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## In this issue we continue Victor Hugo's new novel,

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which is admitted by the best aritics to be, next to "Les Miserables,"
The Greatest of this Author's Productions.
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## CITY OF MONTREAL.

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General View of the City
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PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
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Commerce, Banking, Industry,
and other branches of trade. The whole will be finished in the best atyle of art, and we bespeak the attention of the public to the mame.

## (Cumadian Cllustrated ${ }^{9}$

## MONTREALL, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

## THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MISSION.

Mr. Fpear's mission to British Columbia has proved a decided frilure. We confess we should have been considerably astonished had it turned out otherwise. The whole business has been oharacterized by an amount of bungling whioh leads us to look forward to the veritication in this instance of the old saying; Quem Deus pall perdere, prius dementat. Throughout there have been misstatementa and mis-understandings which could lead to only one result, ignominious failure. Mr. Edana has returned in the unenviable character of a baffied diplomat who owes not a little of his want of success to his own want of tact. The British Columbians have allowed the valuable advantages offered them to slip through their fingers, and have to thank thoir own obstinacy, in great measure, for their loss. Mr. Macumais bas added nothing to his reputation for penetration and sagacity ; and as he took the conduct of the whole matter into his own harids, he is not in a position to lay any of the blame upon his colleagues. Of course the inevitable rule in such cases is true in this. No one of the responsible parties is willing for one instant to admit that he actod with anything but the most consummate taot and skill. The British Columbians hold Mr. Muorenzis and his envoy answorable for the failure of the negotiations. Mr. Mhorivzie and his supporters lay all the blame at the door of the British Columbians. And, as is once more the rule in suoh coses,
there is right and wrong on both sides. We are aware that we stand almost alone in this view of the case. Party journals, according to their invariable practioe, have contented themselves with merely sifting the evidence in so far as it exculpates their side, and have proceeded to sum up againat their opponents. A careful review of the facts of the matter should give a different result.
In February last Mr. Edanr was sent to British Colum. bia to confer with the Local Administration of that Prov. ince upon certain public questions with which it was con. cerned, and especially upon that of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He took with him a letter from Mr. Maukrnzis introducing him to the British Columbian Premier, Mr. Wauksy. As much rests upon this letter, we quote the passage relating to Mr. Kdoar in full. "Allow me," Mr. Mackszie wrote, "to introduce Mr. Jamiss D. Edalar, of "Toronto, who visits your Province on public business " for the Government. Mr. Fidanr will confer with yourself " and other members of the Government of Columbia on "the questions lately agitating the public mind in Colum. " bia, and will be glad to receive your views regarding the ' policy of the Government on the construction of the "Railway. But for the meeting of Parliament in four "weeks, some member of the Government would have " visited your Provinoe, but Mr. Edgar as a public man " is well known here and fully understands the questions "he will discuss with you." On the 8th May Mr. Edalar presented the proposals of the Dominion Government, but, (we quote from the Government organ at Ottawa) " in accordance with the instructions from Ottawa he pro posed much more." So far, good. But unfortunately Mr. Edgar had no oredentials beyond Mr. Maorenzie's letter, already quoted. On receipt of this Mr. Walkex appeara to have jumped at the conclusion that Mr. Edgar was desirous of making some definite arrangement, and accordingly asked for his credentials. He replied as follows : "In reply to your request that I should submit "your proposals for a change in the railway clause of the "Terms of Union, to the Local Administration for their "consideration and acoeptance, I have the honour to in"consideration and yom not in' the position to advise His "Excellency the Lieut-Governor in Council to treat such " proposals officially, nor can I tender such advice until "I shall be informed that you have been specially acore. "dited to act in the matter as the agent of the General "Government, and that they will consider your acts or ne. " gotiations in the matter binding upon them."
Now all that Mr. Muoceneis stated in his letter was that Mr. Edgar was authorized to "confer" (not to conclude); to "receive your views," (not to make any definite arrangement.) So far it is evident that on Mr. Walkex lies the greater part of the blame." He had totally misconstrued the terms of the Premier's letter. It was all nonsense to the terms ahout Mr. FDgas's acts or negotiations being binding upon the Dominion Government, when he had no power to do anything beyond to confer with the British Colum. bia Cabinet and to receive thoir views. At this step, however, Mr. Edgar shows his unfitness for the mission he had undertaken. Instead of displaying the coolness and tect that-are indispensable to the successful diplomat, he flies into a passion, and writes an indignant letter to the British Columbian Premier. Mr. Walkem rephes, with a courtesy and coolness that constrast strangely with the Canedian envoy's heat. He says: "Mr. Maokenzis in an " unofficial-and in him only-letter to me respecting your " visit has expressly narrowed and confined the object of " your mission to the holding of a personal interview with " my colleagues and myself in order that our 'views re"garding the policy of the Government on the construc tion of the railway' should be ascertained without ' te"dious and possibly unsatisfactory correspondence'"I quote his words. These thinge having been done, the "special aim desired, I may be permitted to think, has "been attained by Mr. Maocknzin."
Here it will be seen that Mr. WalkbM changes his ground slightiy. But he still goes on to ask "for your "official authority for appearing in the role of an agent "contracting for the Dominion of Canada." We utterly fail to see what was the necessity for this. Just as we are unable to underatand the object of Mr. Edaar's blustering letter. The latter had recaived and fultilled his mission. Mr. Walkby expressly states as much. The views of the Cabinet had been ascertained "without te dious and posibly unsatisfactory correspondence.". It was not for Mr. Hidar to judge, in the face of the snubbing he received, whether the "views" communicated to him were satisfactory or not. The information required once obtained, it was his business to make up his report and go home. In the same way it was none of Mr. Wal kEx's business, after he had reoognized, and complied with the torms of, the Canadian Premier's letter, to persist in harping on the subject of the official authority of the Canadian envoy. The business of the mission was concluded -though not as setirfintorily an nould have been desired; his ill-humour in peevish letters, or for Mr. Walekem to blazon abroad his distaste for Confederation by assuming the authoritative airs of a parish beadle.
As for Mr. Maokbnzis's share in these transactions, we are unable to see how he is to be held blameless. Even the Globe itself, though it has never chronicled any false step on the part of the Premier, will not attempt to make us believe that he is infallible and impeccable. Assuming as he did the sole conduct of the matier he is person. ally responsibie for his envoy's mistakes. But altogether apart from this there are certain poists on which Mr. Maurbnzie, and Mr. Macersizie alone, is to blame. In the first place the selection of Mr. Fidara as envoy to the Pacific throws little credit on the Premier's powers of discernment. The appointment was evidently made on purely political grounds, without any regard for the fitness of the appointee. With the mere fact of the political nature of the appointment, we have, as things go, no fault to find. But we venture to submit that there are among Mr. Mackinzie's deserving supporters many men of greater ability than Mr. EdaAR, who would have fultilled the delicate mission to British Columbia in a manner creditable alike to themselves and to their employers, and satisfactory both to the country at large and the Provinoe in particular. Again, why did Mr. Maoerenzris omit to furnish his commissioner with credentials from the proper department? Taking into consideration the character and objeot of the mission this was, perhaps, not absolutely necessary. But knowing, as he did, the peculiar difficulties that had to be overoome, it was his duty to employ every means in his power to bringabout a harmonious agreement. The British Columbians have already been once bitten in their dealings with Ottawa, and it is only natural that they should be more than usually oautious in treating with the Dominion authorities. Foreseeing this the Premier was, in our opinion, guilty of a huge blunder when he sent off Mr. Edas unfurnished with the proper official documents. Once more why does Mr. Maokrnais arrogate to himelf the powers of other departments than that immediately under his charge? To be Premier is not to be the entire Cabinet. Mr. Maokbnzie, great as he unquestionably is, is not yet in a position to may, "L'Etat c'est moi." A story is told of Handsl that he onoe ordered dinner for six at a coffee house, and at the appointed hour turned up alone. The waiter hesitated to serve up the banquet, and on being asked the reason for the delay replied that he was waiting for the company. Serve up the dinner at once, shoutedithe maestro in a rage, "I am de gompany!" We fear Mr. Maokzanzis's indulgence of his appetite for power will serve him the same trick the musician's appetite played with him. It will give him indigestion.

Mr. Legge in his interesting report of the preliminary explorations made by him on the shores of Georgian Bay and eastwards, for railway connection with the cities of Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec, took occasion to give some slight indication of several sites which will probably before long be considered suitable for important towns and cities. As this country has seon iunder the Upper Canada compaot, now passed away and almost forgotten, quite enough of the practice of forestalling occupancy of public emplacements of this nature, we would invite the attention of the authorities of Ontario, in which these sites principally occur, and who we do not for a moment suppose have any besides public-spirited intentions in egard to them, to the desirability of determining the exact location of these lake and terminal cities, by communication with the railway surveyors, and in due time of having the city lots disposed of by public auction, with the usual stipulations for duties of settlement. We have a vision of cities with wide, handsome streets, and plenty of commerce to keep the life in them, where now the mink and beaver have things all to themselves.

We have no intention to go into a discussion of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty in advance of positive information supplied by Government, but if it be true that the Americans are unvilling to yield to us a share of their coasting trade, it cannot be amiss to suggest that we, too, must hold firmly to our rights in this matter. In any scheme of reciprocity mutual concessions must, of course, be made, but Canada need show no undue eagerness in that direction. Our present inferiority to the Americans in population, extent of commerce, and development of resources should not be made an argument of weakness in the negotiation. Rather should that circumstance inaite us to a spirit of independence and proud reliance on ourselves. The experience of the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854 ought never to be forgotien.

The hot weather has come at last, and we find traces of its effect in the editorial columns of the newspapers. Timely topice are scarce, and the heary politioal writer in
at a disoount. Staid party newspapers descend to the discussion of such trivial subjects as Fanning in church, while the typical country sheet opens its columns to the consideration of such unaccustomed matters as the transit of Venus, the Carlist War, Profesor Schliemann's Trojan discoveries, and the crisis in France. Cremation, the pisaller of the perplexed editor, in totally tabooed as a theme utterly unbearable at the present state of the thermometer, and even the fiery Rochefort is dismissed as out of place during the "heated term."

The Free School policy of the New Brunswick Government has been undoubtedly sustained by the elections which are about closing in that Province. An unusual, we had almost said a perilous amount of violence was infused into the campaign. The issue is such that the question must perforce come up for settlement at the next Session of the Federal Parliament. Mr. Costigan will then bring forward his resolutions. It is no use sounding the note of alarm prematurely, but for ourselves we know of no matter so fraught with danger to the Constitution as is this school business.

Gambetta has inaugurated a new mode of dealing with his adversaries. Instead of challenging them to a duel, according to old French ideas, he has adopted the rougher but readier English plan of having them arrested and fined by the police magistrate. This is the course he has pursued against a M. de St. Croix, who brutally assaulted him with a stick at the railway station. We are inclined to have some faith in M. Gambetta as a reformer after such a proceeding. It is to be hoped that his action will have the effect of stopping street fights among gentlemen.

During his stay in New York, Henri Rochefort carefully abstained from giving a circumstantial account of his evasion from Noumea. The reason he urged for his silence was the fear of implicating fellow-convicts who were still in the island. The necessity for this reticence is to be regretted, because it leaves a delicate little matter unsettled. Did Rochefort break his parole or not? All his friends would like to be clear about that. However low the ex-communist has fallen, it would be satisfactory to ascertain positively whether he has maintained his honour or not.

The member for Marquette says that the Grand Lodge wants to rule Canada. He affirms, furthermore, that un, less the Manitobe difficulties are speedily settled annexation will ensue. Now really, in view of these facts, it is too bad that Mr. Cunningham should withdraw from poli. tical life and retire to the shelter of magistracy.

Is anything going to be done to keep St. Helen's Island from desecration this summer? If not, after the first pionic the grass will be trampled, the bushes stripped, and the whole scenery ruined for the rest of the season; and we shall have nothing but empty soda bottles to show for it all.

MoVicar was superintendent of fisheries and editor of a paper at Sarnia. He might have known that the two offices were incompatible, especially when his paper attacked the Government. Mr. McVicar has been given full leisure to give his undivided attention to his editorial labours.

Attorney-General Walkem had no need of being so touchy. The destinies of British Columbia do not lie solely in his hands. Hon. Amor De Cosmos is still in Ottawa, and he and the Premier will make it up between them, without the help of intermediaries.

Mr. Sandford Fleming's report has set everybody thinking about the Pacitic Railway. The Government cannot shirk the work. Professional men show that it is feasible, and the country will require its construction. If the road is not built, the future of this country is lost.

Mr. M. P. Ryan retains his seat for Montreal Centre. It is now Mr. Fred. Mackencie's turn. It is a hard matter to under take the responsibility of ousting a man, after he has aat through one seacion of Parliament.

Our civil service friends had better cultivate a habit of know-nothingism. There is such a thing as destitution and there are swarms of applications for vacancies.

An Ottaws paper calls Dr. Strange, of Kingston, Orlando Furioso Strange. The Doctor ought to show that paper that the soubriquet is deserved.

The Ministerial papers are beginning to clamour for full and accurate information concerning the Reciprocity Treaty. What does it mean?

The Quebec Government are said to be meditating dissolution. It is a risky game. Dissolution saved Macken. xie, but it ruined Gladstone.
Really, they are slow aboutit. We have been expecting a copy of that Ross letter for the last month. What is the matter?

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE RATIONALE OF ANNEXATION.

