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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

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THE SHY CHILD

FROM A DRAWING BY R. BARNES.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 112.—MGR. BOURGET, R. C. BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Mgr. Ignace Bourget was born on the 30th October, 1799, in a concession of the parish of Point Levis, known as Arlaka. He was one of a numerous family, his father having thirteen children of whom Ignace was the 11th. He commenced his studies in a small school in a neighbouring parish. He then entered the Quebec Seminary, where, having decided on devoting himself to the priesthood, he passed through a course of theology, and then removed to the college at Nicolet. In 1821 Mgr. Lartigue, the newly consecrated bishop (auxiliary) of Montreal, requested his superior, Mgr. Plessis, to appoint him a secretary to assist him in his many functions. M. Bourget, who was still at Nicolet, was fixed upon, and that year he was transferred to Montreal. During the lifetime of Mgr. Lartigue, M Bourget entered heart and soul into the plans of the prelate for the improvement of the diocese, and in 1837, Mgr. Lartigue having been definitely appointed titular bishop, M. Bourget was consecrated in the new cathedral for which Montreal owed much to his untiring activity and zeal—Bishop of Telmessa, in partibus infidelium. This was an occasion of great joy among the citizens of the city, to whom the young prelate had endeared Limself by his fervent piety, his unceasing activity, and his uniform kindness and consideration. Three years later Mgr. Lartigue died and Mgr. Bourget was appointed to the episcopal see of Montreal, of

which he formally to k possession on the 23rd April, 1840.

One of the first acts of the new bishop was to appoint a chapter. This institution had existed during the early days of the colony, but soon fell into desuetude. He then devoted himself to promoting the welfare of his diocese by the establishment of religious societies and confraternities. Of these he has introduced or established in the diocese some thirteen or fourteen, among them the Jesuit Fathers, the Oblate Fathers, the Sisters of the Providence, of the Good Shepherd, etc. To Mgr. Bourget is also due the introduction of the Roman liturgy in Montreal. In 1852 the cathedral was burnt down. It was then the Bishop conceived the idea of building a new and magnificent building in the centre of the city,—a building that should have no equal on this continent. To this object he devoted himself with his usual ceaseless energy, and he now has the satisfaction of seeing his darling project in a fair way of accomplishment.

The great event of Mgr. Bourget's life—at least one of the greatest—occurred on the 29th ult., when the people of the whole diocese turned out to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and to renew their pledges of respectful love and esteem. The celebration of the Rt. Reverend Prelate's noces dor will form the subject of illustration in our next.

THE VOICE OF THE ROCKS.

A CABINET OF SCIENCE FOR THE DOMINION.

On St. Gabriel street, facing the Champ de Mars, there stands a handsome, three-story building, which, as a large brass plate on the door informs us, is the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada. Thousands pass before it every day without noticing it, but it is perhaps the most remarkable, and certainly one of the most important buildings in the Dominion. Let us enter it. In the vestibule, seated at a little desk, we find the gentlemanly guardian, who, in reply to our inquiry, informs us that the collection contains a complete series of specimens illustrating the geological character of Canada from the lowest stratum to the highest. The collection being public property the public are allowed to inspect it, free of charge. We are first ushered into a large well-lighted room on the left of the vestibule. Glass cases are ranged along the wall and glass cases set upon long narrow tables in the middle of the floor. These are filled with specimens of primitive or igneous rocks such as form the first and most ancient deposit of the earth and which crystallized from the action of the central fire. There are of course granite and its components, quartz, feldspar and mica.

Also, gneiss, sienite, hornblende and porphyry with its rich specks of green and white. In this room, too, are found specimens of the different ores which show the mineral and metallic wealth of the Dominion. Iron is abundant and so is There are traces of silver, and gold dust is imprisoned in diminutive, almost capillary phials. A case is reserved for a graduated exhibition of Canadian coals, chief of which were taken from the magnificent beds of Nova Scotia. In a second room opening on the first are gathered the rocks which are used for building, industrial and decorative purposes. If this is strictly speaking a less scientific show, it is un-questionably of great practical utility. Here are found, in slabs and other wrought forms, marbles of every hue and grain—the buff sandstone, the snowy limestone, the delicately foliated serpentine or verd antique. These are all highly polish ed and flash like mirrors. Alongside, are exhibited splendid specimens of the chalcedony, the jasper wherewith the gates of Paradise are inlaid, the agate whose magic properties made it the fidus Achates of the wandering Æneas, and the purple amethyst whose property once was that it rendered innocuous the heady tumes of wine. In this room, finally, are ranged collections of mineral paints, mineral manures, and litho-

Having "done" these two rooms, we ascend a first flight of stairs and with it mount to another stratum in the geological scale. This is the Silurian. Here imbedded in the rocks are found the first fossils, remains of the primeval and lowest forms of life. We have spreal out before our eyes the crinoids or sea urchins, the sea-anemones or polyps of the Radiata class; the acephala or headless clams, the brachlopods that creep upon their arms, the gasteropods that crawl upon their bellies, the pteropods that have pseudo-wings, the cephalopods or mollusks that walk upon their heads. Next come a few species of Articulata. This whole room is full of interest, being especially rich in specimens of the Potsdam and Hudson River groups.

A small room, on the side, is consecrated to the Quebec group. It contains a fine series of trilobites entombed in their beds of slate and limestone. Another small room on the same flat is devoted to the primordial Silurian period and is distinguished for a variety of casts. One monster cast imbedded in the wall is particularly worthy of attention.

We next ascend to the third story and are introduced to all

the higher geological strata. First of these are the middle and upper Silurian, subdivided into the Niagara, Onondaga, Heidelberg and other groups. The Silurian in the disposition of this Museum is made to take a vast range, including the Cambrian and Cumbrian strata. This is well enough, though, perhaps, for the purpose of study—to which the Museum ought naturally to be adapted—a more minute and modern classification might be an improvement.

We pass next to the Devonian or old sandstone beds with which the name of Hugh Miller is immortally associated. Here the cases are filled with fine specimens. It would take too long to particularize, but as we move along the splendid array, our eye is caught by a large-eyed, beautifully striated trilobite, the *Phrcops Bufo*—an ebony toy such as the voluptuous Cleopatra or the long-tressed Berenice might have worn upon her bosom as an amulet against the treacheries of

The carboniferous period which follows is not so well represented, though one of the most interesting in the whole geological scale. The higher strata, up to the drift, are likewise singularly meagre. Of detached fossils there are almost none. Canada seems to have furnished few of the great mammals and other animals which swarmed in the waters and woods of the tertiary era. There are some giant teeth and tusks in this room, but they are not labelled. The only authenticated specimen of the kind is a Harp Seal, whose skeleton has been restored. It was found 30 feet below the surface in clay pits, at Montreal, in 1861. Strange, too, to say, Indian remains are very rare. One or two lance heads, an axe, a hammer, a dagger and a few other trinkets are the only relics of the Aborigines who so thickly inhabited this country for many ages.

It will be seen from this cursory description that the Geological Museum of St. Gabriel Street is a vast treasury from which the student of science can draw the vastest and the most accurate stores of information. It was, indeed, for this purpose that the collection was made, and such care has been taken to preserve it in good order. Its position in Montreal is most favourable as being central, though probably, there would be no great objection if it was transported to Ottawa, as has been proposed. Young Canadians who wish to study the history of the earth's crust, leaf by leaf, penetrate all the mysteries of the interior of our globe and, more especially, learn the transformation which their own native land has undergone in the lapse of infinite past cycles, cannot do better than consult this collection and go over rock by rock.

In conclusion, it may be asked how this vast museum was accumulated? It is the pride of Canada that she was one of the first to appreciate the importance of those geological surveys, since adopted in every civilized State. It was also her peculiar good fortune to have the services of a man, who ranks second to none in scientific reputation, and whose zeal for its favourite profession is commensurate with his proficiency in it. To Sir William Logan belongs the chief glory of the Geological Survey of Canada and of the fine cabinet which we have described. Assisted by an efficient staff he has explored the country from one end to the other, making wonderful discoveries. His reports and other works, embodying the fruit of his researches, are monuments of learning sufficient to immortalize any man. On account of age and infirmities, he has been obliged to resign the direction of the museum, and it is now in the hands of one who is thoroughly competent to succeed him. Let us hope that according as it becomes better known, this museum will be more frequently visited and thus contribute to spread the taste of geological science among our young men.

SIGNS AND TOKENS.

Of the signs and tokens of death there is no end. The crowing of a hen is a sure forerunner, so is also the squeaking of a mouse behind a bedstead. If a cow breaks into your garden, there will be a death in the family within six months; if a pigeon enters a house, a child will infallibly die. When a death takes place, all the doors and windows should be unfastened, as in many parts of the country it is thought that the first pains of purgatory are inflicted by the soul squeezing through the closed doors. We have something like this in Swift's "Journey from this World to the Next," where the spirits, conversing on their way to the throne of "Micros," relate to each other how they had to wait till an open door or window in the house in which the death had taken place, enabled them to get free from it. Every one knows the Celtic superstition of the "fetch," or appearance of one's double, being an immediate forerunner of a violent death. There are very few of the peasantry, or indeed of the better classes, who do not believe firmly in the "Banshee," or that its wail will not bring death or misfortune to the house near which it is There is an old belief that no one can die on a bed containing game feathers; and another, that has some amount of truth in it, that death must take place at the turn of the tide. Shakespeare commemorates this in Madam Quickly's account of Falstaff's death, "a' parted even just between twelve and one, even at turning o' the tide." "David Copperfield," makes old Barkis's spirit go out with the tide. These are some of the most common beliefs and superstitions which are to be found in England. To turn now to a more distant and less enlightened country; the observances among the Chinese are the more extraordinary from their being carried out under the sanction of religion. No Chinaman will open a shop marry a wife, without first "chin chinning Joss," as it is termed, and casting lots to see if the "gods" are propitious or otherwise. The method of carrying this out is as follows: each temple in China has belonging to it about a hundred stanzas of poetry relating to a variety of subjects; each stanza is numbered and printed on a separate piece of paper; in addition to this, there are a quantity of lots made of bamboo slips about eight inches long, and corresponding to the number of stanzas, and referring to them by number. The individual who wishes to make application to the "god" presents himself before his image on his knees, and after performing the "ro-too," by touching the ground with his head nine times, states his name and residence, the object of his inquiries, and, whether on his own or another's account, he then takes a bamboo tube containing the lots, and shakes it gently before the idol until a slip falls to the ground. He then rises from his knees and picks up this slip, and places it so that the "god" can see the number of the lot written on it; he then takes two pieces of wood, each having a round and a flat side, called a "kapue;" after passing these through the incense, he tosses them into the air before the idol; if they fall so that both round sides are uppermost, the answer is negative and

everything is unpropitious; if they fall with one round and one flat side up, the answer is in the affirmative, and the man may go on his way rejoicing. When a Chinaman dies, and his bereaved relatives wish to communicate with him, a medium is employed. These mediums are females, and are of two classes. One of them professes to obtain and transmit the news required, by means of a very diminutive image made of the wood of the willow tree. The image is first exposed to the dew for forty-nine nights, when after the performance of certain ceremonies it is believed to have the power of speaking. The image is laid upon the stomach of the woman to whom it belongs, and she by means of it pretends to be the medium of communication between the dead and the living. She some-times sends the image into the world of spirits to find the person about whom intelligence is sought; it then changes into an elf or sprite, and ostensibly departs on its errand. The spirit of the person enters the image, and gives the information sought after by the surviving relatives. The woman is supposed not to utter a word, the message seeming to proceed from the image. The questions are addressed to the medium, the replies appear to come from her stomach; there is probably a kind of ventriloquism employed, and the fact that the voice appears to proceed from the stomach undoubtedly assists the delusion; any way, there are scores and scores of these mediums implicitly believed in, and widows who desire to communicate with their deceased husbands, or people who desire any information about a future state, invariably resort to their aid.—Belgravia.

ORIGIN OF COAL.

A mistaken impression is somewhat widely prevalent that, in the coal-fields, we have the remains of ancient forests-in ther words, it is supposed that wherever there was a forest in primeval times, there now exists a coal-field of greater or less extent. In connection with this view, also, the opinion is entertained that the forests now in existence will, in the process of time, and after due geological changes, become the coal-beds of future ages. But although, as we shall presently see, the coal-fields are undoubtedly due to the vegetation of former eras, it is far from being the case that the primeval forests became converted in a general way into coal. Conditions of a peculiar, and to some extent exceptional, character were requisite for the formation of coal-fields. If we consider the evidence given by the coal-fields themselves, we shall see what these conditions were. The beds or seams of coal form but a small portion of the thickness of the great geological group of strata to which they for the most part appertain. This group is called the carboniferous, and not uncommonly "the Coal;" but even where coal is most abundant, it forms only a minute part of the whole mass. Thus it has been estimated, Sir Charles Lyell tells us, that in South Wales the thickness of the carboniferous strata amounts, in all, to between 11,000 and 12,000 feet, (or more than two miles;)
"but the various coal seams do not," according to Professor
Phillips, "exceed in the aggregate 120 feet," or less than onehundredth part of the whole. In North Lancashire the carboniferous strata occupy a depth of more than three and a half miles, with the same relative disproportion between the thickness of the coal seams and that of the complete series of strata. Again, in Nova Scotia, the coal-bearing strata attain a thickness of more than three miles. Here, no fewer than eighty seams of coal have been counted (seventy-one having been exposed by the action of the sea;) but these seams are nowhere more than five feet in thickness, and many are but a few inches thick. Thus it is evident that the formation of coal can have been in progress but a short portion of the time during which the carboniferous series of strata was in process of deposition. Throughout by far the greater portion of that time, other minerals were being deposited. It is next to be noticed that under each coal seam a stratum of ancient soil exists, in which there are commonly found the roots of ancient trees; while above the coal, there is commonly a layer of shale or sandstone, in which not unfrequently the trunks of those trees are found either fallen or still in their original position, and only partly converted into coal. The bark remains, but is transmuted into coal; the hollow of the trunk, decay ing long before the trunk gave way, is represented by a cast in sandstone. Thus, if we try to picture to ourselves the state of things which existed when such a seam of coal first began to be covered up by the next higher deposit, we see that there must have been trees standing erect above a layer of vegetable matter, the roots of the trees being imbedded in the soil which forms the deposit next below the coal. The vegetable layers may probably have been two or three times as thick as the resulting coal seam, and were reduced by pressure to their present thickness; but such layers cannot at any time have reached to the branches of the forest trees. Then the process of deposition began. This can only have happened when some subsidence of the soil had caused it to be submerged to a greater or less depth. We can infer from the depth of the strata overlying the coal seams that this state of submergence continued in many cases for a long period of time; and it is equally clear that the formation of the vegetable layers themselves must have been a process occupying a considerable time, since tall trees grew before the next submergence took place. So soon as submergence was complete, the tall trees perished and began to decay. The stout trunks above the vegetable layer were broken off and swept away by the sea. The forest itself, properly so called, was for the most part thus destroyed. It was the decaying refuse of the forest, intermixed with the lowlier growths, which formed the coal seam as it now exists. Among these were the lower parts of the trunks of the ancient forest trees. These became converted, like the rest of the vegetable matter, into coal .- The Cornh

Our Digistive Organs.—The result of much scientific research and experiment has within the last few years enabled the medical profession to supply to the human system, where impaired or infective, the power which assimilates our food. This is now known as "Morson's Pepsine," and is prescribed as wine, globules, and lozenges, with full directions. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. There are many imitations, but Morson and Son, the original manufacturers, are practical chemists, and the "Pepsine" prepared by them is warranted, and bears their labels and trade-mark. It is sold by all chemists in bottles 3s., and boxes from 2s. 6d., but paramasers should see the

Our Allustrations.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BALL AT TORONTO.

The ball given by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady took place on Thursday, the 24th ult., at the Parliament Buildings. It was perhaps one of the finest ever given in the Dominion, says the Mail, and both in the arrangement of the rooms and the brilliant crowds of fashionably-dressed and believed the state of the same of the visitors who thronged the different apartments, presented an appearance which will long be remembered by those who had the honour of witnessing it. The Chamber of the Legislative Council, and that used as the post office, ward room, etc., were elegantly decorated with wreaths, garlands and festoons of fir dotted with roses, the sides of both Chambers being lined with crimson cloth. The greater part of the raised platform upon which the members' seats are usually placed had been moved, and an entirely new floor laid down; the fittings of the post office were also removed, leaving a large open space in the centre of each room open for the dancers. Upon the wall were hung large mirrors and a number of excellent engravings in handsome frames, while at the sides were the usual seats and lounges for the benefit of chaperones. In the Council Chamber, the magnificent full-length portrait of Her Majesty, from the City Hall, having been brought here, occupied a prominent position on the north wall. The band in this chamber was located in the gallery. In the other and largest room, in addition to the decorations before mentioned, there were a couple of handsome trophies of bayonets and ramrods, supplied from the armoury of the Queen's Own, there being also a dais for the reception of the Vice-regal party. The band in this apartment was placed in a covered music chamber erected outside the windows, which were of course thrown open, being draped with crimson curtains. The floors in both chambers were well waxed, too well indeed, the lobbies between the two being carpeted and lined with seats. The long chamber over the lobbies was used as a refreshment room, and supper was laid in the old library, which was decorated for the occasion with bunting, the passages to and from it being laid with crimson cloth.

