in his travels; and
 onated the Czar, who
 in his train. In the
 Sweden, Menachikoff
 self, and won great
 of Pulawa, when
 and died to Bender,
 of first minister, and
 of Staron and Prince
 also the title of Duke
 Menachikoff that the
 wards emperor) was
 remarkable woman was
 on, on his morning
 present in the Swedish
 of war to the
 companion first of
 of Schvemetzen; and
 she was transferred
 nineteen years old,
 led her, and when a
 good, their marriage
 in a great pomp at
 occasion she received
 the hands of her hus-
 year, and she was
 of all the Russian,
 at so extraordinary
 cause Menachikoff
 was a man. His
 resent; for, as his
 revenge. After the
 to, whom he was
 considerably faithful to
 use, in the year 1777,
 (perance) he placed
 Peter, the grand
 of the unfortunate
 in, was the first w
 most barbarously
 at Menachikoff had
 was stated, that he
 before he ascended
 and of prosperity,
 a tribunal by order
 conspiracy, and was
 made to renounce
 in a little doubt but
 in the year 1718
 (Continued.)



THE RETURN FROM SIBERIA!

1873—JULY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 2nd, 11-10 nt.	Last Quar. 16th, 8-58 nt.	Sun Rises & Sets	Moon Rises & Sets	Day
Full Moon, 10th, 6-33 mn.	New Moon, 24th, 10-34 mn.			
1 Tu	Louis Bonaparte (father of Napoleon III.) abdicated the throne of Holland, 1810.	3 49r	Set P.M.	7
2 W	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	8 18s	11 55	8
3 Th	Dr. Leval murdered in the streets of Paton by the Indian mutiners, 1857.	3 50r	After Mid-night	9
4 F	America declared "free, sovereign, and independent," 1776.	8 17s	A.M.	10
5 S	Battle of Wagram, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1809.	3 51r	0 20	11
6 S	4th Sunday after Trinity.	8 16s	0 37	12
7 M	William Cobbett tried (the eighth time) for a seditious libel; the jury did not agree, 1831.	3 54r	0 58	13
8 Tu	Sir William Edward Parry (Arctic voyager) died, 1855.	8 15s	1 30	14
9 W	William, Prince of Orange ("William the Silent") assassinated at Delft, 1584.	3 56r	2 15	15
10 Th	The first paper-mill erected in England was at Dartford, Kent, 1567.	8 14s	Rise P.M.	16
11 F	Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria met at Villa Franca (after the battle of Solferino), and by mutual arrangement agreed to a treaty of peace, 1859.	3 57r	9 52	17
12 S		8 12s	10 18	18
13 S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	3 59r	10 37	19
14 M	(Marat mortally stabbed whilst in his bath by Charlotte Corday, 1793—"A man, when the fatal blow had been struck.")	8 10s	10 53	20
15 Tu	Charles II. was chosen by the Mormons for an "everlasting spouse," 1847.	4 2r	11 8	21
16 W	The Great Salt Lake chosen by the Mormons for an "everlasting spouse," 1847.	8 9r	11 23	22
17 Th	Jane, Lady Glamis, buried as a witch on Castle Hill of Edinburgh, 1527.	4 4r	11 40	23
18 F	Dr. John Dee, astrologer and mathematician (and also clergyman), born, 1577; died, 1631.	8 6s	11 58	24
19 S	George IV. crowned with great pomp and ceremony in Westminster Abbey, 1821.	4 7r	After Mid-	25
20 S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	8 3s	night A.M.	26
21 M	Peter Thelsson died, 1797.—His left a remarkable will, directing that his money, accumulate for a certain period, when, if there were sons of his descendants, and paying off the national debt. The great sixty years' litigation!"	4 10r	0 57	27
22 Tu	First Jew (Baron Rothschild) sat in the House of Commons, 1838. To commemorate this, he endowed a scholarship in London.	8 0s	1 37	28
23 W		4 13r	2 31	29
24 Th		7 58s	Set P.M.	30
25 F		4 16r	9 4	1
26 S		7 55s	9 22	2
27 S	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 18r	9 37	3
28 M	Battle of Talavera, and defeat of the French by the British and Spanish armies, 1808.	7 52s	9 50	4
29 Tu	In 1830 there were a great many incendiary fires in England.	4 21r	10 1	5
30 W	Mrs. Hinks and her daughter (aged nine) executed at Huntington for witchcraft, 1714.	7 49s	10 13	6
31 Th	£10,000 awarded to Captain Johnson for making the first steamer voyage to India, 1825.	4 24r	10 26	7

however, which had hitherto shone in meridian splendour upon Alexander Menachikoff, was now fast sinking into the darkest gloom. The doleful, pliable, and insinuating: Peter was young, frank and apparently disinterested friendliness of the younger branches of the family. The ruin of now, at the instigation of the Dolgorouki, was solved on, and a charge of pecuniary large sums of money was brought against him—when the fall of Menachikoff was even more rapid than his rise! As he had seldom shown mercy, so little was shown to him, and he and his family were sentenced to banishment to Siberia—the mandate being attended with every aggravation that could be imagined. Previous to this dreadful sentence, he had his employments. This blow was quickly followed by another—he was banished to his country house. On accompanied by a party of dragoons, who brought Berezof was a place named for his abode—where, during six months in the year there; no actual daylight, and the earth is covered with ice, and afflicted with weak eyes, and they were so affected by the cold and her excessive weeping, that she lost her sight before the half of her journey was completed; but death mercifully ended her sufferings, and she was buried on the banks of the Volga. Menachikoff, with his son and one of his daughters, lived to reach Berezof, that fearful place of solitude, where, in two years after, Menachikoff died.

When Menachikoff found his death approaching, he called his children to his wretched bedside, and thus pathetically addressed them: "My children, I draw near to my last hour; death, the thoughts of which have been familiar to me since I have been here, would have nothing terrible in it, if time I have passed in misery. Altho' your hearts have been free from corruption, you will preserve your innocence better in these days, than at court; but should you return to it, recollect the example which your father has given you here." When he was banished, Menachikoff's consecrated jewels were worth half a million of more, and on his vast estates there were no less than 100,000 serfs; yet in his exile he lived in such great frugality, that out of his allowance of thirty-three shillings a day he managed to save hardpans of his situation with great courage. On the accession of the Empress Anna to the throne, and Menachikoff's young daughter and his son returned to Russia. The Dolgorouki were then they had contributed to inflict on the Menachikoffs—with this aggravation, that the same person who conducted them to Berezof, carried thither him the recollection of Menachikoff and his family!

It was the grandson of the above Menachikoff who was in command at Selatopoff when besieged by the allies in 1854; and the duty devolved upon him of sinking the Russian fleet at the entrance of the port.



"HANDS ACROSS AND DOWN THE MIDDLE!"

1873—AUGUST—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 1st, 2:35 aft. Last Quar. 18th, 4-41 mn.
Full Moon, 8th, 1:34 aft. New Moon, 23rd, 1:30 mn.
First Quarter, 31st, 2-48 morn.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	AGE
1 F	Gainsborough: celebrated landscape and portrait-painter died, 1788.—"It's all going to heaven, and Vandyke is of the company," were his dying words.	4 26r	Sets P.M. 10 58	3
2 S		7 45s	10 58	9
3 S	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4 29r	11 24	10
4 M	"Bloody Assizes" commenced by Jeffreys in the West of England, 1685.	7 42s	After Mid-	11
5 Tu	Tangiers bombarded by the French, under the Prince de Joinville, 1644.	4 32r	night A.M.	12
6 W	Eugene Aram executed at York for murder of D. Clarke (thirteen years previous), 1740.	7 38s	0 56	13
7 Th	Queen Caroline died, 1821.	4 34r	2 9	14
8 F	Canning (one of the ablest statesmen of the present century) died at Chislewick, 1827.	7 34s	Rises P.M. 8 40	16
9 S	Marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray annulled, 1794.	4 38r	8 40	16
10 S	9th Sunday after Trinity.	7 31s	8 58	17
11 M	Praed's Poems published, 1864.	4 41r	9 13	18
12 Tu	Grouse Shooting begins.	7 27s	9 29	19
13 W	Bomarsund surrendered unconditionally to the allied English and French, 1804.	4 45r	9 45	20
14 Th	The Governor Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2,000 men, became prisoners.	7 23s	10 2	21
15 F	Bonaparte born at Ajaccio, 1769.	4 47r	10 24	22
16 S	Dr. Matthew Tindal (a free-thinking writer) died, 1733.	7 19s	10 54	23
17 S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 51r	11 34	24
18 M	Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower Hill, 1746.—"The Earl of Kilmarnock, a gentleman of two-and-forty, professed penitence, Lord Balmerino, a stout old dragoon, met death with cheerful resignation avowing his zeal for the House of Stuart to the last."	7 16s	After Mid- night A.M. 11 26	25
19 Tu		4 53r	11 26	26
20 W		7 11s	2 33	27
21 Th		4 57r	2 33	28
22 F	(30) William Maginn died, 1842.	7 7s	3 43	29
23 S	Toulon besieged and taken by the English, in the name of Louis XVII., 1793.	5 0r	Sets P.M. 4 57	30
24 S	11th Sunday after Trinity.	7 3s	7 57	1
25 M	Chatterton, the boy poet, committed suicide, 1770.	5 3r	8 9	2
26 Tu	Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, died at Claremont, 1830.	6 59s	8 21	3
27 W	Thomson died, 1748.	5 6r	8 32	4
28 Th	Hugo Grotius (Dutch statesman and writer) died, 1645.—His last words were, "Be serious!" (At the age of eight years Grotius composed Latin verses.)	6 54s	8 46	5
29 F	Queen Cleopatra of Egypt committed suicide at Alexandria, 30 B.C.	5 10r	9 2	6
30 S		6 49s	9 24	7
31 S	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 13r	9 54	8

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THERE have been many instances of clever poets, who, with great natural gifts, have expressed themselves so vaguely, yet withal in such high-sounding language, that their meaning has been hidden in obscurity, and has failed to be appreciated by meaner intellects, and, consequently, their verses have lacked the power of pleasing. But this cannot be said of the writings of Winifred Macaworth Praed, a most genial poet, who has written several poems that stand unrivalled for grace and pleasantness; and which, while they at once commend themselves to the reader by their great truth and sprightliness, will be popular while humour, elegance, and pathos command a welcome.

The "Bells of the Bell" is a happy illustration of Praed's style: "and it is a poem," says Miss Mitford, "as truthful as if it had been written in prose by Jane Austen." In the first verse, the poet tells us that he "fell in love with Laura Lily," and proceeds—

"I saw her at a country ball
Where where the sound of fute and fiddle,
Gave signal, sweet in that old hall,
Of hands across and down the middle;
Here was the subtlest spell by far,
Of all that sets young hearts romancing,
She was our queen, our rose, our star,
And when she danced—Oh, heaven! her dance—

"She talked of politics or prayers,
Of Southey's prose, or Wordsworth's sonnets,
Of daggers, or of dancing bears,
Of battles, or the last new bonnets;
By candle-light, at twelve o'clock,
To me it mattered not a tittle,
If those bright lips had quoted Locke,
I might have thought they murmured Little.

"Through sunny May, through airy June,
I loved her with a love eternal;
I spoke her praises to the moon,
I wrote them for the Sunday Journal
My mother laughed; I soon found out
That ancient ladies have no feeling.
My father frowned; but how should gout
Find any happiness in kneeling?

"She was the daughter of a dean,
Rich, fat, and rather appetitic;
She had one brother just thirteen,
Whose colour was extremely hectic;
Her grandmother, for many a year,
Had fed the parish with her bounty;
Her second-cousin was a peer,
And lord-lieutenant of the county.

"She sketched: the vale, the wood, the beach
Grew lorerell from her pencil's shading;
She botanised: I envied each
Young blossom on her bosom fading;



ILLUSTRATION.

stances of clever
 eral gifts, have ar-
 et withal in such
 meaning has been
 lied to be appre-
 id, consequently,
 iver of pleasing
 writings of Wirt-
 ood. Genial poet,
 that stand up,
 ee; and which,
 themselves to the
 prichliness, will
 nce, and pathos

appy illustration
 poem," says Miss
 I been written in
 first year, the
 ore with Laura

ate and saddle,
 hall,
 e middle;
 r far,
 e romancing,
 ur star. (ing!
 aren't her dane-

"
 outh's sonnets,
 onnets;
 ck,
 le,
 I Locke,
 armoured Little.

untry June,
 al;
 "n.
 Journal
 and out
 eeling.
 ould gout
 x?
 o,
 ic;
 lectis;
 ear,
 bounty;
 anty.

d, the beach
 shading;
 r fading;

Now is the Time

TO HAVE YOUR

Teeth Examined and Filled,
 Decayed Ones Removed, and
 Artificial Dentures Inserted,

In order that you may take comfort during the coming
 summer season.

COME YOUNG AND OLD.

To the old they are a comfort and to the young they add
 beauty. I also take pleasure in announcing to the public
 that I have

ENLARGED AND REFITTED

MY

DENTAL ROOMS,

Which are more conveniently adapted to my patients. My
 gradual increase of practice is sufficient
 proof that I have given

ENTIRE SATISFACTION

Since my location in Napanee.

DR. J. H. W. BEDFORD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Rennie's Block, Napanee, Ontario.

A STUDENT WANTED.

J. C. HUFFMAN & SON,

NAPANEE, O.,

DRUGGISTS

AND

BOOKSELLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Colors, Oils, Varnishes, Japans,
Glass and Putty, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of every description.

*Family and Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer
Books, and Church Services; also, agents for
the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

A LARGE STOCK OF

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

el
te

J
ant
pol
Re
out
to
but
put
in
a la

" 30
the
of 1
gen
litat
but
prop
in th
med
Coli
strol
he s
most
took
tribu
peric
Dr.
relat
Blac
" 7
in cis
liters
labe
to ha
Edin
Stres
sect
roost
from
obno
visit
" 1
rath
thing
(men
name
must
" 1
need
sent
of thi
" 1
Mr. S
" 1
" 1
own
pocket
gentle
Dr.
Hoga
great
tedious
serious
good-n
of a d
depress
Return
gradua
kindly
having

"LET YOUR TROUBLE TARRY TILL ITS OWN TIME COMES."

"She warbled Handel; it was grand,
She made the Catalani jealous;
She touched the organ; I could stand
For hours and hours and blow the bellows."

The poet then proceeds to say that "Laura Lily" kept an album, and enumerates and criticises its miscellaneous contents. He then goes on:

"Our love was like most other loves—
A little slow, a little shier;
A roschad and a pair of gloves;
And "Fly not yet," upon the river;
Some jealousy of some one's heir;
Some hopes of dying broken-hearted;
A miniature; a lock of hair;
The usual vows; and then we parted.

"We parted; months and years rolled by,
We met again some summers after;
Our parting was all sob and sigh!
Our meeting was all mirth and laughter!
For in my heart's most secret cell
There had been many other lodgers;
And she was not the ball-room belle,
But only Mistress—something—Rogers!"

Mr. Frazer was the son of a wealthy London banker. He entered Parliament for Truro, in 1830, where his political career was marked by his resolute opposition to the Reform Bill. He afterwards sat for Yarmouth, as also a bye-election to the Board of Control. His poetical pieces were contributed to periodicals; and were first collected by an American publisher, and issued in the year 1864. When Frazer died, in 1839, the early age of thirty-eight, a lament arose from a large circle of admiring friends that he had written so little.