## To the Editor of the Camadiam Illustratid News

8re,-A word upon a topic which has occasionally served to entertain the leisure of our reading public-I mean annexa-tion-may perhaps not be deemed at the present moment ither useless or unnecessary.
It is certainly conceivable that the question may ariee in the minds of a few Canadians by birth or adoption. Is our Confederation worth preserving? We also think that it will be by no means difficult to discern that on sair discussion it will be found to be so. The Dominion of Canada is a nation within a ring fence-its filling up and its complete political homogeneity have yet to be achieved. It is large in extent of territory, but we shall hope not too unvieldy, if we exert our
selves faithfully to complete its communications.
Notwithstanding its recent organisation into a Dominion interesting and patriotic, and has a history linked with the greatness of the "empire, with which it is still connected. A nation, as we have lately been told, lives in its history and its traditions. This is certainly true so far as it goes. It is true of the United States, and why not of ourselves?
It is admittod we are no longer dependent on Great Britain n the sense in which dependence used to be understood, but we still saknowledge ourselves the recipients of important benefits, both moral and material, through our connection with the Mother of Nations.
There is no need at
There is no need at present to comment upon the institu tions or the public feeling of the neighbouring Republic. Let businers of free institutions npon a dietinct becis from the which underlies our own modes of thought and action. Annezation is a word easily pronounced, but that is nearly all that would be found easy about it. Fot, observe, other discrepancies being put aside, there is an escontial limit to the extent of your model Republic, and this limit will be discovered in the, after all, only human capacity of the legislative Unit. If the desires of man are boundless, his powers, on the other hand, are far from being so. The extent of any self-governed Empire or Republic-if government, within its
bounds, is to be a reality and not a sham-will have to be bounds, is to be a reality and not a sham-mill have to be
limited by the mental endurance of the individual oitizen. Deaignate governments as you plemee, this is nature's law of stitutional Monarohy diffors very little from a Republic in its claims upon its individual members. Casting our eyes acrose claims upon its individual members. Cline that separates us from our neighbours, wo wonld ask if the constituent politician in that favoured land has not already under his charge as much territory as he can govern with comfort and satisfiaction to himself, and whether, for his own sake, he should be the person to cry out for more. The world has never before seen $s 0$ large or complex a Republic as th United States. If the citisen of that country takes up the duty that devolve upon him, every considerable portion of every State and Territory, must come within his ken-be under his periodical reviow and the telegraph has made this only too possible. Have we ever fully measured this obligation and burden, or firirly estimated its bearings upon the limited haman capacity of the anxious constituent ruler? The pages of a great metropolitan newspaper in New York will
give some conception of what we mean. Such a newapaper geoks to provide that the American citisen shall not enter upon the work and content of legialation unpanoplied by knowledge of his duties. For fallness and approximate com-
pleteness of detall, when has the world eeen anything like this before? If it could only enlarge the powers of the reader to correspond with the perfoetion of its enginery I But a limit has been set to these powers by their creator. The great bulk of the collected matter has to be pacsed over by the private reader. Would this man be made any happier by having a
great Dominion to supervise, as a slight addition to the pre sent claims upon his soverely taxed nerves and mental powers ? or would it incresse his unpleasant consciousness of not being able to overtake the responsibilitios of his position? For neither country could afford to be left ungoverned for the grati-
fication of a popular funcy, and the theory of popular governfication of a popular fancy, and the theory of popular government is that the citizen should perticipate.
All men in free countries need a political system that will come within the mental grasp of those amongst them who are taken up as the chief purgnit of life, or in the admply, watriotic taken up as the chiet pursuit of life, or in the aimply pacriotic the cultivated intelligence, constitute aleo no little strain upon the mental faculties of the faithful stadent. The abeoribing attractions of other departments of life have left the more earnest enquirers in a conalderable minority-but all good unbjeots or ciltisens should be able to give an intolligent votofor their colleotive voices, in the lact resort, decide questions of imperial and world-wide significanoe, and all enlightened men amongat them will wish to educate themsolves to . the point of doing so. Our Canadian journals devote themselves with great aesiduity to assleting the judgments of all clinees of politicians in their maptery of this great departanient of the science of lifo. Of the entire mass of thought in Canila a conpees, talucin in its entirety, forms the great balance-wheel or springa and lovers from parsuing at any time too heedlong or
uncontrolled a courre, Sow all thought, but the lirhteat, im.
plies labour, however we may ohoose to overlook the fact. Dan we, Oanadians, afford may more than our active-minded We should have to master those voluminous polition in addiHion to our own, while the thing that is really needed is rather a greater devotion of etndy to our home interests.
However wide may be the territory we choose to grasp within our immediate sympathies and labours, it is the tract of which we are denisens which will plways have the first claim. If Canada were annezed to the 8tates, or the States to her, she would be just as much Canada as at present in her ossential, moral, and material requirements, for these are affocted by hor geographical position, her traditions, and the condition of her people. The point of chief importance in connection with the hypothesis of annezation is, then, that as the principal result of such an arrangement, if it were ever of political thought and responsibility to master instead of one. If the one we are already endowed with, comprising the one. If the one we are already endowed with, comprising the much as we can fairly bring within our control, what would the new requirement become for us? If the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the peopling and development of our vast interior territory-the opening of new channels for trade, and the cultivating pleasant relations, with the outer world, are already sufficient to keep our minds something more than merely amused; how would things be if we had the southern negro upon our hands-the Indian of the Territories-the repression of the speculative mania-the reform in the United States ourrencs-those terrible quadrennial elections, which seem to be always going on-not to matic relations of our neights involved in the general diplomatic relations of our neighbours which we should have to of the or of their great festivals, as the the decoration of the ores evacuation of the con in their civil war of What I have thes ceive to be the broed ground for avoiding the great extension of our political field which annexation would involve. If we were to extend the argument so as to embrace the question of relative degrees of liberty under a constitutional Monarchy and a Republic, it would not be by any means difficult to show that all the tyranny that the constituents of either ha, ve any occasion to fear, under any supposable circumstances, would take the form in these times of what is known as monetary and speculative corruption; and we need not consider in this respect we have anything more to dread than our lively-spirited neighbours. The Crown may be looked upon as a very quiet it should be justly cocognized in the pesce it has succeeded in diffusing and maintaining, and this mose paluable blessing is iffusing and maintaining, and this most valuable blessing is of Britigh role of gorerning for the rood of a people and not for a clase, is the one npon which our own liberties will in all the future have to be besed.
In our permanent relations with our friends of the United states, as woll as with our more immediate connexions in Great Bittain, we have an increasing commercial intercourse the constant natural flow of over-orowded populations to newer lands, and the claims of a common Christianity to bind as all in a world-respected social compect ; and there should be nothing to hinder these great links in the intercourse of the three communitios from recoiving daily accessions to their strength and importance.

I am, yours, \&c.,

## THE FLANEUR.

A legal scruple.
Was the appointment of Mr. Dorion to the head of the auebec Bench a regular one?
It was, u
How so ?
He was appointed by the Minister of Justice.
What fee did Paine, the expert, reeeive for proving that Palmer, not Boyes,
The trifle of $\$ 500$.
The trifle of $\$ 500$.
At such rate poor Boyes himself would undertake to prove hat he had mistaken his own handwriting.

| For once our lawyers were agree <br> In choosing a Batonnier, <br> From prajudioe their choice was <br> His name is William Kerr ; <br> But they did a great deal more, <br> For in woting thus- <br> 4 marvol never seen before- <br> The lawyera were unanimous |
| :---: |
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Some timid people imagine that there is danger in the dootrines of spiritualism. They approhend that the fancy is apt to get too highly ooloured by them, and that the moral faculties may be wrought up to a perions degree of morbid tonsion.
Such fears are puerile. The motto of spiritualism is, and Such fears are

## " In modio tutissimus ibis."

Who will say that no good can come from Manitobe? It gave us one capital joke in the shape of Cunningham, ard now it furnishes us with a pun. Speaking of Sir Henry Thompson's now hobby, a Fort Garry man says it is nothing new for Red Biver, where cres-mating his been oarried on for generation upon generations.

What are the dutios of a President of the Oouncil ?
To reide in Montreal and practise law.
A now way of apeaking German in one lewson.
Talk gibberich for about ton ninutos, without stopping, and the intaltigont roply " 80 i"

There we two things in Canada which have gone beyond the region of gravity, and which cannot be mentioned withou malicious smile-Royal Commissions and Confidential Mie for the sepond. Poor Fdgar!

HOLLAND_FETES AT AMSTERDAM IN HONOUR OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IH.


The King Ricifitig Congbatclatory Addrissis in the Sikuk Kebe.


The Procesbion Flling Past taf Royal Palace on tho Dak


Tar Prockbsion.


METHOD EMPLOYED IN THE bORDELAIS FOR PRESERVING THE YINES FROM THE FROS't:

Wo have so much Vigilance in Montreal, that if a business man smokes a clgar on the or Vigilance beoomes he ing, is it not a tyranny, and are not its victims slaves?

## Two politicians were conversing about the famous Ros

 letter."Why don't the Tories produce it ?" said one. "They promised to have it photegraphe

Perhaps they harn't got it," replied the other.
Yes they have.
"How do you know himself furnished the negative !"
What is Dr. Tupper doing flying around the country, from He is hunting up that deficit before Cartwright returns.

A gentleman of this city, who had announced his intention of returning to Magland, had his trip slightly delajed by an attack of $D$. T.
friond when X. was going " home
"In a couple of weeks, unless he goes to the church-yard." "Well, that, too, would be going home, you know," was the pious and affecting rejoinder.

What's in a word ?
An uncommonly violent election campaign is going on in New Brunswick, on that unfortunate school issue which may yet shake the pillars of Confederation.
rians,
"We, too, are in favour of free sehools," re-echo the Catholics.
"We want to have the liberty of sending our children to what"We want to have the liberty of sending our children to what ever schools we please.

Old maiden annts have more experience about married life than one generally gives them credit for. Last winter, among other presents to a fair young bride of this city, was a goodly
array of preserve jars from Aunt Margaret. On offoring them array of preserve jars from Aunt Margaret. On offering
"Remember, Jane, that connubial bliss is like raspberry jam ; it will keep a long time if properly preserved."

There is in this city a model family. The husbend is eventy, the wife turned sixty, yet they live together with the ordial affection of a fresh couple of twenty. The wife is minutely attentive to the old man. The husband is all politoaess to the old lady. When she comes inte the parlour of sitting-room, instead of letting her narigate for's ides is that his wife should take the lead of all other women. Somehow, he has the notion that the mother of his children is more to him than any other being in the world. Who knows ? Perhaps he is right. Many of us never thought of that before.

## RECENT LITERATURE.

## MOTLOY'S JOHN OF BARNEVELD.*

Mr Motley's magnum opus, the "History of the Thirty Years War," has at length fairly entered upon its inception. His new work, while it doubtless, as he himself rays in the preface, forms the natural sequel to the " History of the United Nether lands," is, at the same time, the introduction to the greater and more universal struggle which for a quarter of a century planged Enurope into a "blood-bath." The only portion of the book with which we are disposed to find fault is its title, which certainly would utterly fail to give any one unacquaint ed with the history of the Netherlands the faintest idea of the object and scope of the work. John of Barneveld was born in the year 1547. These volumes treat only of the period be tween 1609 and 1619 , that is, the greater part of the duration of the twelve years' truce between Spain and the United ProFinces, which was signed in the former year. The fact is a quarter of a century, Mr. Motloy has related the history of the great Advocate of Holland. The two are insoparably merely continued the history of the Netheriands, and nece sarily with it the life history of Oldenbarneveldt, as his real name was, paring, at the same time, as he could not fail to have done, particular attention to the differences, political and religious, which led to the groat European struggle of the seventeonth century. The curtain rises at the time of the Provinces had risen from their forty years' conflict with Spain, neither exhansted nor impoverighed, but sadly in need o them through the shoals of diplomacy was still, fortunatel for the well-being of the Republic, at the head of the Govern or the well-being of the Republic, at the head of the Govern rant of "the high and puissant Lords my masters the States General." But, like the Supreme Pontiff, he was virtually supreme, the power in the State, the man at the helm, the reaponsible agont ; and, true to the rarely flexible law which oppresses such men, he got bat little thanks for his pains. With Barneveld, the only Enuropean statesman of the time, Nansan, the only general of the time. These two were the men who held in thoir hands the future destinies of the Bepablic. Hed they combined, suocess, even in the sace of adverse circumstances, was all but certain. As it. Wes they disagreed in opposing the pretenaions of the anyielding Prince with a hand, had risen on the horison of the Republic. Other clonde