Shortly after nine o'clock the visitors began to arrive in rapid succession at the east door till at a few minutes to ten when their Excellencies arrived, the Council Chamber presented a most brilliant appearance. At the time named their carriage drove up to the grand entrance which had been covered in with crimson cloth for the occasion. The Governor-General's Body Guard, who were on duty under Col. Cumberland, saluted, and their Excellencies, attended by Colonel Fletcher and Lieut. Coulson, A. D. C., entered the Council Chamber accompanied by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Howland, attended by Captain Curtis; Lady Harriet Fletcher, who accompanied their Excellencies—the quadrille band of the 10th Royals playing "God Save the Queen." Their Excellencies then proceeded round the room, receiving and responding to the bows of their guests. The first quadrille was then formed, His Excellency the Governor-General opening the ball with Mrs. Howland, Lady Dufferin dancing the quadrille with His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor. His Excellency, who was in plain evening dress, over a white waistcoat, wore the ribbons and orders of the Bath and St. Patrick—Lady Dufferin's dress being composed of pink silk trimmed with tulle, and Brussels lace flounces looped up with roses and white lilac. On her head a diamond tiars and flowers similar to those on the dress. Her ornaments were a diamond necklace and earrings, and several bracelets.

The appearance of the two ball rooms as the evening wore on became of charming effect. The ladies' dresses showed a degree of taste which was not only marked in invividual instances, but throughout the entire assembly the arrangement of the different dresses as to shape and choice of colour would have done credit to an assembly at the Tuileries in its bygone days. Pink undoubtedly predominated, and was presented of all material and tint. There were some very handsome dresses of green silk, and others of pale corn colour, which lighted up well under the brilliant lighting of the rooms. The gentlemen, though the majority wore ordinary evening dress, Presented a considerable number of handsome uniforms, and many of our Volunteer corps were there in their quiet, though Somewhat sombre dress.

Refreshments were served throughout the evening in most excellent style, the guests being obliged to enter by one door and leave by another, thus preventing that annoying crush caused by conflicting streams of people in a narrow doorway, which is usually to be dreaded and gone through in affairs of this kind.

At midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and a steady throng of hungry dancers continued to attack the really lordly array of viands for the remainder of the evening. During the evening His Excellency the Governor-General danced with the following ladies:—Mrs. Howland, Miss Cumberland, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. T. C. Patteson, Miss Crawford, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Miss Harman, Miss Taylor, (London), Mrs. George Brown, Miss Fraser, (Port Hope), Mrs. F. B. Cumberland, Miss Emily Brown, Mrs. Allan McDougall, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, (Kingston), Miss Heward, and Mrs. Nichol Kingsmill. Lady Dufferin favoured the following gentlemen with her hand :- The Lieut.-Governor, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. George Brown, and Hon. A. McKellar. Their Excellencies remained till the close of the ball, at about three o'clock.

MESSES. IVES & ALLEN'S MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AND WAREHOUSES.

The establishment of Messrs. Ives & Allen, founded by the esent members of the firm some t veloped into what may—for the Dominion—be fairly termed colossal proportions. Our illustration represents the central and main portions of their premises, as seen from William Street looking down Queen Street. The five story iron front building on the left being the new offices and warehouse now finishing and to be connected by an iron bridge as shown -with the workshops on the right. A glance at the advertisement on the walls of the warehouse will give an idea of the description of goods produced by this firm, although a vast variety of articles are comprised under the general terms of Hardware, Hollowware, &c. Referring to the plan of the streets of this locality (to be found on the last page) it will be noticed that the works extend through three whole blocks, a distance of over 700 feet; consequently, to get any correct impression of this immense establishment, we must visit the different departments in succession.

Commencing at King Street we will first visit the new Stove,

Foundry and mounting shops which are just completed and are

fitted up with the latest improved appliances and machinery for making and finishing stoves in the very best style. The foundry, where the stoves are moulded and cast, is nearly 100 feet square, and the main portion of the roof is carried by girders of 60 feet span, thus leaving the moulding floors unobructed by posts or piers. The cupols for melting the iron is McKenzie's patent, and capable of melting ten tons of iron one heat. The stove castings, when cleaned, are elevated to the mounting shops in the second story of the front building, and after being put together, the stoves are run upon a tramway across the foundry directly into the warehouse on Queen Street, where the finished productions are all stored.

Passing from the foundry we enter the warehouse fronting on Queen Street, where are the head offices, sample and stock rooms. This building is of immense strength and size, containing 60,000 square feet of flooring exclusive of basement, and is admirably arranged for the storage and handling of goods. A drive way runs through the centre of the building at either end of which are platform hoists. Several teams can stand in this passage at once, and goods can be received and delivered with the greatest facility, and without encumbering the sidewalks. Passing through several flats which are occupied for storage, wefind in the fifth story the Wire Works, now grown to be a flourishing department, and employing a large number of hands. Thousands of yards of wire cloth are produced yearly, also, a great variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Crossing Queen street we enter the main factory buildings which extend through the block—first, taking a look at the engine which is newly put in, and of 45 horse power. The boiler furnace is fitted up with an improved apparatus, which consumes the smoke and effects a great saving in fuel. This is an invention of Mr. Ives, and for which he has obtained patents both here and in the States, and which is being generally adopted throughout the city.

The first flat of this building is devoted to the manufacture of smoothing irons, 200 tons of which are made yearly. They are first planed off upon automatic lathes, one man being able to tend four at the same time. After leaving the planer, they are finished upon swiftly revolving emery wheels, which leave a high polish upon the face of the iron.

Leaving the upper portion of the building till our return we will go through into the main foundry. Here a bewildering sight meets the eye, men with ladles of glowing melted iron are rushing in every direction, while others are yet working at the moulding, shoveling and stamping the sand into the moulds.

A new system has lately been adopted, and a heat is taken off in the morning as well as in the afternoon, so that castings are made every hour of the day. A new Cupola recently erected upon an improved plan is capable of melting 10 tons per hour. The foundry floor occupies a space of 20,000 square feet, mostly devoted to light hardware and ornamented iron work, but there are ample facilities for making work of the heaviest description. In the jobbing department are turned out building castings, sewing machines, safes and scale castings; also threshing and mowing machine castings, in fact several machine shops and factories are supplied from

Adjoining and shut off from the foundry by thick walls and ron doors is a building used for storing patterns, of which there is an immense number and of great value.

Crossing Prince street we come to a two story building, the lower portion of which is a furnace for melting brass, and where is made the Babbitt Metal, which has a high reputation throughout the country. The upper room is now being refitted and made comfortable as a Reading Room for the use of the workmen during the dinner hour, and will contain files of the daily papers.

Stretching through another block to Duke Street are covered sheds and buildings for the storage of iron, coal, sand, and foundry supplies, which are kept for sale as well as for consumption on the premises. In passing through the foundry on our return we notice the manufacture of Composite chilled on our return we notice the manufacture of composite contents from work, such as railings and gates, iron bedsteads, &c., &c., produced by a process which in this country is peculiar to this firm. Hastily passing through the noise and dust of the mill rooms, where the castings are cleaned and polished, we visit the bedstead shops, where a large number of hands are employed, and an immense quantity of both English and American patterns produced, which find their way to all parts of the Dominion. Stepping on to the steam elevator we are taken up to the finishing shops, where are a large number of labour-saving tools, and appliances for fitting and putting together the various articles which make up the extensive catalogue of hardware.

In an adjoining room cut off by iron doors is the japanning and ornamental department, where the goods are covered with various preparations, and dried in large steam ovens.

The number of hands at present employed in these works is between two and three hundred, which will be increased during the next spring, when the new premises are fully in operation, to more than three hundred.

During the past summer many skilled workmen have been nported from England, and a number of French and Belgian mechanics have been engaged.

Besides being manufacturers, Messrs. Ives & Allen are also factors, and take the entire product of several other concerns, the most important of which is the Provincial Hardware Co. of Kingston, whose locks, butts, and other house trimmings are now in general use throughout the Dominion

The celebrated "Dominion Black Lead," which has become a requisite in every family, is manufactured at the Plumbago Mines, on the Ottawa River.

CHATEAU-LAFITTE.

Our illustration needs but little explanation. Château-Lafitte, with its sister Chateaux Margaux and Latour, is sufficiently known, if only by name, to explain the scene in the picture, the busy crowds of men and women hard at work bringing in the precious vintage of Medoc. The château in the background, together with the clos, are the property of M. Rothschild, who purchased it in 1868 for the sum of 4.500.000

THE VILLAGE OF ELORA is situated on the line of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, 43 miles from Hamilton, in the centre of a splendid agricultural country. The Grand River, on the banks of which the village is built, furnishes excellent water-power, of which every advantage is taken. There are several mills, and factories in the place, and the enterprise of its inhabitants have made it one of the most thriving villages in the county of Wellington.

Miscellaneous.

Two members of the suite of the ex-amperor Napoleon have been visiting Kingstown, near Dublin, with the professed object of selecting a residence for the Imperial family. St. Valeres, near Bray, the seat of the late Judge Crampton, has been regarded as suitable.

Dean Swift bequeathed a madhouse to Ireland because, as an epigram relates, no country wanted it so much. According to the French papers, an Englishman, who recently died at Armentière, has followed that eccentric divine's example, leaving £60,000 for building a lunatic asylum in France. This preference does us much honour," says La Liberts, and probably no similar insult has been paid to this country since old Bedlam was built on the plan of the Tuileries, a fact which greatly irritated the French monarch of that day."

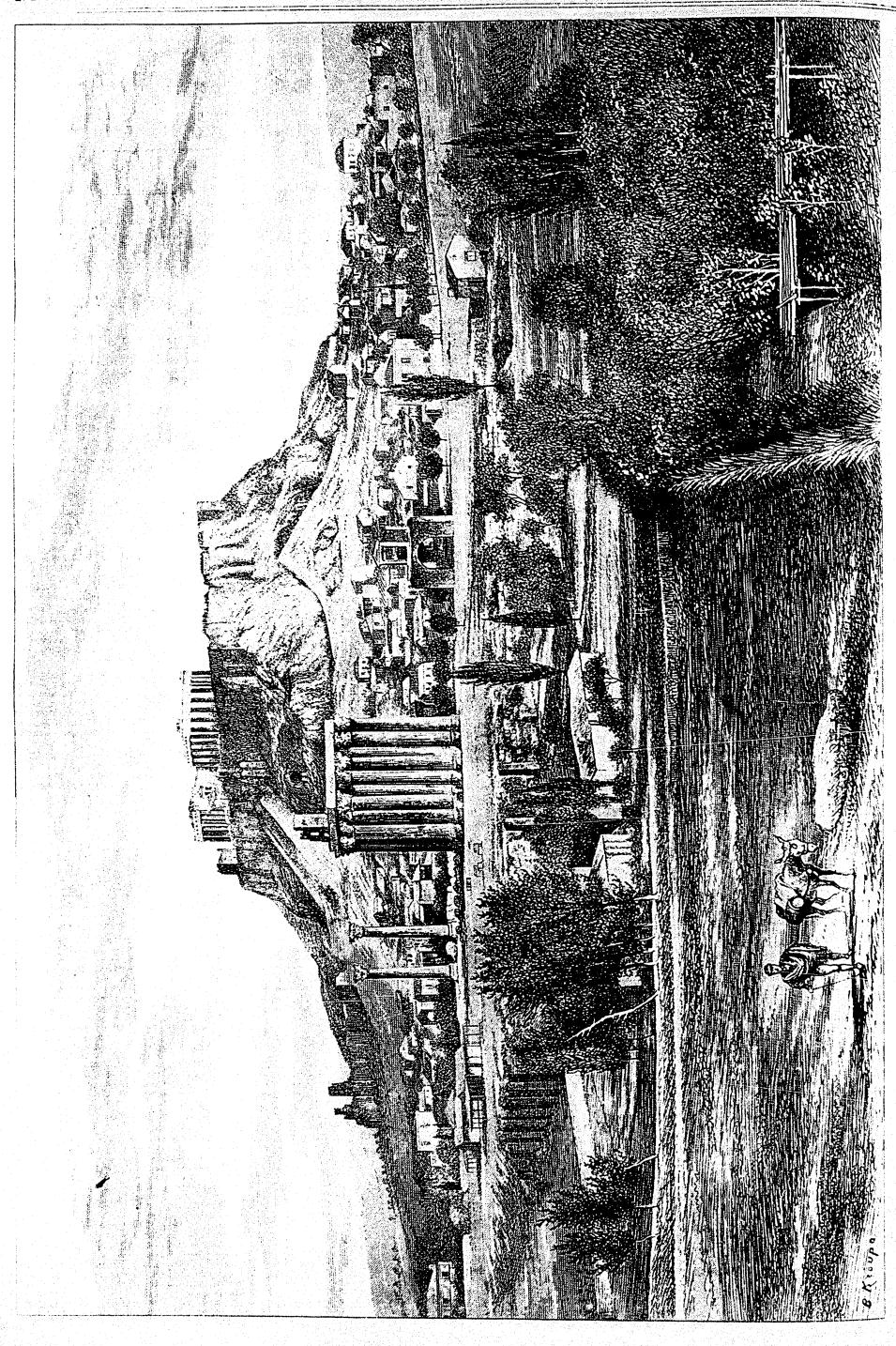
A Paris engineer has just been "hoist with his own petard" in a literal sense—i.e., blown to pieces by the accidental explosion of an infernal machine, whose destructive properties he had intended for the benefit of the Prussians, should another war break out. The man's name was Durieux, and for many months he had laboured assiduously at his benevolent invention, which was to sweep away whole ranks of the enemy at a single discharge. At last the moment came for the final proof. Durieux procured a hundred leaden toy soldiers, dressed them in the Prussian uniform, placed them before his instrument of vengeance, fired it, and blew himself to pieces.

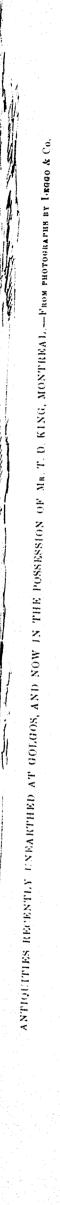
A Brixton clergyman was recently discovered turning a mangle. The mangling came about in this wise. The clergy-man, going his visiting rounds, called on a poor woman who kepta mangle, and who was "at her wit's end," seeing that her husband was ill, and she could get no one to take a turn, "so that she might get her work home in time, so as not to lose her customers." The kindly clergyman listened to her lose her customers." The kindly clergyman listened to her tale, saw her difficulty, and said he supposed turning a mangle required no particular skill—could he do it? The woman protested that such a thing was impossible; but in spite of her remontrances, the Rev. gentleman insisted on trying his hand, and continued at the work far into the night, until all the clothes were ready for delivery next morning.

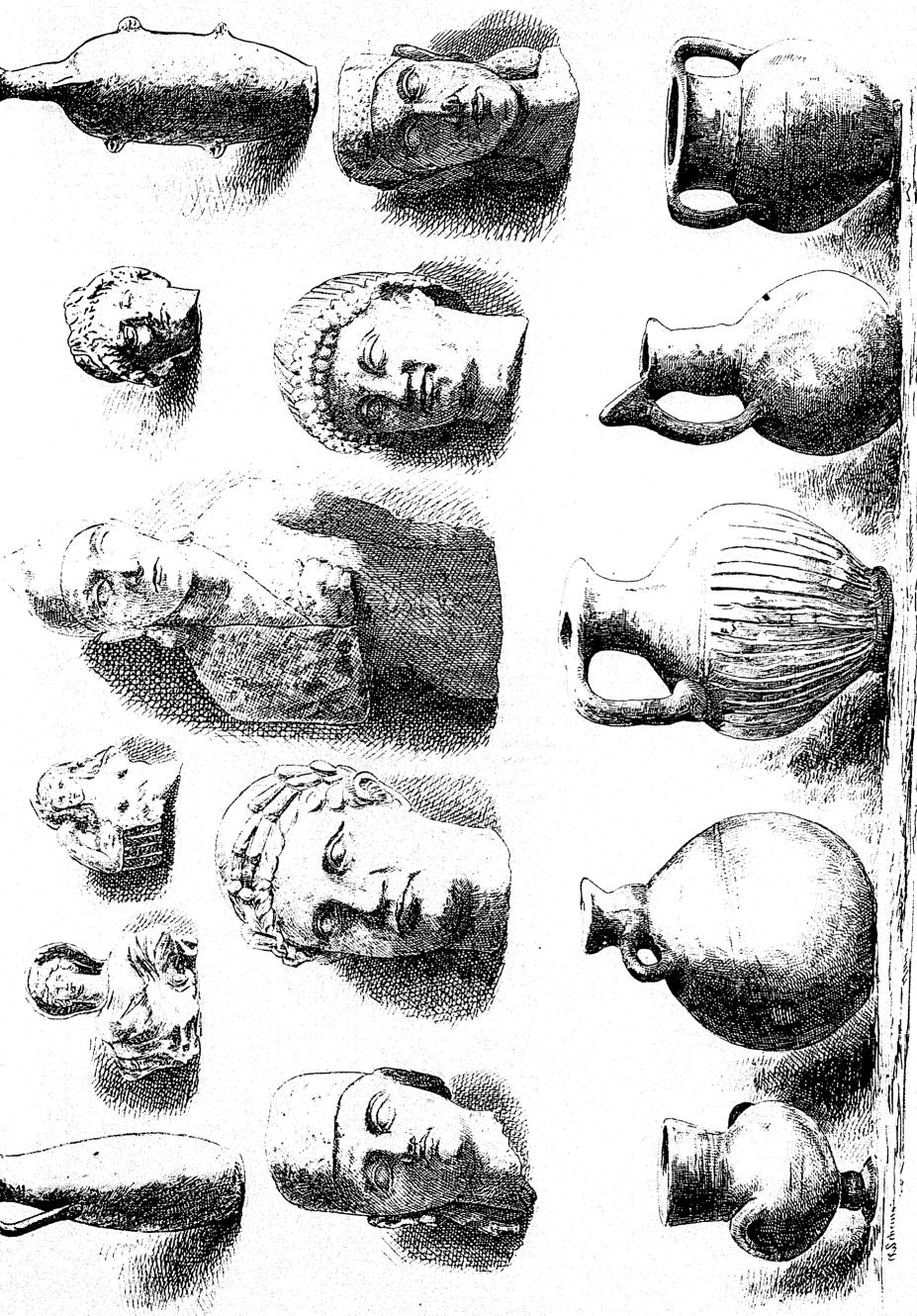
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—In May next the grand Austrian Exhibition is to be opened. It is stated that the Austrian Government has set apart ample space for the benefit of exhibitors from this side of the Atlantic. The Dominion will, we believe, be fully represented at this grand world's show. The exhibition palace is situated a short distance east of the city of Vienna. The main building is 3,000 feet long, 82 feet wide, intersected at right angles by 32 transepts, each 274 feet long, by 50 feet wide; each transept has a separate entrance, over which will be marked the name of the country to which it belongs. The palace is arranged geographically from east to west. China and Japan will occupy the extreme eastern, and America the extreme western ends. In the middle of this palace is the great rotunda, the largest roofed building in the world; the iron columns on which it rests are 80 feet high, while the roof itself springs in one clear unbroken span of 354 feet from pillar to pillar, the entire height being 250 feet. The entire space inclosed for the exhibition is 69,430 square metres, or 222,090 square feet. Machinery Hall, built entirely of brick and iron, is 2,609 feet long and 150 wide, divided into a broad central nave for the larger kind of machinery in motion, and two side aisles for small machinery not in motion.