DR. MAGINN AND MR. BLACKWOOD.

"It has been remarked of WILLIAM MACY, that whilst being learned amongst the learned, wily amongst the wily, and gentle and unassuming as a child among men of less ability, yet his life affords a melancholy instance of genius and talent impeded and crippled by the want of a being utterly incompetent to the husbanding and turning to little the ordinary prudence and circumspection of conduct—the proper account his investments in him. He was born at Cork in the year 1792. Under the careful tuition of his father he made such rapid progress that he was enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, when only ten years of age. Gifted with a strong and imaginative fancy, and great classical learning, he made literature his profession, and became one of the most fertile and versatile writers of modern times. He early tributed various papers, and under a feigned name contributed over much of his wit, eloquence, and learning to Dr. Maginn's pen. The following characteristic anecdote is related by Dr. Moir, of Maginn's first meeting with Mr. Blackwood:

"Maginn had already contributed to the *Magazine* several incisive papers, which had excited considerable notice in the literary world; but the intercourse between him and his publisher had as yet been wholly by correspondence. Determined to have an interview with Mr. Blackwood, Maginn set out for Edinburgh, and presenting himself in the shop in Prince Street, the following conversation took place. (But to give a set to the story, it must be observed that Mr. Blackwood had received numerous furious communications, more especially obnoxious and demanding the name of the writer of the visit from one of them to obtain redress *in propria persona*.)

"You are Mr. Blackwood, I presume?"—"I am." "I have matters as unpleasant business, then, with you regarding some thing which appeared in your magazine. They are so and so (mentioning them)."—"You need not say so good as to give me the name of the author."—"That requires consideration, and I must first be satisfied that"

"Your correspondent resides in Cork, doesn't he? You need not make any mystery about that."—"I decline at present giving any information on that head, before I know more of the business—of your purpose—and who you are."

"You are very shy, sir. I thought you corresponded with Mr. Scott of Cork (the assumed name which he had used)."

"I beg to decline giving any information on that subject."

"If you don't know him, then, perhaps you could know your own handwriting (drawing forth a bundle of letters from his pocket). You need not deny your correspondence with that gentleman—I am sure, gentlemen."

Dr. Maginn also contributed voluminously to *Frazer's Magazine*, and in addition he wrote so much, and for so tedious a variety of works, that a mere enumeration would be tedious. In the latter years of his life he was involved in serious pecuniary difficulties, arising from his indiscriminate aid to debtors, and he repeatedly became the inmate of a debtors' goal; and in the spring of 1845 the misery and depression he had undergone terminated in a rapid decline. Returning from London to Walkon-Thames his disease gradually gained strength, and in the month of August death kindly relieved him from his trials and sufferings—his frame having completely wasted to a shadow.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE SEASONS."

27.—JAMES THOMSON, the author of "The Seasons," was born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in 1700—his father being at that time minister of the parish. The gift of poesy came early to Thomson, but probably the scene of agricultural life which in this beautiful district surrounded him in his childhood, as well as those of the pastoral parish of Southdean, to which his father afterwards removed, had some influence in developing his poetical fancies. The following is a brief retrospect of the poet's life and writings:—

After passing through the borough school at Jedburgh, Thomson, at the age of eighteen, went to Edinburgh, with the view of preparing himself for the church; but, after remaining several years at the university, he is said to have abandoned his intention as to the ministry in consequence of a censure passed upon one of his sermons by a theological professor. His father dying, the young poet, with his parental employment, started for London, as many others have done one friend in the great metropolis, David Mallet, who materially assisted him, and, by so doing, did greater service to "Winter" to a bookseller, and, being hard pressed for money, not having enough wherewith to buy himself a pair of shoes, of which he was sadly in need, congratulated himself on reaching in 1726; and, after some notice in literary circles, became rapidly popular. His "Summer" appeared in 1727, and "Spring" in the year following. Thomson was added in 1730, and the four poems were then printed together under their common title of "The Seasons." In the year 1731 Thomson was chosen an travelling companion to Mr. Talbot, and during the three years over which the engagement extended he visited nearly all the courts of Europe. On his return he acted his pupil, Lord Chancellor Talbot, nominated a sinecure. His patron's death soon afterwards deprived him of this office, and he was again constrained to write for the stage. It is said that the succeeding Chancellor bestowed the appointment Thomson held on another person, as from characteristic indulgence he had not solicited a continuance of the office. The Prince of Wales now bestowed upon Thomson a small pension, which raised him just above the level of poverty, and in 1745 he was made Surveyor-General of the three hundred a year, and the duties of which, at a salary of so to perform deputy. This raised him to a position of comfortable affluence, and he then took a cottage at Kew, near social pleasures and lettered ease, whilst retirement and nature became to him more and more his passion every day. He wrote to a friend:—"I have enlarged my rural domain;



ARBOUR IN THOMSON'S GARDEN.

the two fields next to me, from the first of which I have walled no, no, paved in—about as much as my garden consisted of before, so that the walk runs round the hedge, where you may figure me walking any fine day, and sometimes at night." It was here that he wrote his beautiful poem, "The Castle of Indolence," which was printed in 1749. This was his last literary work, for he died the same year from the effects of a cold caught whilst sitting up the Thames.

DAVID MALLEY was a Scotch poet, whose memory, it has been remarked, is now only kept in remembrance as one of the fossil of literary history. In 1726 he published a "Life of Lord Bacon," which is a very insignificant work, and totally unworthy of the subject. The Duchess of Marlborough left her husband on which it was observed, that as Mallet had omitted to notice Marlborough as a general; of this life, however, he never wrote a line. Mallet's poetical works were collected and published by Bence, in 1764.



A SCENE FROM THE FIRST FRENCH REVOLUTION.

1873—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6th, 9-9 aft. | New Moon, 21st, 8-51 est.
Last Quar. 13th, 3-40 aft. | First Quar. 29th, 3-36 aft.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age
1 M	Battle of Sedan, when upwards of 14,000 Frenchmen were slaughtered, 1870.	5 14r	Sets P.M.	9
2 Tu	Next day Napoleon wrote to the King of Prussia "Mon frère, n'ayez pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je t'opose mon épée au pied de votre majesté—à la poussee."	6 43s	11 42	10
3 W		5 17r	After Mid-night A.M.	11
4 Th	Princess de Lamballe murd., 1792.	6 39s	2 31	12
5 F	John Home died, 1805.	5 21r	Rises P.M.	13
6 S	Sir John Fielding; celebrated London magistrate died, 1754.	6 34s		14
7 S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 24r	7 17	15
8 M	Lieutenant Gale (an Englishman) made a balloon ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome, near Fontenay. He landed safely; but from some mismanagement in detaching the horse from the balloon the latter broke away, and next morning Lieutenant Gale was found, dashed to pieces, in a field; 1830.	6 29s	7 33	16
9 Tu		5 27r	7 49	17
10 W		6 26s	8 7	18
11 Th		5 30r	8 26	19
12 F	Captain Tuckett wounded in a duel by the Earl of Cardigan, 1840.	6 21s	8 54	20
13 S	The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack upon Gibraltar by General Elliott, 1782.	5 33r	9 31	21
14 S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	6 16s	10 18	22
15 M	At Bourbon (France), the vault of the church fell in, and 400 persons were killed, 1772.	5 36r	11 16	23
16 Tu	Lord Bathurst died, 1775.	6 12s	After Mid-night A.M.	24
17 W	The ship <i>Kite</i> lost on a sand-bank on the coast of China, when the captain's wife and a part of the crew were captured by the natives, and exhibited in cages, 1840.	5 39r	1 33	25
18 Th	"Bloody Assize" held in the West of England by the infamous Judge Jeffries, 1685.	6 7s	1 33	26
19 F	Robert Emmett executed at Dublin for high treason, 1802.	5 43r	2 46	27
20 S		6 2s	3 56	28
21 S	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46r	5 5	29
22 M	The Year 5634 of the Jewish era commences.	5 58s	Sets P.M.	30
23 Tu	Sir Frederick Pollock born, 1783.	5 49r	6 39	2
24 W	In 1804 the income-tax was laid in the pound, in consequence of the Crimean war.	5 53s	6 53	3
25 Th	"Holy Alliance," in which Austria, Russia, and Prussia ostensibly bound themselves to be guided by Christian principles in all their political transactions, 1815.	5 53r	7 7	4
26 F	Wellington defeated Marshal Massena at Busaco, 1810.	5 48s	7 27	5
27 S		5 56r	7 53	6
28 S	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45s	8 32	7
29 M	MICHAELMAS DAY.	5 50r	9 25	8
30 Tu	George Whitefield (celebrated preacher) died, 1770.	5 39s	10 36	9

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

OF all the horrors enacted during the first French Revolution, there was probably none that presented so many fearful features as those which occurred from the end to the 6th of September, 1792, when the prisons of Paris were broken open by the bloodthirsty revolutionists, and the hapless prisoners were ruthlessly huddled in solid blood—among them being a bishop and nearly one hundred priests.* The perpetrators of this massacre have been termed "Septembriseurs" and it has been computed that they put to death about twelve hundred innocent persons, whose only crime was the misfortune of being found in prison at this particular juncture, labouring under the charge of being Royalists. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, now that France has passed through another revolutionary ordeal, to recall one of the fearful scenes of that epoch, which has been appropriately styled the "Riot or Massacre."

Amongst the many who fell victims to the infuriated monsters of this period there was none whose fate has excited more pity than the unfortunate Maria TUCHEZ, Paucasse ne LAMOTHE, whose amiable character drew down upon her the odium of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and who, although they dared not cast the slightest aspersions on her good name, yet wreaked their vengeance on her in the most savage way. The Princess was born at Turin, in 1748; and had married the Duke of Bourbon Penhañvera, by whom she was left a wealthy, young, beautiful, and amiable widow. She was, however, attached to the court of Louis XVI., and was devotedly attached to the unfortunate and ill-fated Maria Antoinette—her affection being warmly reciprocated by the Queen, who appointed the Princess Intendant of the royal household. When the royal family were obliged to fly for safety to Versailles, Madame Lamalle, escorted by a route to England, where, had she thought of herself alone, she could have remained in security, but hearing of her beloved mistress's imprisonment, she immediately went back to Paris to do all she could to alleviate her sorrow. This devotedness, however, brought about her own death.

* Alison, in his *History of Europe*, thus describes the assassination of the bishop:—"The archbishop became loud for the Archbishop of Arles. 'I am he,' said the archbishop, mildly. 'Wretch!' exclaimed they, 'you have shed the blood of the patriots of Arles.—I never injured a human being, except the prelate. Then,' exclaimed a ruffian, 'I will despatch you and such that he struck him on the head with a sabre. The archbishop remained motionless, without even raising his hands to his head to avert a second blow. Upon this the assassin struck the bishop on the face with his sabre, and the blood flowed in torrents over his dress; but still he neither moved nor fell; a third stroke laid him senseless on the pavement. Another murderer then thrust his body and plunged his sword into his breast; it went in so far that he could not draw it out, and he broke it, and paraded the streets with the watch of the archbishop which he seized from the dead body, through the streets."



ILLUSTRATION

... during the first
... was probably none
... features as those
... the 21st of Septem-
... Paris were broken
... nationalists, and the
... butchered in cold
... bishop and nearly
... perpetrators of this
... ptembrizers " and
... out to death about
... whose only crime
... ed in prison at this
... under the charge
... be uninteresting,
... e passed through
... recall one of the
... ch has been appre-
... tations."

... victims to the in-
... ll there was none
... ty than the un-
... ANCKA DE LAUN-
... drew down upon
... ionary Tribunal,
... east the slightest
... et wreaked their
... venge way. The
... in 1742; and had
... Penthière, by
... young, beautiful,
... general favourite
... d was devotedly
... ill-fated Marie
... warmly reciproc-
... ated the Princess
... hold. When the
... dy for safety to
... aped by another
... she thought of
... ined in security,
... rram's imprison-
... k to Paris to de-
... r sorrow. This
... her own death.

... ferous, thus de-
... blator:—"The
... Archbishop of
... bishop, mildly,
... I have shed the
... I never injured
... le. Then, ex-
... you!" and with
... d with a sabre,
... ss, without even
... avert a second
... tuck him across
... blood flowed in
... neither moved
... sensless on the
... un kept on his
... his breast; it
... draw it out, and
... jump, with the
... seized from the

She was
the prison
When q
greatest
spare her
ever-rain
to her a
"Septem
other pr
way to th
bar bar
This she
over a pi
she was
horror sh
—and aw
she had
Her head
fragmen
different
custom c
lance an
(the fath
appellati
for some
Madame
his pleas
elained
street
paraded
of what
one of t
the wind
of his c
must be
to preven
During
tention a
a stroke
it was ar
called, at
murder
Communa
being gr
and "Pa
successor
arose fro
around h
ever lab
of the C
promised
sufficient
being giv
france!"
forty wit
who had
These
amount
destroyed
lution it
the mea
wanting
the first
by this l
military

(5.)
of "Do
tragedy
gave suc
avoid ec
ever aft

It is re
Home's t
thought
tragedy,
and, kno
Mr. Hom
but, she
man, our
was there
duced to
and who
water, he
mes. Th
pelled, fo
sation, b
topics th
heard of
when she
comes in
a gleam
in many
lady saun
it will m
tleman, u
into a ble

• The
cousin L
afterwar

"MANY HAVE BEEN RUINED BY BUYING GOOD PENNYWORTHS."

She was accused of conspiracy with the Queen, dragged to the prison of La Force, and taken before the bloody tribunal. When questioned about the Queen she answered with the greatest dignity and firmness. Some of the judges wished to spare her on account of her youth and beauty, but this was overruled by the more bloodthirsty, and she was taken back to her cell, and allowed to sell her confessions. When the "Septembriseurs"—having executed their bloody work at the other prisons—arrived at La Force, they speedily found their way to the cell of the Princess, and, breaking in, they offered her her life if she would ever be betrothed to the royal family. This she nobly refused to do, and was instantly dragged out over a pile of dead bodies, standing up to her ankles in blood. She was ordered to cry "Vive le Nation!" Speechless with horror she was unable to speak, and was instantly struck down—and awful to relate, it was one of her own servants, whom she had loaded with kindnesses, who struck the first blow. Her head was then cut off, her body torn in pieces, and the fragments put on the end of pikes and cradled through different parts of the city. The head (which according to the custom of the time, was carefully powdered), was raised on a lance and first carried to the Palace of the Duke of Orleans (the father of Louis Philippe—later known by his republican appellation of "Epitole") who rose from dinner and looked for some minutes in silence upon the ghastly spectacle, Madame Baillon, his favourite, and some other companions of his pleasures, were with him at the time. "My God!" exclaimed she, "they will thus carry my head through the streets of Paris!" The head was next conveyed to the Temple, and paraded before the windows of Louis XVI. The king, ignorant of what had passed, but hearing the tumult, at the desire of one of the commissioners of the municipality, proceeded to the window, when he perceived, to her beautiful hair the head of his once lovely friend; but to the credit of humanity, it must be said, that another commissioner, more humane, tried to prevent the king from beholding the ghastly sight.