now gathered to swell it. Two houses were at that time artestant Union. The former, supported by Spain and the house of Austris ; the lattor finding ite champlon in the newlyformed Republic, but hampered by tho hesitanoy of Henry IV. and the indifference of James, the pedant prince. The Protestant house became divided; the Netherlands were converted into an arena of interneoine struggles betweon Remonstrants and Contra-Romonsianan-betlificulty the imbecile Duke of Calvinists. And to cap the difficulty the imbecile Duke of Cleves suddenly died, leaving, as Fron of the dead Duke formed overybody his heir. The posseasions of the dead Duke formed lands, and France, the good ally of the latter. Pretendants lands, and France, the good all or time war was imminent. cropped up on insane passion for Margaret of Montmorency, who, Hith her husband, had taken refuge in Brussels, had strengthwith her husband, had taken up arms against the House of Austria. Everything was ready. The French king had announced his intention of departing on the Friday next (May 14, 1610). The fatal day came round, and. Ravaillac's dagger gave the changed for the young Repablic. France, ruled by Marie de Medici and her paramour, Concini, could no longer be looked upon as an ally. The Provinces must bear the brunt of the battle alone. At this juncture, when Fortune showed herself most adverse, the new aspirant among the nations proved Itself thoroughly equal to the occasion. But there was one, and a most fatal, drawbacz to its succoes. Internal dissansion work against Barneveld, Maurice was alroedy bitter against wim, and he found an only too powerful ally in Aerssens, the Advocato's protege and quondam friend, who now turned against the man who had made, him. Religious dissensiong, too, had incramed. The question of Statee' rights was maleod. The Arminians and Gomarians had each other by the throats, and cuarrice, who had not the silg he was not sorry to soe himself thus opposed to the great civilian. He never could forgive the Advocate for opposing his claims to the sovereign countghip. And Barneveld wa still suspicious of the Prince. He could only regard the lattor' insistance on the Synod as a stopping stone towards grasping the sovereignty. But marice wa detminod that the syod should be held. The Advocato was equaly detarmined that the State's rights shoald Ition of Utrecht expressly reserved had by the religions creed to be forced upon Holland, and perhaps apon two other profinces. Stern mesaures were necessary to resis the encrowchment. Barnoveld proposed to the States of Holland the "Sharp Resolve." The measure was carried; and thus the province asserted its supremacy. Troops were raised and garrisoned in the principal towns; and thus the sword was openly drawn. But not at all too soon. On the 11 th November, 1617, the States-General voted that the National Synod should be held in the course of the following year Meantime poisoned tongues were at work. Stories were oir culated that Barneveld was in the pay of spain, that he was the enemy of the Beformed Religion, that he was plotting to restore Catholicism and the spanish rule. And as is al way camp the arming of Utrecht; to which Maurice replied, Orom well-like by revolationising the provinoes of Gelderiand and Ovorysol. . whe entrapment and imprisonment of Barneveld Grotius, and Hoogerbeets, followed by the execution of the Grotius, and Hoogerbeets, followed a shameful parody of a trial.
Such is the course of events Mr. Motley relates in his usual vigorons style-s style which in these two volumes is less marked by mannerisms and forced bizarreries than it is in his former works. The whole of one volume, and great part of the second, are entirely devoted to the two historical subjects -the religions question in the 8tates, and the politico-religious question in Europe; a large mmount of space boing ocoupied by lengthy extracts from the correspondence of Barneveld, Aerssens, and Carleton. In the latter half of the second vol. ume Mr. Motley drops. Furopean politics and tells at length the story of the Advocate's downfall and trial-if trial it can be called where the evidence allowod was all on one slde and his accused was his defence. The chapters conts life his long-drawn procese and bloody death on the gcaffold, are full of pathetic interest. The narrative does not, however, stop here. In the two last chapters we are told the story of Grotius's imprisonment and oscape and of the unsucoessfui plot of Barneveld's sons against the Stadholder.
As might have been expected in a work of this scope, Mr. Motley brings us face to face with the leading men of tha day, whom he draws in wonderfally realiticic colours. The prominent figure is of course that of the Advocate of the Province of Holland; and side by side with him, next in importance and even greater in powor, as the sequel proved, the stadholder Maurice. These two men were the columns on which rested the safety of the Republic. The former was the master mind; the latter the master hand. The one the cautious, patriotic statesman, gifted with zeen foresight and force of charecter, great in practical statesmanship, in law, and in the science of government; the other tha lavinolbl. With t, such props mind, the greatest general of the age. With two guch props,
one might surely have regarded the state as safe. Around these t-o are gronped the lesser, but still great, oharacters in these two are grouped the lesser, but she gram, the drama. Henry IV. of France, the only King who had reigned in earope aince taiterer ; Maitre Jacquen,"-"slobbering James" of Eagland, (whom Mr. Motley delights in hitting hard and unaparingly as he does in gloxing over the foibles and mistakes of the French King)-" the shrill podant shrieking the fisming sollicitor of Spanish marriages, the ' pepperer and hangman of Paritans, the butt and dape of Gondemar "And Spinola." Rudolph, mooning over his colleotion in the Hradechin ; the Emperor Mathias, rerdinand of Grata, Ambas sador Aersaens, and a hoat of other historical personges, ap places before us. As a political stady, espeocially to thome Iffe and Death of John of Barnoveld will be found of the highea value for the many leacons it comtains, and the carefur analyil Netheriands and It individual provinces.

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## A FRMNOHMAY'S VIDFI OR RNGLAND AND

Half a oentury ago a work writton by a Frenohmans profoeIng to give an unprojualicso examination of the Britith chat acter and Britigh institutions woild hare mot with man anour the taint of Anglophobie upon them the Fronch wore handily
 anaurabie eye, just as at present the mere fact of any pro-
duction or scheme being of German birth is sufficient to suction or its fallure west of the Vosges. But the times are chan ging, and the feelings as well as the habits of nations change too. Anglophobie is dead with old M. de Bussy, who nsed to talk of the English as des damnes. Germanophobie has taken its place, and the French people have learnt, years ago, that some good may come out of the Naxareth to the north of them. Thanks to travel and M. Taine the Frenchman of average ability- is just as capable of forming a correct estimate of Fnglish character and institutions as the Englishman of corresponding ability on the other nide. While ould maticlined lack of prejudice in judging his neighbour we would be inclined no work on France that possesses to suoh an eminent degree the soundness of judgment, the penetration, and the imparthe soundness of judgment, the penetration, and the imparand Social. The author has had unusual opportunitios for studying the sabject on which he writes. A long residence in Fngland, with a thorough familiarity of the langaage, literature, society, and institutions of that; country, joined to a native sagacity and a wonderfal aptitude for observation, fit him admirably for the task he has undertaken. The space at our disposal does not permit of our giving his work the extended notice it deserves, nor of our making as many extracts 3 we could wish. We shall therefore, content ourseives with brief account of the plani of the work, devoting our attention

## English charactor

Laugel has divided his book into seven chapters, in Which he sucoessively takes up for consideration the characProtestantism. the origin and character of the English aristoroces ; the House of Oommons and Parliamentary Government; the formation of political habits; the people and social questions ; and lastly, the Colonial policy. The principal features of the Englishman's character are due to the preponderance of the Teutonic element-u the, victory of the Germanic spirit over the Oeltic or Latin." To this he owes his iowness, his patience, his coolnoss and his hendstrong conrage, the latter being characterised more by "Gorman brutalty than the wanton boldness of the Britons." Even the women are virile. The Oeltic element, however, still crops out in the strange dreaminess, the impressionability, the imagination, as well as in a certain acuteness, clearness, nimbleness, not in the least Teutonic, which are so frequently 8helley, Savage, Colling, Ohatterton, etc.; a love of the unknown and impossible, the taste for the extreordinary and the monstrous which bubbles np from beneath the Teutonic slug patrician pride the cense of politics, a taste for domination and oatentition, an eager and positive spirit, the genius of oratory and the tailie for archittooture, (a tiate whioh, if it ever existed, has been pretty well vitiated by this time). Hence the pride which makes every Faglichman bolieve that there is no country like his own. To sum up, in Mr. Laugel's own words, the union of so many races has produced a genius most com plex. It is no longer Teutonic genius in its barbarian purity. It presents an indefinable blending of the vague and the trenchant ; a taste for business with a taste for roverie, adroit ness with bewildorment, a love of responsibility with porpetual scrupleg, submisaivenens with independonoe, profoundity with platitude, vanity with awkwardness. Life, for all its boing such a spiritual, innor lifo, is encumbered with outentation, parted with s certain emonnt of sombreness, show themselve also in the English literature, and oven in the English cli mato and conery. To the gloomy spirit, the theological tendenoy of the race, and to its love of activity, M. Laugel at tributes the rise and progress of Protestantism. To a race such as that just described a religion of activity of effort is the most suitable. Such is ("was" would perhaps be more correct) the English State religion-s religion of whioh the country is proud, not 80 much for any inner derotion to the falth, em on acoount of the trouble involved in its maquisition. Hence it was that Ringland could not remain Catholic. Starting with this singular assertion our author briefly traces the religious history of England from the Conquest. In this portion of his work Mr. Laugel might have boen pardoned had he been dull, for it is but a chankioss task $o$ ropeat an ort-cold hale. A olothes his story in such admirable language and handles his thet it with sach tholough to miprehisit this may be eald of the whole book. Whether he is treating of the colonies, of paritinmentary covernment, or of social questions, he is al way the same : clear, concise, vigorous, holding his reader en tranced; teaching, perhaps, little that is new, but patting old fincts and old stories in a new light, and imparting to them a now aignificance.
Of Mr. Fart's translation of Mr. Laugel's book wo can apoak in the highest terms. Ho has wisely avoided the dificuilios that aftend the transiator on either hand -on the one aide, mere unvarnighed literalness; on the other the tomptation to clothe the anthor's ideas in the rornooular withort due regard to his style, his idiomatio expromsions, and his individuality. Into one or bhese wo mistaices the carl that he has To Mr. Hart's credit be it sald that he has stoered clear of thom, and has givon us a faithful roproduction, in Innglish as nearly fanltioes as can be, not only or his author's ideas but his im
rase.

##  <br>  <br>  Witcee, Shoriden, Fox : The Opposition Under Georgo III. By W. F;

## LIFE OR DEATH

Doth Life survive the touch of Death ? Dealh's hand alone the secret holds We preses to know with bated breath

A Whis per there, 2 whisper here, Confirms the hope to which we clling But still we grasp at anylhing,

Bome whispor that the dead we knew Hover around us when we pray, Anxious to apeak. We cannot say We only wish it may be true.
I know a Stotc who has thought, "As healthy blood fows through his veins, And joy his present lifo sustaina,
And all this good has come unsought

- For more he cannot rightly pray ; Life may extend, or life may cease
He bldes the lesue, aure of peace, sure of the best in God'e own way.

Perfection walts the race of man; If, working out this great design, God outs us off, we must resign,
To bie the refase of His plan."

## I it for one, feel no such peace That which had better never be

 If lout before it can increase.And oh ! the ruined piles of mind Dally discovered every where.
I dare not think Fim so unkind.
The rudest workman would not fling
The fragments of his work away,
The fragments of his work eway, II ey'ry uneloes bit of clay

And doen the Wisest Woricer Lake Quick human hearta, instead of atone, And hew and carve them one by one,
Nor heed the pange with which they break

And more; if but Oreation'm waste, And more; if bat Creation'm waste,
Would He have civen us sense to yearn For the perfection none can earn, For the perfocuiler none can ea
And hope the faller to tante?
I think, if wo must cease to be, It in a cruelty refined,
stretch out towinsingots of our mind
Wherefore I welcome Nature's cry, As earnest of a lifo again, And doubt before the light ehall in vailn,

## FOR EVERYBODY.

Honowrs For The Ninety-Fourth.
A War Office Gasette notice announces that the Queen has approved of the Ninety-Fourth Regiment being permitted to bear upon its second or regimental colours the honors and dis tinctions formerly borne by the old 94th Foot, which was dis banded in the year 1818 -vis:-The Elephant, with the words "Seringapatam," "Cindad Bodrigo," "Badajos," "Balamansanlar."

## More Aretic Rxploration.

Captain Wigane, of Sunderland, sailed from Dundee on the 1st June, in the steam yacht " Diana," on an Arotic cruise by way of Nova Zembla. Captain Brown, of Peterhead, is in command, and the voynge is expected to ocoupy about four months coeded to the Polar seeng two jears ago, and it is understood ar rangemontis haro been completod for affording succour should that be eoneddered necessary. Advantage will be taken of the

## Married Women

A " married woman's law" has been passed in Maseachusetts which places the rights of maxried women somewhat upon a par with those which have been conferred in other 8tates by welliknown lawt of recent yearn. It provides that she may persons; and inay mae or be sued by them; and may be an executrix, gaardian or trustee without her husband joining But she can not maze contracts with her husband, nor convey
property to him ; nor can there be suits between husband and prope

## The Landseer Collection.

Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., in awetter to the London Times on c40 100 of Landseers pictures, say9-- Of the 160,000 obtained, 40,000 will be paid by the publio-spirited house of Agnew vons; inat rise mish higher in value as they are kept and se partitoly sold." He expresses desire that they may yet be pept together, or, at leath, that the portruit of Bir Walter Soott sold for 800 ge, thould be eecured by the nation. The total sum realised by the seven days' sale is E70,000.

## German National War Momorial.

A committee has been formed at Berlin for the erection of a grand national monument in commemoration of the last war. resting upon her sword, and holding the Imperial crown alott in her right hand, the work of the famous Profeseor Sohilling, in her rignt. It will be pleced upon the summit of the Neiderwald, the well-known commanding platean on the Rhine between Asmansharsen and Rudersheim. No more fitting lo-

## cality could have been chosen in point of pictaresque sur roundings and politioal significance.

## Canonization of Pivei $1 X$.

The last number which has arrived of the Deutsener Merkwe the organ of the Old Catiolic moversen, givas an mocnit an Old Catholic meeting lately held at Munich, in which Dr Woker spoke of those whom Plus IX. had canonised and beat ified, after which Professor Friedrich dwolt on the cont of canonisation, and said that accounts were already being given at Rome of miracles performed by Pius IX., and among those mere blessing, and added that preparations had already been mere blessing, and added that prepara

Worth's Work.
A writer, in speaking of Worth, the man dressmaker, cays : In his own work-room he plans his combinations and arranges his trimmings. fectly plain and unadorned state, puts on the skirt in its per fectly plain and unadorned state, and mounts a ahort stoproom. Mr. Worth then proceeds to pin on and arrange the ruffles, laces, flounces, \&o., of which the trimminge are to be ruffles, laces, flounces, \&c., of Which the trimminge are to be composed, and in this way makes experiments and tries new in accordance with his ideas, the young lady desconde from her elevated post and the skirt is sent to the sewing-rooms to be finished off."

Jewole For La Grande Duchesse.
Olive Logan writing of a performance of Schneiderin;Paris, ays: "Buch diamonds ! A newspaper man who enjoys the acquaintanceship of the diva, and speake of calling on her at these jewels. You men may skip it if you like, brit I know it will be interesting to the ladids. The earrings are solitaires, and worth, without the pendants she sometimen wears, over $\$ 16,000$; two bracelets stadded with dimmonds all round : four acklaces on top of each other, the loweat one bearing a magnificent medaliion sot with enormous stones; a diamond coronet surmounted with trembling stars ; an aigretto, a velvet neck ribbon ornamented with diamond horseshoes all around; splendid buokle, with hor monograme hand f diamond ade combs, and every one of her fagers low led win goms of whe
 diccovered a mine," said one gentleman to another last night. "No-minors," was the reply."

## Parlor Ornamentation.

By the exercise of a little ingenuity unatractive comers nay be transformed into tasteful novks, which will Impart a oosy and cheeriul alr to what wo in this wiso bo dall room. As a hint of what may be done in this way, we give the folowing from Forest and Stream : "In a shadowy corner of a forive reseses, over which the Spanish moss of Floride res hanging in festoons from short branches until it almost onched the tops or mingled with the gresses. Fithin it looked as dreamy and as dart as the recesses of thaswanta and forhite heron, niceiy and perfoctly stuffed, and looking remart. bly life-like. He seemed to be standing in his mative marsh, and his attitude was as if he had just apied an observer, and, etartled by his intrusion, was about to take his flight. The poise of his head and the wild glance of his eye wore perfect The illusion was complete, and the whole formed one of the most tastoful and beautiful decorations for a parlor we have oven acen.'