An inventor has recently suggested a form of communism which a good many quiet, respectable householders would probably like to see tried during the ensuing winter. It is proposed that a number of houses should receive in common a supply of hot air or hot water, to be furnished from a suitable outside apparatus of pipes, boiler and furnace, to be paid for in common. The hot air or hot water would be "laid on," like the water; and the system, after being tried with a few streets and squares (a mere business concession in view of a timid public) would afterwards be extended to parishes and whole towns. It is maintained that by the means contemplated warmth could be distributed, at a small cost, throughout the house; so that water would never freeze in the bedrooms, while in the kitchen enough heat could at any moment be turned on for cooking a dinner. It is, perhaps, in favour of this project that as regards the main idea it is not new. In Russia where, during the long and terrible winters the cost of fuel is to every one a matter for serious consideration, a number of adjacent rooms and passages in the same house are often heated from one vast intermediate chimney, with a furnace at the base. When the smoke from the name ignited wood in the starte or furnace has been the newly ignited wood in the stove or furnace has been allowed to escape, the chimney is closed from the top, and remains warm and a distributor of warmth throughout the

An instructive article in a German newspaper makes known by carefully selected statistics, the great increase that has taken place of late years in most European countries in the consumption of articles of food and drink which our grandfathers regarded as luxuries. Of course the increase has been much greater in some articles than in others. In Prussia the yearly consumption of meat per head had advanced from 33 lb. in 1806 to 40 lb. in 1849, brandy had grown from 3 quarts to 8, and wine from a quart to 2 quarts. The increase in sugar, again, was from 1½ lb. to 7 lb., and in coffee from ½ lb. to 4 lb. These figures do not bring us to the latest times, but the increase has been even in a greater ratio during the years since 1849. Thus, Kolb estimates the total consumption of sugar per head of the population in the area of the Zollverein for the year 1860 at 7.37 lb., and in the year 1864 it had advanced to 9.23 lb. The annual consumption of the population vanced to 9 23 lb. The annual consumption of the population of London is given, on the authority of the Economist, as follows:—In the year 1842: Sugar, 16.54 lb.; tea, 1.47 lb.; cocoa, 0 09 lb.; wine, 0 22 gallon; spirits, 0.87 gallon. In the year 1865: Sugar, 41.17 lb.; tea, 3.26 lb.; cocoa, 1.14 lb.; wine, 0.40 gallon; spirits, 0.89 gallon. From these figures it appears that England bears the palm easily in all such matters. matters. From the recent work of M. Block, "L'Europe Politique et Sociale," it appears that the sugar consumption of France per head per year is 7.4 kilogrammes, that of Prussia 3.75, Austria 2.46, Russia 1.2, Holland 7.03, Belgium 4 06, while England stands at 19 88 kilogrammes also uses above half as much silk as the whole of the rest of Europe







	2.52	Mean- Femp. A. M., P. M., P. M.	Max. Temp.	Min. Tomp, previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M., 9 P. M.,	Mean beight of Bar.	Gon. Direc- tion of Wind.	State of Weather.
May	123456	51.2 42.7 43.8 51.2 57.1 51.2	63.2 43.8 49.0 63.0 63.8 64.5	40.5 38.5 42.5 35.0 43.7 37.0	68 63 65 56 50 43	\$0.01 20.93 20.90 20.87 30.68 50.75	W. N. Vori, Vari, N.	Clear. Rain. Cloudy. Cloudy. Clear Clear.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News, and marked

"Communication," Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

The ancient sculptures and pottery which form part of our illustrations have been recently excavated at Golgos, one of the most ancient towns in Cyprus, the site of which has been recently discovered. The collection of vases, lamps, pateræ, unguentaries, glass, coins, and other relics are for sale, and are well worthy the attention of the archæologist. For the sake of the museum of the Natural History Society, or the museum of McGill University, or that of Toronto University, which is, at present, so slenderly furnished with any matters connected with art and archaeological specimens-Roman, Greek, and Egyptian antiquities-we should like the whole collection to be deposited, in its entirety, in one of the museums we have mentioned.

If in the latter, it may be the means of opening up a new field of study, one altogether neglected, viz: Archæology. Probably many of our readers may be led to regard those fond of numismatics and kindred subjects as scions of the very ancient and crotchetty family of Dry-as-Dusts, who have a superstitious veneration for ancient forms and objects, and are puerile worshippers of the green rust of classical coins, and have a voracious and undiscriminating taste for collecting all sorts of curiosities, merely because they are ancient, and putting them into museums.

Archwology, justly interpreted, is the handmaid and purveyor of history, the sage commentator on aucient customs and ancient art, the acute and enlightened interpreters of the records and memorials of the past, whether oral, written or monumental.

The artist visits Greece, or Italy, or Egypt, to fascinate and charm our eyes with the magic tints of his pencil, and to bring away with him striking reminiscences of scenes and objects celebrated in history or song. The learned archæologist pause, where the artist merely paints, to extract from the objects he inspects means and instruments for uplifting the veil from the past and for helping to solve one and another great problem in the history of man, religious, moral, social, political. Thus it is that Young and Champolition have astonished the civilized world by use or ring the key which unlocks the hidden meaning of the histoglyphical language of Egypt. Thus it is that Layer? Rawlinson, and others, have succeeded not only in extracting from the bowels of the earth the sculptures of Nineveh, but have successfully deciphered the cruciform characters and picture language which cover many portions of their surface. In the same way by the collation and the comparison of various monuments of ancient art in Asia Minor, Greece, and Sicily, the history of Grecian sculpture has during the last half century been traced from its condition of almost Egyptive insipidity to its next stage of a rule imitation of nature, and thence step by step to the lofty grandeur and ideal perfection of the age of Pericles. In the same way the history of Caristian art has been illustrated from its first feeble germ as displayed in the fresco paintings of the Catacombs of Rome and Naples through the various phases of its progress and decline till it sunk into the imbecility of the dark ages, and at length, under the impulse of reviving literature, broke forth in the sublime works of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaelle. Again, under the auspices of Sir William Jones, and, aided by his profound learning and philosophical intellect, a fluod of light has been poured upon the wild mythology, remarkable traditions and the native poetry and literature of British India.

Denon, who accompanied General Bonaparte in his Egyptian campaign, 1798, first broke up the ground which has since been so successfully cultivated by a succession of eminent archæologists, artists, and travellers, whose researches and publications have not only placed before us correct and artistic illustrations of the magnificent structures which impart a poetic grandeur to the borders of the Nile, but have also so familiarized us with the domestic habits and utensils of the Egyptians, and with their superstitious observances that we ar : able to follow them from their very cradles to the remarkable ceremonies of their final obsequies.

Aucient monuments, sculptures, gems, coins and medals.

METROROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 25 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by most powerfully and satisfactorily speak for themselves and demonstrate the Truth of Revelation in language which no sophistry can evade.

Among the symbols which are few and simple that appear on the tombs of the early Christians, the anchor is most conspicuous. This and a branch of palm, an olive wreath, and a lamp, seem to have completed-with the sacred monogram, expressive of the name of CHRISI', combined with the alpha and omega-all the affecting emblems which decorated their "narrow house." The anchor of their hope, the palm of victory over death, the olive branch of peace, the lamp to their path.

In the Acts of the Apostles, Chapter xiii., 7, it is stated that Burnabas and Paul found favour with Sergius Paulus, who is called deputy of the isle of Paphos, or Cyprus-the very isle from which these antiquities have recently been excavated. Proclus succeeded Sergius Paulus as proconsul in the government of the island; and a coin bearing the name of Proclus has been discovered with the very word, anthuratos, deputy, which has been applied by Paul to Sergius Paulus.

"The proper study of mankind is man," says one of our poets, and it might be said that the proper scope and aim of archeology is the history of man illustrated by the works of man. What fitter subject for study for the students of McGill University-who knows what benefits may arise from the donation to the College Museum of this very curious collection, lately excavated in the island of Cyprus? It may be the means of more strongly inciting the students to the study of the archæology of the Bible, and thus make themselves familiar with THE BOOK and its Story. From these old lamps, paterne, vases, etc., to the great "Stone Library" which God had laid up in Nineveh, the student's thoughts may be directed; and, also to the great "Stone Books," found in the Temple of Karnac, which are unanswerable confirmations of some of the narratives in the books of Chaonicaks and Kings. In after-times how pleasing it would be to the donors to be accosted by a student, who had availed himself of the collection, in these words: "To you I owe the first development of my imagination; to you I owe the withdrawal of my mind from the low brutal part of my nature to the lofty, the pure and the perpetual."

[Written for the Canadian Edustrated News.]

THE LOUNGER AT OTTAWA.

NO. VI.

NEW MEMBERS.

"There's a great lack of solid principle amongst them. They are very unlike those they have supplanted in this respect," so said old Mouldes one morning as we were discussing the new members. "I differ with you entirely there," said Boulter. "I regard many of them as thoroughly reliable men, and when you assert that they are lacking in strong prin--." 'Strong fiddlesticks," said Mouldes. "Who was speaking of strong principles, I should like to know? Strong principles! Faith I trow you're about right Some of them are the liveling chartists, or I'm mistaken. But I spoke of solid principles-standing by air John, you know --standing by Sir John-tout's what I call solid principles-standing by Sic John," and here the old man wan of away into something like a political abstruction, while Boulter, who is not given to a estructions at all, maintained that "these so-called independent monitors were pure humbugs, who had sailed into Parliament by holsting a nondescript flux, and should be regarded as nothing else, than "political pirates, or 'piratical politicians,' whichever I chose." Subsequent to this I gave a little more attention to the young independents, and foremost amongst them stands Mr. Dodge, member for North York. Mr. Dodge entered Parliament thoroughly independent. His speeches during the campaign were so general that neither party seemed to have the ghost of a chance of ever salting him. The great feature of his speeches was the extreme-t loyalty and devotion to British institutions. And though Boulter gave it as his opinion that he sang 'God Save the Queen' a little too load, that may be put down for sheer spicen. When, therefore, during the debate on the Address Mr. Dodge rose, there was considerable curiosity as to what tack he would take, but he did not keep his audience long in suspense. The great object of Mr. Dolge's political worship, it was soon made plain, was Mr. Dodge himself. He announced himself a renegade Yankee of falls lons his previous arguments have been. The ministry the purest water. Honourable members might beast of their is rather short of legal power, John O'Connor being the price loyalty, but what was their loyalty as compared with his, cipal hand in that department; but as Mackenzie can share Transformed into a British subject but a few months before by Act of Parliament, the intensity of his loyalty could not in any way be appreciated by those who had had the misfortune to be born British subjects. He denounced his fatherland, and abused its institutions. Its public men were rogues and its legislators the concentration of political iniquity. Englan I, and England's Queen, and England's institutions, and English soil, these were worth talking about, but for Presideut Grant, and Yankeedom generally, and the legislature of Illinois in particular, -these were a disgrace to the development of the nineteenth century. He smote his heart with the palm of his hand, swelled out his cheat, got on to his tiptoes, and pronounced himself in a screech an Englishman to the back-bone. At this announciation poor old Mouldes clapped his withered hands; but Boulter's voice amid the general applause was heard shouting "Humbug. Tell us how you are going to vote." Nor did the honourable member keep them long in suspense. He summoned from the spirit world the soul of "Good old Robert Baldwin," and having performed this feat, " where should I place him," said he, the Opposition benches? No. I would seat him on the Treasury benches, for there he would find congenial spirits his true followers." Pope looked rather scarily over his shoulder when this kind of talk began, and did not seem to relish the idea at all of having such a ghostly colleague;

while Tupper looked round with quite a professional cast in his eye, and it seemed to me, if the doctor had been put on a de lunatico commissio i at that moment, Mr. Dodge's practical experience of British liberty might have resulted in a slight modification by a brief incarceration in an asylum. However, modification by a bits still kept his audience in suspense, and during the first half hour nothing could be gathered as and during the first nan nour standing light. But at length he announced himself. Sir John he pronounced the greatest statesman of his age, take the others from where you liked At the feet of such a man it would be his privilege to seat and learn; and he trusted that the Opposition would have grace given them to see as he did in this matter; and light enough poured in upon their hearts to dispet the dark clouds of prejudice and envy that overshadowed them at present. This was enough. Mackenzie threw his spectacles on his desk and looked round with that disappointed look so peculiarly his own at times; but he failed to go through with it. He was forced to have a good guffaw, Mills, who had evidently all along been making psychological observations, scratched his head in a resigned sort of a way, and evidently gave it up, Tupper looked as if he thought him madder than ever. As the orator proceeded the Opposition jeered, and the Government people did not seem much clated at their acquisition To me, as I folled over the gallery, it was a melancholy sight, Here was a young man, who with his wealth, had Providence blessed him with even an ordinary modicum of judgment, might have risen in the political world, deliberately committing suicide. And he did effectually. As Pope has it-I forget which of the Popes it was; whether the little man at Twickenham or the agricultural man at Ottawa; it must be the latter, I think-

"He cut his throat from ear to ear,"

There can be no mistake about that. The honographic member for North York may attempt ever so often, and may call in to his aid any quantity of gold and fine linea in the way of study and cuffs and shirt front. It won't do. Boulter is quite right. He sang 'God Save the Queen' not in the quiet tones of a patriot, but with the weirdly shrick of a truant eagle. For myself I would suggest the church to the consideration of the member for North York. Religious to negades are admired and draw audiences. Political renegades, on the other hand, are rather eschewed, especially that class of them who call names at their motherland,