During the progress of this revolutionary outbreak, a contention arose amongst the wretches who were crowded into a stroke at the prisoners as they emerged from their cells, and it was arranged that the unhappy "aristocrats," as they were called, should run the gauntlet through a long avenue of murderers. The women also made a formal demand to the Commune for lights to see the assassins; and this request being granted, benches were arranged "Pour les Messieurs" and "Pour les Dames" to witness the spectacle; and as each successive prisoner emerged from the prison-gate, a yell of joy arose from the wretches, and when the victim fell they danced around him like cannibals. It was decreed also that whoever laboured in a prison should receive a louis from the funds of the Commune, but when the assassins applied for this promised reward, and it was found the funds were not sufficient to discharge these claims, only twenty-four francs being given. "Do you think I have not earned twenty-four francs?" said a young man, a baker by trade. "I have slain forty with my own hands!" This was surpassed by a negro who had slain more two hundred!

These narrations seem incredible, yet the hills showing the amount the assassins received at the time they were destroyed in the recent Revolution; and in this later Revolution it would have been well had the historian been spared the miserable task of recording that the evidences were not wanting to indicate that the great and numerous horrors of the first revolution would most probably have been equalled by this later one—if the stronger arm of the well-disposed military had not succeeded in arresting its fearful course.

A DISAPPOINTMENT!

(5).—JOHN HOME, author of the once popular tragedy of "Douglas," was a Scotch clergyman. When his tragedy was first performed at Edinburgh, in 1756, it gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living, and over afterwards appeared and acted as a layman.

It is related of an Englishman who was a great admirer of Home's tragedy of "Douglas," that being in Edinburgh, he thought he should like to see the author of his favourite tragedy. He accordingly called at Home's modest apartment, and knocking at the door, was answered by a laic that Mr. Home was not in, as he had gone into the highlands, but she added, Mrs. Home was in. Next to seeing the great man, our Englishman thought Mrs. Home would do, and he was therefore ushered in, and much to his surprise, was introduced to an old lady who had her head wrapped up in flannel, and who was engaged in counting a sum of hot wine and water, being in the act of grating into it a few grains of nutmeg. The Englishman's dream of romances was soon dispelled, for in vain he tried to engage her in a topic of conversation, but found her hopelessly stupid and ignorant on all topics that he broached. At last he asked her if she had heard of the peace that had just been concluded with France, when she said, "Oh, yes! I've heard of the peace." Oh come, said the Englishman, the peace is not yet made, and with some thought the Englishman said, "I will make a great exchange in many things; we must all be thankful for it!" The old lady seemed to think, but at last replied, "Do you think, sir, it will make any difference in the price of nutmegs?" The gentleman, uttering an expression that could not be construed into a blessing, hastily retired!

• The Duke of Orleans not only voted for the death of his cousin Louis XVI., but was present at his execution (himself afterwards sharing the same fate).

ON THE USE OF RICHES.

(16).—THE venerable LOAN BAYBOWER, dying at the age of ninety-one, noted a distinguished part in four reigns. He was spared to behold his son, well stricken in years, sitting on the woolsack as Lord Chancellor—being the only individual, except the father of Sir Thomas More, on whom such a felicity was ever conferred. The author of "Tristram Shandy," in speaking of Lord Balthurst, said of him:—

"This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy; for at eighty-five he has all the wit and promptitude of a man of thirty; a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please others, beyond what ever I know—added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling."

The aged peer, whilst possessing the most elegant tastes, and the most jovial manners, offered a striking contrast to his son Henry (the Lord Chancellor), who was rather abstemious, and of a reserved disposition—and sometimes when the son had retired after supper, the father would rub his hands, and say to his company, "Now that the old gentleman is gone to bed, let us be merry, and enjoy ourselves!" It was Lord Balthurst that Pope's epistle, "On the Use of Riches," is inscribed:—

"The sense to value riches, with the art
To enjoy them and the virtue to impart
Not meagre, not ambitiously pursued,
Not sunk by sloth, nor rais'd by servitude;
To balance fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy magnificence;
With splendour charity, with plenty health;
O, teach us, BAYBOWER, yet unpolled by wealth!
That secret rare between the extremes to more,
Of mad good-nature and of mean self-love."

AN ELEVATED SITUATION!

(23).—THE following anecdote of that eminent judge, SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, is related by Mr. Edward Foss, in his "Judges of England":—

"Frederick Pollock was born on September 23, 1783. In his early years he lost much time at three metropolitan and suburban schools, in which he told his father that he learned nothing. On being taken away from the last, he remained at home for sixteen months, employing them in very miscellaneous reading, principally devoted to English literature, chemistry, physiology, and other scientific subjects. He was then placed under Dr. Roberts at St. Paul's school. A story is related, on good authority, that young Pollock, fancying that he was wasting his time there, as he intended to go to the bar, intimated to the head-master that he should not stay; and that the doctor, who was desirous of keeping so promising a lad, thereupon became so cross and disagreeable, that one day the youth wrote him a note, saying his should not return. The doctor, ignorant of the cordial terms on which the father and son lived together, sent the note to the father, who called on him to express his regret at his son's determination, adding that he had advised him not to send the note. Upon which the doctor broke out, 'Ah, sir, you'll live to see that boy hang!' The doctor, on meeting Mrs. Pollock some years after his pupil had obtained university honours and professional success, congratulated her on her son's good fortune, adding, quite unconscious of the humorous contrast—'Ah! madam, I always said he'd hit an elevated situation.'"

It may also be interesting to give the following extract from the same work:—

"Of the chief baron's legal and judicial merits these pages profess not to speak. But at the end of two-and-twenty years from his appointment, and of near eighty-three from his birth, he was allowed to record that he had been in the place exercising all the functions of his arduous office as efficiently as when he was at first appointed; frequently called upon to preside in most important cases, and never flinching from undertaking them; tempering his law with a sense as not unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of those against whom he was obliged to decide; and ever acting towards his brethren on the bench, and the counsel at the bar of his court, so as to be a general benefactor. On July 15, 1866, he retired from his position, having sat on the bench at a more advanced age than any common law judge before him; Lord Mansfield, though a little earlier than he actually resigned, having refrained from attending the court for two years before when he was only eighty-one years old. To the last Sir Frederick never excused himself from his daily duties, but enjoyed the counsel of mind which arose in an important argument, and the exercise of his faculties called forth in addressing the jury. His merits were recognised by the immediate grant of a baronetcy. Having suffered little from attacks of illness, and retaining much of his former activity, he may be truly said to enjoy a venerable old age. . . . Sir Frederick has been twice married. He had children by each of his wives no less than twenty-five in all, of whom twenty survive, ten by the first union, and ten by the second. He can boast of a more numerous family than was usually the lot of humanity. Besides his twenty children, he counts fifty-four grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren; and he has had the gratification of seeing his eldest son's eldest son the first man of his year at his own alma mater."



GIVING THEM A SPECIMEN OF HIS PRECOCCIOUS GENIUS!

1873—OCTOBER—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6th, 8:31 mn. | New Moon, 31st, 10:55 mn.
Last Quar. 13th, 6:23 mu. | First Quar. 25th, 12:10 nt.

		Rise & Sets.	Moon Rise & Sets.	☉
1	W	Pheasant Shooting begins.	6 3r	10
2	Th	Copenhagen—after a bombardment of three days by the English under Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier—surrendered, 1807.	5 34s	11
3	F	Henry Carey (author of "Sally in our Alley") died, 1743.	6 6r	12
4	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 30os	13
5	S	Siege of Dunkirk by the Duke of York, and defeat of the English, 1763.	6 9r	14
6	M	Battle of Borodino (the most sanguinary in history), 1812.	5 25s	⊕
7	Tu	Duke of Montpensier married to the Infanta of Spain, 1846.	6 13r	6 9
8	W	Miguel Carvajales (author of "Don Quixote") born, 1547, died in 1616.	6 28r	10
9	Th	The Bank of England called in their stamped dollars, 1792.	6 15r	6 52
10	F	Patrick Colter, the celebrated Irish giant, died, aged 46, 1804. He was 8ft. 7in. high.	5 17s	7 26
11	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.	6 19r	8 10
12	S	Joachim Murat, Bonaparte's King of Naples, shot by his former subjects, 1815.	5 12s	9 5
13	M	William Penn born, 1644.	6 22r	10 10
14	Tu	It was a bad time for farmers in the year 1833—in a single Norwich paper there were advertisements to be sold the stock of no less than one hundred farmers.	5 8s	11 20
15	W	Three of the mistresses of the Bounty (six brought to Portsmouth) hanged, 1792.	6 26r	After Mid-night A.M.
16	Th	Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, died, 1744.	5 4s	25
17	F	19th Sunday after Trinity.	6 29r	1 45
18	S	The word "interest" was first used in an Act of Parliament in the reign of James I, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate was fixed by the Act at 5 instead of 10.	4 59s	2 53
19	S	Remain (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences.	6 33r	4 4
20	M	Comet of great brilliancy visible, 1811.	4 55s	5 11
21	Tu	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	6 37r	6 24
22	W	20th Sunday after Trinity.	4 51s	Sete F.M.
23	Th	Madame Pfeiffer, celebrated traveller, died, 1853. Her last journey was to Madagascar.	6 40r	5 31
24	F	Smeaton died, 1792.	4 47s	5 56
25	S	Tower of London burnt, 1841.—"A most extraordinary spectacle presented itself in the wardens carrying the crown and other appurtenances of royalty between groups of soldiers, policemen, and firemen."	6 43r	6 31
26	S		4 43s	7 13
27	M		6 47r	8 23
28	Tu		4 39s	9 41
29	W		6 51r	11 5
30	Th		4 35s	After Mid-night
31	F		6 55r	10 30

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

JOHN SMEATON, the celebrated engineer, was born in the year 1724, at a place called Kusbthorpe, near Leeds. At an early age he showed great strength of understanding and originality of genius. His playthings were more the tools which men work, than children's toys; and his great delight seemed to be in watching any mechanical work that was going on in the neighbourhood, and asking questions about it. As an instance of his precocious genius, it is related of him that one day, having managed to climb to the top of his father's barn, he was discovered by his family in the act of endeavouring to fix up something like a windmill! The anxiety of his family lest he should fall from his elevated position, was, as may easily be imagined, very great; and when he did reach terra firma he was rewarded with a good scolding—for, of course, his parents could not comprehend that his hazardous efforts was but the foreshadowing of his future genius. It is also related of him that, one day watching some men fixing a pump in a neighbouring village, he picked up a piece of pipe that was left, actually making with it a working pump that raised water—and all this occurred before he was six years old! His father, being an attorney, was anxious for his son to be in the same profession; but seeing that he had such a distaste for law, he very wisely allowed him to follow the impulse of his genius, and he accordingly became a mathematical instrument maker. Previous to this, however, when but fourteen years of age, he made himself an engine to turn roscow, and several of his friends received presents of boxes of wood or ivory turned by him. He also made (which was in that day most uncommon) a lathe, by which he cut a perpetual screw in brass (which was said to be the invention of Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, a man of most wonderful genius, and with whom Mr. Smeaton was very intimate, spending whole nights with him, conversing until daylight on subjects in which both took such a deep interest). Mr. Smeaton had by his great talent and industry acquired, at the age of eighteen, a large set of tools; and, what was more, the art of working without a master!

In 1755, the second Eddystone Lighthouse,* a wooden structure erected by a Mr. Rudyard, was destroyed by fire when Mr. Smeaton (being highly recommended for the purpose) undertook to rebuild it; and he completed it (in 1760)

* The first Eddystone Lighthouse was commenced in 1696, and finished in 1699, by Mr. Winstanley, an enterprising, but incompetent person. He had originally been a silk-mercer in London, and having acquired a competency, he amused himself with making curious but useless mechanical toys—and the Eddystone Lighthouse which he constructed was just such a specimen of misplaced ingenuity as might have been expected. But Winstanley was very confident of its stability; and he used to say that he should like to be in it during the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of heaven. The vain boast was gratified—for in the year 1703, the "Great Storm" occurred, when the flimsy structure was swept away into the ocean, and along with it its unfortunate founder, and five other persons who were with him, they having gone there to do some useful repairs.



M. CARNELL,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

NAPANEE, ONT.

ILLUSTRATION.

ated engineer, was
ace called Wash-
y age he showed
g and originally
e more the tools
dron's toys; and
in watching any
on in the neigh-
on about it. As an
e, it is related of
ed to admit to
n was discovered
vearing to fix up
e anxiety of his
his elevated posi-
ined, very great;
rms he was re-
er, of course, his
at this hazardous
g of his future
m that, one day
ump in a neigh-
eet of pipe had
a working pump
ccurred before he
ing an attorney,
same profession;
taste for law, he
w the impulse of
ecome a mathe-
revisions to this.
s of age, he made
rot, and several
of boxes of wood
made (which was
the, by which he
hich was said to
lindly, of York,
and with whom
spending whole
till daylight on
a deep interest
ent and industry
n, a large set of
art of working

Lighthouse,* a
r. Rudyeri, was
Bremton (being
type) undertook
ed it (in 1796)

ibuss was com-
1809, by Mr. W in
mpetent person.
rrier in London.
oy, he amused
quise mecha-
ighthouse which
specimen of mis-
been expected.
of its stability;
like to be in it
iew under the
s gratified i-for
orm" occurred.
wapt away into
fortunate foun-
rers with him-
needful repairs.

Watches,

Clocks, and

Jewellery,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KEPT FOR SALE,

Also repaired on Short Notice and Reasonable
Terms, and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

M. CARNALL.

Found at Last

THE LONG LOOKED FOR



CUP OF GOOD TEA,

WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AT THE

BELFAST TEA HOUSE!

AND

GENERAL GROCERY STORE,

NAPANEE.

The subscribers have pleasure in informing the inhabitants of Napanee and vicinity that they have opened a general Grocery store in the building lately occupied by Dr. Cook, Centre Street, opposite the Market Square, where they intend keeping a general stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Of the very best quality. Particular attention paid to the

TEA DEPARTMENT!

Which will be kept supplied with the very finest brands that can be found in the market. We have also on hand a quantity of

GOOD BUTTER,

For family use, which we can guarantee. Families can be supplied at our store with Pork, Raisins, Currants, Candied Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, and other family requisites. The highest price in cash paid for farmers produce. We solicit a share of public patronage, and will do our best to satisfy all who may favor us with a call.

J. H. & W. ROBINSON.

P.S. —We will not be undersold for cash.

In such
occidit
1739 81
Water
gold m
As an
the last
ment o

(14.)
tesqui
in 104
tingui
high a
follow:
"Wh
youth
the ten
re-olve
This no
great o
him to
him fro
character
all the
father's
of Loug
serious
Court, a
played
interfer
which h
nishing
the Duk
circle;
short li
happene
preclud
irresidi
sent for
adhere t
doors.
period o
lished li
Sandy P
imprison
tion he v
as well a
dication
however,
preaching
further o
time the
left him
any respo
cally to
able trans
and Helli
to mult
in consid
Crown (g
feun and
known as
and propo
its name
to promot
the Prov
of settlem
His embai
ing year
tion was
strangely
the nativ
agreement
absolute p
tree, the
warriors,
grim-follo
history on
" Penn,
sembly, re
Charles II
of James
" Lycurg
lation was
over privat
property o
even deter
ties were i
it was cu
pulle. It
allowed to
abolished;
Inde was a
soften and
thing that
was encour
consequent
the dread o

"SHALL THE GOSLINGS TEACH THE GOOSE TO SWIM?"

In such a masterly manner that it has bid defiance to any accident since that period. The work was his master-piece. In 1733 Simonson published a paper on the Power of Wind and Water to Turn Mills, and for this he was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. As an engineer he had now risen to the top of his profession. His last employment was that of engineer for the improvements of the harbour at Antigua. He died in the year 1792.

THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(14.)—WILLIAM PENN (who has been styled by Montesquieu "the modern Lycurgus,"*) was born in London in 1644, and was the son of Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral under the Commonwealth, and of high and ancient lineage. A biographer gives the following outline of Penn's life:—

While pursuing his studies at Christ Church, Oxford, young Penn (then but fifteen years old, became imbued with the tenets of Quakerism, then in its infancy—and at length resolved to join the new sect, and brave all the consequences. This not only entailed his expulsion from college, but it cost him a great offence to his father, and on his return home, he sent him to travel on the Continent—thinking this might wean him from that pliancy of speech and deportment which is characteristic of the sect. In two years Penn returned with all the graces of the accomplished gentleman—much to his father's delight! In a short time, however, the Great Plague serious impressions to be renewed; and ceasing to visit the Court, and forsaking the society of his gay friends, he employed himself in the study of divinity. His father again interfered, and sending him to Ireland to manage an estate which had been bequeathed to the admiral by the king, and furnishing him with letters of recommendation to the vicary general, and even became a volunteer officer, and served for a short time in the army. One day, however, being at Cork, he happened to hear a sermon preached by the same Quaker preacher that he had listened to at Oxford. The effect was irresistible, and Penn became a Quaker for life! His father sent for him home, and finding him firm in his resolve to adhere to the despised and persecuted sect, turned him out of doors. Penn was now in his twenty-fourth year, and in the period of his preaching dates from the time when he published his first book, "The Path of Duty." For his next book, "The Simile Foundation Shaken," he had to undergo seven months' imprisonment in the Tower of London. During his incarceration, as well as "Innocency was his open Fire," an exculpatory vindication which obtained him his release. It was not long, however, before his spirited promulgation of his tenets by further involvement in his trouble again, and he suffered a time the death of his father; then fully reconciled to his son, any repose, Penn now addressed himself still more energetically to the propagation of his opinions, publishing innumerable tracts in support of Quakerism, and travelling in Germany and Holland, in 1677, with George Fox and Robert Barclay, to multiply proselytes on the Continent. It was in 1681 that Crown (£20,000), Charles II. granted, by his father by the Penn and his heir, the province west of the Delaware River, and proprietor of that immense territory. Penn thus became governor in consideration of the large sum of money, and in his honour its name was at once changed to Pennsylvania. With a view to promote its colonisation, he published "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania; in which he offered easy terms of settlement and other tempting inducements to emigrate. He embarked for the new colony in 1682; and in the following year founded Philadelphia. The manner of the colonisation was characterised by a spirit of magnanimous justice the natives to consideration being freely admitted, and an absolute possession. The signing of this treaty under an elm tree, the Indian king being attended by his warriors, and Penn, accompanied by a large body of his pilgrim-followers, forms one of those picturesque passages in history on which poets and painters delight to dwell.

* Penn, having constituted his council or legislative assembly, revisited England in 1681 and in the year following Charles II. died, when Penn attracted to himself the favour of James II., and he appeared in the novel character of a

Lycurgus was a celebrated Spartan legislator. His legislation was intended to make public principle predominate over private interests and affections. Children were to be the property of the state, which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties were imposed on licentiousness and intemperance; and public. Iron was used for money; and the people were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; and the theatres were abolished; and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired in short. All that tended to thing that could promote the laws of Lycurgus, was discouraged. The Spartans, and the laws of Lycurgus, consequently became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the dread of their foes and the bulwark of their freedom.

Court favourite! He attended Whitehall daily; his house was crowded with visitors, and, in consequence of his supposed influence with the king, he might, as he states, have possessed great riches, but in preference to this he procured the release of about fourteen hundred of his oppressed Quaker brethren, who had been imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. After the abdication of James, Penn's conducting a Jesuit in disguise, though whether the censure were deserved or were merely the shafts of jealousy excited by the high Court favour which he had enjoyed. It is a point that has been freely discussed by historians. Be this as



THE BURIAL-PLACE OF WILLIAM PENN.

It may, however, Penn defended himself before the Council, who honourably acquitted him, but deprived him of his American grant. It was, however, soon restored to him, and in 1689 (having married his second wife), he returned to Pennsylvania, where he conducted the affairs of his State with great sagacity and ability for about two years, after which the proprietary government of the State of Pennsylvania.

His life henceforth was full of trouble and adversity. Being in debt, he offered the Pennsylvania territory to the Crown for £15,000; and soon after this, at the instance of his agent's widow, he was thrown into a debtor's prison, and this cruel misfortune so preyed upon his mind that he lapsid into melancholy and second childlessness, which ended in his death, at the age of seventy-four, in the year 1718.

After the American Revolution the claims of Penn's descendants upon the State of Pennsylvania were bought up for £130,000.

THE COMET OF 1811.

(24.)—In October and November, in the year 1811, a brilliant comet appeared, and was visible during the autumn to the naked eye.* Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," wrote a poem entitled "To the Comet of 1811," from which the following verses are extracted:—

"Stranger of Heaven! I bid thee hail:
Shed from the fall of glory risen,
That flashest in celestial gale,
Broad pennon of the King of Heaven.
"Art thou the flag of war and death,
From angel's ensign-staff unfurled?
Art thou the standard of his wrath
Waved o'er a sordid sinful world?
"No, from that pure pellucid beam
That erst o'er plains of Bethlehem shone,
No latent evil we can deem,
Bright herald of the eternal throne!
"Where hast thou roamed these thousand years?
Why sothest these polar paths again,
From wilderness of glowing spheres
To ring the vesture o'er the wain?
"To brush the embers from the sun,
The icicles from off the pole;
Then far to other systems run,
Where other moons and planets roll!
"And long, long may thy silver ray
Our northern arch at eve adorn;
Then, wheeling to the east away,
Light the gay portals of the morn."

* It was reckoned by many that this was the same comet which appeared at the birth of our Saviour.—Hogg.



"THAT IS HE! THAT IS HE!"

1873—NOVEMBER—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th, 3 48 a.m. | New Moon, 20th, 3 37 m.
Last Quar. 14th, 12 45 m. | First Quar. 24th, 8 13 m.

		Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	APR.
1 S	Great Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755	6 56r	Sets A.M.	11
2 S	21st Sunday after Trinity.	4 30s	3 31	12
3 M	St. Jean d'Acre taken, 1840.	7 0r	4 58	13
4 Tu	Abraham Lincoln elected President of America, 1861.—Assassinated in 1865.	4 26s	Rises P.M.	⊙
5 W	Battle of Inkermann, and signal defeat of the Russians—who were kept at bay for six hours, until the arrival of 6,000 French, 1854.	7 3r	4 49	15
6 Th	John Kyrie, "the Man of Ross," died, 1754.	4 23s	5 20	16
7 F	Behold the market-house, with poor c'erspread; The man of Ross divides the weekly bread.	7 7r	5 59	17
8 S	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	4 19s	6 51	18
9 S	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 10r	7 54	19
10 M	Schiller born, 1759.	4 16s	9 4	20
11 Tu	When reviewing the officers of the regiments newly-arrived in Paris, in 1831, Louis Napoleon (then President) said, "If ever the day of danger shall arrive, I will not do as the government which has preceded me did. I will not say to you, 'March, and I will follow you,' but I will say, 'I march, you follow me!'"	7 14r	10 16	⊙
12 W	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	4 13s	11 29	22
13 Th	Queen Charlotte died, 1818.	7 17r	After Mid- night	23
14 F	Professor Edward Forbes died, 1854—"My own wife," he said, when dying, to Mrs. Forbes, who inquired as he was lying if she still knew her.	4 10s	A.M.	24
15 S	Dreadful insurrection broke out amongst the artisans of Lyons, 1831.	7 21r	1 49	25
16 S	Princess-Royal born, 1840.—Married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia in 1863.	4 7s	2 58	26
17 M	Lord Clive, founder of the Indian Empire, died at Morston Bay, near Drayton, 1774.	7 24r	4 9	27
18 Tu	24th Sunday after Trinity.	4 4s	5 21	28
19 W	Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the English throne, hanged at Tyburn, 1499.	7 28r	6 37	29
20 Th	Richard Glover (poet) died, 1785.	4 2s	Se's P.M.	⊙
21 F	The Infamons and sanguinary "Head Act" passed at Tynon, Ireland, 1845.	7 31r	4 30	1
22 S	The "Great Storm," the most terrible that ever raged in England, 1703.	3 59s	5 15	2
23 S	Washington Irving died, 1859, sincerely mourned by the whole world of literature.	7 35r	6 14	3
24 M	The Inland Revenue Board (excise, stamps, and taxes) was constituted in 1829.	3 58s	7 28	4
25 Tu	1st Sunday in Advent.	7 37r	8 52	5
26 W		3 57s	10 19	6
27 Th		7 40r	11 45	7
28 F		3 55s	After Mid- night	8
29 S		7 43r	A.M.	9
30 S		3 54s	2 34	10

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

SCHILLER'S drama of "William Tell" took possession of the hearts of the German people more than any work that he ever wrote. It is related that on one occasion after the performance of this drama—Schiller being present—all the audience frantically rushed out of the theatre to see their beloved poet once more; and when his tall form appeared, sorely bent by suffering, the crowd respectfully made way for him—all heads being quickly uncovered. As the poet passed through the long rows of people, he was received in profound silence, all eyes following his steps; fathers and mothers holding their children aloft, whispering "That is he! that is he!"

It may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the life of this illustrious poet, whose writings could so powerfully influence the feelings of the nation which has always been regarded as of a phlegmatic character:

JONAS CASPAR FÜRSTENBERG SCHILLER was born in 1759, at Marbach, in Württemberg, his parents being persons in humble life. When a boy he displayed very strong feeling and great industry, and he was carefully brought up by his pious parents. His mother was a true German—very real and true in all she did, and all she said and thought; and his father (who was in the service of the Duke of Württemberg) was an intelligent military man, with very great energy. Young Schiller was originally intended for the church, but on the establishment of a military school by his father he changed his views, and became one of the most promising students in the academy, and it was there he learned the first elements of science. At this period he found means to procure the works of the immortal Shakespeare; and the dark and strong shadows that give expression to the pictures of this poet, the affecting situations of his heroes, his bold and energetic language, and those beautiful passages where his eloquence becomes a torrent that no obstacle can resist, were so congenial to the feeling soul of young Schiller, that Shakespeare soon engrossed all his admiration, and was his favourite author.

Schiller entertained the greatest admiration and affection for the Duke of Württemberg, and his rare poetical talents were thoroughly appreciated by, and much exercised for the Duke's benefit (after having studied medicine for some time) became a regimental surgeon in Stuttgart, but he was soon discontented with this position. When in his twenty-second year Schiller wrote his celebrated tragedy of "The Robbers," which at once enabled him to take his position as one of the first dramatists of his country. It was first brought out at Mannheim, but unfortunately the Duke of Württemberg's displeasure was excited by finding some few passages of a revolutionary tendency in it, and he prohibited the poet who could speak his mind so freely from writing again; Schiller, chafing under this treatment, left Stuttgart secretly, and became an exile, and went to Mannheim, where, after experiencing many hard-



ILLUSTRATION.

"Illum Tell" took the German people ever wrote. It is after the performance being present—all out of the theatre more; and when his t by suffering, the for him—all heads e the most mass-le, he was received following his steps: their children aloft, e he!" g to give a brief icious poet, whose influence the feel- ways been regarded

Schiller was born in Marburg, his parents were a farmer and a miller. When a boy he was very industrious and great industry was his by his pious mother. She said all she said and was in the service of a young man of great energy. Young Schiller went to the church, military school by Marburg, and became one of the academy, the first elements of a great genius to produce Shakespeare and that give expression to the affecting situations of his language, were his eloquence and his force of argument can resist, the soul of young Schiller was signed all his life his author. His greatest admiration and his highly appreciated his industry. He was a medicine for some years in Stuttgart, with the position of a physician. Schiller wrote his "Robbers," which at the position as one of the first. It was first unfortunately the nature was excited of a revolutionary spirit the poet who from writing again in Marburg, left Stuttgart, and went to Weimar, ending many hard

FRASER & ROSE

MONTREAL HOUSE

RENEWAL

SELECTED STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

NAFEN

READY MADE CLOTHING

HATS & CAPS

HATS & CAPS

Stones, Granite, China, and Glassware

FRASER & ROSE



FOR OVER 30 YEARS
A MANUFACTURED BY

PREMIUM MOWER & REAPER

DODGE'S HARVESTER

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM

COMBINED MOWER

Self-Raking Reaper

JOHN HERRING
NAPANEE

sh
tr
du
su
fol
and
dra
peo
wo
8
to
Ger
acq
wit
late
in
the
was
Yes
with
oth
hes
"X
He
and
A
the
fore
by
him
ave
sett
took
of h
till
seen
his
love
appr
a lie
dell
just
Sc
hanc
new
hanc

(2
mer
at si
Isaa
On
pura
Ham
Lonc
short
In t
poem
Sear
write
G
"Ad
natic
unde
Adm
Span
Span
Engl
near
the
cour
the Jo
time
of hi
unhe
and d
The
in 17
by A
• It
perfor
most
trav
pley
federal
the w
to be
the pl
the co
were
Robe
sious
which

"THE HEALTHIEST FEAST COSTS THE LEAST."

ships, he brought out his tragedy of "Fiesco" on the stage. Previous to this he had been placed under arrest for fourteen days for stealing to Mannheim, without leave of absence, to see his play of "The Robbers" acted. Other productions followed, and Schiller found many admirers both in Leipzig and Dresden, to which place he went in 1788. But it was his drama of "William Tell" that was his chief success. It seemed peculiarly to attract all hearts, even more so than his previous works.

Some little time after this, Schiller proceeded to Weimer to undertake the management of a periodical called "The German Mercury," and it was at this time he made the acquaintance of Goethe, whose name is always associated with that of Schiller from the very great friendship that existed between them, and which was only terminated by death. In 1790 Schiller was appointed to the Chair of History in the Jena University, and besides giving public lectures (which were always crowded) he published his "History of the Thirty Years' War," and engaged in several literary enterprises which influenced greatly the literature of Germany. His other works (all equally remarkable for their talent and clearness of style) were "Die Jüden," "Der Jäger, Altmach," "Die Xeniä," "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," and "Louis der XVI." He also wrote a collection of ballads which are reckoned among the finest of their kind in any language.

About the year 1790 Schiller exhibited a strong tendency to that cruel and sudden disease, consumption, and this interfered with his lectures, and greatly reduced his income; but by the Prince of Dessau's great kindness—who settled on him a pension of a thousand dollars for three years—he was saved from the present and necessity, and the how of his best works were written, and those which have immortalized his name. Debt, or rather uncertainty of income, seems to have been Schiller's bane, for he trusted entirely to his pen and to Providence for subsistence. He was much beloved wherever he went; both old and young seem to have appreciated his talent, and admired his work; for Schiller had a heart as noble as his forehead; all alike, princes and people, delighted to honour him; and posterity has also paid the just meed of tribute to his memory.

Schiller succumbed to the fatal malady which had set its hand upon him on the 9th of May, 1805; and when the sad news was conveyed to Goethe, he covered his face with his hands, and said, "Half my existence is gone!"

"ADMIRAL HOSIER'S GHOST."