## New Discoveries At Troy

According to the latest news from Athens, the judges re ected on the 15th of May the demand of the Turkish Govern ment for one-half of the treasure which Dr. Bchliemann die covered at Hissarlik and conveyed to Athens. The arrange ment now come to seems to be that Dr. Schlieminn is to om ploy 100 to 150 クlabourers for threofor four months at Fisaarlik and that whatever is found by them is to be the property of the Turkish Government. In the meantime the Turkish Government has not been inactive. The large slabs on the road Which were discovered at Hisaariik at a depth of 30 feet have boen removed, and below that pavement a much more ancient pavement While the stratum which Dr. Schliemann and other Euhemerists assign to Priam and his family extends only from 23 ft . to 32 ft . below the surface, theee now axcarations reach from 30 ft . to 53 ft . Those who believe that there must be some from 30 ft . to 53 ft . Those who believe that there must be some poetry will have to assign this new etratum to Laomodon, Priam's father, whose Ilion was destroyed by Hercules "with only six ships and fewer men.'

The Dukedom Of Connaught.
Thé title which has been conferred on His Boyal Highnese Prince Arthur is not quite now in the Royal Family. Accord ing to the Peerages of Lodge and Burke, Prince William Henry a younger brother of George III., was created in 1764 Duke o
Gloucester and also "Farl of Connaught ;" and these title Gloucester and also "Earl of Connaught $;^{"}$ and thene titles passed to his son, the socond Dake of that oreation, but bethat the prosent is even the second instance of one of the Royal Family being directly connected with the sister kingdom by an Irish titio ; for example, the Prince of Wales is Rar of Dablin, as was his grandfather, the Duke of Kent ; the late and present Duke of Cumberland have al ways onjoyed the title of Rarls of Armagh ; the Dake of Uambridge was erected Fisar of Tipperary, and his son, the present Duke, still holds that Faridom'; the Dake of Edinburgh is Farl of Ulater; the late Duke of Sussex was also Baron Arklow in the county of Wick low ; and the Duke of Clarence, aftorwards King William IV. was craated Riarl of Munster in 1789. Probably other oxamples
of Irish tities conferred on Royal personages could aleo be of Irish titien conferred on Boyal p
discovered by the careful antiquary.:

Suicide And Spleen.
A Paris correspondent writes:-Every day fresh suicides are chronicled here, and the French average will greatly increase

If this kind of thing goes on. I saw a table of atratistion a short ame aro ittod in are commitud in sarony-zearr soo por miluon inhabitants half-we up the liet, and a good wey above Fingland. On the other hand, Bcotiend ham only the United Staties, if I remem ber right, between itself and 8pain. The general idee here is that thousands of Figglishmen kill themeolves through apleen but it seems that disappointer ambition is more fatal to French. men than that black melancholy which preys upon the Briton The firat Napoleon counted on doing us a deal of havoc when he established his continental blockede; he thought half Ing land would die of spleen, just as our statesmen fancied they coild bring the Rmperor to his knees by depriving Franoe of Jesuitse bark and other medicaments-s kind of wartare which led Sydney Smith to exclaim about the awful spectacle exhibited to mankind of nation deprived of neutral salta, and latitude, \&c.

## Records Of The MacMahone

An interesting disoovery is saidito have been made in the archires of the Imperial Library of Prague, in the shape of the hon one of the encestors of the President of the French Re public Cornelins or as ho wes probably called in those dey public. Cornelius, or as ho was probably called in those days, the disposal of Austria; he was made a lientenant, and in that grade sorved through the Seven Years War in an infantry regiment, commanded by Colonel de Mercy. Corny covered himgelf with glory, and partioularly behared like a broth of a boy at the siege of Sweidnits, where he was wounded so badly that he hed to renounce the carcer of arms. In consideration of his eminont services he received from Maris Theresa lettera of naturalisation and of nobility. "It is singalar enough," eays the writer, "to find, after the lapse of a century, the name of the Mackahons mired up in the history of Austria nuder conditions so difierent." Yes I Patrick Mackahon, when he sared Napoleon III. and the Guard at Magenta, more than annalled the services - rendered by Cornellus ha the breach of Sweidnita, and in many a hard tuggle with the great Frederick.

## A Diffeuld Qweation

Amongst the bequests made by the late Dowager Duchess of argyll is one whan the executora. The Duchess bequeaths to Dr. Dalgairns, of
the Brompton Oratory, amonget other things, and in addition to a considerable peciniary legecy a reliquary containing plece of the true Cross. As Dr. Dalyairns was a stranger in pieoe of the true Cross. As Dr. Dalyairns was a stranger in will, on beghalf of the legatee, have to pay logeoy duty at the rate of 10 per cent. apon the eatimated value of the bequest. In such a oase, with whose valuation will the Commissioners of Inland Bevenue reat sentisfied, and according to what view is Dr. Dalgalras prepared to pay duty? The dilemma is delicate one. If Dr. Dalgairns accepts the relic in the firm beliof of its genuinoness, the whole property of the Brompton Oratorians-large as it is said to bo-would hardly cover a tithe of the ralue of the bequent. If, on the other hand, the object be submitted to the appraisement of a Protestant, or worse still, of a Hebrew broker, the value of the relic will be tholion it must evertionato to wheld, that the loge toe and his brotherhoot illl havt over be hel, thal the right of boesting that a hoot will have for ever to torego she right of boashiag inat a Oretory and that forthet reason the ohurols should be resorted to by devout believers.

## Parisian Puffing.

There appeared recently in the Paris Figace, in the mont prominent part of the paper, and in loader type, an announcelegance, and s number of great ledies - amongat whom we may name the Princees Souvaro, the Ducheers do Mouchy, the Comtesse de Peurtalese, the Oomatense d'Harcourt have resolved to have their dresses out in a certain tissue, original and pioturesquel There exists in a group of scotch ales called Shetland Islands, and on the nelghbouring ahore, at pasturse ; where thoucands of shoep belonging to the rich armers of the country come and glut themselves. The exquiite foeding, which gives to the cutlets and logs of mutton a peculiar flavour, requires to be literally conquered by the quadrupeds who regale themseives on the herbs, for they disppear under the braches of the thoray verening when the locke rood doml of tholr acher the wal and weare it with the hand". The poasents gather the waied, and we are in. formed that the Dute of Frimilton purchesed a fow yards a thort time ago and had a shooting cont made, which met with great succest in Iondon. All the fachionable world is buying up homespun here at the shop of Mr. John Manby, 21 Rue Auber, and nothing eleo appears to be worn at Nice. After all, this is a pleament way of putting in an advertisemont.

The Rucsian Scandal.
The following explanation is given by the Augsbwrg Gacette of the recont arreat and diegrece of the Grand Duke NTicholas of Russia :-u A fahionable scandal is reported from St. PeLersburg. The slory concerns a young man belonging to the property. property. Finding it impousible to make his resources meet young French into whioh he had been drawn by his mintreat in an attempt upon his mothere rich collection of diamonds. She did not disoover her mothera rich collection of when whe was about to make's foreign tour. Without suspecting that phe wat about to denounoe her own son, the great lady plaoed herhiof a clever my commars letor acoertained phere the dia monde were, and who had taken them. At the eame time he poade were, aad who had taken them. At ho rame time he to be deren up, and the concluaion to be snbmitted to him ${ }^{n}$. The mane paper goes on to may that uthe sympathiee of the public are againet the young man. Already by his other an pecedents he has ousused more than one scandal. It is remomb ared especially that a short time before the ompaign to Khiva ha, by his improper attitade towards a member of the British Legetion, provoked a row, which he began by a blow of the own person"


REAL ANO DDEAL NIVEA
Owing to a.wise prodigality of good in ma ture or " wincly impersed deluxion in men,
ideni w: we ne much more cothmon than iden husbadid. They are mot fonnel in evory house tor indeed in every street; but there nere a fro if them in country and town, and wo all kwow romi of them. They are not our wives wivers may haverextended catalogucs of charen wivew may have vexended catalogues of charms upon the men are more enthusiastic nud upon he mi men are more enthusiastic and
piven to draming than women, and benc: the exeres of simate over mate perfertion. If the power of hafolizing wore cqual io both nexes the ehances are they wonld hate one another As it is, wonen are not in the bease asharated of Wing calld nugelr and end hantresses. If men will go astray in this way, it is too thainess of women to set them right. They are fitthe given to extravigant extimates them prais: 'They sit itemurely, and smile the last whed of a man's wason away, while he assure Hem that they combitut all the charrus of Pa. Lan godderses nud all the virtues of Christian sants. If men, with the ir warm and capricivus imagination, choose to place them on thromes while the real noverigan are out fora stroll, thy don't care. They do the honours an thengh they were at least hars-apparent and they - ufter no more qualms of couscience claian tu a priviluge from which they had two clata waprivilege from
long manaly alictated.
Ident wi wesare ot low stature and extremely fair. They are soft atad sentle in manner and slow of motion. Theg have blue eyes, golden hair, rich mezzo-soprano voleen, and what mo dernte drens-impovers. 'Their hair abalis coloar are their own: and they fear strong men, lut like tolook at them from w ndows, bal"thiox, carriages, and other places of security. They ne: a trithe unhapy, and have not been
 "ver wril. but hacy hare a posithrily madden-
ing way of leaning over the has of chairs while He.e are asting their hushasid if they nhall wear lutue or pink riblens: They have no mothere living. They care littia for gatiog into sewity. They never desire to uhtain the goon winhes of oher men, wave when their hus-
lind interest is to that eflect. They are not painfully elever musicians, but they know some sweet airople airs, and sithg those at eveniug by the open wintaw. They are liable to be defrauded by the servats, mbitare inthesir hushands as nupreme arbitens in ll mat bers. Thes would stas as hary are or thy to cro. They would stay, as they are
Betweonthe idealand the real there inaclase which may be called polyghoncally the mazesithal, but minfortumbly not in oftenas the renh. They are ta 1 and flemera, nad somewhat yetlow. They have mild, grey eyes nod nowes :tif-tilted, like n hower, They have nensitive sympthetic months and simple
homats. Ghey are not utterlyamiable, bitare lagars. Whey are not ntterly amiable, bitare andy wood to potace. Their knowledge of It is never visible except in exigencies and uader excitement. They are ready to to out when it is desirable, and they are ready to remain at home. They do not abuse the servants
in the parlour, or derpise all other women. They have a phacid affection for finery, but nesati They acerpi present* from their husbande as whet
they were lovers. They anwwer in all things that they are subject to their lords, but they rebel sometimes - jnot enough to make the sulbjugation a matMr of internst, nud the reconof old love scenes.
old hore recae
mont casily found of mull the most cakily fount of all. They
are ninety-nine out of every hundred married wom n. They are such as your wife, dear sir, though you would not caro to tell her so, for you have previunkly quoted her to herselfas one in a thousand, They are Rhor of temper, nadiave morning quarrela wher nans abont egge, or table-himen, or thecastor
of the arm-chair. They are dictionaries of chit-chat, and press it into your ears while your eyes are trying to obtain eonsolation from n newspaper
They are continually predietThey are continually predieting your min if youdon't abandon your dearest frienl. They wonder aloud at their enduring your being ten minutes late for latf nn hour of an evenius-to the club ar to see some biehelor friend-thoy ank yon what kept you out the whole evening, and whethor you knew they wished to talk to you nbout the kitcheu-range. They wonder where you order your conl, and
ir you know yon get only hilf the proper weight. If you fall nsieep at the fre, you wake to find them in tears over gour neglest; and if yeu try to read, they revile you for your radeness and want of consideration. They do not know how money goex, and they wonder If it is summer theg he in so mean a house. Uhure fur a fow munths, becanase all their friends are: nt Harrocate or Brighton or Bundoran or Tramore. If it is winter you might be able to affurd more than three partics in the season, or if not you shoulid go to the south of Europu, where yon may have good society without much expunse. They get millinery in three different houses, that no one bill may seem excessive; and they never can discover how you are not speechlessily grateful for their
economy Orel.jnd's E'ye.

## ARTIFICIAL TEETII.

The mechanical dentist must be a genuine work man. When he is about to make bine or
ivory tecth he cuts a tusk into piewes, and ivory teeth he cuts a turk into pleees, and
shapes each piece by an claborate series of mechanical processes. Sometimes for a customer who bas plenty of guineas to spare he will make a whole set, upper or lower, as the case may be, out of one piece. He saws his block of ivory roughly to the size ; and then, with infinite ratience, files and graves it into shape. He has at hand a molel of the patient's gum, and works at that model with exactness. cut into apparent rather than real separation, like the teell of a comb. An artistic workman will take care that the treth shall present some of that irregularity which our natural griuders always exhibit: a learner falls into the mistake of making them too good. Ivory, however, with all its excellences, becomes discoloured; and hence the chief motive for making teeth of certain mineral or vegetable compositions. There is, in fact, a sort of triangular ints, finural dentiste, and the irory denthis cach class fighting stoutly arainst dentists, each class fighting soutly ayanst
both of the others. Whether your denboth really makis the teeth which he inserts in your cranium is a question he does not deem it necessary to answer. In truth, he very rarely does anything of the kind. There are certain dealere, who sell sets of teeth, half-sets, twos or threes, singles or doubles, front or back, top or bottom, finished or untiuished, as well as all the apparatus and
tuols required for the dentist's art and sone of these dealers are themselves sapplited by manufacturers who conducl operations on couniterable scale. There is one firm in the me tropolis at the head of the trade who built a rally beautiful factory a fer years ago, reHett with ste $m$-enyines, tool-making shops, and all the appliances for a well organized staft of two hundred operatives. How many incisors and cauines, premolars and true molars, sucth an establishnent can turn out in a year we will leave Cocker to calculate. Our hind usin this art ; while they are, perhaps bind us in this art ; while they are, periaps,
still more ready than oursives to apply steam still more reaty than oursectes a recent compupower tome mathes the mber of artiticial teeth faluricated in the United states as high as three uillions amanally-symbols (according to some folks' notion) of three million attacks of toothache. In one of the largest and most

THE BENNE
 neral teeth are made, the chief ingredients comprise felspar, silica, and clay; those of subsidiary character are sundry metalic oxides, to produce
those tints of discolourgtion those lints of discolomration the fmitation a good one. The felspar, silica, and chay are ground to animpalpable powder guder water, then dried and made into a paste. The teeth are cast in brass moulds, varied in size and shape to suit the requirements of the month. A special kind of paste, to form the enamel, is first put into the mould with alatinum rivets by which the teeth are to be fastened are adjusted in position ; aud then the paste forming the body of the tooth is introduced until the mould is filled up. Next casse powertul pressure and drying. When removed from the mould the tooth yoes through a process called biscuitstage in the porcelaia mavafucture), in which state it can be cut like chalk. It is then seat to the trimmer, who scrapes off all roughuesses and
unnecessary projections, and fills up any depressious which may have been left in the operatious of moulding. A wash called enamel is made by select-
ing various ingredients more fusible than those of the tooth,
grinding them to a fine powder with water, and applying the who apples a gam comprisin oxide of gold and other ingredients. At leagth heat is ap plied. The tooth, when dried, is put into a muffe, or enam. ellerrs oven, where it is placed on a layer of crushed quarts strewed over a slab of fire-resisting olay. After being exposed for a time to an intense heat the tooth is taken out and cooled -and there it is, beantiful for ever.