Amongst the other new members who early distinguished

themselves is the honourable member for St. John, Mr. Palmer. He is very unlike Mr. Dodge. The latter as an individual throws himself about. If he does not know a man I would take him to be one of those characters who would walk right up to him and make his acquaintance on the spot and think nothing of it. Mr. Palmer, on the other hand, is the very picture of gravity. He has large bushy eyebrows, his eyes are hid away back in quite a cavernous way, his ear are pretty large, he walks in that peculiar way which in Sect land is termed "lamping,"-there is no synonym for that word in any language I know-his arms are long, and his voice is remarkable. It sounds like a voice seven-eighths croak and the rest squeak. He is retiring to a degree, and i can quite conceive of Mr Palmer, sitting in the same house with a fellow member for five years, and at the end of that time not know him, though he were to meet him on the plains of Illinois, as Dolge would say. Mr Palmer seconded the reply to the address. The Opposition were curious to hear this new champion, for when his name was mentioned provious to his maiden speech, the Ministerialists shook their heads sagaciously, and he was pronounced, in a kind of cosfidential way, the greatest constitutional lawyer in the Dominion. He may be, I don't know, for I never could make out a single word he said yet. Even the reporters, I am told, regard him as a bese norre, and there is a tradition in the hussell House which goes on to relate how he fright-not one of the servants of the hotel. The servant hearing an uncarthing noise emanating from his apartment, rashly entered, and to his amazement beheld the member for St. John sitting, spectacles on nose and with eyes almost starting from their sockets, gazing on the Globe, and giving vent not to my st floulate sounds, but to one long unbroken howl, like one of Peter Mitchell's fog whistles. The reporter had spiken the most egregious non-sense, so the story goes. As I have said before, he may be a great constitutional lawyer, but I conceive he will never be a great man in the House of Commete In fact, he is already classed with the bores. It matters and what subject is before the House, the member for St Ida must needs have his say about it. He seems to earry afters with him a diamond edition of constitutional authors, and it all and every case he is ever ready with a precedent. He has a way with him which at first rather imposed on the Oppost tion. In treating a case he generally begins at the end, and the Opposition used to "hem, hem" him lastif when he seemed to be arguing for what they conceived to be the right side of the question. But it made them look tather theepish when, after having exhausted one volume of his diamond edition, he would take up another and prove how John in about a sentence and a half, when he attempts the leg d, it was thought that Mr. Palmer would be taken in as a kind of "constitutional bolster." But that idea has been given up, I believe. Pope and Robitaille would not hear of such a thing, and threatened to resign if it were pressed. is rumoured that the honourable member for St. John is to go as Chief Justice to Manitoba to assist Judge M. K. agancy and there seems some need for him there, as two of the m m bers from that strange place told me the other day that the were thoroughly convinced that McKeaghney was sure to hang somebody by mistake one of these days, if he were not But speaking of Manitoba suggests another new member

who has made some figure in the House during the sessionmean Mr. Cunningham, the member for M requette. He also claims to be un independent member. I know not whether he is or not, but one thing is certain, he votes in the most eccentric fashion, and nobody scoms sure when they may have him He made his first oratorical effort in the House in \$ speech on the Adaress. He insulted Dodge by dubbing him " the member for Illinois," and then staggered the whole House by enunciating some very heratical doctrines about the Canadian Pacific. Since then he has spoken frequently, and seems to be somewhat of a favourite with both parties There is a vein of quiet humour running through his remarks

which relieves from the tiresomeness of the lengthy tirades of such men as Palmer, and the other night he fairly brought down the House by an inimitable description of an Indian pow-wow. It was one of the tit-bits of the session. There is one thing about this gentleman which ought to make him stand well with his constituents, and that is the irrepressibility with which he brings forward Manitoba. It does not matter much what is before the House, Cunningham is pretty matter index in Manitoba with a grievance or two. They have some institution up there which they call a "hay privilege," and rarely is the notice paper without a question or motion with Cunningham's name attached to it about this privilege. But the most remarkable speech he has made was the other night when Rymal brought up the old question of Riel and the Red River troubles. It is a nasty kind of question, and neither party seem careful of meddling with it much. But the member for Marquette on that occasion went right up to it. He struck out right and left most vigorously. The House, whether surprised at his temerity or puzzled at the novelty of his views, was hushed in a way I had never seen before, and at the end of half an hour he sat down, having relieved himself of a speech which no other member in the House would have dared to venture on. The honourable member for Marquette, politically speaking, may rashly tum-ble over a precipice for want of forethought, but I am inclined to think if he had these "hay privileges" settled he himself would settle down to be a very valuable member.

Notes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be ad dressed to the Editor, and endorsed " Notes and Queries."

Sin - Noticing a query in the last issue of the Illustrated, as to who was the author of that beautiful line, "Lympha Pudica Deum Vidit et Erubuit," I beg to forward his name, Richard Crashaw, who died in 1652; some also have attributed it to Milton. Might I remark that the enquirer appears to be rather rusty in his quantities, as is evidenced by the word spudica.

W. N. P.

U. C. College, Toronto, May 1st, 1873.

Alniversity Antelligence.

We shall be happy to receive communications John S. from the various Universities respecting the conferring of degrees, etc.)

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

The annual convocation of the Faculty of Arts was held theson, equal; Dorion, Graham. on Saturday afternoon last. The following is the list of prizes and honours conferred, with the standing of the students in Philosophy. Class III—Estes, E the various branches.

FACULTY OF ARTS - Passed for the degree of B.A., in Honours, (alphabetically arranged.)—James G. Allan, Charles J. Fleet, Richard L. MacDonnell, Duncan, C. McLeod, Charles H Murray, Herbert L Reddy, Arthur F Ritchie, Simon J Tun-tali.

Morrin College, Ordinary-Hamilton Cassells.

Passed for the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.

Course of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, (in order of relative standing)-Donald A Stewart, Henry H Wicksteed, Clement H McLeod, Robert J Brodie, George T Kennedy,

Course of Mining and Assaying-John Fraser Torrance, Passed in the intermediate examination.

McGill College,-Class 1-George H Chandler, Elson J Retford. Class II—Alexander Denovan, David F Hawley, Robert H Eccles. Class III—W F Ritchie, Finlay Malcolm. Morrin College. Class I Gustavus Stuart; Class II A G.

Bachelors of Arts proceeding to the degree of M.A. in

Course-John Hindley, Montgomery Jones, John McIntosh. PRIES, HONOURS AND STANDING — Graduating Class —B A Honours in Classics — Richard A MacDonnell, First Rank Honours and Chapman Gold Medal; Arthur F Ritchie, First Rank Honours,

BA Honours in Mathematics-Duncan C McLeyd First Eank Honours, Anne Molson Gold Medal and Anne Molson

B A Honours in Natural Science—Charles H Murray, First Rank Honours, Logan Gold Medal and Logan prize for collection of Fossils.

BA Honours in English Literature—James G Allan, First Eank Honours and Shakespeare Medal; Simon J Tunstall, First Rank Honours; Herbert L Reddy, First Rank Honours; Charles J Fleet, First Rank Honours.

Third year. Ward, Geo B, First Rank Honours in Classics and Prize; Taylor, Archibald D, First Rank Honours in Classics and Prize; McLennan, J.S. First Rank Honours and Prize in Mental and Moral Philosophy; Dewey, F. McN. First Rank Ronours in Mental and Moral Philosophy; Dawson, W B, First Rank General Standing, prize in Rhetoric; Logan prize for Collection of Plants; Harvey, Charles, First Rank General Standing, prize in French; Taylor, Ernest, Second Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, prize for English Essay; Allan, John, prize in Zoology. Passed the Sessional Examination.—Dawson, Harvey, C; Allan, Taylor, A; Ward, Hail, Thomas, Harvey, A; McLennan, Dewey, Stevenson, Taylor, E; Greenshields, Black.

Second year - Chandler, George H - (Shefford Academy.) First Rank Honours in Mathematics and Prize First Rank Veneral Standing, Certificate in English; Prize in Logic, Prize in French, Prize in Botany. Rexford, Elson T. - (Me-Gill Normal School.) First Rank General Standing. Certificate in English. Passed the sessional examination, Chandler, Rexford, Denovan, Hawley, Eccles, Ritchie, Malcolm.

First year. Lyman, Henry H. (High School), First Rank Honours and Prize in Mathematics; First Rank

General Standing, Prize in Chemistry, Prize in History, Mc-Goun, Archibald-(Private Tuition). First Rank General Standing, Prize in Greek; prize in Latin; prize in English.
Watson, Alex J.—(Huntington Academy)—First Rank General
Standing, Prize in History. Amaron, Calvin D.—(Private
tuition). Prize in French. Matheson, John, prize in Hebrew. Passed the Sessional examination, Lyman, McGoun, Watson, Jenkins, Cox, Morton, Amaron, Matheson, McLemore, Mc-Ouat, Graham.

Stewart Prize in Hebrew-R Watt passed the examination, but subject to decision of donor of prize.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE. - Graduating Class. Course of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.—Stewart, Donald A.—Certificate of Merit in Engineering. McLeod, C H, Certificate of Merit in Engineering. Wicksteed, Henry K, Certificate of Merit in Engineering. Course of Mining and Assaying. Torrance, John F .- First Rank Honours in Natural

Middle year.—Weeks, Robert T-Prize in Engineering; Professor's prize in Zoology; prize in French. Spencer, Joseph W-Prize in Assaying; prize in Geology; second prize for Collection of Fossils. Dawson, William B-Prize in Zoology. Harvey, Charles—Prize in German. Passed the Sessional Examination—Civil and Mechanical Engineering—Weeks, Dawson, Harvey, McLean Robertson, Batcheller, Boswell. Mining and Assaying-Spencer, Stevenson.

Junior year .- Hill, A E-Prize in Surveying and Drawing. McKercher, John—Prize in English; prize in French. Passed the Sessional Examination—McKercher, Hill, Tatlow,

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES-MCGILL COL-LEGE.—Greek.—B A Ordinary—Class I.—MacDonnell, Ritchic, A F. Class II.—Fleet. Class III.—None. Third Year.—Class I.—Ward, Taylor A D. Thomas Class II.—Hall, McLennan, Harvey Alf, Dewey, Craig, Allan, John, Taylor, E M. Class II.—Greenshields, Black. Second Year.—Class I.—Chandler. III—Greenshields, Black. Second Year—Class I—Chandler, Eccles and Rexford equal, Denovan. Class II—Ritchie, W F. Class III—Hawley, Malcolm. First Year—Class I—Mc-Goun, prize; Watson, Cox. Class II—Jenkins, Lyman and Amaron equal. Mathieson and Ross equal, Dorion. Class HI-Gray, McOuat, Duffy and McLemore equal, Graham, Allan, J. S. Joseph and Morton and Tupper equal

Latin.-B A Ordinary-Class I-MacDonnell, Ritchie, A F. Class II-None. Class III-None. Third Year-Class I-Taylor, A. D. Ward, Greenshields, Class II-Thomas, Harvey, Alf, Hall, Taylor, E.M., Dewey, McLennan, Craig, Allan, J.S. Class III—Black. Second Year—Class I—Chandler, Ritchie, W.F., Denovan, Rexford. Class II—Eccles and Hawley equal. Class III—Melcolm. First Year—Class I—McGoun, prize Watson, Jenkins, Ross, Lyman. Class H-Cox. Amaron and McLemore equal, Tupper, Gray. Class III-McOuat, Matheson, Dorion, Duffy and Graham and Morton equal, Allan,

History.-B A Ordinary-Modern Language and History Class I-Allan and Tunstall, equal; Reddy, Class II-Fleet, Class III-None.

First Year—Class I— Watson, prize; McGoun, Lyman, Cox. Class II—McLemore, Ross, Morton; Duffy and Jenkins and Tupper, equal. Class III—Amaron; Allan, J S and Ma-

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy .- Fourth Year-Mental Philosophy. Class III-Estes, E.D. Silcox. Third Year-Moral Philosophy, Class I — McLennan, prize. Class II — Alfred Haivey, Allan and Archibald Taylor, equal; Thomas, Black and Ward, equal; Dewey, Hall, Cassels, Ernest Taylor. Class III—Craig, Estes, Greenshields. Second Year—Logic. Class I—Chandler, prize; Rexford, Denovan, J B Silcox. Class II—Eccles, Hawley, Malcolm, Ritchie, Estes.

English Literature -B A Ordinary-Class I-Allan, Tuns-Class II-Fleet, Reddy. Third Year-Rhetoric-Class I-Dawson, prize. E Taylor, prize for Essay, Allan. Class II-Stevenson, Dewey, Hall, Thomas, Craig, A D Taylor, McLennan, Ward, A Harvey, Estes, Greenshields. Second Year -Intermediate Examination-Class I-Rexford and Chandler, equal. Class II-Denovan. Eccles, Hawley. First Year-Class I - McGoun, prize, Morton, Cox, Lyman. Class II -McLemore, Ross, Watson, Mathieson, Amaron, Jenkins, Gray, McOuat. Class III-Graham, Silcox, Dorion, Tupper.

French.-First Year-Class I-Amaron, prize, Ross, Lyman, Dorion. Class II-Jenkins, McGoun, Watson. Class iii—McOuat, Tupper, Joseph, Morton, Graham. Second Year—Class I—Chandler, prize, Rexford, Denovan. Class II—Ritchie, Eccles, Hawley. Class III—None. Third Year—Class I—Cha Harvey, prize, Dawson. Class II—Stevenson Class III-Black.

German-Undergraduates-Third Year. Class I-C Harvey, Dawson, Class II - None, Class III - Stevenson, First year-Class I-Ross. Class II-McLemore. Class III-None.

Hebrew-Second year-Class I-Robert Watt. Class II-None. Class III—Malcolm. First year. Class I—Mathieson. prize—McGonn, Cox, Joseph, McPhee. Class II—Brouillette, J. McBae-Class III-Brouillette, C., McLellan, F.

Mathematical Physics-B A Ordinary. Class I-Me MacDonnell, Class II-None. Class III-Ritchie, A F Fleet. Third year. Class I-Harvey, Chas Dawson. Class II-Allan, John. Class III-Hall, Thomas, Taylor, A D Ward, Dewey, Stevenson, Greenshields and McLennan, equal, Black, Harvey,

Alfred Taylor, E M Mathemati's—Second year. Class I—Rexford, Chandler—Class II—Hawley, Denovan. Class III—Ritchie, W F Eccles, Malcolm.—First year. Class I—Lyman, Watson, Dorion. rance. Class III—Br die. Middle Year. Class II—Harvey C, Class II.—Jenkins, McGonn. Class III—Cox, Duff, Gray, prize, Dawson. Class III—None. Class III—Steve son. Gratam, McLemore, Matheson, McOuat, Amaron, Howe, Jo-

Experimental Physics - B A Ordinary. Class I - McLeod, D C and Murray, equal, Reddy, Tunstall, Allan Class II - None. Class III—Fleet. Third year. Class I—Harvey, Chas. Dawson and McLeman, equal. Class II—Taylor, A. D. Allan, J. Harvey, A. Class III—Hall, Thomas, Stevenson, Greenshields, Ward and Craig equal, Dowey and Taylor, E. M., equal.

Honour Eramination-B A Honours-Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. First Rank-McLeod, D C. Second Year-Mathematics. First Rank-Chandler. First Year-Mathema. tics. First Rank-Lyman, H II

Natural Science-B A Ordinary-Geology. Class I-Murray. Third Year—Zoology. Class I—Allan, prize, Dawson. Class verts. They are returned II—Harvey, A Taylo, E Dewey, Ward, Harvey, C. Class Justice is said to be used in Taylor, A McLennan, Thomas, Graig, Black, Green-repeat, is the authority.

shields. Second Year-Botany. Class I-Chandler, prize, Rexford, Hawley. Class II-Denovan, Eccles. Class III-Ritchie, Silcox, Malcolm. First year—Chemistry. Class I—Lyman, prize. Class II—Amaron. Class III—Jenkins, Mc-Goun, McLemore, Watson, McOuat, Duffy, Morton, Graham, Mathieson, Cox, Tupper, Dorion.

Morain College-Greek-B A Ordinary. Class I-Cassels. Second Year—(Intermediate Ex.) Class I—Stuart. Class II—

Latin-B A Ordinary. Class I-Cassels. Second Year-(Intermediate Ex.) Class I-Elliott and Stuart equal.

History-B A Ordinary-(Modern Language and History) Class II - Cassels.

Mathematics-B A Ordinary. Class II-Cassels. Second Year-(Intermediate Ex) Class II-Stuart and Elliott. Mental and Moral Philosophy-B A Ordinary. Class II-Cas-

sels. Second Year-(Logie) Class I-Stuart. Class III--English - Second Year - (Intermediate Ex) Class II - Stuart.

French—Fourth Year. Class I—Cassels. Intermediate. Class I—Stuart. Class II—None. Class III—Elliott.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE -Surveying-Middle Year. Class I - Weeks, Dawson. Class II - Harvey, Batcheller, McLean, Robertson. Class III - Boswell, Steven-

Junior Year-Class I-McKercher, Hill. Class II-Tatlow,

Hodge, Belanger. Class III—Young.

Drawing—Scnior Year. Class I—Wicksteed, Stewart and McLeod, equal. Class II—Brodie, Kennedy. Class III—None. Middle Year. Class I—Weeks, Dawson. Class III—Batcheller, Robertson, McLean. Class III—Boxwell, Spencer, Harrey C. Frathingham. Innier Year. Class I. Hill Hodge. Harvey, C Frothingham. Junior Year. Class I.—Hill. Hodge. Class II.—McKercher, Tatlow. Class III.—Belanger, Young.

Applied Mechinics-Senior Year. Class I-Stewart, McLeod, Wicksteed, equal. Class II - None. Class III - Brodie, Ken-

Elements of Mechanism—Senior Year. Class I-Stewart and Wicksteed, equal. Class II-Kennedy. Class III-Brodie.

Construction-Senior Year. Class I-Stewart, McLeod, Wicksteed, Class II—Brolie, Class III—Kennedy, Middle Year, Class I—Weeks and Dawson, equal. Class II—Harvey, C McLean, Stevenson, Boswell. Class III—Batcheller, Spencer, Frothingham and Robertson, equal.

Designs and Estimates. - Senior Year. Class I-Wicksteed and McLeod, equal. Brodie and Stewart, equal. Class III-

Aggregate in Practical Subjec's-Senior Year. Class I-Stewart and McLeod, equal, Wicksteed, Class II—Brolie, Class III—Kennedy,—Middle Year, Class I—Wocks, prize, -Batcheller, McLean and Harvey, C, equal, Spencer. Class III—Robertson, Boswell, Frothingham and Stevenson, equal.—Junior Year. Class I—Hill, prize, McKercher, Hodge. Class II—Tatlow. Class III—Belanger, Young.

Moning and Metallurgy—Senior Year—(Mining.) Class II— Torrance—Senior Year—(Metallurgy.) Class I—Forrance— Senior Year—(Mineral Surveying and Drawing.) Class III—

Ass ying and use of the Blowpipe-Midddle Year-(Assaying) Class I-Spencer, prize. Class II-Stevenson. Class III-None.—Middle Year—(Assaying.) Class I—Spencer, przz. Class II—Stevenson. Class III—None. Middle Year—(Use of Blowpipe)—Class I—Spencer. Class II—None. Class III— Stevenson.