(25).—RICHARD GLOVER was the son of a London merchant, and was educated at Chesham School, where, at sixteen, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable applause. On leaving school, he applied himself to commercial pursuits under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade; and in due time Glover became a London merchant, and married a lady of fortune; shortly after, he was returned M.P. for Weymouth. In the year 1737 he published "Leonidas," an epic poem; and it is related that Thomson, author of "The Seasons," when he heard of this work, exclaimed—"He wrote an epic poem, who never saw a mountain!"

Glover was the author of a popular ballad called "Admiral Hosier's Ghost"—a poem intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards, and was written under the following circumstances:—In the year 1720 Admiral Hosier was sent with a strong fleet into the Spanish West Indies, to block up the ports; about the Spanish galleons came out, to seize and carry them into England. He accordingly arrived at the Bastimentos near Portobello; but being prevented by orders from the English cabinet from obeying the dictates of his courage, he lay inactive on the station until he became the jest of the Spaniards! The unhappy admiral continued cruising in those seas until the far greater part of his officers and men perished by the diseases of the unhealthy climate, and the admiral himself pined away, and died of a broken heart.

The poem consists of eleven verses, and was written in 1740 on the taking of Carthage from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon. The first verse describes the

It is related that when "The Robbers" of Schiller was first performed at Erlbourg, the youth of that city, moved almost to madness by the ardent and awful scenes which it portrayed, formed the wild design of imitating the hero of the play, and his companions. They bound themselves in a confederacy, by the most solemn oaths, to betake themselves to the woods, and live by rapine and plunder, or, as they termed it, to become "the exterminating angel of heaven!" Fortunately, the plot was discovered by one of the tutors during a copy of the confederacy, written, it is said, with blood. The parties were all secured, and the future representation of "The Robbers" was prohibited in Erlbourg. Such terrific impressions are a wonderful tribute to the energy of Schiller's pen, which, like Rousseau's, may be said to burn this paper.

triumphant crew of Admiral Vernon's squadron, lying at anchor off Portobello, drinking success to England's fleet, when—

"On a sudden, shrilly sounding,
Hiddeous bells and shrieks were heard;
As, each hour with fear confounding,
A sad troop of ghosts appeared.
All in dreary hammocks shrouded,
Which for winding-sheets they wore,
And with looks by sorrow clouded,
Frowning on that hostile shore.

"On them gleamed the moon's wan lustre,
When the shade of Iloriza brava,
His pale bands were seen to muster,
Rising from their watery grave.
O'er the glimmering wave he hid his
Where the *Durford* reared her sail,
With three thousand ghosts beside him,
And in groans did Vernon hail.

"Heed, oh! heed our fatal story!
I am Iloriza's injured ghost;
You who now have purchased glory
At this place where I was lost:
Though in Portobello's ruin,
You now triumph free from fears,
When you think of my undoing,
You will mix your joys with tears.

"See these mournful spectres sweeping
Ghastly o'er this hated wave,
Whose van cheeks are stained with weeping;
These were English captains brave.
Mark those numbers, pale and horrid,
Who were once my sailors bold;
Lo! each image his drooping forehead,
While his dismal tale is told.

"I, by twenty sail attended,
Died this Spanish town affrighted,
Nothing then its wealth defended,
But my orders—not to fight!
Oh! that in this rolling ocean
I had cast them with disdain,
And eyed my heart's warm motion
To have quelled the pride of Spain.

"For resistance I could fear none;
But with twenty ships had done
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achieved with six alone.
Then the Bastimentos never
Had our lost dishonour seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant trait had been.

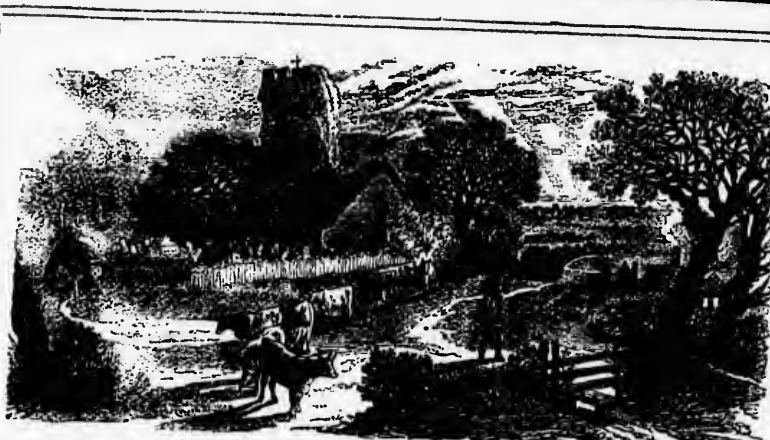
"Thus, like thee, proud Spain dismayed,
And her galleons leading home,
Though condemned for disobeying,
I had met a traitor's doom.
To have fallen, my country crying,
To have played an English part,
Had been better far than dying
Of a grieved and broken heart.

"Unreaping at thy glory,
Thy successful arms we hail;
But remember our sad story,
And let Hosier's wrongs prevail.
Sent in this foul climate to languish,
Think what thousands fell in vain,
Wasted with disease and anguish,
Not in glorious battle slain."

There are two verses more—the admiral's ghost concluding—

"Think on vengeance for my ruin,
And for England, shamed by me."

It is related that Dr. Glover was on a visit at Lady Temple's, at Stowe, when he wrote the poem. The idea occurred to him during the night, and rising early next morning, he went into the garden to compose his poem. In the heat of his composition, he walked into a tulip bed; unfortunately, he had a stick in his hand, and with a rude poetical fervour, he hewed the tulips in every direction. Lady Temple was particularly fond of tulips, and some of the company, who had seen the doctor slashing around him, and suspected how his mind was occupied, asked him at breakfast how he could think of thus wantonly destroying her husband's favourite flowers? The poet, perfectly unconscious of the havoc he had made, pleaded not guilty. There were witnesses enough to convict him, and he made his peace by repaying the ballad, which excited great attention, and was immediately printed.]



"THE PLOUGHMAN HOMEWARD PLODS HIS WEARY WAY."

1873—**DECEMBER**—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th, 4-20 mn. New Moon, 16th, 6-49 ev.
Last Quar. 11th, 9-34 nt. First Quar. 26th, 4-5 aft.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Ave.
1 M	Eleazer Elliott (the "Corn-Law Rhymist," died, 1849.	7 46r	Sets A.M.	11
2 Tu	Louis Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1851.—Abdicated, 1870.	3 53s	5 26	12
3 W	Battle of Hohenlinden, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1800.	7 48r	6 45	13
4 Th	Latham House surrendered, 1645.—In the year previous it had been heroically defended for three months by Charlotte, Countess of Derby.	3 52s	Rises P.M.	14
5 F	The first admiral of the United States (Farragut) was nominated in 1862.	7 51r	4 37	15
6 S		3 50s	5 36	16
7 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.			
8 M	Richard Baxter died, 1691.	7 54r	6 44	17
9 Tu	"I preached as never sure to preach again, And as a dying man to dying men."—Baxter.	3 50s	7 57	18
10 W		7 56r	9 12	19
11 Th	James II. abdicated by flight, 1688. (His died in exile at St. Germain's, 1701.)	3 49s	10 24	20
12 F	Sir Mark Isambard Brunel (engineer of the Thames Tunnel) died, 1842.	7 59r	11 34	21
13 S	Dr Johnson, the "Leviathan of Literature," died, 1784.	3 49s	After Mid- night A.M.	22
14 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.	8 0r		23
15 M	(14th.—James V. of Scotland died, 1542.—His dying words were, "I come with a lass, and she will go with me," alluding to the lady-in-waitress brought to him that his wife was delivered of a daughter, the heiress of the crown, and to the fact of the crown having come into his family by the daughter of King Robert Bruce.)	3 49s	1 50	24
16 Tu	In the year 1822, a soldier was flogged to death at York.	8 1r	3 3	25
17 W	The obnoxious stamp-duty on almanacks was abolished in 1834.	3 50s	4 17	26
18 Th		8 3r	5 35	27
19 F		3 50s	6 53	28
20 S		8 4r	8 11	29
21 S	4th Sunday in Advent.	3 51s	P.M.	1
22 M	There died at Eastwell, in 1850, a poor working man, named Richard Plantagenet, who was believed to be a son of Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth Field.	8 5r	5 14	2
23 Tu	Hugh Miller (geologist) died, 1856.	3 52s	6 38	3
24 W	—CHRISTMAS DAY.—	8 6r	8 5	4
25 Th	"I love to see this day well kept by rich and poor."—WASHINGTON IRVING.	3 53s	9 33	5
26 F	<i>Gray (poet) born, 1716.</i>	8 7r	10 59	6
27 S		3 54s	After Mid- night A.M.	7
28 S	1st Sunday after Christmas.	8 7r		8
29 M	Rev. T. R. Malthus (political economist) died at Bath, 1834.	3 56s	1 44	9
30 Tu	"Day brings day; month, month; and year the year."—TUMMOX.	8 8r	3 8	10
31 W		3 58s	4 34	11
		8 8r	5 37	12

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION

THOMAS GRAY, an eminent English poet, was the son of a scrivener in London, and was born in the year 1716. His mother, to whom he was indebted for that education which elicited his brilliant talents, seems to have been a woman of most amiable character, and whose energy and providence of his father—a man of harsh and violent disposition—would have occasioned. Gray was sent to Eton, his maternal uncle being a teacher there; and his intimacy with Horace Walpole, whose friendship was so valuable to him in after life, commenced at Eton.

In the year 1734 Gray was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he addressed himself with great assiduity to languages and poetry, acquiring a favourable reputation as a classical scholar, but neglecting mathematics and philosophy, which he particularly detested. At Cambridge Gray was considered by his fellow collegians as unduly fastidious, and amongst other peculiarities he was remarkably fearful of fire, and always kept a ladder of ropes in his bed room. Some mischievous brother collegians knew this, and in the middle of a dark night roused him with the cry of "Fire! Fire!"—the staircase, they said, was in flames. Up went the window, and Gray hastened down his rope-ladder, as quick as possible, into a tub of receive him! The joke, it is said, cured Gray of his fears, but he would not forgive it, and immediately in 1738, without taking a degree in arts, he returned to London, and entered the Inner Temple however, accord with his tastes, and the next year he escaped from it by accepting an invitation from Walpole to accompany him in a tour of Europe. They travelled together in France and Italy during two years; but a misunderstanding between them brought Gray back to London in 1741. In the following year he took the degree of B.C.L., and settled himself permanently at Cambridge, leaving it only to make occasional tours in Scotland, describing these excursions, and his Scotch elegance and precision, are remarkable for observation, and for a dry scholastic humour peculiar to the poet. It was now that Walpole sought to revive their early friendship—a wish which was cordially responded to by Gray, who maintained the friendly intercourse during his leisure to literature; and, though he carried to maturity few of the literary schemes which he admirably commenced, his "Letters," published after his death, amply prove his mental activity. It was not until 1747 that his "Ode to Eton College" was first printed; and the publication of this "Elegy," written in a County Churchyard, in 1751, would probably have been delayed much longer, but for the previous issue of a surfeitious

* Gray's epitaph on his mother bears mournful witness to the love he bore her, and testifies to the remembrance of her kindness. "Ode to Eton College." "Derogatory Gray, widow, the careful, studious mother of many children, one of whom had the misfortune to surfeit her."



ILLUSTRATION

at English poet, was
London, and was
other,* to whom he
sion which elicited
have been a woman
whose energy sup-
pacy which the im-
mat of harsh and
occasional. Gray
nal uncle being a
nacy with Horace
so valuable to him
du.

at to the university
sed himself with
nd poetry, acquir-
a classical scholar,
philosophy, which
mbridge Gray was
gions as unduly
equilibrated he was
d always kept a
Some mischievous
nd in the middle
the cry of "Fire!
i, was in flames.
y hastened down
ble into a tub of
at the bottom to
id, cured Gray of
ive it, and imme-
aving the univer-
egree in arts, he
the Inner Temple
e bar; it did not,
s, and the next
ing an invitation
im in a tour of
r in France and
is understanding
to London in 1741.
degree of B. C. L.,
r at Cambridge,
al tours in Scot-
His "Letters,"
remarkable for
et and extensive
notiologic humour
w that Walpole
pudity—a wish
o by Gray, who
course during his
ere devoted en-
he carried to
emes which he
ers," published
mental activity.
Ode to Stow Col-
pilation of
y Churchyard,"
delayed much
a surreptitious

bears mournful
tasteful to the
is as follows:—
tender mother
the misfortune

Copy of it.
Dodge, the
and it is
room in
Gray writes
am not su

The cur
The lo
The plo
And M
Now fe
And s
Save w
And s
Save th
The s
Of such
Moles
Beneath
When
Each is
The r
The br
The s
The coc
No m
For the
Or bu
No chill
Or el
Oft did
Theirs
How fo
How
Let no
Theirs
Nor gr
The s
The be
And
Await
The
Nor yo
If m
Where
The
Can st
Back
Can he
Or s
Perhap
Some
Hande
Or w
But K
Rich
Chill
And
Full u
The
Full n
And
Some
The
Some
Som
Th' ap
The
To see
And
Their
Thei
Forba
And
The s
To
Or he
WIM
Far fr
The
Along
The

* A
was selc

"KEEPING FROM FALLING, IS BETTER THAN HELPING UP."

copy of it. While the former of these poems received but little notice, the latter immediately acquired universal favour; and it is to-day considered by many the most beautiful short poem in the English language. Byron wrote of it: "Had Gray written nothing but his 'Elegy,' high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher!"—

The curfew tells the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds:

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl doth to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath these rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twitting from the straw-bull's head,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lap their sires return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke!
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre:

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hamden, that, with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

Th' applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes.

Their lot forborne: nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;
Forbade to wade thro' slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind,

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,
Or heap the shrines of luxury and pride
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect
Some frail memorial still erected high,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their names, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply:
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the solemn precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor e'er a longing lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who, mindful of th' unhonour'd Dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate;
If chance, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate;

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
Brushing with hasty steps the dew away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn:"

"There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by."

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Buck'ring his wayward fancies he would rove;
Now drooping woeful-wan, like one forlorn,
Or cras'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless love."

"One morn I mist'rd him on the sabbath's hill,
Along the heath, and near his favourite tree;
Another morn; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he:"

"The next, with dirges due in aid array,
Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne;
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay
"Grav'd on the stone beneath you aged thou."

The Epitaph.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.
Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heav'n did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to misery (all he had) a tear,
He gain'd from Heaven ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.
No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God.



GRAY'S HOUSE AT STOKE.

The fame the authorship of the *Elegy* brought Gray was such that, in 1757, on the demise of Colley Cibber, the post-humous, that office was offered to Gray; but he declined the honour. In 1766 he was appointed to the chair of Modern History, at Cambridge, which brought him in about £400 per annum; and this he held until 1771, when he resigned it. He died the same year, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, from an attack of gout in his stomach, and was interred at Stoke, near Eton, where a monument was erected to his memory, thus adding one more poetical association to that beautiful district of England.

* A manuscript copy of the *Elegy*, in Gray's handwriting, was sold in 1844 for no less a sum than £121.

GENUINE MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

DR. RUBINI'S URINIUM.