## WHAT CAME OF IT

## "Will, who is that tall, fine-looking girl standing by the

 piano "","That ? Why, that is Mies Mowbray, the most self-willed petted, and spoiled butterfly of our society. She hates contradiction; and, indeet, I know of no one who ever dared attempt it. If you wish to see the blood mount to her cheek, Why just try it. Shall I introduce you?"
"As you please."
There is but one way to win her regard, and that is by fellow."
"Certainly, Wil Miss Mowbray was standing by the piano,e pretty little frown distorting her face. She was petulantly tearing a rosebud to had been slighted; some rath ospalier had doubtless ventured to differ with her and had boen immediately snubbed. Mise Mowbray was so absorbed in her present occupation that she did not notice the two gentlemen who were bowing before her so much so that she did not look up until spoken to for the second time.
"Miss Mowbray, allow me to present my friend, Mr. Willis."
of the slightly nodded in response to the courteous salutatio
the cool, self-possessed gentl
"Quite a crush, Mr. Willis."
"Well, I hardly thint en the room was nicely filled." and bit her Hps in vexation.
"The room is uncomfurtably warm; do you not think 80 ? thought that the tempgrature was very agreeable."
"You contradictory cicle!" thought the lady. "I shall not like you."

The gentleman nonchalantly twirled his moustache, and contemplated his foot.
"I understand you have just returned from an European
tour. Of course you found travelling delightfin ?" tour. Of course you found travelling delightfni ? bore." the contrary, Miss Mowbray. I thought it a perfect
"Indeed! And what do you think of Rome ?"
"Misery and elegance, dirty streets, and swarms of dirtier beggars."

Ah? How do you like Paris?"
"Monotonous architecture, prononces Americans, coquettes, and many hued-politicians. Its prinoipal streets are nothing The band struck qp a Stranss valts. The lady brightened.
"Of course you waltis, Mises Howbray 9 "
"Tes."
"Thank you." And the next moment they were gliding ebout the rooma.
"I think 1 will sit here, Mr. Willig," said Miss Mowbray, in a becomingly fushed condition, going towards a bay-window. "Pardon me, but I do not think it would be pradent. There may bea draught there."
She was about to decli
the black ayos deoided the the proffered seat, but a look from the black eyes decided the question.
"It was an eccident, I segure yon"" your fan."
the bleck eyes, looking quissically down, thought different
"Your friend is quite an enigma, Mr. Nelson," said Miss Mowbray, as she stood in the veetibule waiting for her carriage. "I cannot make him out, and I am sure I shall never The obj
good-night. "May I have the pleasure of calling upon you, Miss Mow-
bray?" bray ?"" son for refusing the request ahe faintly assented.

> "What staccess, Willis i Any sharp encounters ?"
"Very easy to manage, Nelson. There is nothing like be ing decided with such a woman. You follows doa't know how
to do it. I detest this assenting and agreolng to overy thing to do it. I detest this assenting and acreeing to overy thing,
whether you believe it or not. There is no aincerity or inde pendence about it. It is fashionable and polite to do so, I know ; but I look apon it as a false rale. To tell the troth, I
have taken a fancy to this young lady, and mean to win her have taken a fancy to th
after my own fashion."
"A la Benedick and Beatrico, I suppose ? "
"Possibly."
Miss Mowbray writes to a friend :
"I met a Mr. Willis at Mrs.
I met a Mr. Willis at Mrs. Avatin's last reception, and a sion I never saw. He would not agree with me upon a single point, though he is a gentleman with it all. He asked permission to call, and is here quite often. The other day he sent me a bouquet of purple columbine, lady's alipper, and mistletoe. In what spirit, I know not. In return I sent him a nosegay of love-in-e-mist, narcisane, and mountain pink. I am sure I shall never like him. I never could bear these self-opinionated men; there is too much independence about them."
Mr.
Mr. Willis became a frequent viatior at Miss Mowbrag's, so
ouch so that people began to look upon him ms as suitior. He much so that people began to look upon him ms as sulitor. He
escorted her to parties and receptions, and meemed quite devotod in his cool, enay way. As for the young lady, the was gradually getting over her oid habit of contradiction, and evidentiy boginning to lite that ".
This spirit of opponition was a novolty to her, and, womantleman had all influence orer her which wes only poealble to a person possessing strong magnetic force. He was just the
man to manage a spoiled, self-willed bearty, and she knew it But with a spirit worthy of a bettor cavso, she made a dotermined stand against all opposition, $p$
surrender, and this is how it resulted.
One morning Miss Mowbray was sitting in her bondoir wheu Mr. Willis's card was handed to her with the request that she should see him. At first the iden occurred to her "not to be at home," but remembering that it was his intention to
leave soon for another part of the world, she slipped on his leave soon for another part of the world, s
"Ah, good morning, Mr. Willis. Did you not find it disgreable walking ?
A pretty blush appeared upon her cheek, which quickly
died at his answer "The walking, Miss Mowbray, I found very pleasant." She was almost ready to cry with vezation.
"I don't soe how you can say so, sir, when the dust is perceptibly ankle-deep in the roed." Miss Mowbray. I used the sidewalk."
"Ohl And so you are going to Callfornia ?"
Her eyes were obstinately fixed upon the carpet as the spoke.
"It was my intention to do so, and I called to announce my departure."
She assumed "indifference, but the effort was very transparent.
"How long do you expect to be gone ?"
"That depends entirely upon circumstanoes. If I can make
a little arrangement which I have in view I will not be gone
The blush again came to her cheek, and her hoart began to turn its leaves carelessly.
"May I inquire whose picture this is ?"
"That ? Why that is one of mine-an excellent likeness they tell me."
"Hardly like the original, in my opinion, though," and coolly taking it out he pat it in his pocket.
"Have the kindness to ask my permission before you make the appropriation, Mr. Willis !" haughtily ejajulated the astonished young ledy
"Had I asked in due form, Mise Mowbray, my request would doubtless have boen refused. To avoid all risk I take the thing for grantod." (This with a good-natured smile, and the black eyes looking straight into hers.)
There was silence for a few minntes, and then Miss Mow. bray, looking at his cont-lappel, said :
"That is a pecnliar-looking flower
"It is a a peculliar-looking flower. What do you call it?" "It is called the ' Venus fly-trap.' Allow me to prusent it And before she could reply he had placed it in her hand.
"Will you attend Mrs. Austin's last reception before you I think they are very enjoyable."
"I do not think I will. I detest these receptions. One feels stifled, being pent up in crowded parlors."
She gave an impationt little sta np of her foot.
"Why do you al
"Why do you always oppose and contradiot me? Does nothing that I say please yon ?" Toarl of mortilication atood in her eyes.

## A strong arm was thrown about her "Blanche!" aid itrowner 4 Whet

"Blanche!" maid itmownor "What is the matton?"
" a Mattor !" exclaimed the fair.cne. "You do not acquiesoe She made an attompt to remove the arm, but without ano She
cose.
"It
"It was part of my plan, Blanche."
"What plan?"
"Will you ever Hke me, Blanche?"
"You, you
"I love you."
"I "O you do. May I have the picture?"
The arm was trembling now, and the deep roice had a quaver in it.
$\alpha$ No.
"No."
"Oh, pshaw 1 That was said in the spirit of contradiction.
Let's have done with it. Is my love returned? "
"N $-0-Y$ Yes. But
"It was the only way to win you. Forgive me."
And having effected "that little arrangement," he went to California.

## -In the "Daily Graphic.

## THE RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.

The Council of the National Riffo Association having finally decided to give the new system of targets and marking a trial now being made on Wimbledon Common to carry it out. The now being made on Wimbledon Common to carry it out. The vass, with concentric rings instead of iron, with squares, a
ball's-eye at 200 yds . being 8in. in diameter, at 500 yds . and ball's-eye at 900 yds. being 8 in . in diametor, at 500 yds. and
600 yds. 22in. in diameter, and at 800,900 , and 1,000 yds. 3it. in diameter; and the "centres," "inners," and "outers" peing proportionately larger atall the rankes. After the com. petitor now fires his shot the targel will be lowered into the marking trench by an ingenious arrangement of Captain Cosa disc is affixed, showing where the bullet has entered. On this "dummy" being again lowered, the real target makes its appearance, with a small diec over the ahot hole. This aystem of affixing the disc to the target will, it is stated, considerably reduce the exertions of the marker, who will also be free from the danger of bullet splashes to which he was formerly oxposed. The introduction of these new targets has met with considerable opposition from all parts of the country, some of the county rifle associations, indeed, going so far as to protest against them ; but the Council have fall confidence in their utility, and Lord Ducie believer that those who are now among Its strongest opponents will at the end of the ensuing meeting the Ascociation to add a badge to the prise of $£ 100$ prevented by the Prince of Wales, and the design having been approved by Hia Royal Highnees, it is boing propared by the ailvor amiths, and will shortiy be roady for incue.. In addition to the usual prise list, which, as alrea.ly stated, has been largely sup
plemanted this year, four series of extre prises, prevented by the tradesmen and others of the mitropolis and elsewhere, will be offered for competition.

## THE LITERARY WORLD.

The Rajah Kall Krishon, poet laureate of Bengal, has just M. Arnest Rennen han commencod a course of loctures, at the College of France, on the Book of Job.
M. Rrnest Renan has been elected to the Lisbon Academy of Sciences this time by a vote of fifteen to six. The Ultramontanes defeated him before.
Mr. J. T. Wood is engaged in writing a work on Ephemus;
at the Athenvurm hears that the trustoes of the British Museam but the Aitensum hears that the trustees of the British Museum Mre Gledstone to diccontinue the excavations.
Mr. Gladstone has projected a Homeric worl, which he will bring to completion at some near date, and which he ontitlee Thesanros Homerickos, a Register; of Matters noted from the Text of the Iliad and Odyssey.
The Litorary World sajs the sale of books in the last twolve months has fallen off at least one-quarter from that of any correaponding period. It attributes the decline to the inMadame Georges Band is said to be prepering for the press Madame Georges Sand is said to be preparing for the preas
memoir of the young and unfortunate Louis XVII., chiefly drawn from the personal recollections of her grandmother Madame Aurore Dapin de Francuell, granddaughter of King Augustus II. of Poland, and neariy related to Kings Oharlos
$\mathbf{X}$. and Louis XVIII. The memoir is to contain also historical documents and traditions, carefully preserved in the fam. ly of the great French novelist
The manuscript of the notorious novel os "Fanny," by Erneat Foydean, has just been sold by auction at the Hotel des Ventes. It is entirely in the hand writing of the author and gigned by him, and forms a volume of 300 leaves in quarto, lith gold inside the cover. Put up at 500 green eatin, edged adjudicated for the large price of 1,900 . adjudicated for the large price of 1,900 .
M. D. Conway says it is a
M. D. Conway says "it is a remarkable fact that as the flrat
work of Strauss was translated by a woman-George Eliot, then Marian Evans, so we owe the rendering of his last also to the sex whose piety is so proverbial. I have before me now, through Miss Blind's kindness, the provf-sheets of her forth. coming biography of the great German heretic. It will appear as an introduction to the next edition of "The Old Faith and the New."
Mr. Murray has in proparation, with an original map and
illustration, "The Last Journals of Dr. Livingatone" including his researches and Wanderings in. Livingstone," inclu1865 to within a few days of his death, edited by his son, Mr. T. Steele Livingstone. The volume compriges all the journals sent over by Dr. Livingstone through Mr. Stanley; also journals that have been transmitted since, as well as all the papers The ven the Foreign Office.
tion that in all his artistic relations persists in the declaration that in all his artistic relations with Dickens, save in the matter of his inustrations of the "sketches by Boa," they
were his etchings from real life, which gave the novelist the iles for his stories. The artist particularly asserts that the whole narrative of " Oliver Twist ", was dictated by his picthole narrative of "oliver Twist was dictated by his picof Dickens's reluctance to concede to him due credit therefor Bhakespeare's newly discovered play of "King Edward III.,"
as Mr. Payno Collier eatiems it, is still bolng quoted in in. as Mr. Payno Collier actsems it, is still belng quoted as in. trindioally eolfinporing If the enunciation of all known platitudes of sentiment in pompous blank verse be exclusively Shakespearian, then there cap indeed be no doubt about the sublime patornity of such lines as these, which King Edward applies to the Counteses of Salisb ury :

When she would talk of peaco, mathinks her tongue
Commianded war to pelson; when of war,
It wakened Ceenar from hif Roman grave
It wakened Ceemar from hil Rompn grave
To hear war beautifed by her disoourse.
Windom is foolishnees but in her tongue;
Beauty a alander but in her falr face;
There is no summer but in her cheerful looks,
No trosty wintor but in her disdain.
Professor Huxley, the foremost Finglish expounder of Darwinism and consequent scientific opponent of the scriptural theory of man's creation, actually confes ses that the reading
of the Bible in the pablic schools is a benefioient practice. "I have always" sald he, on a recent occasion, "been strongly in favour of secular education in the sense of education with. if perplexed to know by what practionl meen iure the religious ly perplexed to know by what practical mea; inre the religious up, in the present utterly chaotic state of opinion on these up, in the present utterly chaotic state of opinion on these
matters, without the use of the Bible. By the study of what other book could children be so much humanized and made to fool that each figure in the vast historical procession fills, like themselves, but a momentary spece in the interval between two eternitiea, and earms the blossings,or the curses of all time socording to ita offort to do good and hate evil, even as they also are earning their payment for thoir work ?"
Thi Wars or Duxas Phan,-A writer in Appleton's Jowrned asya: « Dumes wrote his romances on one paper and hie dramas on another. For the romances he absolutely required a large blue sheet of foolscap or folio sizo-for the dramas, nother pattern. He was acco particular about his pen. It must be a stoel pen, and of one precise sort and none other. If he could not procure large, blue paper, and the pen of his: predilection, his ideas were paralysed. Other conditions were loosen his cravat before he could write. However cold the weather, he must go to work in his shirt-ileevas, and he was in aummer-linop gave place to worsted. Thus accontred the great work began-if there were no out in the room. He could converse with a visitor while he wrote ; continue busily throw ing off manuscript with a phrenologist feeling the various bumpe on his head-the cat only was fatal. As to the dramas, they were written in bed withem pencil, and in a back-hand, ontilicoly different from his ordiatry hand writing. This handwriting was excellent, and no doubt was the joy of editore and printers. The mareatit of things in his manuscript was an aracure, or the gubatitation of one word for another. The This uniform flow of unhurried, legible, and a delight to the eye. This uniform flow of unhurried, distinct, unmistakable letters, words, and sentences went on, day after day, month after month, and year attor year-the meohine only pausing to charge an epigram, toll an fuel in the itom of food, laugh, discharge an oplgram, bencath the pen, as the endless band of the telegreph operator slipe from ander the points of his instrument."