Chemistry-Junior Year, Class I.-None, Class II-Mc-Kercher. Class III - Tatlow, Hill, Hodge, Weeks.

Wathematical Physics. Senior Year, Class I Stewart, licksteed, H. Class II-McLeod, C H. Class III-Bro lie, Kennedy, Middle Year, Class I - Weeks, Harvey, C., Dawson, Class III - Spencer, Robertson G. E. Steven son, Boswell, Batche ler, McLean.

Ma hem tics-Middle Year. Class I-Harvey, C. Class II-Spencer, Boswell, Robertson, McLean. Class III -Batcheller, tevenson. Junior Year, Class I-McKercher, Class II-Tatlow. Class III-Hodge, Hill, Page.

Experimental Physics-Senior Year. Class I-Stewart, Wicksteed, McLeod, C.H. Class II—Brodie, Torrance. Class III—None—Middle Year. Class II—Spencer and Weeks, equal. Harvey, C. Dawson. Class II—Tobertson. Class III—Mo-Lean, Batcheller and Stevenson, equal, Frothingham, Boswell.

Geology-Senior Year-Mining Course. Class I-Torrance. Senior Year-Engineering Course. Class I-Stewart. Class II-Brodie, Wicksteed, McLeod. Middle Year-Mining Course. Class I-Spencer, prize. Class II. -Steven-on.

Zoology-Middie Year, Class I-Dowson, prize, Weeks, professor's, prize, Spencer. Class II-Harvey, McLein. Class III-Frothingham, B swell, Batcheller, Robertson.

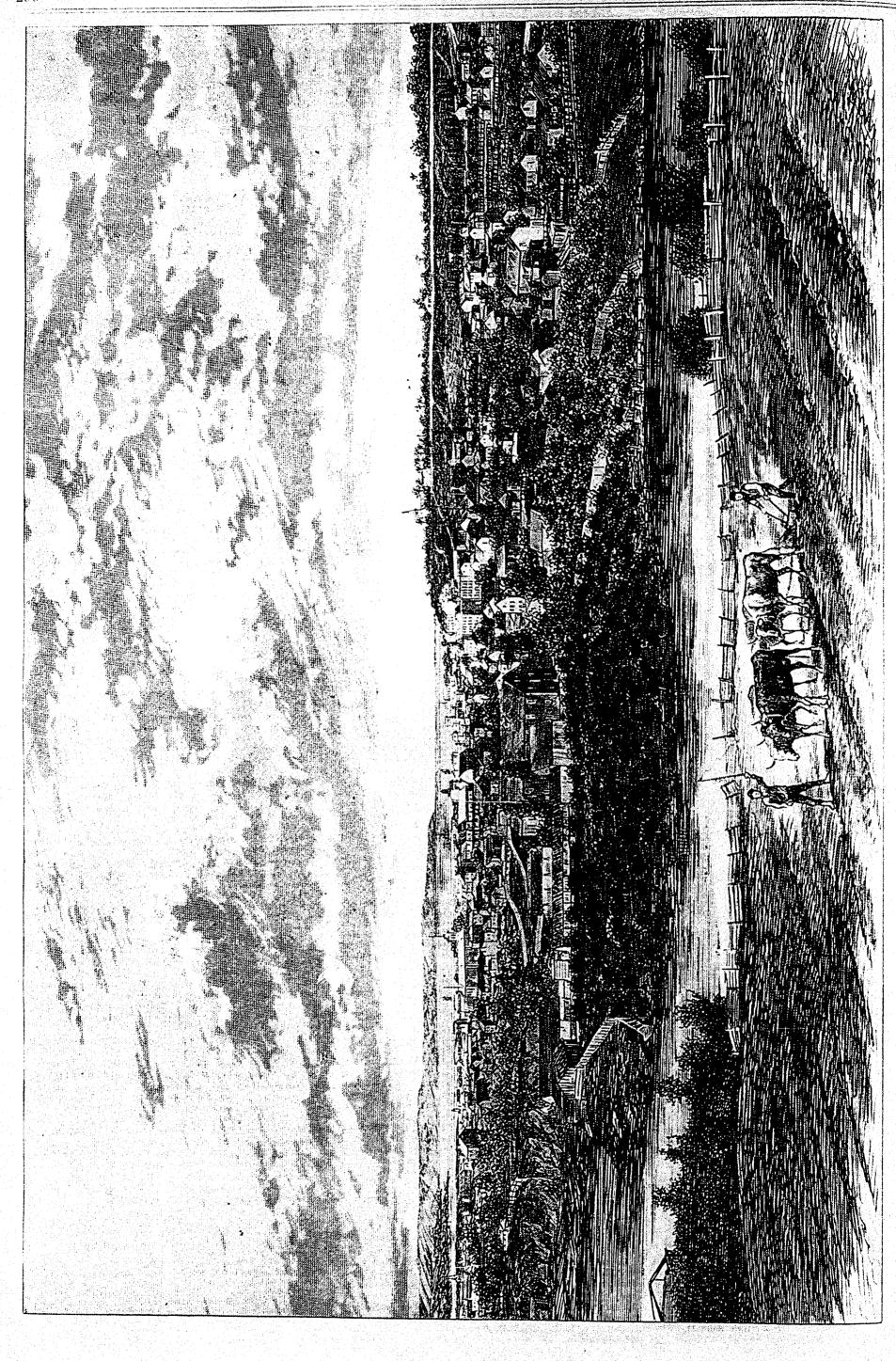
English Lit rature-First Year. Cass I .- M. Kercher, prize, Hill. Cass II—Tatlow.

French-Junior Year--McKercher, prize, Cass II-Tatlow, Cass III-Hodge, Middle Year-Third Year Course. Class I.—Harvey, Clas. prize. Dawson. Class II—Stevenson. Second Year Course. Class I.—Weeks, prize. Class II—Spencer. Class III—Frothingham and McL. an, equ. 1, Botcheiber, Bosw II and Robertson, equal. Senior Year, Cass -Wicksteed, Class III-McLeod,

German-Senior Year-Class I-Stewart, Class II-Torprize, Dawson. Class II--None. Class III-Steve son.

Students whose names appear in this list and that of the Course in Arts, are those who have passed Examinations in subjects which are common to both Courses.

The Paris Figure says a Protestant mellionaire has established, nominally as a place of education, a sort of inquisitorial prison, in which he keeps the children of Roman Catholic parents who, for a consideration, entrust their offsprings to him. In the case of children who, having Catholic principles embedded in their minds, object to be turned into Protestants, the superintendents in charge of the proselytising establishment call in the aid of the poison belladonna. The poison, given in continuous doses, gradually dulls the intellects of the children, and when their will is thoroughly destroyed they are induced to become converts. They are returned to their parents idiots, but Protestants. Justice is said to be "going to intervene." The Figure, we





THE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HEROES.-No. V.-ENEAS, THE TROJANS' COUNSELLOR.

Behold an action, gods! that claims your care, Lo great Æ neas rushing to the war!

reat Æ neas rushing to the war!
Pors, Riad XX, 146-147.

(Veritten for the Canadian Illustrated News.) THE TWO FRIENDS.

(From the German of Schiller.) BY JOHN READE.

To slay the tyrant who in Syracuse
Did with unbounded pride his power abuse
Cropt Merus with a dagger in his breast.
The guard's have seized him and in chains he stands
Before the despot, who with rage demands:
"What wouldst thou, fellow?" Boldly he confessed:
"The city from its tyrant I would free."
"And thou shalt rue it on the gallows-tree."

"I do not fear to die." said Mærus then,
"Nor crave I life; one favour grant to me—
Three days of respite give me that I may
My sister to her husband give away.
My friend will fill, until I come again.
My dungeon room, and his life forfeit be.
If I re urn not on the fatal day."

Then laughed the King with wicked, scornful glee And said, after a pause: "Well, be it so. For three days only thou hast leave to go. And when that time is ended, he shall die If thou return not-and thou shalt go free.

Then Marus finds his friend and says: "The King Orders that I upon the cross atone For that by his death I had thought to bring Free lom to Syracuse. Three days alone He grants me till my sister is a wife. Be thou my surety until I return To pay the willing forfeit of my life."

And (for there was but little time to mourn)
His faithful friend Marus with tears embraced.
And in the dungeon in his stead was placed.
And Merus went upon his way: and ere
The dawn of the third morning did appear
His mission was fulfilled. Then he made haste
To seek, with fearful, anxious mind, his home.
Lest, he being late, his friend should meet his doom.

Then fell the rain in torrents, and the stream Rushed from the mountains with precipitous force And the brooks swelled the stream's impetuous course. And Merus, standing by the river-bank, Sees the bridge by the eddy torn away. Its strong arch loosened and its timbers crank. Whirled in the mazes of the thunderous spray.

He is as one who struggles in a dream—
Wretched and helpless, wandering by the shore.
He caller no answer. To convey him o'er
He sees no boat, nor of hope any gleam.
Then kneeling down upon the bank he weeps
And prays with up-raised hands to Father Jove:
"Oh! check the roaring stream which swiftly sweeps
The precious hours away. Let high above,
The sun is at the renith: if he set
Before I reach the city 'tis too late."

But still with fiercer fury swell the waves. Billow succeeds to billow, hour to hour, Till his anxiety doth overpower His fear and he the furious torrent braves: And with strong, hopeful arm he stems the stream. And God in heaven sees and pities him.

With grateful heart he wins the further side. When lo! from the dark wood a robber band Gathers around him upon every hand Barring the path that fortune has supplied.

"What would you?" cries he, pale with fear and rage.
"Even my life is forfeit to the King
And to my friend, and that is all I bring."
And with a wrested club did battle wage
Till three have fallen and the rest have fied.

And then the sun pours fiercely on his head a red-hot flame and he is tire I and faint.
And his knees sink beneath him, and he cries:
"Is it for this that I the shore have gained.
And from the murderous robbers have been freed.
That I should perish neath this burming sky.
While my true, loving friend for me must die?"

But hark! he heareth from a rocklet near A buobling, rustling sound, and, silver-clear, There ripples forth a living, murmuring well. And hope within his heart begins to swell. Joyous he drinks and bathes his throbbing head And starts afresh renewed and comfurted.

And now the sun upon the verdant sward Paints larger shadows as the day descends. And, as he through the tangled forest wends. He sees two travellers moving city-ward. And, as he pisses them, he hears them say, "Now will be suffer without more delay."

And anxious fears his hasting footsteps wing, While torment thro'nis mind pursues. But lo! in even's red rays glimmering. He sees the pinnacles of Syracuse. His steward next he meets, Philostratus. Who with amazement greets his master thus: "Back! 'Tis too late! Thou canst not save thy friend. E'en now his hapless life is near its end. From hour to hour without a faithless fear He waited. O my master, thy return. Nor heeded aught the cruel tyrant's sneer—Go, save thyself—thy coming nought can earn."

"Too late, alas! and is it, then, my lot
To come in vain my faithful friend to save?
Then shall one death unite us and one grave,
Nor shall the tyrant boast his friend forgot
By Mærus, nor his basely broken vow,
With him, if not for him. I perish now,
That all may know that friendship alters not."

Twas sunset when he reached the city gate-ile sees the cross erected and the crowd the sees the cross erected and the crowd Eager to witness the dear victim's fate, Who stands amed the rabble, firm and proud, Heedless of cruel jibe and fettered limb. But Merus pushes thro' the crowd his way, And cries with trembling voice. "He there! delay! I am the guilty one—bind me, not him."

And great surprise fell upon all the throng.
As in each other's circling arms they wept.
And the love woke that in each bosom stept—
No eye was tearless—hushed each clamorous tongue.
They told the wondrous story to the King.
Who, much affected, said: "Them hither bring."

And when the two friends stood before the throne. With wonder gr at he long regarded them. Then said he. "You my heart have nobly won. And Friendship is I see, a real gen...
No mere delusion, as I thought before— So let me to you both be one friend more.'

THE WILL OF NAPOLEON III.

Control of the contro

The following is the true will of the late Emperor, for which letters of administration are now applied for. The estate is sworn to amount to less than £120,000 sterling, and this sum is subject to claims which will reduce it one

"This is my will. I commend my son and my wife to the high authorities of the State, to the people, and to the army. The Empress Eugenie possesses all the qualities required for capably conducting the regency, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his position and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family, everything for the French people. Let him fix on his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena; let him study the Emperor's deeds and correspondence; and finally, let him remember, when circumstances permit, that the cause of the people is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one cannot always do all the good one could wish, and because cotemporaries seldom render justice. could wish, and because cotemporaries seldom render justice, so that in order to fulfill one's mission one must have faith in and conscientiously appreciate his duty; it is necessary to consider that from Heaven above those whom you have loved regard and protect you. It is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name

"I leave to the Empress all my private property. I wish that, at the majority of my son, she shall live at the Elysce and Biarritz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that, after my death, she will fosget whatever unhappiness I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep, as a talisman, the seal I wore, attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother. Let him carefully preserve everything that came to me from the Emperor, my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him. I make no mention of my faithful servants, I am convinced that the Empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will always honor by his

"Done and signed with my hand at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th of April, 1865.

Napoleon."

Art and Citerature.

Mr. Anthony Trollope begins a new novel in the April Fortnightly called "Lady Anna," A performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," accompanied by

seemic tableaux vivants, is shortly to be given at Dusseldorf.
It has been decided to reconstruct the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, at

a cost of 13.884,839f. The design adopted is that of MM. Ballu and Deporthes.

Prof. Von. Ranke has published a selection, accompanied by notes, from the correspondence of Frederick William the Fourth of Prussia with Bunsen.

Prof. Schipper, of Konigsberg, is translating into German the poetical works of the Scotch poet, William Dunbar, from the text

of Mr. David Laing's edition.

The admirers of George Herbert will be glad to learn that eight poems of his, hitherto unpublished, have been discovered,

and will appear in the May number of the Leisure Hour.

An International Exhibition of Pictures of Ancient Schools is to be held shortly at Brussels, to which many distinguished owners, among whom, it is stated, is. Her Majesty, have promised to

Doré sends to the forthcoming Paris Saloon a painting of the crucifixion, "Jour des Ténèbres." This artist is studying Shakspeare with a view to illustration. He intends bringing out one play at a time.

An English translation of "The Life of Moscheles," the composer and planist, with selections from his diaries and correspondence, by his wife, will be shortly issued, in two volumes, by Messrs, Hurst & Blackett.
"The Life of the Right Hon, Spencer Perceyal," by his grand-

son, Mr. Spencer Walpole, is in the press. The work will comprise Mr. Perceval's correspondence with most of the distin-

guished persons of his time.

It appears that "Keneim Chillingley" is not the last fiction from the pen of the late Lord Lytton, who left behind him another finished novel. This is likely to appear in Blackwood's Magazine. Lord Lytton has left another play for publication.

The third volume of the German official account of the war, embracing the battles of Spicheren and Woerth, will be published in a few weeks. The first copy was presented in a handsome binding to the Emperor on his birthday by Count

The Journal des Débats tells a good story of Rossini. On the death of Meyerbeer, his nephew, M. Beer composed a requiem, which he submitted to Rossini. The Swan of Pesaro returned the production to its author, with the remark. "Your requiem will do; but it would have been far better that you should have died, and that your uncle should have composed one for you."

We (Athenorum) hear a characteristic story of Mr. Dickens, An Oxford undergraduate, with the natural modesty of the race, sent to the editor of Household Words, at the end of the Crimean war, a copy of verses on the return of the Guards, with this note: "Sir,—Understanding that you insert Rhymes in your Serial, I send you some." To which Dickens answered, "Sir, We do not insert Rhymes without Reason.

... Urbino, the birthplace of Raphael, celebrated on the 6th ult. the anniversary of the birth and death of the illustrious painter the respective events occurring on the same days in 1483 and 1520. The present occasion has been distinguished by a graceful event, the handing over to the municipality, in trust for the nation, of the great artist's birthplace, which has been purd by a public subscription.

Some more interesting discoveries have been made at Porn-peil, including a tinted marble Venus, over a yard high, in al-most perfect preservation. The hair is tinted yellow, and the eyelashes and eyebrows black, the chlamys, which falls from the left shoulder to the legs, is yellow outside, while the inside folds are blue and red, and the body itself is white. In her left hand the figure holds the apple of Paris.

The Abbé Liszt has just reappeared in Pesth, after an absence from the platform of twenty-eight years. The abbe has consisterably altered, he is pale, and his brown hair has turned quite white. He received a most frenetic welcome, the Emperor being present, and after the concert the audience literally fought to obtain some souvenir of the evening, such as a scrap of mu-sic or a morsel of red cloth. The very plano was in danger of being injured, the people struggling to break off a piece as

A curious book, or rather tract, has been sold in London. It is entitled. "The Genealogy of the High and Mighty Monarch James, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, &c., with his lineall descent from Noah by divers direct lines, &c." Gathered by George Owen Harry, Parson of Whitchurch in Kemeis, &c. London, imprinted by Simon Stafford, for Thomas Salisbury. 1964. It consists of an elaborate series of Welsh pedigress, and. ing with tables of affinity with " most of the greatest princes of Christendome," and contains notes and legends. The book is very rare, only six or seven copies being known to exist, including one in the Grenville collection at the British Museum.

Chess.