A positive and specific Remedy for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, Mucous or Milky Discharges, all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Dropsical Swellings in Men, Women, or Children, all Complaints incidental to Females, Weakness arising from Excesses or Indiscretion, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex. This genuine Medicine is made from a Prescription of the eminent and learned European Physician, Dr. Rubini, who for many years was celebrated for his wonderful cures of the above Disorders. His name was known in every Court of Europe, and Crowned Heads resorted to him for advice. After his death the Prescription was obtained from his family. Two of the ingredients entering into this celebrated Medicine, viz.:—Buchu and ~~Conium~~ or Trailing Arbutus, are now used by all Physicians for the cure of the above Diseases. But the great secret of Dr. Rubini's peculiar and eminent success lay in the combination of these two ingredients with certain other vegetable productions not commonly known to Physicians. These are all combined in this Medicine, which is prepared with the utmost care from Dr. Rubini's formula. Try it once for any of the above Disorders, and you will be fully convinced of its pre-eminent virtues. Sold by all Druggists, price \$1 per large Bottle, with full Directions inside the Wrapper.

DR. CHURCHILL'S ELECTRIC LINIMENT.

THIS Sovereign Preparation, the King of all Liniments, is eminently adapted as a Family Preparation, for the Quick Relief and Cure of every description of Pain, for which a genuine Liniment is required. It is infinitely superior to those Preparations which are offered as both internal and external Remedies for nothing which can be taken internally can be as equal as an external application this Liniment in the rapidity with which it gives relief, even in cases of acute pain. Try it for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Numbness, Swellings, &c., &c., and you will soon be convinced that there is no Liniment that can at all approach this for any of these purposes. Sold by all Druggists, price 50 cents per Bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE.

THIS Salve is a magical healing Compound for the rapid and perfect cure of anything, from a simple Scratch or Bruise to the most aggravated Ulcer, and for Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description. Try it for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Broken Breasts, Sores, Ulcers of all kinds, Ringworm, Tetter, Eczema, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scurfy, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, &c. It possesses all the wonderfully cleansing and healing virtues of Carbolic Acid, which has been found by Physicians everywhere to possess curative qualities not discovered in any other Chemical preparation. It is worth its weight in gold as a Family Salve. Sold by all Druggists, price 25 cents per Box.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC GARGARYSMA.

THIS Medicine or Throat Remedy, is the most reliable and efficacious Remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes so common in this changeable climate, Asthma, Offensive Breath, Ulcerated Gums, and all diseases of the Mouth. For Public Speakers and Singers it is invaluable. The ingredients entering into this Medicine are used by all Physicians, and for the cure of the above disorders are now, undoubtedly, the most popular in the *Materia Medica*. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per Bottle.

DR. CHURCHILL'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FOR the Cure of Chronic Constipation, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Laryngitis, Nervous Debility, Chronic Dyspepsia, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhoea, Melancholia, Debility, resulting from Typhoid and other low fevers, Diphtheritic Prostration, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Nervous Excitability, Marasmus or Wasting of the Muscles, Aphonia or Loss of Voice, Sluggishness of the Liver, Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, Suffocating Feelings caused by mucous obstructions of the Lungs and Air Passages leading thereto, and Debility from various causes. This Medicine is designed to cure *Wasting diseases* by making the *nervous system* vigorous and healthy. One of the first symptoms affecting either the Liver, Lung, Heart, Stomach or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first. Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much each upon the other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above-named organs. No other preparation has such potent and direct effect upon the nervous system as this. Try it and prove its efficacy. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1 per Bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY.

THIS Jelly is highly recommended to Ladies as a most agreeable Preparation for the Toilet. For Beautifying the Complexion, and rendering the Skin Soft, White, Clear and free from Dryness, it is unrivalled. It will quickly remove all Redness, Roughness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other imperfections. For Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips, it cannot be surpassed. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per Toilet Bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

THIS Toilet Soap possesses all the well-known antiseptic and disinfecting properties of Carbolic Acid, is agreeably scented, has a healthful action on the Skin, prevents irritation, removes the effects of perspiration, and should be regularly used by families. Cholera, Smallpox, and Fever Patients should be washed with this Soap; and its use by persons liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of disease. Sold by all Druggists. Price 15 cents per Tablet.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT.

THIS Disinfectant is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Smallpox, and all infectious diseases. It will prevent Contagion in Cattle. It is also invaluable for disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter-houses, &c., and for destroying noxious effluvia from whatever cause arising. It will drive away Mosquitoes, Moths, Flies, Cockroaches, &c.; Meat, Fish, &c., can be preserved from putrefaction by its use. Carbolic Acid was selected by her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, in preference to all other products, as the best Disinfectant for the prevention of infectious diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per Canister.

THE
VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO.
 SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
 THE ABOVE PREPARATIONS.
LABORATORY AND WORKS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

SYRUP OF

ion, Asthma,
Nervous De-
bilities, Chronic
Coughs, resulting from
Prostration,
Debility, Maras-
mus or Loss of
Energy, and
Hemorrhages caused
and Air Pass-
ages from various
causes. Having
vigorous and
refreshing effect
upon the
Genital Organs,
followed by
relaxation of all
involuntary
muscles. Now, as
each upon the
stomach, and as the
stomach becomes an
efficient muscle di-
minutely cure
No other pro-
fect upon the
ve its efficacy.

WINE JELLY.

Ladies as a
Toilet. For
softening the Skin
and removing
roughness, Rough-
ness, Imperfections,
Bites, and Sore
all Druggists.

SOAP.

Well-known anti-
Carbolic Acid,
used on the Skin,
for perspiration,
cholera, Cholera,
washed with
infection will
be cured. Sold by all

DISINFECTANT.

of Typhus and
Cholera, and all in-
fection in Cattle,
Water Closets,
Houses, &c., and
whatever cause
of Typhus, Malaria,
Moths, Flies,
and be preserved
in Carbolic Acid was
used by the
missionaries, in
the best Disinfect-
ants. Sold by
all Druggists.

AL CO.

CTIONS.
WORKS,
TO.

midw
being
and p
tion c
Toron

aratio
becam
000 w
structu

and th

which
railway

About 3
ties of k
the Uni

N
T
sufficient
erseded b
Rev. D. I

The
\$10,000.
who has t

The
church ha
gation and
minister in

The
is a very co
and devote

The
very comfor
who, very p

NAPANEE.

The Town of Napanee is pleasantly situated on the Napanee River, about midway between Kingston and Belleville. It is a place of considerable importance being the County town of Lennox and Addington, and is surrounded by a wealthy and prosperous agricultural country, has excellent water power, is a principal station on the G. T. R., and is one of the best grain markets between Montreal and Toronto.

The Town was laid out as a village about forty years ago, and since the separation of the Counties of Lennox and Addington from Frontenac, when Napanee became a County Town, the progress of the place has been very rapid, fully \$100,000 worth of buildings being erected annually, mostly substantial stone or brick structures.

The assessed value of the Town was last year over half a million of dollars, and the taxes levied was over \$10,000. Population, about 3,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Station is situated conveniently to the Town, at which a large passenger and freight traffic is done. A splendid stone and iron railway bridge spans river at this place.

A large number of Mills and Factories are driven by water and steam power. About 300,000 bushels of grain were purchased here in 1872, besides large quantities of lumber, railroad ties, cedar posts, shingles, stove bolts, etc., are shipped to the United States markets.

Churches.

Napanee has five Churches, viz :

The Episcopal Church was erected some forty years ago, and is now insufficiently large for the requirements of the congregation, but it will soon be superseded by a large new church. The Rev. J. J. Bogart, M. A., is Rector, and the Rev. D. F. Bogart, Curate—both very excellent ministers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church is a fine stone structure, which cost about \$10,000. The Rev. G. M. Meacham, M. A., a very zealous and devoted man, who has the cause of the church at heart, is the pastor.

The Episcopal Methodist Church is next. A large and commodious brick church has been erected during the past summer, which is a credit to the congregation and an ornament to the Town. The Rev. S. G. Stone is the indefatigable minister in charge.

The Canada Presbyterian Church is a substantial Gothic stone building, and is a very comfortable and convenient church. The Rev. John Scott, a faithful and devoted man, and a friend to all, is the minister in charge.

The Roman Catholic Church is also a substantial stone building, and is a very comfortable and respectable church. The Rev. Mr. Leonard is the Priest, who, very properly, attends to the business of the church, and nothing else.

The Court House and Jail

Are very fine substantial stone buildings, erected at the east end of the Town, at a cost of \$35,000.

The Academy

Was built in 1860, in the Western part of the Town. It is a very handsome brick structure, and cost some \$10,000. It will accommodate about 500 pupils, but being too small, another school house has been built during the past year, in the Eastern part of the Town.

The New Registry Office

Has been erected on the Court House Plot during the past year, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted by the Government.

The Agricultural Hall

Was erected about four years since, at the East end of the Town, upon a plot of ten acres, very kindly donated to the Society by R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M. P., where excellent Agricultural Exhibitions are held two days each year, by the Lennox County Society, at which over \$1,000 is paid as premiums, annually.

Manufactories.

There are several large manufactories on the canal, the most important of which is the Foundry and Agricultural Works of John Herring, Esq. The manufactory is a large stone building, three stories high, in which, during the past year, he manufactured 200 Dodge's excellent combined Mowers and Reapers, which he readily sold at \$150 each. He also manufactures large quantities of Plows, Rollers, Straw Cutters, and other castings, generally:

Gibbard & Son are doing an extensive trade in the cabinet, upholstery and furniture business.

J. C. Green & Son are also extensive furniture manufacturers.

BLACK LEAD WORKS.—Messrs. Lane & Co., of Perth, have recently purchased the large Plaster Mill of H. M. Wright & Co., at \$12,000, and intend to commence the manufacture of Black Lead and Lubricating Oil extensively.

DYE WORKS, on a large scale, have been started here, by Mr. D. Morrison, for the manufacture of Dye Stuffs, and a large quantity of the raw material has been imported for that purpose.

RUBBER WORKS, for the manufacture of all kinds of vulcanized rubber, has been established here by Mr. Hover, which is now in full operation.

A NEW STEAM GRIST MILL was erected during the past summer, in the Western part of the Town, by W. Ross, Esq., for the manufacture of flour, oat-meal, and feed, which is now in full blast.

A NEW STEAM SAW MILL has been built by George Stevenson, Esq., at the Western limits of the Town, which will be, and is, a great acquisition to the place.

Improvements.

Large quantities of brick, stone, sand, and lumber are being laid down in many parts of the Town, for more improvements, upon an extensive scale, next summer, and soon the buzz of the saw, the stroke of the hammer, and the cry of "mort" will be heard in every direction. We know of no place in this section of Canada, where a more rapid and healthy prosperity appears to be going on than in Napance, which place is destined soon to be one of the leading towns of the Dominion. "So mote it be."

As time and space fails us to particularize, we may say we have :

Three Grist Mills.
 Three Saw Mills.
 Ten Hotels.
 Two Foundries.
 One Plaster Mill.
 Two Cabinet Shops.
 Four Planing Mills.
 One Dye Wood Factory.
 One Rubber Factory.
 Two Tanneries.
 One Lead Factory.
 Five Brick Yards.
 Six Dry Goods Stores.
 Three Hardware Stores.
 Four Drug Stores.

Two Merchant Tailors.
 Four Harness Shops.
 Two Watchmakers.
 Three Photographers.
 Twenty-five Grocers.
 Three Boot & Shoe Stores.
 Four Shoe Shops.
 Four Carriage Shops.
 Two Bakers.
 Two Book Stores.
 Seven Physicians.
 Ten Lawyers.
 Four newspapers.
 Two Dentists.

DIRECTORY.

Abrams, B. S., clerk.
 Abrams, John, Centre-street.
 Abrams, James, East-street.
 Abrams Isaiiah, agent, Centre-st.
 Ashton Clark, grocer, Thomas-st.
 Alexander William, clerk.
 Allan James, police captain, John-st.
 Allison Amos H., telegraph agent and
 ticket agent G.W.R. and transporta-
 tion Co., Dundas-st.
 Allison David, teamster, Centre-st.
 Allen, A., accountant Bank B. N.A.
 Allingham, Mrs. W., Dundas-st.
 Arbon, H., photographer, Dundas-st.
 Andrews David, lumberer, Dundas-st.
 Anderson Owen, Robert-st.
 Appleby Miss Hetty, charwoman, Bridge
 street.
 Appleby Wm., trader, Belleville road.
 Aylsworth J., grocer, Dundas-st.
 Aylsworth, Peter, clerk, Dundas-st.
 Babcock Alexander, laborer, Mill-st.
 Babcock Jesse, blacksmith, Mill-st.
 Babcock Reuben, laborer, Mill-st.
 Baker George, laborer, East-st.
 Baker Mrs. Caroline, wiu. Nelson, Robt.
 street.
 Bartels, James F., clerk, John-st.
 Bartley Robert, mariner, Frederick-st.
 Barling, Charles, butcher.
 Bedford John H. W., L.D.S.; Dundas-st.
 Beeman Truinan, J. P., music store,
 Dundas-st.
 Begly John, chairmaker, Centre-st.
 Bell Mrs. Louisa, William, Robert st.
 Bell, Mrs. Peter
 Bell, Timothy, mason, Centre st.
 Bell, William, butcher, Market st.

Benn, Duncan, blacksmith, Dundas st.
 Bennett, Wm. L., cabinet-maker, West-st
 Benson, John, collector of customs,
 Bezo, F., eating saloon, Dundas-st.
 Beaver, \$1 a year, Templeton & Co.
 Bennett, Henry, cabinet maker.
 Bennett, Rich'd, do
 Burns, R., agent Bank B. N. A.
 Boyes, Lester, assistant Dominion tele-
 graph operator, Dundas-st.
 Bird, William, sexton, East-st.
 Blair, Jas., tailor Dundas-st., h Bridge-st
 Blakely James, manufacturer and ven-
 dor of patent medicines, Market-sq.
 Blewett Bros., livery stables, Market-sq.
 Blewett, George, baker, Market sq.
 Blewett, James, grocer, Dundas-st.
 Blewett, John, grocer, Dundas-st.
 Bogart, Gilbert, postmaster, bds. Camp-
 bell Louse, Dundas-st., cor. Centre-st
 Bogart, rev. J. J., ch. of England.
 Bogart, Rev. D. F., Curate Ch. of Eng.
 Bogart, James, assistant post master.
 Botting, McKenzie, hair-dresser, Dun-
 das-st.
 Botting, Thomas, blacksmith, Market-
 square.
 Bowen, Daniel, laborer.
 Bowen, Edward, grocer, Dundas-st.
 Bowen, Luke, Belleville road.
 Bowers, Joshua, clerk Centre-st.
 Boyes, John, blacksmith, John-st.
 Boyce, Robert, carriagemaker, Robert-
 street.
 Boyd, James, laborer, Thomas-st.
 Boyle, Henry, Dundas-st.
 Boyle & Wright, hardware, Dundas-st.
 Briggs, Benona, shoemaker, Dundas-st.