## DRAMATIC GOSSIP

Mrs. Rousby is about to visit this side of the Atlantic.
Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has been sold for \$155,000. Herve is composing the music for agrand lyrical drams on "The Sphinx" comes out in.
"The Sphinx" comes out in Ringlish at the Haymarket in ugust. Mile. Beatrice is to be the heroine.
A lucrative bouquet was recently thrown to a popular artist banknotes.
It is stated that Lisst intends to pass the coming summer at Rome, and will occupy himself with the composition of a now oratorio, Der Heilige Stanielaus.
Mlle. Favart diecards the horror imparted by Croisette in
the death scens in "Le Sphinx," and her performance at the Princess', London, therefore produced disappointment. Forty-three pit seats, twenty-two apper boxea, and two
stalls are allotted every night to one Parisian claque contractor for his Romans by the management of one of the principal
Gomes's Opera, "Il Guarany," has been produced in Lon-
don, and is said to possess some striting numbers M, Manrel don, and is said to possess some striking numbers. M. Manrel
appeared with much success in his original roth of the Indian Cacique.
Mr. Batoman will, early in the ensuing antumn, bring out play of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum, London, with Mr. Henry Le Reveillon, the amusing comedy by MM. Meflhac and Helevy, which has proved so successful in London, has been set to musio by Herr J. Strauss, the well-known valse composer, and is now being played in Vienna.
MM. Montigny, Dumas, Mellhac, and Halevy having insisted upon paying all the costs of the monument to Mile. Dosclée themselves, the proposed theatrical performances to raise funds for that object will not be gotten up.
The new act which has been added to "I Ia Perichole" for the reappearance of Bchneider takes place in Piquillo's prison, and is not much relished. The critics say it would have been better to have left the Perichole as she was.
oung lady, with a rich, grateful voice, but she is charming young lady, with a rich, grateful volce, but she is not yot an Aere thrown to MIle. Belocca on her benefit night."
Mille. Singelli, understood to be an American, has made her London debut in a new Italian version of Auber's "Orown Dis-
monds." The Orchestra sajs : "No recent succens was ever more complete and genvine than that of this new-oomer.n
The Musical Festival at Zurich is fired for July
The Musical Festival at Zurich is fixed for July 11 to 14. Among the works to be performed are Handel'g Joshwa, Beetsymphony, Brahmars, "Triumphlied," and the prise canntata The famons composer by hauchenecker.
The famous composer 4 bbb Frans Lisat is at presont ongaged upon a three-volume book entitied 4 Thoorvtical ant Practical Sehool of Music, which promieas to be an exocedingly valuable addition to musioal literafure. The book is Campanini has rocently achieved s rery brillisnt time.
Her Majesty's" in "Lucresia Borgie" The Pall "all at zette speaks of his impersonation of Genirato in the higheat thens, characterising it as "the moet rentithable picture of ens was the Lnerezia and Madane TreboliL-Bettini the Osini.
Frenchmen are noted for their love of statistics, but it has rarely ocourred to any Gaul to enumerate the notes of music in an opera. An ex-chef at Orcheatr, however, has counted the number of notes in Meyerbeer's Fugwonots and eatimatos them at 43,720, not including the overture, ontr'actes, and ballet. The third act contains the largest number, 13,344; the second The "Blessing of the Daggers" contains 3,101, the septett 2,402, the "Rataplan" chorus 1,297, the great duet between A writer in the London Orcheetrg Paf" 443.
A writer in the London Orchestra eays very truly: "The position of accompanist is ofton undervalued, yet acoompanyall the position to the entire gatisfiction of the singer for the reason that they do not subordinate themeolves to him. The singer should decide as to the manner in which he desires to render his seng, and the accompanist should strive to carry out his idea in full, lending what aid he can to the most perfect rendering of the song as a whole. It is plain that if the singer has one idea and the accompanist a different one with outhis own, sucoese cannuot attond the rendering. Subordination is the duty of the sccompanist, for which reason it is often the case that an inferior performer may excel in that ine ! ${ }^{n}$
A writer in Temple Bar says: "The Fronch stage is ungrateful to its old patrons who can no longer confer patronage When the glorious three days of 1830 had overthrown the Bourbon Oharles X., King of France and Navarre, and put in of republics' the sotors at the Odoon inaugurated their first representation under the Revolution by aoting Pichat's trage-
dy of 'Wlliam Tell' and Moliere's 'Tartuffe.' All the actors were ignoble enough to ansociate themselves with the downfall of a dynasty, many kings of which had been liberal benefactors of the drama. In 'William Tell' Ligier stooped to the anachronism of. wearing a tri-colored rosette on the buffskin tanic of Tell. In 'Tartuffe' all the actors and actresses
but one wore the same sign of idiotoy. Tartuffe himself wore the old white ribbon of the Bourbong, but only that the symbol Which once was associated with much glory might be insulted in its adversity. Dorine, the servint, tore of applause from the hot-headed heroes of the barricaden, who had by fire, sword, artillery, and muoh slaughter, set on the ses shared the fate of il French objects of idoletry and Viys cudely tumbled down from hit high estate. At the Porte 8t. Martin Frederick Lemittro played a chiffonier in one of the dramar in which he was so pppular. In his gutter-raking at night, after having tosied various objects over his shoulder into his basket, he drove his crook into some object Which he held up for the whole house to behold. It was a battered kingly crown, and when, with a woornful chnokle, he flung it number of spectators did not hisy him from the etage; they greeted the unworthy act by repented milvos of applange."

## NEW MUSIC.

The two latent muatical productions that thave come under our notice are a Valse by Ootare Pelletier (Montreal: O. O.
De Zouche), and a Song, "Sleep, Dearent Sloep," (Philadel De Zouche), and a Song, "Sleep, Dearent Sloep," (Philadel-
phin : Lovis Keyer.) The former it much above the ugual mityle of such compoaitions, and will doubtloses meet with great
finvour with our musioal readers. Wo took great pleagure in studying it, and can conseoientionely recommend it to thome in nearch of something boyond the average. On the song by F.
A. Kulling, we have bot 1 .tilio praie to beto A. Kulling, we hare but little praice to bemtow. There if old worn out accompaniment modulating in the harmony-the G. to D.; the eocond part, repeated, from D. beok to $G$. through the usual cadence harmony.

> DUELLING IN PARIS.

The Ministerial crinit, says a corroupondent from the Fronch capital, has prevented Paris from paying the attention to the Metternich to which so grave Montobello and the Prince de measons of the year a hoetile meeting botweon two brawling members of the press has oftan provoked a greator atir and attracted more attention than this jate affirir, which took place in the pleneant woods which overlook the weat of Paris. You nich "cat " the Comte de Montobello at a hall on cocount of his desertion of the Imperial cause. The title of Montebello now reminds Parisians more of champagne than anything else, just as Crecy is no longer for them a crashing defeat, bat merely carrot soup. However, the first Duke was oreated by
Napoleon, and Marshal Lannes is still remembered as one of the most gallant woldiers that France ever possessed. He commenced life as a dyer, joined the army of the Revolution,
fought in Italy, Eggpt, Pruasia, Poland, and Spain, and foll mortall $Y$ wounded at Fealing, and died juat before Napoleon as he expressed it to suck oranges in Portngel bent him, toemed the brilliant Marghal, and deeply lamented his es The family is bound by every tie to the Empire, and the present Count ghould not have fallen on Napoleon Ill, when he was in exile and disgrace. The father of his adrorsary, firat Napoleon, and His Majesty so far loes his tomper on one ocoasion as to threaton the prince with personal violence.
Still he had a great admiration for Napoleon, and he not only brought about the marriage of the Emperor with an Austrian Prinoess, but he escorted Maria Louiga to Paris. During the Second Empire, and after the Italian campaign, Prince Bichard Clement Joseph Lothaire Hermann de Metternich.Winneborg Dake of Portolla, Count of Kienigswart, Grandee of Spain, to.
cc., represented Austria in this country, and became one of tc., represented Austria in this country, and became one of
the most intimate friends of Napoleon III. The Princese, together with the besutifad Cornitess de Sallifet and de Pour the Metternichs boing thoronghly Bonepartist When Imempire fell, the Princo, the Italiam Ambaseador, Whe MM the Lemeepe and Grevins aided the Kmpire to leare the Tuilerie and escape to the coant. Under all circumstances, one oan imagine the Princess de Metternich not caring to renew the acquaintance of the dencendant of Marahal Lannes, but it is hard to understand why thJiConite do Moitebello should have made a public soandal out of the afiair, and have insisted on apolog. Thrince whon he could not succeed in getting an and it is to be hoped that this, hasson will be of nes to him, Duels for trivial matters were all very well in Ireland in the days of Sir Jonah Barringtom, but they are not of date now, and Prince Sontso with th. The Courts have recently puniehed Prince Ghils in a dnrel, years imprisonmont for shooting Prince Ghika in a duel, but it is not likely that the prasent fine, for in apite of the Revolintion and the immortal principles of '93, all people are net equal before the law. Another due a duel between the gallant young Duc de Ohartres and $M$ Paul de Cassagnac, who aftor having fought and wounded several Redical chiefs, was on the point of measuring sword with a Prince of the blood., However, the Imperialist champion is not to have this honour. Marshal MacMahon, when he heard of the matter, declared he would not tolerate it. But this interference was unneceseary, for a Fronch officer
must ask permission to fight, and the colonel of the Dake's must ask permission to tight, and the colonel of the Dute's
regiment would not hear of any of his officers meeting M. Paul de Onasagnac. The Duc de Chartres is the moet popular member of the Orleans family, and it is possible that Mopalas Mackahon may think his sarvicee may some day be required. (Who afterwards beomme Louis Phillippe) was going to fight Minister eent for the son of Phillippe Brelite and the War not to be rath, as Franoe might onedas have neod of him, and so she had.

COSTLY COFFINS.
Dying is a very expensive affinir, owing to the exorbitant prices one fitted up with all the modern cortable oofina, for oxamsilver nails and elegant upholetery, aannot be had for lees thin $\$ 50$, and if a corpes deares to indulge in the luxury of a motallis "casket" the cont is atill hoavier. And when to the charges of the undertaker are added the expenses of carriage house fiowers, a funeral begomes an extra ragance in which no sensible man cares to indulge.

It is asserted by those who have inveatigated the subject that undertakers as a class take advantage of the natural relactance of husbands or finthers to quarral over the bills ment then for the faneral expenses of their wives or cailaren, and The Hon. Fernando Wio victime the most extortionate prices. contest the undertaker's bill on the ocogo had the courage to his muther-in-law ; and it appeared in eridence in the con of his mother-in-law ; apd it appeared in evidence in the coures of the trial Which followed that the undertaker had aotually oharged mr. Wood a profit of ifve hundred por cent. Most
men would be willing to pay any price for the satiafaction of knowing that their mothera-in-law are mioly factened up in secure oefling; but mar. Wood is an axcoption to mont man,
mined protont. That tho undertaker with whom he had this dispute did not exoeed the uaval custom of the fraternity is chown by a certain firm of entorpriding undertakers in Illinois, advertisemont, which reads asgollow prices, and who in their the trade :



There is really no reacon why we should be compelled to pay twelve times the real value of a coffin. It is stranige that cofin acsiociation, the members of not formed a co-operative with cofinis at cont price. Extravagance in dress is bed enough, but extramagance in coffina is wholly indefensible and entiroly unworthy of any man who has a proper sense of the
true use of wealth.-Daily Graphic.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OUT or ToWN.-Our artint, Mr. Boheuer, has here grouped on one page a delightfal eeries of out-door sketones, taken jaut at THE AMAIV RegARY FETE beantifal Bpring season. the loyal people of Amaterdam colebrated. In the 12th of May twenty-afth annivernary of the accematon of King Wiliam IITI to the throne of the Netheriands. On the preceding days the King, accompanied by the Queen and the members of the Royal Family; came to the capital, and took up his reaidence at the Royal Palace on the Dam. On the 12 th at ton in the morning the Majenty recaived in the Nieve Kerk the congratulations of putations from the Provinoen. At noon the King readithe the Oxar at the depot of the Rhonish : Rallway, and conducted him to the palace, where the two monarohs watched the historical procomalon of oltirens ale past on the equare. $A$ uitlie incident of this part of the proceedings is shown in the illuatration. One roining up matuted the King and bit angut suoet the ranks, and his ateed to go down on itt kneen. After the dopartere of the Caar, the same evening, the King was ontertalned by the munt dpality at a grand banquet. The rolgn of King Whiliam -ol Whom a portrait will be foubd on the last page of this imsuethat he has ocoapted the throae, neariy nime handred millem of dbollah have bean congtruoted; the death penalty has beon Legintadive Asecmbly has beon lald down; the etamputar on newspapers done a way with; alavery abolimhed in the colonted; and an atternpt has boen made to establinh the ingtem of parthe educy zovernment in the Dutoh pomeasions; furthermore the educational ayntem hai boen reformed, and the public people the King in a great favourita. It coota. With the Datoh ocoplon or tie reoent anniverwary to offer him a palnoe, but this Majesty deollyed the cith, and requested that the sum subsoribed for the perpoce should be set actde an a fund for thie ald of armay nvalida ted voterinns.
Tmex
 eet, prominont members of the Parts Commande and Grousfrom their island prison in Yfo Oalodonite and recently eyrrived in Mracland