280 Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. T. W., Halifax, N.S.—On a closer examination of Problem No. 79, you will find that it cannot be solved as you propose.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 89 received from J. H., St. Liboire F. T. J., Toronto, C. S. B., Montreal; and of No. 81 from G. E. C., Montreal.

T. C., Toronto. -- Your Problems will appear in due course.

INTELLIGENCE.

We remind our readers that the second general meeting of the Canadian Chess Association is to take place in the city of Toronto on the 18th inst A large and successful Congress is conditently expected. The Secretary Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of a litting large seribers from the St. John. N.B., Chess Club, and from Mr. J. II Graham, St. John, N.B.

The G. T. Railway Co, have courteously arranged that chess-players attending the meeting by G. T. R. ton presenting a cartificate to that effect from the Secretary of their local Club), will be honoured with tickets to Toronto and back at one-third more than the single first class fare.

CHESS IN STREETSVILLE, ONT

We are indebted to correspondents in Streetsville, Ont., for the following specimen of the "four-handed" game, which was recently played in their club by four of the members.

The diagram will show the correct shape of the boardused, and the method of numbering the squares, &c. White and Yellow, who sit at opposite sides of the board, are partners, v. Black and Red.

This complicated, scientific, and, to those who practise it, highly interesting game, is very generally played in Northern Europe. Several of our Canadian amateurs who have tried it speak enthuriastically of its fascination novelty and variety.

In playing over the game, it should be borne in mind that White plays first, then Black, afterwards Yellow, Red last.

WHITE AND YELLOW P. BLACK AND REI

WHITE AND YELLOW P. BLACK AND RED.							
White.	Yello) IC -	Black		Red		
	Mr. Han	ishaw.	Mr. Gor.	ion. Mr	Brenkenridge 10 10 17		
1. P. 13 to 21 2. Kt. 7 " 22 3. B. 6 " 13	P. 148	to 140	1. P 79 2. Kt. 52	to 75 1	* 194 to 47		
2. Kt. 7 " 22	P. 146	4.57	- T	****	5 55 11 Feb		
3. B. 6 " 13	P. 150	** 11"	1 (1) (1)		55 " 68		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B. 155	64	4. Rt 122		. 10 " 11		
5. Kt. 25 + 48	B. 66	· 5i	5. Q. 64 6. R. 80		. 95 " 148		
6. Kt. 48 " 64	B. 51	38	6. K. 80	. 94 I	3. 146 - 126		
(ch to Black.)	P. 145	137	7. P. 65	61 1			
	P. 145	137	1. F. 181	91 1	s. 124 - ne		
(ch. to Blk by B.)	P. 138	16 197	S. K. 91	·· 80 1	3. 112 " 34		
(ch. to Black.)	1. 199	141	3. R. 3.	1,74,7	h. to White		
9. Kt. 48 " 22	K. 156	148	9. Q. 153	. 154. 1	111 " 112		
1. 1	24. (• • •	ich. to Ye	How V	111 112		
10. B. 64 " 34.	K. 148		10, Q. 154		2. 81 6 138		
11. P. 10 " 18	P. 152		11. Kt 134		1. 1. 1. 14.		
				10	h. to Yellow.		
12. B. 3 " 40.	K. 141	131	12, Q. 147		140 101		
	•••		tch to Ye	How.			
13. B. 49 " 25	B. 158	65	13. Q. 149	· 157 (1 104 " 34		
13. B. 49 " 25 14. R. 8 " 7	K. 131	130	14. O. 157	" 155 F	t. 39 + 68		
			(ch. to Ye	llow.):			
15. P. 16 " 24	K. 130	** 140	15. Q. 155 16. Q. 157	** 157: C	. 34 · 49 . 49 · 166		
16. P. 24 " 36;	K. 140	141	16. Q. 157	* 156 Q	. 49 " 1f6		
17. R. 7 " 8	K. 141	" 131	117. Q. 156	** 157: C	i. 160 m 159		
			ch to Ye	How,)			
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Courrier des Pames.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

THE FASHION PLATE.

Fig. 1. PARASOL.—The materials for this are black silk rep and white silk lining, with cord and tassels arranged as shown in the illustra-

Fig. 2. Each of the triangular pieces of this parasol is ornamented with embroidery work in silk cord of a colour to suit the material. A small lace rosette surrounds the stick at the

tep.

Fig. 3. High Waist For a Girl.—This is made of alpaca, and is trimmed en bertha and round the sleeves with 2½ inch silk ruffles, which are fastened to the waist with a narrow velvet piping. Velvet buttons down the front and on the sleeves.

Fig. 4. High Waist For a Green.—The material for this costume is ever linen which is trimmed with blue linen. The waist is cut entablier in front and in two points at the back, as shown. The front of the trimming is brought

down in waistcoat form.

FIG. 4. EVENING TOILETTE,—This dress is made of some light coloured slik, and trimmed with satin sitch embroidery, (shown round the neck) and ribbon bows on the sleeves. Fine blonde tulle in thick gathers is worn where the dress is cut low, and pleated undersloeves of the same. Tortoise-shell head-comb and ivory fan, edged with lace, complete the tollette.

FIG. 5. POULT-DE-SOIR CRAVAT BOW WITH MOTHER OF PEARL BROSCH.—This bow consists of leaf-shaped pleces and loops and ends of Blac poult-de-sole. For each leaf-shaped piece a triangle is cut out, two sides of which are each 5; in, long, and the third ‡ of an inch, fastened with a bias fold of poult-de-sole, arranged on the upper edge in thick pleats and fastened on a foundation of stiff muslin. The loops and ends are brought down, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 6. GROSORAIN CRAVAT Bow.-The material for this is brown grosgrain of two shades of brown, and the bow is arranged as shown in the lith-tration.

(Balance next week.)

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS. This is both too soon and too late to speak of

fashions in general. In another little week spring novelties will have made their appear-

ance before the public, but, in the meantime,

we are in the most austere period of Lent, and our mouths must consequently be shot till it pleases our artistes de modes to let us see the treasures of their cartons. I have, however, a few whispers which I can impart to you, one of which being that a few Parisian ladies of good position, but not of unbounded means, have "struck" against the present extravagant style of dress, and have declared that they will not go again luto society until a reform has taken place in fashion, as they cannot afford the present exorbitant prices for a dress, which, after all, cannot be worn more than twice at the utmost. They have, therefore, addressed themselves, in a body, to one of the first dressmakers in Paris, and have promised him their entire and united patronage if he will undertake to dress them with tasic and elegamee at prices not to exceed £20 in English money for each dress. The artiste has, I hear, consented, and we may therefore expect to see our "ladies" attired in costumes suitable to their condition, yet modest and simple withal, the of these a dresses of the future " was worn during the past month by a lady belonging to one of the first families of France at a soirle in the Fanbourg St. Germain. The dress consisted of a white skirt, covered with plattings of white musin, and over this a white silk train, looped up at back with a coloured silk scarf; only a white rose in the bair, which was dressed in the Louis XIV, style. You may think that even this dress was quite expensive enough. But, consider, not an ornament nor jewel was worn besides the one real rose in the hair; and compare that to the profusion of diamonds that have lately been so much worn. Compare, also, that simple white musiin skirt to the tollette worn by the lovely Countess of R. who was at the same reunion. This consisted of a white slik skirt, covered to the walst with la e flounces, embroidered all over with white bugies; and, in her hair, a wreath of white toses, formed of opals and diamonds. Apropos, wreaths of every description are coming rapidly into fashion; and I have seen some, esrupes and follage. tirely cover the head. Another elegant and somewhat peculiar dress was worn by the Countess of M--, which consisted of a black veivet dress, looped up with a wide sash of white sath; and, on her head, a point of lace, which fell over the back and shoulders like a Spanish mantilla. The Countess F, du II—wore a white tollette, covered with white acadias—acadias, also, in the hair. The fashion of studding evening dress with real flowers and folloge is very prominent this year. All even-ing dress bodies are made high on the shouldors, and are pointed to the waist, "back and front." They are also all, without exception, edged with a very full kilt-plaited frill, like the dress, which irill is lined with a colour to match the trimming of the dress; and, under this again, is worn a high frill of stiffly starched lace. This is the fashion most universally adopted by ladies of all classes, and, I may say, of all ages. Young indies substitute crape lisse or tule for heavy laces. The sleeves for evening bodies are made to the elbows, and are cut open at the back, with straps over the openings, through which peep puffings of white tulle. A feill of double tulle haugs over the arm. This sleeve is worn on all occasions of demi-tollette for dinner and evening, ball dresses

alone having perfectly short sleeves. White crape is very much worn by young girls for tunies and polonaises over coloured silk skirts, and they are very much trimmed with a rich fringe of white silk and bugles, with a frill of crape and tulle round the neck. But though I have several more evening and dinner dresses on my tablets, I must leave them in order to describe a charming walking dress, which may serve as a model for others. We will say it is made of black silk; the skirt, which rests about a quarter of a yard on the ground, is trimmed round with a kilt plaiting about half a yard deep, the back of the skirt being covered to the waist with graduated kill plaitings. The tunic, which is only in front, falls nearly to the edge of the skirt, and is trimmed round with a rich fringe; it is also looped up together at back, hanging thereby in full folds in front, like a shawl gathered up by the corners; proceeding then, from right side, hangs a scarf of the same silk, formed by a width of the silk about two yards long, and this is looped up on left side to form tunic at back, and sash on left side about three quarters of a yard long, edged with fringe at bottom of left scarf end. The body is made with basques in front and postilion at back, formed of three box platts, coat sleeves, with wide hanging cuils, round wrists. This costume I can confidently recommend as being one of the newest and most elegant that will be seen this season, and though it will take a large quantity of material, it will be found easy of execution. The foundation, I may add, can be made of an old slik skirt, since it is entirely covered with plaitings, etc. In bonnets and hats, I am sorry to tell you that I have not seen anything particularly recommendable as yet. The shapes are still very exaggerated, and the trimming too abundant to be in good taste. Asking a celebrated milliner to show me the coming spring hat, she showed me one, which she poetleally styled the "Forest Queen." was composed of white straw, with a high crown, and sloping brim. The top of the crown was covered with ivy and other leaves, with trails of follage hanging down the back; then tround the crown was a wreath of moss, intermixed with wild roses, and this wreath almost covered the brim. You will, perhaps, think that this is enough trimming for any hat? Not at all. In addition to this is placed a gigantic nosegay on left side of the hat, tied with coloured ribbons, which hang down over left shoulder, à la "young recruit."

And now, I have a very great novelty with which to astonish you, namely, the anticipated suppression of gloves in society. Gloves you know, have not always been considered eliquette. In the last century, for instance, gloves were quite out of favour. It is only since the First Revolution in Franco that gloves have been so universally worn. M. Chapus, of Le Sport, who gives us a delightful essay on the subject, says that gloves, though they may be required in mixed society, are needless among equals, who have no fear of touching each other's hands, for then it is not necessary to wash the hands each time they are offered to a "stranger," as Master Requepien was fain to do. Small hands, also, have generally been the sign of good blood -occasionally, to be sure, nature shows the rule by an exception-but it is very rare that gentle blood owns large red hands. Consequently, say French aristocracy, let us show our hands, and leave gloves to plebeians, who alone have need to hide their rough and hardened hands. Mittens will first substitute gioves, and the fingers will be covered with rings. This new glove fashion has already made its appearance at the Comédo Française on Thursday nights, which are the nights set apart exclusively for the Fanbourg St. Germain. So, you see, it is not quite an on dit; and it is expected that this suppression of gloves may be the signal for a new era in aristocratic elegance, as white hands instead of white gloves will now be the greatest sign of ethquette and breeding .-Cor. Land and Water.

DECAYING FRIENDSHIPS.

Attempts are frequently made on the part of people to constitute everlasting friendships which shall be signalized by complete confidence on both sides. Young ladies, on the point of leaving school, are peculiarly subject to this sort of thing, and many are the vows they exchange of undying affection for each other. When separated they maintain their friendship through the medium of the penny post, and great is the expenditure of ink and paper. Their letters, which are generally crossed upon three or four pages, and are thereby rendered almost undecipherable, are full of italicized that has happened to a correspondent is straightway committed to paper, as is also something that may have occurred to any one with whom the correspondent is acquainted. Bonnets, young men, and novels, are criticised in on equally impartial and incisive manner, and a good deal of space is devoted to those who are married, those who are going to be married, and those who, if they are not about to do any such thing, ought to be. Full confession is made of the sentiments with which the correspondent regards her acquaintances male and female, and matrimony is frequently discussed in a most original fashion. It is taken for granted that the matter contained in these episiles is what has been confided to no other living soul, and that, therefore, it is only intended to meet the eye of one person. Indeed, the notes are presumed to be the outward expression of the writer's innormost thoughts, and are, therefore, to be valued accordingly. The letters are frequently written at intervals which, considering their tength, speaks very well for the industry of the writers. When not forced to resort to letter-writing as a means of sustaining their friendship, the young ladies ostentationsly seek ench other's society, which they show by un-

mistakable signs they value more than the company of any one else. They like to hold themselves aloof from their fellows, to take solitary walks together, and to make each other innumerable presents. But, as might be anticipated, the thing does not last, and there are very few such friendships among women who have passed their twenty-fifth year. Marriage is the first break, and an irreparable one it is. The attempt may be made to keep up the sentimental friendship, and for a time it may succeed, but the appearance is deceptive, and ultimately the attempt breaks down; gradually the intimacy grows less intimate, the confidences fewer and of comparatively minor importance. This, perhaps, may be owing to the fact that the wife makes a confident of her husband, in which case she of course does not require to make one of a friend, for though it is almost a necessity for some people to find a ready ear into which to pour the story of their hopes, their fears, their disappointments, their plans, and their proceedings, they do not feel the want of more than one such receptacle. In plain terms, every ordinary individual must have a confident, but very few, Indeed, require to have two. So, with marriage comes the first break in a friendship such as that which we have described. By-and-by, the separation between the quondum friends becomes more marked, and it is by no means a rare case for them in time to almost completely forget each other. Looking back upon their lives, most women must remember some bosom friend whom they now know not at all, or knowing them, are merely upon bowing terms. Young men, never so earnest in their friendships, are almost as fickle. Drawn together, in the first instance, probably by a fondness for the same sports, the same studies, and the same modes of life generally, they quietly drop asunder as their tastes and ways of existing change. Sometimes they quarrel. But, whatever may be the cause or causes of their separation, it is a fact that comparatively few friendships contracted in early life continue true to the last. It may be said, indeed, that it is the exception rather than the rule for them to do so. yet, if a man does not make friends when he is young, the probability is that he will never do so, for, after he is well up in years, circumstances arise which render the task more diffi-The friendships formed by people after they

have passed their thirtieth year are by no means so sentimental, so ostentatiously thorough, as those contracted when people are younger. Middle-aged men make little if any attempt at being confidential towards each Their converse instead of being of a personal character is principally upon politics, theology, and business, seasoned by a certain amount of gossip. Matured women on the other hand, are more confidential, but they are not so demonstrative and gushing as girls just out of their teens. They do not make protestations of eternal affection. Still, they tell as much as they know and learn as much as they can about their neighbours and their affairs, and discuss matrimony and dress in a manner which shows how much they relish doing so. Properly prompted, they will, too, enlarge upon their own affairs. Into sympathetic ears they will pour the story of how their first-born, as fine a youth as ever lived, is developing certain characteristics calculated to cause his guardians serious inconvenience; how their husband is one of the most extraordinary men in existence, and possesses the rare virtue of entertaining due affection and respect for his wife; and other similar matters of an equally important and interesting character. But these elderly friends make no pretence of being bound up in one another; they steer clear of lengthy correspondence; and they do not mourn-that is to say, beyond indulging in a few hackneyed conventionalities—when they fail to see each other except at rare intervals. Having their own families and interests to look after, they virtually concede that they have no time for claborate friendships. This is, of course, when they are married. When they are single, the case is slightly different, and it not unfrequently happens that spinsters knock up a species of lasting friendship. They go nowhere except in each other's company, and they co-operate in each other's schemes, whether it be one for the founding of a blanket club or one for the advancement of the principles of the Women's llights Association. They, perhaps, say hard things of each other, they, probably, repeat these matters, with sundry elaborations, behind each other's backs, but they never regularly quarrel. If Miss A is maligned, Miss B is quick to resent the affront, and let Miss A know what a somewhat questionable kindness. The two keep together, and that is the main thing. It is a small matter that their motives for so doing are found, when fairly analyzed, not to be purely disinterested, but that they cultivate each other's society for the want of better, and because it is among the necessities of their nature that they should have some willing ear to pour scandal into, and some ready tongue to amuse them in like manner. There is, then, very little really genuine

There is, then, very little really genuine friendship. The present constitution of society is unfavourable to its growth. When everything is artificial, and everything is conducted upon the high-pressure principle, it is impossible for it to flourish. We may regret this, but the best thing is at once to admit the truth.—Liberal Review.

Mdme, Andryane, whose death was recorded by the Parts papers Intely, was the sister-inlaw of Andryane, well-known as the companion of Silvio Pellico, and it was to her Intercession that he owed his liberation from the Austrian prisons Mdme, Andryane and her sister, Mdme, Baudin, were daughters of Merlin of Donal, who was a member of the Convention and a colleague with Barras in the Directory.

News of the Week.

A FIRE at Como, Miss., burned property to the value of \$35,000.