Bristol, Amos S., M.D., East-st.
Brown, James, Dundas-st.
Brownson, S. C., shoemaker, Dundas-st.
Bruton, Charles, clothier, Bridge-st.
Bruton, George, clothier, Dundas-st.
Bruton, William, H., fancy goods, Dundas-st.
Burgess, James, confectioner, Dundas-st.
Calder, Mark, teamster, Mill-st.
Campbell, F. W., barrister, Bridge-st.
Campbell, John, M.A., teacher.
Campbell house, W. N. Kinne, Dundas-st. cor. Centre-st.
Canada Casket, weekly, Henry & Brother.
Canadian Express Co., T. F. O'Connell, agent, John-st.
Carman, Thomas, S., *Weekly Express*, John-st. cor. Thomas-st.
Carnall, Mathew, watchmaker, Dundas-st.
Casey, Thomas, J. P., Dundas-st.
Challis, Wm., laborer, Dundas-st.
Chamberlin, W. R., barrister, Centre-st.
Chatterson, James, butcher, Mill-st.
Chatterson, R. L., butcher, Dundas-st.
Chatterson, John, butcher, Dundas-st.
Chatson, Frank, cabinetmaker Adelphi-st.
Chown, Edwin, hardware, Dundas-st.
Clarke, Dr. R. B., John-street.
Clapp, Jonas C., cabinetmaker, John-st.
Clapp, J. H., clerk, West-street.
Clapp, Reuben B., laborer, Robert-st.
Clark, Leonard, blacksmith, Dundas-st.
Clark, Samuel, laborer, Belleville road.
Clayton, John W., laborer, Thomas-st.
Clements, Sidney T., L.D.S., Dundas-st.
Cliff, George, carpenter, Centre-st.
Cowan, Dr., Market-street.
Cook, Dr. H. L., Bridge-street.
Coxall & Paisley, grocers, John-st.
Coates, John, saddler, Dundas-st.
Conger, Belyat, mason, Bridge-st.
Conger, Harris, mason, Dundas-st.
Cornell, Mrs. James, Robert-st.
Crawford, B., brickmaker, Frederick-st.
Crysdale, George, joiner, Centre-st.
Crysdale, John, carpenter, Robert-st.
Culhane, J., proprietor Lennox hotel, Dundas-st.
Davis, Alex. C., general store, Dundas-st.
Davis, James, tailor, Centre-street.
Davy, Mrs. S. wid. G. H., Dundas-st.
Davy, B. C., barrister, Graham-street.
Davy, John, Mill-street.
Derby, Miss A., dressmaker, Dundas-st.
Demorest, Francis, Dundas-st.
Deroche, H. M., M. P. P., barrister, John-st.
Detlor, G. B., clerk, Mill-street.

Detlor, S., lumber merchant, Bridge-st.
Detlor & Scott, chemists and druggists, Dundas-street.
Detlor, W. V., county clerk, East-st.
Dey, Dan., Dundas-st.
Diamond, A. N., miller, Mill-st.
Dickens, E., baker and grocer, Dundas-street.
Dominion Telegraph Co., Dundas-st.
Dowling, Richard, mill-right, Bridge-st.
Doxsee, John, soda water manufacturer.
Douglas, H., general store, Dundas-st.
Downey, A. me. chant, Dundas-street.
Downey, G. merchant, Dundas-street.
Downey, J., bookkeeper, Dundas-street.
Downey, R. & A., grain merchants and forwarders, foot of Centre-street.
Downey, R., & Brother, general store, Dundas-street.
Doyle, Thomas, clerk, Dundas-street.
Dryden W. freight checker G.T.R., John-street.
Dunbar, John, wheelwright, East-street.
Dunham, J. tavern keeper, Market-sq.
Dunning, A. B., Dundas-st.
Dunning, Henry, West-street.
Dwyer, John, Mill-street.
Easton, R. insurance agent, Bridge-st.
Edgar, David, millwright, Water-street.
Edgar, Philip, Mill-street.
Edward, Joseph, sectionman G. T. R.,
Ellingham, R., cabinetmaker, Adelphi-st.
Embury, Philip, Trader, Thomas-street.
Emerson, James, Constable.
Empsey, Aaron J., blacksmith, Mill-st.
Eason, Robert, John-street.
Exley, Walter butcher, Market-square.
Fennell & O'Brien, boot and shoe makers.
Ferguson Bros., hardware, Dundas-st.
Ferguson, Mrs. Janet, wid. Wallace, Water-street.
Fish, Levi, laborer, Robert-street.
Flynn, John, sailor, Mill-street.
Flynn, Thomas, auctioneer, Robert-st.
Foot, Mrs. C., wid. Foot, Mill-street.
Forward, Geo. B., grocer, John-street.
Forward, H. T., J. P., Dundas-street.
Fox, Anthony, laborer, Robert-street.
Fralick, D. W., blacksmith, Dundas-st.
Fralick, E. M., grocer, Dundas-street.
Fraser, John, boot and shoe store.
Fraser, Allan, clerk, John-street.
Fraser, Andrew, Thomas-street.
Fraser, Mrs. Davis, Bridge-street.
Fredrum, Henry, Frederick-st.
Fretz, Mrs. Jacob, Dundas-street.
Frizzell, Robert, shoemaker, Robert-st.
Fry, J., carriagemaker, Centre-street,
Funnell, William, tailor, Graham-street.

ge-st.
gists,

idas-

o-st.
irer.
at.

reet.
and

ore,
ohn-

et.

et.

R.,
-st.
et.

ra.

ce,

et.

at.

t.

Gar
Geo
Geo
Git

Gil
Gov
Gor
Gra

Gra

Gra

Gra

Gra

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

Ha

He

He

He

He

He

Hig

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Ho

Hu

Hu

Hu

Hu

Hu

Hu

Garrison, Garrett, carpenter, Mill-street.
 Geddes, H. L., agent Hartford Insurance Co., John-street.
 Gee, John, tailor, Centre-street.
 Gibbard, John & Son, cabinet warehouse, Dundas-street.
 Gibson, S., harrister, John-street.
 Gould, Andrew, ivory, West-street.
 Gormley, M., carpenter, South-street.
 Graham, J., carriage-maker, Centre-st.
 Grand Trunk Railway Station, T. F. O'Connell, agent.
 Grange & Brothers, druggists and exchange brokers, Dundas-street.
 Grange, John T., M.P.P., of Grange & Brothers, Centre-street.
 Grange, William, clerk, John-street.
 Greer, Wm. carpenter, Frederick-street.
 Hart, A. S., merchant, Dundas-street.
 Hawley, J., Brisco House, Dundas-st.
 Haskel, A. A., grocer, Dundas-st.
 Hall, W. F., clerk, Bridge-street.
 Haig, Robert, grocer, Dundas street.
 Hall, William, gardener, Mill-street.
 Ham, Titus, machinist, Adelphi-street.
 Ham, William, mason, John-street.
 Hamilton, G., carriage-maker, Dundas-st.
 Hanson, William, clerk, Dundas-street.
 Hawley, A., harnessmaker, Dundas-st.
 Haycock, Loftus C., grocer, Dundas-st.
 Hayes, John, sailor, Belleville road.
 Hayes, Samuel, Water-street.
 Hayes, William, Thomas-st.
 Henderson, R., bookseller, Dundas-st.
 Henry & Brother, bookseller, Dundas-st.
 Henwood, Daniel, blacksmith, John-st.
 Herring, George, machinist, Bridge-st.
 Herring, John, founder, Mill-street.
 Higley, Daniel, millwright, Water-st.
 Hogan, Daniel, tailor, Bridge-street.
 Hollister, Peter, harnessmaker, Mill-st.
 Hooper, E., county treasurer, John-st.
 Hooper, E. J., attorney-at-law.
 Hover, E., rubber works, West-st.
 Horan, Mrs. Eliza, Thomas street.
 Hosey, Alexander, clothier, East-street.
 Hosey, James, carpenter, Bridge-street.
 Hosey, John, carpenter, John-street.
 Hosey, William, finisher, John-street.
 Howe, Mrs. Margaret, Dundas-street.
 Howell, David, cabinet-maker, Dundas-street.
 Huff, Darius, machinist, Bridge-street.
 Huff, Eliakam, brickmaker, Union-st.
 Huff, George, painter, Mill-street.
 Huff, Mrs. J., wid, Joseph, Water-st.
 Huff, W., Dundas-street.
 Huff, Samuel, carpenter, Frederick-street.
 Huff, Wesley, Frederick-street.
 Huffman, Thos. A., druggist.
 Huffman, John, brickmaker.
 Huffman, J. C. J. I., druggist, Dundas-st
 Hughes, Thomas, surveyor, Dundas-st.
 Hulet, J. S., photographer, Dundas-st.
 Hunt, Patrick, laborer, Centre-street.
 Hutchinson, J., bricklayer, Frederick-st.
 Inwood, G., brickmaker, Centre-street.
 James, C. J. P., clerk div'n court, East-st.
 Jarvey, Richard, turner, Thomas-street.
 Johnson, John, laborer, Thomas-street.
 Johnson, Robert, grocer, Centre-street.
 Johnson, Neil, Yates' Hotel, Dundas-st.
 Joy, Wilder, blacksmith, Bridge-street.
 Kelly, Samuel, laborer, Dundas-street.
 Kimmerly, Ira, Dundas-street.
 Kouber, V., sewing machine Dundas-st.
 Kinne, W. N., Campbell House, Dundas
 Knight, Charles, Water-street.
 Lanxon, Henry, Bridge-street.
 Lane, Charles, Dundas-st.
 Lane, George, Bridge-street.
 Lewis, C. H., merchant, Dundas-street.
 Laidlaw, Geo., harnessmaker, Dundas-st.
 Lazier, Allan, carpenter, Water-street.
 Leonard, Rev. John F., pastor, St. Mary's church, Thomas-street.
 Leslie, Mrs. S., caretaker Napanee academy, Bridge-street.
 Lewis, Mrs. Alex., Water-street.
 Lee, A. R., U. S. Consul, Dundas-st.
 Light, Robert, carpenter, Dundas-street.
 Long, James, moulder, Bridge-street.
 Lowry, Mrs. John, Adelphi-street.
 Lowry, H. cabinetmaker, Bridge-street.
 Lowry, John, blacksmith, Water-street.
 Lowry, King, trader, Mill-street.
 Lowry, Mrs. Jane, wid. Robert, Mill-st.
 Loomis, Mrs. Martha, wid. Geo., East-st.
 Lucas, Daniel S., laborer, Mill-street.
 Lasher, Martin, carpenter, Robert-st.
 McCabe, William, planer, Thomas-st.
 McCay, Asahel F. finisher, Robt.-st.
 McGee, teacher, Robert-street.
 McLiver, D., carpenter, Thomas-street.
 McCoy, Robert, bailiff, Mill-street.
 McCullough, James, tailor, Bridge-st.
 McDonald, R., billiard room, Dundas-st.
 McGillivray, Mrs. William, Thomas-st.
 McGowen, Lou, hlin, painter, Centre-st.
 McGrath, Thomas, shoemaker, Mill-st.
 McGuin, John B., clerk county court, Robert-street.
 McHenry, Donald C., teacher, Centre-st
 McMullen, William, general store, Dundas-street.
 McNeil, Archibald, proprietor Campbell house, Dundas-street.
 McRossie, Robt., assistant agent G. T. R.

McKee, & Co., grocers, Dundas-st.
 McRossie, Robert, telegraph operator,
 G. T. R., Dundas-street.
 Madden, James W., Mill-street.
 Madden, S. S., tanner Water-street.
 Madigan, M., East-street.
 Mair, George L., machinist, Bridge-st.
 Mair, Mrs. Elizabeth, wid. Alexander,
 Centre-street.
 Mallory, Edwin, J. P., West-street.
 Meagher, Thomas, moulder.
 Meacham, Rev. G. M., Wesleyan Min-
 ister, Bridge-st.
 Merchants Bank of Canada, Alexander
 Smith, manager, Bridge-street.
 Miller, Charles R., Robert-street.
 Miller, S. R., clerk, G. T. R.
 Miller, R., photographer.
 Miller, William, J. P., Thomas-street.
 Mills, Geo., harness-maker, Centre-st.
 Mills, William, laborer, Mill-street.
 Molloy, T., dry goods, Dundas-street.
 Montreal Telegraph Co., A. H. Allison,
 agent, Dundas-street.
 Mooney, Wm., blacksmith, Dundas-st.
 Moore, G. F., marble worker, Dundas-st.
 Moran, A. L., barrister, John-street.
 Morden, Joseph W., John-street.
 Morey, Joseph, teamster, Adelphi-st.
 Morgan, Thomas G., printer, East-st.
 Morrison, W., dye works, West-street.
 Moss, James, shoemaker, Dundas-st.
 Mower, John, laborer, Graham-street.
 Moyle, Mrs. M. A., wid. Thomas, Mar-
 ket-sq.
 Munro, Wm., teller Merchants Bank,
 Centre-street.
 Murphy, Miss B., milliner, Dundas-st.
 Napanee Mills, R. J. Cartwright, proprie-
 tor, Mill-street.
 Nelson, Miss Maria, private school,
 Centre-street.
 Oronhyetikah, Dr., Dundas-street.
 O'Connell, T. F., station agent G. T. R.,
 and agent Canadian Express Co.,
 John-street.
 O'Hair, George, laborer, Thomas-street.
 Oliver, J., plasterer, Belleville road.
 O'Neil, Felix, laborer, West-street.
 O'Neil, Francis, bar tender, West-street.
 O'Neil, James, porter, Dundas-street.
 Page, John, Dundas-street.
 Paisley, C., hotel, John-st.
 Paisley, John, storekeeper, John-street.
 Parsons, Samuel, clerk, Dundas-street.
 Parrish, William, Bridge-street.
 Patterson, C., laborer, Water-street.
 Percy, John, Centre-street.
 Perry, Charles B., bailiff, Bridge-street.
 Perry, J. W., Bridge street.
 Perry, Henry W., clerk, Dundas street.
 Perry, James, woollen factory, Bridge st.
 Perry, Peter S., carpenter, Dundas st.
 Perry, R. & J., druggists, Dundas street.
 Perry, William, laborer, Mill street.
 Phelan, John, grocer, Dundas street.
 Plumley, James, clerk, Mill street.
 Potter Bros., livery stables, East-st
 Preston, D. H., barrister, Dundas street.
 Pringle, Mrs. George, Dundas street.
 Pringle, John W. barber, Dundas street.
 Pringle, Miles, carpenter, centre street.
 Pringle, Solomon, carpenter, Centre st.
 Prunyn, J. K., grocer, Dundas street.
 Prunyn, T. D., deputy sheriff, Graham st.
 Prunyn, M. W. Grocer, John street.
 Prunyn, O. T., sheriff, resides at Bath.
 Quackenbush, Mrs. George, storekeeper.
 Ralston, Hugh, Ins. agent, Dundas st.
 Rankin, William, grocer, Dundas street.
 Rathbun, H. B. & Son, lumber merchants
 Centre street.
 Reeve, W. A., barrister, crown attorney
 and clerk of the peace, John st.
 Reed, J., clerk, Centre-st.
 Rennie, R., York rd.
 Richardson, Amos, carpenter, centre st-
 Richardson, F., painter and photograp-
 her, Bridge street.
 Richardson, James, signalman G. T. R.
 Richardson, John, carpenter, Dundas st.
 Rixford, Anson, machinist, Bridge street
 Roe, A. H., Thomas-st.
 Rose, W. A., boot and shoe store.
 Robinson, Wm., cabinet maker, Robt-st.
 Robinson, John, clerk, Centre-st.
 Robinson, William S., official assignee,
 conveyancer, etc., Dundas street.
 Roblin, D., bandmaster, Frederick street.
 Roblin, David Allan, Kingston road.
 Roblin, Marshall, registrar, Dundas st.
 Robinson, W., & Bro., grocers, Centre-st.
 Rodgers, Mark T., Dundas street.
 Rooney, Jas., waggon-maker, Dundas-st.
 Ross, W., grist and flour mill, John-st.
 Rookledge, & Co., paper mills, John-st.
 Russell, C. F., school teacher, Robt.-st.
 Ruttan, Allan, M. D., John street.
 Sampson, Thomas, laborer, Robert-st.
 Sanderson, M. C., carpenter, Thomas st.
 Schamerhorn, Asa, Bridge-street.
 Schriver, George, engineer, Adelphi st.
 Schriver, John, shoemaker, Bridge street
 Schryver, Mrs. Ann, grocery, Dundas-st.
 Scott, T., attorney, Dundas street.
 Scott, rev. John, Canada Presbyterian.
 Selden, Franklin, Bridge-street.
 Séxsmith, G. S., me't tailor, Dundas st.