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 doanu couptry a vory almple mothod of premervias vinen from burning maineral ofly beon introdioced. It consiaty morely in burning malnoral ofle around the vineyarda. By thin means a tonder vines from the destructive effecta of the frome views of this port-two of the Allan atemmers bying at thoir Tharf, loadiog and unionding ; one or the Dominion utomaner at lia wharf, and one of the Carnadian Navigation Complay packet making ready to atart on ite upwand trip. Theeo view THE B onen of our own artlete.
was prosented by James Goodon Bannetiste omallonge trophy Now York EBerald, to the Champlon of a two mitio renning moce
 Is worth $\$ 500$ and taken high runk ai a plpee of alilled wopl manghip. The material is solid ailver and the
 clergyman of Quebe premonted by hil friende and perishlonert The Fork is admirably done and reficots greet merit on the artiets, Mearr. Morgan. We ware promined fall particuiare of colved nothing.
BMLOW THE DAM on Belcoll Moantain is anothor of thoie dednty Uittle atudice from nature with which one of ouraptith has bill regaling us of later. The whole scenary of Bolowl or Hoph contion of touriste. The ittile lake which lies ombedided is the are glad to learn that arrencemento have been mode thio mor whoreby oxouruionists can find sheltor and refreatiment in thelr visit to this oharming spot
THE UNEAPRY FAMrIT
Tri Uwrapry FAxMLT.i-A for weoks ago, two noted PartPrud aronenta, loarning that the daughtor of the great, painter
 cuncelved the benevolent design of mateing a collieotion of the
colebrated Mineter's works for the purposes of an Fxhibition, the proceeds or which were to be handed over of the suffiorer. The anoceeded in gathering about one hundred of his aketohoes and drawings, and then the object of their charity wres attalued. The plature of Prud'hon Whioh we reproduce in this tasue is a roaned. The deeolation of a young family incldeat sharply deaned. The deaolation of a joting samily on the dinabiling of tita



## OUULEUR DE ROBE.

When dawn inst opens her sloepy eyes, And looks drowsily over the world below,
Where ihe Alps tower proudly towards the skien, A beautiful blush rests with rosy glow On their topmost summits; the ruddy anow Gleams rich and warm, as the shadows fade And soften in sunshine, smiling low Not even the noon-light may dare to invade.

In an eastern sea, where the wavolots cur sortly and lovingly over the strand,
Neath the sell-same billow whioh hidees the pearl
Lies a lovely shell, anoh ai Northern land Ne'er ohanced to Imacine, nor mortal hand Could venture to paint; for the wondrous hue Of that tondencarmine, the falry wand of our mother Nature, 40 old, 30 now. Has tinted alone 'neath the salt nee-blue

Where the bulrush bows lowly his turbaned head, And the farn droope soft by the streamlet's side, Where the shallow glides laikly over its bed,
Tis there that the ting Her rose-phat eggs ; there the timid bride With loving instinct preparem her neat;
While her mate, swift skidmming abo While her mate, swift skimming above the tide, As he, arrow-like, darts on his inny quest.

Oh! full and warm is the fairy glow Which the shell's rich colour brings out of the see And pure and soft is the roseate snow As it gllmmers on high when the shadows fee Is falr to behold; but a lovelier sight Have I seen this eve, when, beneath the tree, She gave me a rosebud, and, blushing bright
With a rouler red, whispered : "Love ! good-night "

## NINETY-THREE.

BY VICTOR HUGO.
BOOK THE SECOND.
THE CORVETTE CLAYMORE.
Ix.-s0NE OMI nsoapes.

The passenger had not quitted the deck; he watched all the Boisberthelot the same impassible mier.
Boisbertholot approwohed. "Sir," he said to him, "the preparations are complete. We are now lashed fast to our either the squadron or the rear hold. We are the priconers of either the squadron or the reef. To yield to the enemy, or founder among the rocks; we have no other choice. One re-
source remains to us-to die. It is better to fight than be source remains to us-to die. It is better to fight than be wrecked. I woald rather be shot than drownod; in the matter of death I prefer fire to water. But dying is the buschosen by the princes; you are appointed to a great mie man the direction of the war in Vendée. Your lose is perhepe the monarchy lost, therefore you must live. Our honour bids us remain here ; yours bide you go. General, you murt quit the ship. I am going to give you a man and a boat. To roach the const by at deftour is not impossible. It is not yet day the waves are high, the sea is dark; you will escape. There are cases when to fly is to conquer.
The old man bowed his
The old man bowred his statoly head in sign of acquiescence Count du Boisberthelot raised his voice: "Soldiers and sailors I" he cried.
Every movement ceaced; from each point of the vessel all
faoes turned towards the oaptoin. faoss turned towards the oaptuin
He oontinued: "This man who is among ns represents the
king. He has been confided to us; we must eave him king. He has been confided to us; wo muat sare him. H is necessary to the throne of France; in dofunlt of a prince he
will be-at least this is what wo try for-the leader in the Vend 60 . He is a great what wo try for-the leader in the France with us ; ho must land without us. To mave the head is to sare all."
"Yes ! yes! yes!" cried the voices of the whole crew. The captain oontinued: "Ho is about to riak, ho aleo, serious danger. It will not be enoyy to rowch the comet. In order to face the angry neen the boat should be large, and should be small in ordor to enoape the oruiterr. What must be done is to make land at some mate point, and bettar towards Fougeres than in the direction of Coutances. It needs an sthlotic sailor a good oarsman and swimmar, who belongs to this coast, and knows the channel. There is night onough, so that the boat we are going to have smoke which whill earved. And besides, we are going to have smoke which will serve to hide her. Her is suared the weenel ceot the shallows. Where the panther is snared the weasel econpes. There is no outlet for us ; there is for hor. The bont will row rapidly off; the onemy's ships to amone them onruelven. Is, it decided in $n$ time wo are going "Yein! yes! yes!" oried the crow.
"There is not an ingtant to loso," pursued the captain. "Is " I." mailor atopped out of the ranke in the darknowe, and said

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A few minutes lator, one of those little boats called a "gig, which are specially appropriated to the oaptain's service pushed off from the reecel. There were two mon in this boat the old man in the stern, and the sailor who had volunteored in the bow. The night still lingered. The milor, in obedience to the captain's orders, rowed vigoxously in the direction of the Minquiers. For that matter, no other issue was possilule.
8 ,me provisions had been put into the boat; a bag of bisc1. ics, a smoked ox-tongue, and a cask of water.
At the instant the gig was let down, La Vieuville, a ncoffor even in the presence of destruction, leaned over the corvette's
stern-poett and snec red this farewell to the boat: "She is a stern-port and snecred this farewell to the boat: "She is a
good one if one wants to eccape, and excellont if one wishes

[^0]The start was quickly made, and there was soon a consider able distance between the boat and the corvette. The wind and the waves were in the oarsman's favour ; the little barque fled swiftly, undulating through the twilight, and hidden by the height of the waves.
The see seemed to wear a look of sombre, indescribable ex pectation.
suddenly, amid the vast and tumultuous ailence of the ocaan, rose a voice, which, increased by the spenking-trumpet sa if by the brazen mask of antique tragedy, sounded almost It was the
mands: "Royal marines" cried he " nail giving his com mands: "Royal marines" cried he, "nail the white flag to And the corvetto fired its first shot our last sun rise.
And the corvette fired its first shot.
Lhong live the King!" shouted the orew.
Thon from the horison's verge echoed an answering shout, live the Republic!"
And a din like the peal of three hundred thunderbolts burst over the depths of the sea.
The battle began.
The sen was covered with smoke and fire. Streams of foam, made by the falling bullets, whitened the waves on Thery side.
The Claymore began to spit flame on the eight vessels. At the same tims the whole squadron, ranged in a half-moon about the corvette, opened fire from all its batteries. The ho-
rison was in a blase. A volcano seemed to have burst suddenly out of the sea. The wind twisted to have burst sudcrimson banner of battle, amid which the shipe fro the vast disappeared like phantoms. In frot the black skelet
of the corvette showed against The white banne
ing from the main.
The two men meated in the little boat kept silence. The triangular shallows of the Minquiers, a sort of submarine Trinacrium, is larger than the entire island of Jersey; the sea covers it ; it has for culminating point a platform, which even tho highest tides do not reach, from whence six mighty rocks detach themselves toward the north-east, ranged in a straight line, and producing the effect of a great wall, which has crumbled here and there. The strait between the platoan and the six reefs is only practionble to boats drawing very little The sailor who had ondertaten open sea.
made for this strait. By that means he command of the boat meen the battle and the little beans he put the Minquiers bonarrow channel skilfolly, aroiding the reefs to larboard the tarboard. The rocks now masked the conflict. The lurid light of the horison, and tho awful nproar of the cannonading began to lessen as the distance increased; but the continn; ance of the reports proved that the corretto held firm, and moant to exhaust to the very last her hundred and seventyone broadsides. Presontly the boat reeched safe water, beyond the reef, beyond the battle, out of reach of the bullets. Little by little the face of the ses became less dark; the rayn, against which the darkness struggled, widened; the foam burst into jots of light, and the tops of the waves gave back White reflections.
Day appoared.
rned, but the most difficult pert of as the enemy was conwas saved from the grape-shot bart of the task remained. She was saved from the grape-shot, bat not from shipwreck. She wall, without mast, without compass, having no resourithout her oars, in the presence of the ocean and the hurricane bnt tom at the mercy of giants.
". Then, amid this immensity, this solitude, lifting his finoe, whitened by the morning, the man in the bowng his face, looked fixedly at the one in the stern, and said : "I am the brother of him you ordered to be shot."

## BOOK THE THIRD.

## HaLMALO.

## I.-SPHEOR IS TEI " WORD."*

The old man slowly raised his head.
He who had spoken was a man of about thirty. His foreheed was brown with sem-mu: his oyes were peculiar; the had the keen glance of a sailor in the open pupils of a peasant He held the oars rigorously in his two hands. His air
In his bolt wore a dirk, two pistols, and a rosary.
"Who are you ?" asked the old man
"I have juat told you."
"What do you want with me?"
The sailor shipped the oars, folded his arms, and replied "As you ple
"As you please", said the old man.
The other raised his voice. "Get ready !"
"For what ?
"To die."
"Why?" asked the old man.
There was a silonce. The sailor seemed for aninstant con-
fused by the question. He repested, "I say that I mean to kill you."
"And I ask you, what for ? "
The sailor's oyes flashed lightning. "Because you killed my brother."
The old man replied with perfect calmness, "I began by
*ang his life."
"That is true you sared him first, then you killed him."
"It was not I who killed him."
"His own fenlt"
The sailor stared open-mouthed at the old man ; then his "fows met again in their murderous frown.
"What is your name?" asked the old man.
"Halmalo; but you do not noed to know my name in orde to bo killed by me."
At this moment the sun rose. A ray struck full apon the sailor's face, and vividly lighted up that savage countenance The old man studied it attentively.
The cannouading, though it atill continned, was broken and

[^1]rregular. A wast cloud of smoke weighed down the horison. The boat no longer directed by the oarsman, drifted to leeward.
The sailor seized in his right hand one of the pistols at his bolt, and the rosary in his left.
lieve old man raised himself to his full height. "You believe in God?" said he.
"Our Father who art in Heaven," replied the sailor. And he made the sign of the cross.
"Have you a mother?"
"Yes."
He mado as second sign of the cross. Then he resumed : "It is all said. I give you a minute, my lord." And he cocked the pintol.
"Because you are a lord. That is plain enough to be seen."
"Because you are a lord. That is plain enough to be seen
"Yes, and a gran
"Where is he?"
"I don't know. He has left this country. He is called the Marquis de Lantenac, Viscount de Fontenay, Prince in Brittany; he is the lord of the Sept-Fortts (Seven Forests). I never gaw him, but that does not prevent his being my
"And if you were to see him, would you obey him ?"
"Indoed, Jes. Why, I should be a heathen if I did not obey him. I owe obedience to God, then to the king, who is like God, and then to the lord, whe is like the king. But we have nothing to do with all that: you killed my brother-I must kill you."
The old
The old man replied. "Agreed; I killed your brother. I The sailor clenched the pistol more tightly. "Come," said he.

Still perfectly composed, he added, "Where is the priest?"
The sailor stared at him. "The priest ?"
"Yes; the priest. I gave your brother a priest; you owe me one."
"I have none", said the sailor.
And he countinued : "Are priests to be found out at see ?" The convalsive thunderings of battle sounded more and more distant.
man.
"That is true," murmared the sailor; "thoy have
號
The old man continued : "You will lose me my soul-that is a serious matter."