A GREAT coal discovery is reported between Peace and Bow Rivers, Manitoba.

THE King and Queen of Denmark will visit London in the latter part of May.

A SHARP shock of earthquake is reported as having been felt at Doncaster on 29th ult.

The strikes of masons in Barcelonia is terminated, and the men have resumed work.

WILLIAM Charles McCready, the well-known English actor, is dead. He was 80 years old.

A New line of Ocean steamships between Belfast and Quebec was inaugurated on the 15th nit.

The result of the South Brant election was the return of Hawkins, by a majority of over 200.

The white frost destroyed the vines in the vicinity of Lyons, a disaster similar to that of 1817.

A Rumon comes from the frontler that the Cure of Santa Cruz has been shot by his own officers.

A CLUB has been formed in Lisbon having for its object the union of the Portuguese republicans.

THE race at Newmarket, for 2,000 guineas, was won by "Going Forward," as a race ought to be won.

THE first ocean steamer of the season, the Peruvian, with 698 passengers, arrived at Quebec on 27th ult.

On one day last week three steamers arrived

at New York bringing an aggregate of over 3,000 emigrants.

The political difficulties in Livingstone Parish,

La, are reported as amicably adjusted. There has been no fighing.

Two cents per ton for steamers, and one cent

Two cents per ton for steamers, and one cent per ton for sailing vessels, will be the rate on the Burlington Bay Canal.

REPORTS are in circulation that the Carlists intend to withdraw from Spain and give up the struggle for the present.

THE Anglo-American, French and Newfoundland cable companies have agreed to an amalgation of their interests.

It is reported in Bayonne that the Carlists in the Spanish Province of Biscay, surrounded Bilboa which is almost defenceless.

THE Post Office Savings Bank statement for March shows \$3,192,996.07 on deposit, being \$36,940.09 less that the previous month.

San Francisco is troubled with the epizootic; some branches of business are almost suspended from want of horses to do the necessary work.

The stage from Hamilton, Nev., was robbed on night of 27th ult, near that place, and the driver killed, by three men painted, to give the appearance of Indians.

The rising of the St. Lawrence has caused great loss to the villages below Montreal; Berthier was completely under water, and Three Rivers was also inundated.

A BAND of 500 Carlists entered the town of Capellades, 30 miles north of Barcelona, and demanded a contribution, but fled at the approach of the National troops.

LATE advices from Jerusalem states that several fights occurred in Bethlehem, between the Latin and Greek Monks. Five of the former and six of the latter were injured.

A Large gang of men are at work on the Lachine Canal near Cote St. Paul, removing the rocks which have so long obstructed the canal and caused the wreck of several barges.

THE total result of the voting in Paris and other parts of France recently, to fill the vacancy in the Assembly, was the election of three Radicals, four Republicans and one Legitimist.

A Fire at Milwaukee on 29th ult, burned the round house of the Sheboygen and Fon du Lac Rail- road, also the wood and machine shops adjoin ing. Three engines were burned. Loss, \$80,000.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople says the Sultan of Acheen has sent an official note to the Sultan of Turkey, requesting him to act as arbitrator in settling the dispute with the Dutch Government.

THE cabmen in Vienna have struck in consequence of disagreement with the authorities in regard to fares. They are threatened with fine, imprisonment and loss of their license if they persist in the strike.

THE Carriage Works of the Lancashire Railway Company, in Manchester, was destroyed by fire on night of 27th ult.; 50 locomotives and 120 coaches which were in the building were burned. Loss—balf a million dollars.

A RIO JANEIRO letter of the 4th ult, states that owing to the late rains there, land sildes occurred which crushed and threw down a massive stone wall on the the building in the Navy Yard, lastantly killing twenty workinen and wounding some fifty others.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence may now be considered open; several steamers have come up to Montreal from ports down the river, and the ferry boats have commenced their trips. The Peruvian and Prussian arrived in port last Sunday morning.

The Liniment of the 19th Century, Jacobs' Aquid.

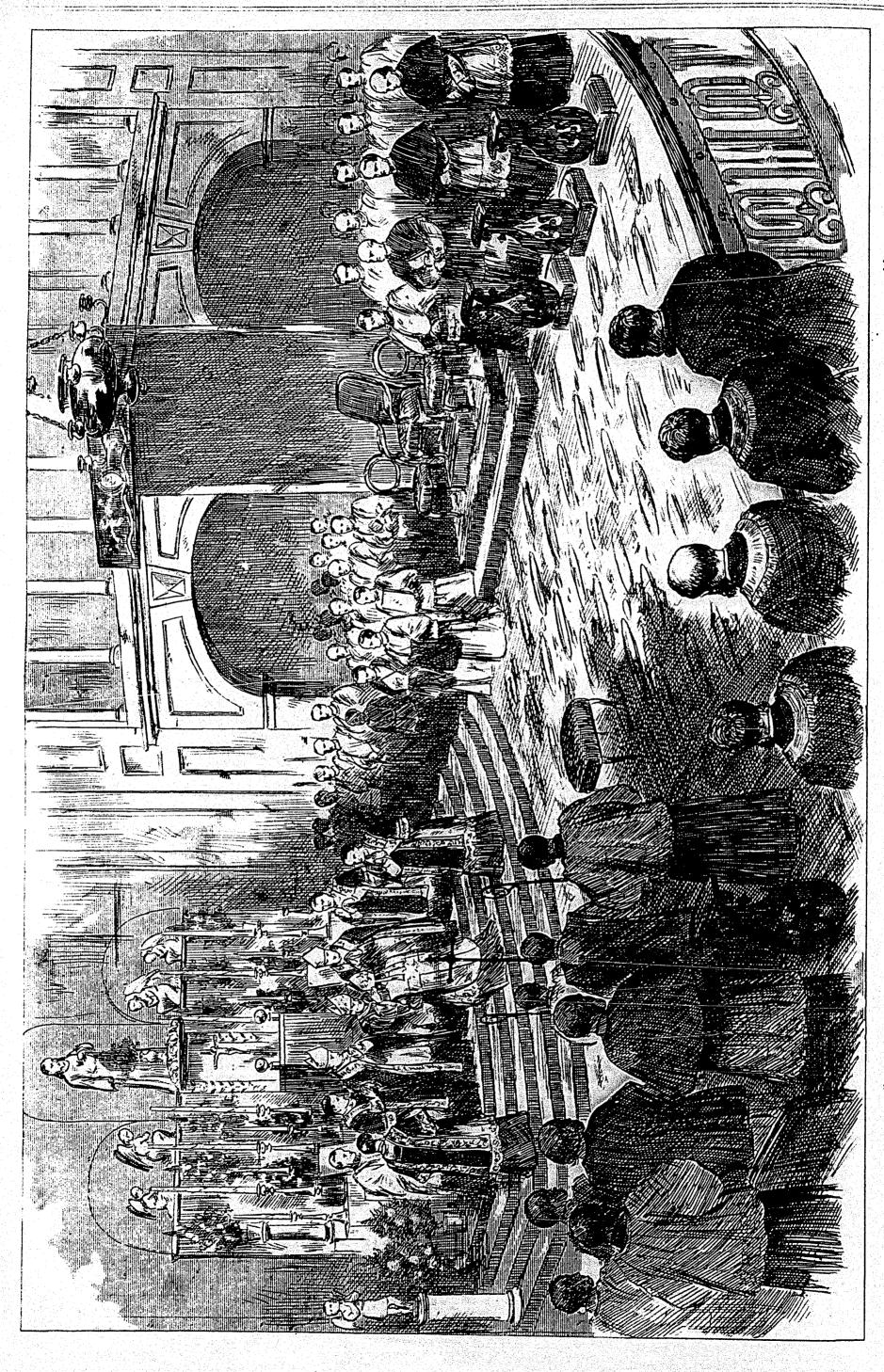






Fig. 9.—Morning Costume. Fig. 11.—Costume with Basque and Sash. Fig. 13.—Costume with Dolman for a Little Girl. Fig. 10.—Piqué, or Batiste Child's Dress. Fig. 12.—Travelling Costume and Dust Mantle. Fig. 14.—Costume with Basque and Fichu.

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THE NEW MAGDALEN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

SECOND SCENE-Mablethorpe House.

CHAPTER XXVII .- (Continued)

" I have not tried to make the worst of my trials and troubles in telling you what my life has been. I have honestly described it for what it was when I met with Miss Roseberry-a life without hope. May you never know the temptation that tried me, when the shell struck its victim in the French cottage. There she lay-dead! Her name was untainted. Her future promised me the reward which had been denied to the honest efforts of a penitent woman. My lost place in the world was offered back to me on the one condition, that I stooped to win it by a fraud. I had no prospect to look forward to; I had no friend near to advise me and to save me: the fairest years of my womanhood had been wasted in the vain struggle to recover my good name. Such was my position when the possibility of personating Miss Roseberry first forced itself on my mind. Impulsively, recklessly—wickedly, if you like—I seized the opportunity, and let you pass me through the German lines under Miss Roseberry's name. Arrived in England, having had time to reflect, I made my first and last effort to draw back before it was too late. I went to the Refuge, and stopped on the opposite side of the street, looking at it. The old hopeless life of irretrievable disgrace confronted me as I fixed my eyes on the familiar door; the horror of returning to that life was more than I could force myself to endure. An empty cab passed me at the moment. The driver held up his hand. In sheer despair I stopped him; and when he said Where to?-in sheer despair again I answered, 'Mablethorpe House.'

"Of what I have suffered in secret since my own successful deception established me under Lady Janet's care I shall say nothing. Many things which must have surprised you in my conduct are made plain to you by this time. You must have noticed long since that I was not a happy woman. Now you know why.

"My confession is made; my conscience has spoken at last. You are released from your promise to me-you are free. Thank Mr. Julian Gray if I stand here, self-accused of the offence that I have committed, before the man whom I have wronged."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SENTENCE 15 PRONOUNCED ON HER.

IT was done. The last tones of her voice died away in silence.

Her eyes still rested on Horace. hearing what he had heard, could he resist that gentle pleading look? Would he forgive her? A while since, Julian had seen tears on his cheeks, and had believed that he felt for her. Why was he now silent? Was it possible that he only felt for himself?

For the last time—at the crisis of her life— Julian spoken for her. He had never loved her as he loved her at that moment; it tried even his generous nature to plead her cause with Horace against himself. But he had promised her, without reserve, all the help that her truest friend could offer. Faithfully and manfully, he redeemed his promise.
"Horace!" he said.

Horace slowly looked up. Julian rose and

approached him.
"She has told you to thank me, if her conscience has spoken. Thank the noble nature which answered when I called upon it! Own the priceless value of a woman who can speak the truth. Her heart-felt repentance is a joy in Heaven. Shall it not plead for her on

earth? Honour her, if you are a Christian! Feel for her, if you are a man!"

He waited. Horace never answered him Mercy's eyes turned tearfully on Julian. His heart was the heart that felt for her! His words were the words which comforted and pardoned her! When she looked back again at Horace, it was with an effort. His last hold on her was lost. In her inmost mind a thought rose unbidden-a thought which was not to be re-

pressed. "Can I ever have loved this man?" She advanced a step towards him; it was not possible, even yet, to completely forget the past. She held out her hand.

He rose, on his side-without looking at

"Before we part for ever," she said to him. "will you take my hand as a token that you forgive me?

He hesitated. He half lifted his hand. The next moment the generous impulse died away in him. In its place came the mean fear of what might happen if he trusted himself to the dangerous fascination of her touch. His hand dropped again at his side; he turned away quickly.

"I can't forgive ber!" he said.

With that horrible confession—without even a last look at her—he luft the room.

At the moment when he opened the door, Julian's contempt for him burst its way

through all restraints.
"Horace," he said, "I pity you!"

As the words escaped him, he looked back at Mercy. She had turned aside from both of them-she had retired to a distant part of the library. The first bitter foretaste of what was in store for her when she faced the world again had come to her from Horace! The energy which had sustained her thus far, quailed before the dreadful prospect—doubly dreadful to a woman-of obloquy and contempt. She sank on her knees before a little couch in the darkest corner of the room. "Oh, Christ, have mercy on me!" That was her prayer no more.

Julian followed her. He waited a little. Then, his kind hand touched her; his friendly voice fell consolingly on her ear.

"Rise, poor wounded heart! Beautiful, purified soul, God's angels rejoice over you! Take your place among the noblest of God's creatures!"

He raised her as he spoke. All her heart went out to him. She caught his hand—she pressed it to her bosom; she pressed it to her lips—then dropped it suddenly, and stood before him trembling like a frightened child.

"Forgive me!" was all she could say. " I was so lost and lonely-and you are so good

She tried to leave him. It was uselessher strength was gone; she caught at the head of the couch to support herself. He looked at her. The confession of his love was just rising to his lips—he looked again, and checked it. No; not at that moment; not when she was helpless and ashamed; not when her weakness might make her yield, only to regret it at a later time. The great heart which had spared her, and felt for her from the first, spared her and felt for her

He, too, left her-but not without a word

at parting.
"Don't think of your future life just yet," he said, gently. "I have something to propose when rest and quiet have restored you." He opened the nearest door-the door of the dining room-and went out.

The servants engaged in completing the decoration of the dinner-table noticed, when "Mr. Julian" entered the room, that his eyes were "brighter than ever." He looked (they remarked) like a man who "expected good news." They were inclined to suspect though he was certainly rather young for itthat her ladyship's nephew was in a fair way of preferment to the church.

Mercy seated herself on the couch.

There are limits, in the physical organization of man, to the action of pain. suffering has reached a given point of intensity the nervous sensibility becomes incapable of feeling more. The rule of Nature, in this respect, applies not only to sufferers in the body, but to sufferers in the mind as well. Grief, rage, terror, have also their appointed limits. The moral sensibility, like the nervous sensibility, reaches its period of absolute exhaustion, and feels no more.

The capacity for suffering in Mercy had attained its term. Alone in the library, she could feel the physical relief of repose; she could vaguely recall Julian's parting words to her, and sadly wonder what they meant-and she could do no more.

An interval passed; a brief interval of perfect rest.

She recovered herself sufficiently to be able to look at her watch and to estimate the lange of time that might yet pass before Julian returned to her as he had promised. While her mind was still languidly following this train of thought, she was disturbed by the ringing of a bell in the hall, used to summon the serpart of the house. In leaving the library, Horace had gone out by the door which led (more plainly still) she heard Lady Janet's

She started to her feet. Lady Janet's letter was still in the pocket of her apron-the letter which imperatively commanded her to abstain from making the very confession that had just passed her lips! It was near the dinner-hour; and the library was the favour-ite place in which the mistress of the house and her guests assembled at that time. It was no matter of doubt; it was an absolute certainty that Lady Janet had only stopped in

the hall on her way into the room.

The alternative for Mercy lay between instantly leaving the library by the diningroom door-or remaining where she was, at the risk of being sooner or later compelled to own that she had deliberately discovered her benefactress. Exhausted by what she had already suffered, she stood trembling and irresolute, incapable of deciding which alternative

she should choose. Lady Janet's voice, clear and resolute, penetrated into the room. She was reprimanding the servant who had answered the bell.

"Is it your duty in my house to look after misunderstand Mercy's movement, "you are the lamps?"

"Yes, my lady."

"And is it my duty to pay you your wages?"

"If you please, my lady."
"Why do I find the light in the hall dim, and the wick of that lamp smoking? I have not failed in my duty to You. Don't let me find you failing again in your duty to Me."

(Never had Lady Janet's voice sounded so sternly in Mercy's ear as it sounded now. If she spoke with that tone of severity to a servant who had neglected a lamp, what had her adopted daughter to expect, when she discovered that her entreaties and her commands had been alike set at defiance?)

Having administered her reprimand, Lady Janet had not done with the servant yet. She had a question to put to him next.

"Where is Miss Roseberry ?"

"In the library, my lady."

Mercy returned to the couch. She could stand no longer; she had not even resolution enough left to lift her eyes to the door.

Lady Janet came in more rapidly than She advanced to the couch, and tapped Mercy playfully on the check with two of her

"You lazy child! Not dressed for dinner? Oh fie, fie!

Her tone was as playfully affectionate as the action which had accompanied her words, In speechless astonishment Mercy looked up at her.

Always remarkable for the taste and splendour of her dress, Lady Janet had, on this occasion, surpassed herself. There she stood revealed in her grandest velvet, her richest jewelry, her finest lace-with no one to entertain at the dinner-table but the ordinary members of the circle at Mablethorpe House. Noticing this as strange to begin with, Mercy further observed, for the first time in her experience, that Lady Janet's eyes avoided meet-The old lady took her place companionately on the couch; she ridiculed her "lazy child's" plain dress, without an ornament of any sort on it, with her best grace: she affectionately put her arm round Mercy's waist, and rearranged with her own hand the disordered locks of Mercy's hair-but the instant Mercy herself looked at her, Lady Janet's eyes discovered something supremely interest-ing in the familiar objects that surrounded her on the library walls.