Shannon, Dennis, tailor, Bridge street.
 Shiras, Robert, tailor, centre street.
 Shipman, R. S., foreman, Centre-st.
 Shirley, Thomas, M.D., Mill-street.
 Short, A. F., machinist, Dundas-street.
 Shorey, W. C., patent right, Thomas-st.
 Skates, C. laborer, G.T.R., Centre-st.
 Simpson, Levi, laborer, Dundas-street.
 Smith, Alex. manager, Merchants Bank
 of Canada, Bridge-street.
 Smith, Charles, laborer, Thomas-street.
 Smith, George A., painter, Graham-st.
 Smith, Frederick, Dundas-street.
 Smith, George L., Dundas-st.
 Smith, James, painter, Centre-street.
 Smith, John, Market-sq.
 Smith, M., carpenter, Frederick-street.
 Smith, Thomas, laborer, Dundas-street.
 Smith, Wm. B., carpenter, West-st.
 Solmes, S., grocer.
 Spangenberg, Samuel, Dundas-street.
 Spangenberg & Smith, watchmakers,
 Dundas-street.
 "Standard" (the) weekly, Henry & Bro.,
 Dundas-street.
 Stewart Dr., Robert-street.
 Stevenson, Hon. John, Bridge-st.
 Stevenson, George, lumber merchant.
 Stone, Rev. G. S., M. Episcopal Minister,
 Bridge-st.
 Stevens, Charles, sailor, Water-street.
 Stevenson, Mrs. Andrew, Dundas-street.
 Storms, Jeremiah, moulder, Centre-st.
 Studdard, John, shoemaker, Thomas-st.
 Templeton, Mrs. William, Robert-st.
 Templeton, W & Co. publisher, "Beaver."
 Tilley, Wm., teacher, Robert-street.
 Titus, H. C., grocer, Dundas-street.
 Thompson, R., grocer, Dundas-street.
 Treadway, Benjamin, Mill-street.
 Tremble, Thomas, Bridge-street.
 Tugwell, Ephraim, grocer.
 Vanalstine, John, farmer, West-street.
 Vanalstine, John J., sawyer, West-st.

Vanalstine, N., switchman G. T. R.
 Graham-street.
 Vanalstine, Nicholas, tanner.
 Vanalstine, James J., Water-street.
 Vanalstine, J., laborer, Graham-street.
 Vanderwaters, J., laborer, Graham-st.
 Vanalstine, Secord, laborer.
 Waddell, D. A., saddler, Dundas-street.
 Wager, John, carpenter, John-street.
 Wales, Miss A., dressmaker, Dundas-st.
 Waller, Thomas, tinsmith, Dundas-st.
 Walrouth, John, Mill-street.
 Warner, S., grain-warehouse, resides at
 Wilton.
 Wasson, Alex., laborer, Richard-street.
 Watson, T., laborer, Frederick-street.
 Webster & Boyes, carriagemakers,
 Dundas-street.
 Webster, Robert, painter, Mill-street.
 Weese & Bro., merchants, Market-sq.
 "Weekly Express," T. S. Carman, pro-
 prietor, East-street.
 Welch, John, teamster, West-street.
 White, Thomas, grocer, Dundas-street.
 Wickham, John, carter.
 Wilkinson, William H., Judge County
 court, Bridge-street.
 Williams, Walter S., solicitor, Thomas-st.
 Wilson & Brother, boots and shoes,
 Dundas-street.
 Wilson, George, John-street.
 Wilson, Samuel B., boots and shoes
 Dundas-street.
 Wilson, T., shoemaker, Robert-street.
 Wilson, T. C., miller, Bridge-street.
 Wilson, Uriah, Dundas-street.
 Woods, G. M., & Co. tobacconists,
 Dundas-street.
 Wright, Rueben, lumber merchant,
 York road.
 Wright, Reuben G., of Boyle & Wright,
 John-street.
 Yates, Abel, bowling alley, Dundas-st.

street.
 Bridge st.
 ndas st.
 as street.
 reet.
 reet.
 eet.
 t-st
 as street.
 reet.
 as street.
 e street.
 Centre st.
 reet.
 ham st.
 et.
 Bath.
 ekeeper.
 ndas st.
 s street.
 erchants
 attorney
 st.
 Centre st-
 tograph.
 T. R.
 ndas st.
 ge street
 .
 Robt-st.
 assignee,
 reet.
 k street.
 pad.
 las st.
 Centre-st.
 ndas-st.
 an-st.
 ohn-st.
 Robt.-st.
 st.
 rt-st.
 omas st.
 phi st.
 e street
 ndas-st.
 t.
 yterian.
 ndas st.

W. W. W.
 W. W. W.



TRUMAN BEEMAN,
Commissioner B. R., Conveyancer
AND ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

AGENT FOR THE

Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HAMILTON, ONT.,

AND

Ætna Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Both Reasonable and Reliable.

Also Agent for the

**Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire
Insurance Co.,**

for the insurance of all kinds of

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY AND LIVE STOCK,

Either on Cash or Premium Note System.

ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

T. BEEMAN,

Napanee and Mill Point.

Division Courts for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Year 1873.

	FIRST CIRCUIT.	SECOND CIRCUIT.	THIRD CIRCUIT.	FOURTH CIRCUIT.	FIFTH CIRCUIT.	SIXTH CIRCUIT.	OPENS AT
Napanee,	Jan'y 13	March 3	May 19	June 30	Sept. 1	Nov'r 3	9 a.m.
Newburgh,	14	4	20	July 2	2	4	10:30
Tamworth,	15	5	21	3	3	5	11
Centreville,	16	6	22	4	4	6	11
Odessa,	18	8	28	5	5	8	11
Bath,	20	10	29	7	6	10	11
Adolphustown,	25	April 19	June 2	14	13	12	noon.

CLERKS OF DIVISION COURTS.

No. 1. Charles James, Esq., Napanee. No. 4.—P. Johnston, Esq., Clark's Mills.
 No. 2.—Chas. L. Rogers, Esq., Bath. No. 5.—Wm. Whelan, Esq., Centreville.
 No. 3.—Jos. Allen, Esq., Adolphustown. No. 6.—Henry Pultz, Esq., Wilton.
 Reuben N. Neeley, Esq., Tamworth.

County Officials.

W. H. Wilkinson, Esq., Judge.
 W. A. Reeve, Esq., County Attorney.
 O. Thatford Pruyn, Esq., Sheriff.
 Dorland Pruyn, Esq., Deputy Sheriff.
 J. B. McGuin, Esq., Clerk of Co. Court.
 W. V. Detlor, Esq., Clerk Co. Council.
 Edmund Hooper, Esq., Treasurer.
 M. P. Roblin, Esq., Registrar.

Napanee Town Officials.

Mayor.—A. L. Morden, Esq.
Reeve.—S. McL. Detlor, Esq.
Deputy Reeve.—W. S. Williams, Esq.
Councillors.—Messrs. A. Ruttan, M. D.,
 W. F. Hall, S. Wilson, W. Joy, James
 Perry, James Roney, C. R. Miller, Fred.
 Richardson, Robert Boyes.
Town Clerk.—W. R. Chamberlin, Esq.
Treasurer.—R. Easton, Esq.
Coroner.—H. L. Cook, M. D.
Chief of Police.—James Allen, Esq.

**County Council for Lennox and
Addington for 1873.**

WARDEN.

Ira Ham, Esq., South Fredericksburgh.

COUNCILLORS.

P. D. Booth, Reeve, Ernesttown.
 John Hogle, Deputy Reeve, Ernesttown.
 W. H. Perry, do do do
 George Paul, Reeve, Camden.
 Robert Graham, Deputy Reeve, Camden
 Robert Madden, do do do
 Thomas Sexsmith, Reeve, Richmond.
 R. Denison, Deputy Reeve, Richmond.
 S. McL. Detlor, Reeve, Napanee.
 W. S. Williams, Deputy Reeve, Napanee.
 Ebenezer Perry, Reeve, Sheffield.
 R. T. McDonnell, Deputy Reeve, Sheffield
 W. N. Dollar, Reeve, N. Fredericksburg.
 F. Hott, Reeve, Kaladar.
 H. Purdy, Reeve, Bath.
 W. A. Hope, Reeve, Newburgh.
 S. Lane, Reeve, Denbigh.
 R. Patterson, Reeve, Amherst Island.
 J. J. Watson, Reeve, Adolphustown.

Napanee Cemetery Company.

Incorporated 1872; \$50,000 subscribed capital, \$4,100; plot of land, 58 acres, adjoining Napanee, east; value of land, \$3,700.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Dixon, *President*,
M. W. Fraya, *Vice President*,
A. L. Morden, *Secretary*,
John Webster, *Treasurer*,
Hon. John Stevenson, John T. Grange,
M. P. W. S. Williams, John Herring,
George O'Brien, and V. V. Dettlor.

Napanee Schools.

BOARD OF HIGH AND COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

C. E. Ferry, *Chairman*,
Charles James, *Secretary*,
Dr. A. S. Bristol, W. V. Dettlor, J. C. Huffman, John Webster, W. F. Hall, Robert McCoy, James McCoy, A. C. Davis, John Gibbard, H. L. Geddes.

INSPECTOR.

F. Burrows, Esq.

TEACHERS.

John Campbell, M. A., *Principal*,
Mr. Ge'ice, Wm. Tilley, P. Nelson,
F. Russell, Mrs. Robson, Miss Tuttle,
Miss Aylsworth, Miss Hovey, and Miss Fraser.

ATTENDANCE.

Children between 5 and 16 years of age, 870; average attendance, 400.

Society Meetings.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS.

Mount Carmel Perceptory No. 252, meets on Tuesday in each month on or before full moon, in Orange Hall.

B. A. MASONS.

Mount Sinai Chapter No. 44, G. E. C., holds its regular Convocations in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, after every full moon.

A. F. AND A. MASONS.

Mount Sinai Lodge holds its Regular Communications in the Masonic Hall, on the first Thursday in every month.

Union Lodge No. 9, G. R. C., holds its Regular Communications in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, on or before every full moon.

I. O. ODDFELLOWS.

Napanee Lodge meets every Tuesday evening, in the Lodge Room, Rennie's Block.

I. O. GOOD TEMPLARS.

Napanee Temple meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, over the Dominion Store.

V. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Meets at its rooms, Grange Block, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Reading Room open every week day, free to all.

NA
Sh
Be
Tr
Br
Co
Gr
Co
Po
Os
To
Mi

Pos
Ad
Ea
Con
Em
For
Gos
Gro
Han
Leh
Mill
Mor
Nap
Ode
Par
Rob
Selb
Sills
Stel
Swit
Viol
Wilt

Arle
Eald
Beth
Cant
Ceto
Cloy
Colo

Table of Distances

NAPANEE TO	MILES.	NAPANEE TO	MILES.	NAPANEE TO	MILES
Shannonville	15	Kingston.....	26	Petworth	18
Belleville.....	22	Brockville	73	Harrowsmith.....	22
Trenton.....	34	Prescott.....	86	Sydenham.....	26
Brighton.....	43	Ottawa.....	141	Selby.....	4
Colborne.....	51	Cornwall.....	131	Roblin.....	10
Grafton.....	58	Montreal.....	198	Croydon.....	16
Cobourg.....	66	Napanee Mills.....	5	Tanworth.....	23
Port Hope.....	72	Newburgh.....	7	Erinsville.....	19
Oshawa.....	101	Clark's Mills.....	9	Centreville.....	16
Toronto.....	125	Yarker.....	14	Enterprise.....	21
Mill Point.....	7	Colebrook.....	16	Pictou.....	24

List of Post Offices in the County of Lennox and Addington.

LENNOX.

Post Office.	Post Master.
Adolphustown,	J. J. Watson.
Eath,	John Belfour.
Conway,	G. B. Sills.
Emerald,	John Hitchin.
Forrest Mills,	A. H. Roe.
Gosport,	George Germaine.
Gretna,	W. P. Mellow.
Hamburgh,	A. D. Fraser.
Leinster,	M. Jordan.
Mill Haven,	John Fleming.
Morven,	J. L. P. Gordanier.
Napanee,	Gilbert Bogart.
Odesa,	P. S. Timmerman.
Parma,	David Grillith.
Roblin,	E. Card.
Selby,	D. Wartman.
Sillsville,	Donavan Sills.
Stella,	Geo. Weir, Jr.
Switzerville,	Calvin Miller.
Violet,	D. W. Perry.
Wilson,	Sidney Warner.

ADDINGTON.

Avien,	W. B. Mills.
Ardoch,	P. W. Bucher.
Baldwin,	George P. York.
Bellona,	Wm. Pomroy.
Canden East,	Benj. Clark.
Centreville,	John Whalen.
Coyne,	Ebirus Clark.
Colebrook,	Chas. Warner.

ADDINGTON, (Continued.)

Post Office.	Post Master.
Croydon,	Ira Williams.
Deerlock,	John Warner.
Denbigh,	Samuel Lane.
Deniston,	B. C. Freeman.
Desmond,	Wm. Irvine.
Enterprise,	Robert Graham.
Erinsville,	Patrick Walsh.
Fermoy,	Thomas W. Watt.
Flinton,	J. A. Carscallen.
Glendower,	Richard Howes.
Hartince,	Thomas Tapping.
Harrowsmith,	S. P. Stewart.
Hartington,	Wm. Kennedy.
Kaladar,	E. F. Dunham.
Loughborough,	Hugh Madden.
Moscow,	Zach Vanhuyen.
Mountain Grove,	E. L. Godfrey.
Murvale,	Michael Ovey.
Napanee Mills,	H. M. Wright.
Newburgh,	Robert Hope.
Ospah,	H. Dunham.
Ovorton,	S. D. Fox.
Parham,	John Grilliths.
Petworth,	W. L. Carscallen.
Railton,	Mrs. Mary Star.
Spaffordton,	Robert McConnell.
Tanworth,	James Aylsworth.
Verona,	Alexander Grant.
Winnar,	M. Holden.
Yarker,	C. A. Shibley.

J. GIBBARD & SON,

NAPANEE,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail dealers in

PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM

FURNITURE !

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FUNERALS FURNISHED

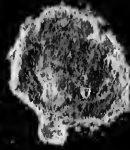
Neater, and at lower figures, than any other house.
New Hearse that cannot be surpassed in Ontario.
Shrouds at all prices constantly on hand.

We have now our manufactory in complete running order, also a very large number of first-class workmen, and other facilities, by which we are enabled to turn out our wares at a rate not surpassed by any other house in Ontario. All our work is manufactured of the best material, well seasoned, and under the supervision of men of unequalled skill and ability. We keep constantly on hand a most extensive stock of all kinds of Furniture, Chairs, and everything pertaining to the trade.

All orders will receive prompt and Careful Attention.

J. GIBBARD & SON.

Gaylord Bros.
Makers
Syracuse, N. Y.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908



N,

s in

E !

DED TO

ED

house.
ntario.

ing or-
en, and
out our
in On-
aterial.
of un-
n hand
Chairs.

careful

ON.