The sailor bent his head in thought.
"And in losing me my soul," parsued the old man, "you lose your own. Listen. I have pity on you. Do what you
choose. As for me, I did my duty a little while ago first in choose. As for me, I did my duty a little while ago, first in saring jour brother's life, and afterwards in taking it from
him and 1 am doing my duty now in trying to save your soul. Reflect. It is your affair. Do you hear the cannonshots at this instant? There are men perishing yonder then are desperate creatures dying, there are husbands who will never again see their wives, fathers who will never again se thefir children, brothers who, like you, will never again see their brothers. And by whose fault? Your brother's-your you believe in God, do you not? Woll, you know that God Guffers in this moment; He saffors in the person of His Most Christian Son the King of France, who is a child as Jesus was and who is a pilsoner in the fortress of the Temple. God suffers in His Ohurch of Brittany; He suffers in His insulted cathedrals, His desecrated Gospels; in His violated houses o prayet ; in His inardered priests. What did we intend to do, We, with that vessel which is perishing at this instant? We ween going to succour God's children. If your brother had wise and prudent man, the accident of the carronade would not have occurred, the corvette would not have been disabled, she would not hare got out of her courne, she would not have fallon in with this fleet of perdition, and at this hour we should be landing in France, all like raliant soldiers and seamen as we were, sabre in hand, the white flag unfuried - numerous, glad, joyful; and we should have gone to help the brave Vendoan peasants to save France, to save the king-we should have been doing Goa's work, this was what we meant to do ; this Whas what we should hare done. It is what I-the only one Who remains-set out to do. But you oppose yourself thereto. In this contost of the impious against the priests, in this strife of the regicides against the king, in this struggle of Satan against God, you are on the Devil's side. Your brother was
the demon's first auxiliary ; you are the cecond menced; you finish You sre fith the regicidas. He com menced ; You inish. You are with the regicides against the take awray from God His last resource. Becarise I shall you be there-I, who represent the king-the hamiets will continue to burn, families to weep, priests to bleed, Brittany to suffer, the king to remain in prison, and Jenus Christ to be in distress. And who will have caused this? You. Go on ; it is your affair. I depended on you to help bring about just the contrary of all this. I deceived myself. Ah, yes-it is trueyou are right-I killed your brother. Your brother was courageous; I recompensed that. He was culpable ; I punished that. He had failed in his duty; I did not fail in mine. What I did, I would do again. And I swear by the great Saint Anne of Auray, who sees us, that, in a similar case, I would Yes, I pity you. You have your brother. Now you are master tian, are withont faith. You, Breton, are without honouris was confided to your ; Yoyalty, Breton, are without honour ; I offer my death to those to whom you had promised my life. Do you know who it is you are destroying here? It is yourself You take my life from the king, and you give your eternity to the Devil. Go on; commit your crime; it is well. You sell oheaply your share in Paradise. Thanks to you, the Devil will conquer; thanks to you, the churches will fall ; thanks to you, the heathen will continue to melt the bells and make cannon of them ; they will shoot men with that which used to warn souls! At this moment in which I speak to you, perhap the bell that rang for your baptism is killing your mother. Go on; aid the Devil. Do not hesitate. Yes; I condemned your brother, but know this-I am an instrument of God. Ah, you pretend to judge the means God uses ! Will you take it on Will be judged by it ! Take care what you do. Do man, you know whether I am in a state of grace ? No. Go on all the esame. Do what you like. You are free to cart me into hell, same. pant yourself there with me. Our twodamnations are in your
hand. It is you who will be responsible bofore God. We are alone ; face to face in the abyss. Go on-finish-make an ond. I am old and you are young; I am without arms and you are armed;-kill me.
While the old man stood erect, attering these words in a voice louder than the noise of the sea, the undulations of the waves showed him now in the shadow, now in the light : tho his forehead ; he trembled like a leaf; he kissed his rosary again and sgain. When the old man finished speaking, he threw down his pistol and fell on his knees.
"Mercy, my lord! Pardon me!" he cried; " you speak like the good God. I have done wrong. My brother did wrong I will try to repair his crime. Dispose of me. Command. will obey."
"I give you pardon," said the old man.

## it.-THE PIABANT'S Mamody is as good as thi <br> OAPTALI'S Bompor

The provisions which had been put into the boat proved most acceptable. The two fugitives, obliged to make long detours, took thirty-six hours to reach the coast. Tney passed a
night at ses ; but the night was fine, though there was too night at sea; but the night was fine, though there was They were obliged first to row away from France, and gain the open sea toward Jersey. They heard the last broadside of the sinking corvette as one hears the final roar of the lion whom the hanters are killing in the wood. Then a silence fell upon the ser.

The Claymore died like the Avenger, but glory has ignored her. The man who fights against his own country is never a hero.

Halmalo was a marvellous seaman. He performed mirscies of dexterity and intelligence; his improvisation of a route amid the reets, the waves, and the onemys watch, was mas. Halmalo sivoided the Caux des Minquiers, consted the ChausHemalo avorfs, and in order that they mi ght have a fow hours' ast, took shelter in the little creek on the north side, practiest, took shelcer in . then roving southward again, found means to pass between Granville and the Chausay Islands without being discovered by the look-ont either of Granville or Ohausay. He entered the bay of Saint Michel $-a$ bold undertaking, on account of the neighbourhood of Cancale, an anchorage for the cruising squadron.
About an hour before sunset on the evening of the second day, he left Saint Michel's Mount behind him, and proceeded to land on a deserted beach, because the shifting sands made d dangerous. Fortunately the tide was high.
Halmalo drove the bont as far up as he could, tried the sand, found it firm, ran the barque aground and sprang on shore. The old man strode over the side after him and examined the
horison.
Monsoigneur," gaid Halmalo, "we are here at the mouth of the Couesnon. There is Beauvoir to starboard, and Huisnee
The old man bent down to the boat and took a biscuit, which he put in his pocket, and said to Halmalo, "Take the which
East." Halmalo pat the remains of the meat and biscoit into the
bag and slung it over his shoulders. 'This done, he said "Mon seigneur, muat I conduct or follow you."

Neither the one nor the other.
Halmalo regarded the speaker in etupefied wonder
The old man continued, "Halmalo, we must separate. It will not anewer to be two. There must be a thousand or one alone."

He pansed, and drew from one of his peckot á green silk bow, rather like a cockade, Fith a gold flear-de-lys embroid ored in the centre. He resumed; "Do you know how to read ?"
That is fortunate. 4 man who can read is troublesome. Have you
"Yes."

That will do. Listen Halmalo. You must take to the right and $I$ to the left. I shall go in the direction of Fongeres you toward Basonges. Keop your bag ; it gives you the loo of a peasant. Conceal your weapons. Cut yourself a stick in the thickets. Creep among the fields of rye, which are high Slide behind the hedges. Climb the fences in order to go across the meadows. Leave passern-by at a distance. Avold
the roads and the bridges. Do not entor Pontorson. Ah! yon the roads and the bridges. Do not entor Pontorson. Ah! you you will have to cross the Couemmon. How will you manage ? "I shall swim,"
"That's right.' And there is a ford-do you know where it is ?"
"Between Ancy and Vieax-Viel."
That is right. You do really belong to the country."
"But night is coming on. Where will monseignour aloep ?" "I
sloop?"
"There are hollow trees. I was a peasant before I was
"ilor."
"Thirow away your allor's hat ; it will betray you. You will easily find a woollen cap.
"Oh, a peasant's thatch is to be found anywhere. The first shorman will sell me his."
"Very good. Now listen. You know the woods?"

## "All of them."

"Of the whole district?"
"From the Noirmontier to Laval."
"Do you know their names too?
"I know the woods; I know their names; I know about "erything."
"You will for
"You will forget nothing ? "
" Nothing."
"Good. At presont, attention. How many leagues can you
make in a day ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " Ten, fifteen-twenty, if necessary."
"It will be. Do not lose a word of what I am about to say. On the edge of the ravine between Saint-Reail and plédiac,
there is a large chestnut-tree. You will stop there. You will
" Which will not hinder somebody's being there. I know." You will give the call. Do you know how to give the call ?"
Halmalo puffed out his cheeks, turned toward the sea and
here sounded the "to-whit, to-hoo" of an owl.
One would hare said it came from the night-locked recesses of a forest. It was sinister and owl-like.
"Good," gaid the old man. "You have it."
He heid out the bow of green sili to Halmalo.
"This is my bedge of commandant. It is important that no "This is my badge of commandant. It is important that no fioiont. The fleur-de-lys was embroidered by Madame Royal in the Temple prison."
Halmalo bent one knee to the ground. He trembled as he took the flower-ombroidered knot, and brought it near to his lips, then paused, as if frightened at this kiss.

Can I?" he demanded.
"Yos; since you kiss the crucifix.
"Rise," said the old man.
Halmaly rose and hid the knot in his breast.
The old man continued ; "Listen well to this. This is the order: Up ! Revolt ! No quartor ! On the odge of this woo of Saint-Aubin you will give the call. You will repeat i thrice. The third time you will see a man spring out of the ground."
"Out of
"Out of a hole under the trees. I know."
"This man will be Planchenault, who is also called the King's Heart. You will show him this knot. He will understand. Then, by routes whioh you must find out, you will go to the wood of Astille ; there you will find a cripple, who is sarnamed Mousqueton, and who shows pity to none. You will motion. From there you will go to the wood of Couesbon, which is a league from Ploêrmel. You will give the owl-cry ; a man will come out of a hole; it will be Thuault, seneschal of Ploërmel, who has belonged to What is called the Constituent Assembly, but on the good side. You will tell him to arm the castle of Couesbon, which belongs to the Marquis de Guer, a refugeo. Ravines, little woods, ground uneven-a good place. Thuault is a clover, straightiorward man. Thence, you will go to Saint-Ouen-les-10its, and you will talk with Jean Chouan, who is, in my mind, the real chief. yrom thence you will go to the wood or or, whom they call samenil, who is the son-in-law of old Gouipil de Plefelp, and who leads the Jacobinery of Argenta. Becollect all this. I. write nothing, because nothing should be written. La Ronerie made out a list; it rained all. Then you will go to the good of Rougefeu, where is Miblette, who leaps the ravine on a long pole."
"It is called a leaping-pole."
Do you know how to use it
"Am I not a Breton and a peasant? The forte is our friend-
Bhe widens our arms and lengthens our legs."
"That is to say, she makes the enemy amaller and shortens the routo. A good machine."
"Once on a time, with my ferte, I held my own against three salt-tax men who had sabres."

## "When was that?

"Ten years ago."
"Under the king?"
"Then you fought in the time of the king?"
"Then you fought
"Against whom?"
"My faith, I do not know! I was a salt-amuggler."
" Very good."
"They called that fighting against the excise officers. Wer they the same thing as the king?"
"Yes. No. But it is not necessary that you should under-
"I beg min "I beg monseignear's pardon for having asked a question of monseigneur."

## (To be continued.)

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Juris 10.-The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthar, appeared in the Rouse of Londs last night for the first time, and participassenger cars passed over the S. Louis bridge to-day. The new prospect for a line of steamers between Montreal and Quebec is receiving general favour hore at the hands of the traders, merohants and capitailsts. Mr. Deschamps is most active, and has
succoeded this week alroady in raising over $\$ 50,000$ in stook succeeded this woek airesdy in raising over $\$ 50,000$ in stook of the Erie Road continues, but no report has been made yet. The broed gauge track is to be remodelied to narrow gauge immediately. - Joan Francis Landriot, Archbishop of Amlens, 5 dead.-Advices from the famine striaken district in India are more favourable. Cases of aqtual atarvation are now rare.
The number of people empleged ther varlous relief works is deThe number of people empligyed hit various relier work,
Junk 11. -The body of a viotim oifthg 1 cill River disaster has beon disoovered, Roma Wilson of Haydeaville. There are but two of the one hundred and forty lont not recovered. -T.The xtonsive cotton mills of Mosiey and Marr, at Manchester, have been destroyed by fire; the loss is estimatod at $\$ 2010,00$. de Govern informed the other European powers that they have concluded an agreement to mutually protect their interesta and position against the designs of Turkey.-TThe diferences beween the Khedive of Egypt and the Sublime Porte are serious, and intlmates that grave complications in the East are probable. The University of Cambridge has conferred the honorary degree of Dootor of Laws on James Russel Lowell, of Boston.
The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has been suspended for having permitted a public demonstration of hostlity to the Government. - The International Sanitary Congress hat been postponed until the 7th January, 1875. General Concha has begun active operations againgt the Cariists in Navarre.The Amerioan pilgrims to-day pald a visit to Cardinal Borromeo Who distributed among them copies of the medal, especially pllgrimmage. -The Senate confirmed J. C. Bancroft Davis as Minister to Germany, to succeed Hon. Geo. Bancroft. In the Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone asked leave to present a petition to Parilament, signed by 86,000 labourers, asking for county and borough franchise.-Numerous bands in the peace. Don Carlos has ordered that upon capture they should peace.
June 12.-The Monileur holds England responsible for the oscape of Rochefort and his companions, and deolares that the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon an enquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in asaisting oonvicts to escape,
has not transgressed International law. Government has haspended Republican, and Le Dix-Newhième Siecle, Conservative-Republican organs, for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon ita policy.-Zabala, the President of the Spanish Ministry, has authorized the generais commanding the National forces in the north to grant pardons to Cariists who give in their submission to the Uovernment.- -Mantillo, whose appolntment as and aster. wards contradicted, has been ordered to proceed to Washington without delay.- The Carlists have shot two oficers who muilnied at Durango, The American pilgrima have premented to the Pope $\$ 100,000$ in money, besides a coffer of gold nuggets from American mines.
Juspm 13.-A special despatoh from Nelsonville, Ohia, reports overything quiet. The plakets wore taken off at the mines yesto preserve order. -Information recelved here from Prattville, Greene county, announces a great flood there which has oarricd awray houses and deatroyed other property. The daughter of I. Searles, named Abby, was drowned.-The rumours which have been clroulating through Europe that the Khedive of Egypt was making extensive alditions to his milliary eatab. Bill, prepared by the Loft Contre, will be introduced in the French Assembly to-morrow, and urgency will be demanded for it.-The great international race for the grand prise of Paris was run today and won by the English colt Trent, Tomahawk second, and Blenville third. Fourteen ran. The betting at the start was 4 to 1 sgainst Trent, 8 to 1
1 againet Tomahamk and Bienville.
againgt Tomahawk and Bienvile. June 15. The steamship Arrioa is now making the inal
splice of the Bravilian Oable near Madura. Capt. Holpine, commander of the expedition, hopes to have the work completed by the 21st. The Italian Senate has been prorogued. 1 Consistory will be held in the Vatican on the 22nd Inith, when Monuignori Cheys and Gaibert will be formally installed as Oardin-
alm The American pllgrims attended mass in the Catecombs ala. The American pilgrimas attended mans in the Catacombe The conamitutional blll prepared by the Left Oentre was introduced in the French Aseembly to-day. A vote of urgency was carried by 845 acgainst 841 . Talars it is reportod that 18 darlist omper have been shot at Talara by order of Don Carion for muwiny.

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