How were these changes to be interpreted? To what possible conclusion did they point? Julian's profound knowledge of human nature, if Julian had been present, might have found the clue to the mystery. He might have surmised (incredible as it was), that Mercy's timidity before Lady Janet was fully reciprocated by Lady Janet's timidity before Mercy. It was even so. The woman whose immovable composure had conquered Grace Roseberry's utmost insolence in the hour of her triumph—the woman who, without once flinching, had faced every other consequence of her resolution to ignore Mercy's true position in the house-quaited for the first time. when she found herself face to face with the very person for whom she had suffered and sacrificed so much. She had shrunk from the meeting with Mercy, as Mercy had shrunk from the meeting with her. The splendour of her dress meant simply that, when other excuses for delaying the meeting down stairs had all been exhausted, the excuse of a long and elaborate toilet had been tried next. Even the moments occupied in reprimanding the servant had been moments seized on as the pretext for another delay. The hasty entrance into the room, the nervous assumption of playfulness in language and manner, the evasive and wandering eyes, were all referable to the same cause. In the presence of others Lady Janet had successfully silenced the protest of her own inbred delicacy and inbred sense of honour. In the presence of Mercy, whom she loved with a mother's love-in the presence of Mercy, for whom she had stooped to deliberate concealment of the truth-all vant whose duties were connected with that that was high and noble in the woman's nature rose in her and rebuked her. What will the daughter of my adoption, the child of my into the hall, and had failed to close it. She first and last experience of maternal love, plainly heard the bell-and a moment later think of me, now that I have made myself an accomplice in the fraud of which she is ashamed? How can I look her in the face, when I have not hesitated, out of selfish consideration for my own tranquillity, to forbid that frank avowal of the truth which her finer sense of duty had spontaneously bound her to make? Those were the torturing questions in Lady Janet's mind, while her arm was wound affectionately round Mercy's waist, while her fingers were busying themselves familiarly with the arrangement of Mercy's hair. Thence, and thence only, sprang the impulse which set her talking, with an uneasy affectation of frivolity, of any topic within the range of conversation, so long as it related to the future, and completely ignored the present and the past.

"The winter here is unendurable," Lady Janet began. " I have been thinking, Grace, about what we had better do next."

Mercy started. Lady Janet had called her "Grace." Lady Janet was still deliberately assuming to be innocent of the faintest suspicion of the truth.

"No!" resumed her ladyship, affecting to

not to go up now and dress. There is no time, and I am quite ready to excuse you.

You are a foil to me, my dear. You have reached the perfection of shabbiness. Ah! I remember when I had my whims and fancies too, and when I looked well in anything I wore, just as you do. No more of that. As I was saying, I have been thinking and planning what we are to do. We really can't stay here. Cold one day, and hot the next—what a climate 1 As for society, what do we lose if we go away? There is no such thing as society now. Assemblies of well-dressed mobs meet at each other's houses, tear each other's clothes, tread on each other's toes. If you are particularly lucky you sit on the staircase, you get a tepid ice, and you hear vapid talk in slang phrases all round you. There is modern society. If we had a good opera it would be something to stay in London for. Look at the programme for the season on that table-promising as much as possible on paper, and performing as little as possible on the stage. The same works, sung by the same singers year after year, to the same stupid people—in short, the dullest musical evenings in Europe. No! the more I think of it, the more plainly I perceive that there is but one sensible choice before us; we must go abroad Set that pretty head to work; choose north or south, east or west; it's all the same to me.
Where shall we go?"
Mercy looked at her quickly as she put the

question.

(To be continued.)

Carieties.

The literature of epigrams and epitable comprises some of the smartest fear d'experit written by men against women, and by wives against their masters. The German poet Besser produced the epigram on Adam's sleep :-

"He laid him down and slept; and from his side

A woman in her magic beauty rose; Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman bride,'

And his first sleep became his fast repose," The following is an epitaph to be found in the church at Great Woolford, Warwickshire im

" Here old John Randall fies, Ale was his meat, Ale was his drink, Ale did in heart revive. And if he could have drank his ale, He still had been alive!"

A well-dressed Scotchman was recently taken ill in London, and though the dector saw no cause for alarm, the patient got low-spirited, thought he was going to die, and requested the doctor to break the news to a French girl in Rome, whom he loved dearer than life; he must do it gently, for she was a tender flower, and might pine away. So all tenderly the dector wrote, and this was the response from the leaving girl: - Dr. B, I care nothing for that Mr. don't want to hear from him. please tell him to send me no more messages. P. S. ... Kill him."

The latest Instance of abstraction or bullism is related of a Cork gentleman, who, on calling on a buly, was told by the servant that her mistress was not at home. As he turned to go out, he caught a glimpse of the buly's head in a mirror through a half-opened door. As hear after he called on another friend, and found the and there, "I have just been to your house," said be, "but had not the pleasure of seeing you," "Indeed! I'm so sorry. But I west out in great haste on business." "In such haste, I presume, that you left your head behind you for I saw it in the glass." "Did you? It is very possible; I am so absent-minded."

The Danbury News gives an account of the vicissitudes of life as experienced by a young man in that place. He went to see a young lady, previously just having been to an oyster supper. As he neared the house he saw her father standing on the steps and bailed bim. "Hello, old Tatpole; z'at you? Where ish my lovely gazelle? Where ish my love now dreamin??" The father looked at the young man, thinking he wanted something, piace! his hand sadly upon his shoulder, turned him around, and filled the space under his cont-tail with leather. The young man don't go any more; he says small-pox is hereditary in the family.

A man in the dress of a workman was lately walking in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his hand, sealed and inscribed with an address, and a note that it contained one hundred thalers in treasury bills. As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was accosted by a passenger, who asked him what he was looking for. The simple country man placed the packet in the inquirer's hands, and requested that he would rend the address. The reply was made as with an agreeable surprise, "Why, this letter is for me! I have been expecting it for a long while!" The messenger upon this demanded ten thaiers for the carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, with a liberal addition to the porter. The new possessor of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to examine his prize; but, on breaking the seal, found nothing but a few sheets of paper, on which was written Dona!

A sad case of depravity in horseflesh is reported by the Paris Figure. The favourite horse of a certain baron fell seriously ill, and, though every care was taken of the animal, it rapidly grew worse, and began to show signs of sinking. As a last resource, the coachman, an American, As a nant that two glasses of brandy with ginger should be administered every morning. The cure was most speedy; but ever since the horse, having been accustomed to stand at the door of a wine-shop to receive its matutinal beverage, now stops at every similar establishbeverage, now stope at every mining estimishment it pusses, and last week, angry at not being attended to, forced itself right through the window of a marchand de liqueurs. Such a thing could not have happened in England, for there is a clause in Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill expressly forbidding this proceeding.

A certain French baron, whose scientific tastes led him to collect the skulls of celebrated persons, one day received a visit from a man with whom he was accustomed to deal.

"What do you bring me here?" asked the

baron, as the man slowly unwrapped a carefully enveloped package.

"The skull of Shakespeare." "Impossible!"

al speak the truth, monsieur le baron. Here is proof of what I say," said the dealer, producing some papers.

"But," replied the baron, drawing aside the

drapery which concealed his own singular collection, "I already possess that skull." "He must have been a rogue who sold you

that," was the remark of the honest dealer. "Who was it, monsieur?"
"Your father," said the baron, in a mild

tone; "he sold it to me about twenty-nine

then exclatmed, with vivacity:
61 comprehend. Be good enough to observe the small dimensions of the skull on your shelf. Remark the narrow occiput, the undeveloped forehead, where intelligence is still mute. It is of Shakespeare certainty, but of Shakespeare as a child about twelve or fourteen years old; whereas this is that of Shakespeare when be had attained a certain age and had become the great genius of which England is so justly protect."

The baron bought the second head.

The following anecdote, told of Secretary VANCOUVER seward and President Lincoln, will be of intetest at this time :- A lady once went to Mr. Seward's office with a note to this effect; o Let this woman have \$100 on account of the secret service fund, and send her on her mission." The note was signed "A. L." It is well-known that Congress votes the President from \$60,000 to \$100,000 annually as a secret service fund, of this the Secretary of State is the custoslian, He must countersign the President's order, or not a dollar of the fund can be used. But after the President receives the money nobody can inquire what be does with it. Mr. Seward in-quired of the woman what secret service she was to perior in that would justify his paying nor five. Well, she was going to England to create a public scritiment there in havour of our country." The case was what Mr. Seward supposed to provide the White House, bothering the life out of the President, and to get rid of her he proposed to give her one hundred dediars. "I can give you no money for such a purpose," said the Secret service fact to first of the law in the standard was not only intagrant, but astemished. "So you refuse to oboy the President's offer?" I he lady was not only intagrant, but astemished. "So you refuse to oboy the President want fam Mr. Lincoln; and when he says a lating of the deliverage of his own money, you say! I shart have it." "Well, madam, if the President wants to give you \$190 out of his own salary, he has a perfect right to do it; but you can have no motey out of the secret service find for such an errand." "Give me my papers, Sir," said in excited hady; and olf she started to find the President. Mr. Lincoln greaned as she crossed the threshold: "Well, what now!

"Mr. Seward won't give the money;" and she hold her story, "Well, madam," said the President, "I can do no more for you. I told you have yellthe influence with this administration, "I can do no more for you. I told you have and howets.

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EVERY Rottle or Box containing the Prepara-tions named, and bearing the Trade Mark of T. MORSON & SON, but not otherwise, is sold with such

PEPSINE GLOBULES, each containing 5 grains of pure Pepsine.
PEPSINE GLOBULES in bottles, each containing

I. 2. and 4 doz. Globules.
PEPSINE LOSENGES in Boxes.
WINE, in pints, half-pints, and quarter

pints.
These preparations bearing the Trade Mark.
but not otherwise, will be guaranteed to possess the
full efficacy of the digestive principle.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in Powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

PANCREATINE POWDER, in 10x, packets.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in bulk for dispensingals oil 4.8, and 16-oz. Stoppered Bottles.

Artificial Essences for Flavouring.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalid; and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. In 4, 8, and 16, or bottles.

CREOSOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British manufacturers, GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

CHLORODYNE

Has now obtained such universal celebrity as a remedial agent, it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its essential composition being known to most European practitioners.

It may be administered in almost any fluid or on sugar. Sold in 1. 14. 3, and 8 oz. bottles, and in bulk for dispensing.

sugar. Sold in ! !!, 3, and 3 oz. bottles, and in bulk for dispensing.

Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce are not of uniform strength, and vary in their effect, which has induced Morson & Son to compound this preparation to remedy these defects.

The dose for an adult is from 10 to 29 drops (and 1 mnim is equal to 2 drops); the dose may, however, be increased in especial cases to 25 or even 30 minims, but it is best to commence with the lesser dose.

MORSON'S PREPARATIONS are sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1872-3. Winter Arrangement.

On and after SATUh DAY, 21st inst., a Passenger and Mail Train will leave Halifax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 8:35 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also leave St. John daily, at 8:00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 9:30 p.m.

Trains with connect
At Painsee with trains to and form St.

At Painsec with trains to and from Shediac and

At Painsee with trains to and from Shedize and intermediate stations.

At Truro with trains to and from Pietru and intermediate stations.

At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

At St. John with the Consolidated European and North American Railway for Bangor, Danville Junction. Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, also with the International Steamers to and from Rastport, Portland, and Boston.

LEWIS CARVELL,

General Superintendent

Railway Offices, Moncron, N.B., Dec. 1872.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoa, and is the only specific in Cholera and

Meningitis, &c.
From Lord Francis Convince and Mount Charles, Donegal: 17th December, 1868.
Lord Francis Convingham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wenderful medicine, will be glad to have half a dozen bottles sent at once to the above address.

Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was OHLORODYNE. - See Lancet, 1st December,

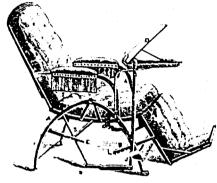
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS

CAUTION.—Vice-Chanceller Sir W. Page Woodstated that Dr. J. Coldis Browns was undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, French, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Trace, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and Ils. each. None is genuine without the words 'DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE' on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 terest Ressea. Street, Bloodsbook, London, 6, 12172m.

WILSON'S



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

THE NOVELTY OF THE ACE!

An ingenious piece of mechanism, which can be arranged in

THIRTY POSITIONS.

AND CONVERTED INTO AN Invalid, Parlow, Liprary, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Snoking, Mudent's, Physician's, and Dentist's Chair, or a Loung, Best and Child's Crib and Suring.

Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail, or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price, or forwarded by express, payable on delivery.

Address. THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO... Sole Manufacturers, 245 St. James St., Montreal, 7-14 zz

P. O. Drawer 292. BEST IN USE."

HE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15ti

FOR SALE.

A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a fine view of the River St. Lawrence.

The House is 48 feet front by 30 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to D. R. STODART.

146, St. JAMES STREET.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC HAVING feit the want of a first class Hotel in the Wil THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC HAVING felt the want of a first-class Hotel in the Vilvage of Araprior, the undersigned begs to inform the public that he has now completed a large and commodious brick building in the most central part of the Village, and furnished it with all the comforts necessary for a first-class house. Guests from all parts of the Dominion may rely upon prompt attention to all their wants. Four good Sample Rooms Omnibuses meet all trains free of charge.

Terms: \$1.50 Per Day.

J. E. MAYNARD

7-15 [

GRAY'S of Red Spruce

Prepared from Canadian Red Spruce Gum

BALSAMIC, SOOTHING, EXPECTORANT, ANTISPASMODIC AND TONIC. (Delicious flavour.)

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Throat affections generally.
For sale at all Druggists. 25 Cents per bottle.
Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
7-12 z. MONTREAL.

TO PRINTERS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Old Type, or paid in Electrotype or Stereotype work. Apply at this office.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLERS.

The accompanying cut repre

HARPER & SMITH'S PATENT DOURLE SCREW SPINNER,

proved to be superior to any inuse, three times as attractive and sure to kill.

ALL BAITS WARRANTED Aughers will find at 227. NOTRE DAME STREET.

a complete assortment of SALMON A TROUT RODS. FLIES & TACKLE

MONTREAL.

N. B.-Fishing Rods renovated and repaired:



Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

1872-3. Winter Arrangements: 1872-3.

Fullman Patace, Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Curs on all Through Day Trains, and Paluce Steping Cars on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows .-GOING WEST.

Day Mail for Prescott. Ordensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belle-ville, Toronto, Guelph. London, Brantford, Golerich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at: Night Express Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all

6.00 a.m.

Stations

Passenger Train for Brockville and all intermediate Stations

Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., 5 p.m., and 6.39 p.m.

Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1 p.m., 3.39 p.m., and 7 p.m.

The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

3 30 p.m.

Express for Boston via Vermont Central
Railroad, at
Express for New York and Boston, via
Vermont Central, at
Mail Train for St. John's and Rouse's
Point, connecting with trains on the
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and
South Eastern Counties Junction
Railway, and Lake Champlain steamers at

3 00 p.m. mers at Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Mixed Train for Island rong and rong Stations, at.

Mail Train for St. Hyacinthe, Richmond.
Sherbrooke, Island Pond, at.

Night Express for Island Pond, Gorham.
Portland. Boston, and the Lower
Provinces, at.

Night Express for Quebec, stopping at St.

Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe, at Midnight. 6.60 a.m.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains no, arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named.

Steamer "FALMOUTH" will leave Portland every Tnesday, at 5.39 p.m., for Halifax, N.S.

The splendid steamer "GARLOTTA." running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, will leave Portland for Halifax, N.S., every Saturday at 4.00 p.m. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Fraight.

The Steamship "CHASE" will also run between Portland and Halifax.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m. for St. John, N.B., &c.

BACCAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Boraventure Depot, or at No. 143 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGE3,

Managing Director.

Montreal, October 21, 1872.

7-15 zz

X 13

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Oures the worst Pains

In from 1 to 20 Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After roading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR

IT WAS THE PIEST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the exeruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application, IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or exeruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervos, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL APPORD INSTANT BASE.

WILL APPORD INSTANT EARE,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEAR,
BYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, INFLUENZA,
SELRALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Rendy Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps. Spasms. Sour Stomach. Hearthurn. Sick Headache. Diarrhea, Disentery. Colle. Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

JNO. RADWAY & CO., GEST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL PAIN-KILLER. The Great Internal and External Remedy.

Taken internally it relieves instantly the most acute pain.

Used externally it is the best liniment in the world.

PRICE 25 A 50 Cts. PER BOTTLE

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

7-15 f Sole proprietors.

TERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED KNUCKLE, American House, St. Joseph

MONTREAL March 7th, 1872

DEAR SIR,—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incossant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that map persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARHOUND AND CHERRY BALSAM." which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I believe I am as well as I ever was in my Effe. I well gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE.

MR. RIGHMOND SYNCER. Chemist, corner of McOill and Notre Dame Streets.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

TITHIS OIL has been in very general use in TIHIS OIL has been in very general use in contartiofor the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonial from many of the leading Houses in Orderio. It will not thicken in cold weather.

From the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, Oshawa: I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at \$1.00 per sales than Olive Oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully.

F. W. Girn, President:

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at Masses, LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 382, 384, 385, 51. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the pracipal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-8

TO MANUFACTURERS, PATENTEES. INVENTORS, and OTHERS.

THE

Canadian Patent Office Record (OFFICIAL,) AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

Of which the first number, (March, 1873,) has just been issued, Deen issued.

Offers the very best medium for advertising year below.

Every practical man, whether Mechanic Engineer, Builder, Architect, Chemist or Marchant every Producer, Vender, and coasumer of Manufactured Goods, Chemical Compounds, or Labout Saving Devices, must take THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS MAGAZINK if he wishes to keep pace with the pregress of the age.

ADVERTISE THEREFORE IN THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS MAGAZINE.

And if you have not already done so, send in your subscription.

Only \$1.50 Per Annum.

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