

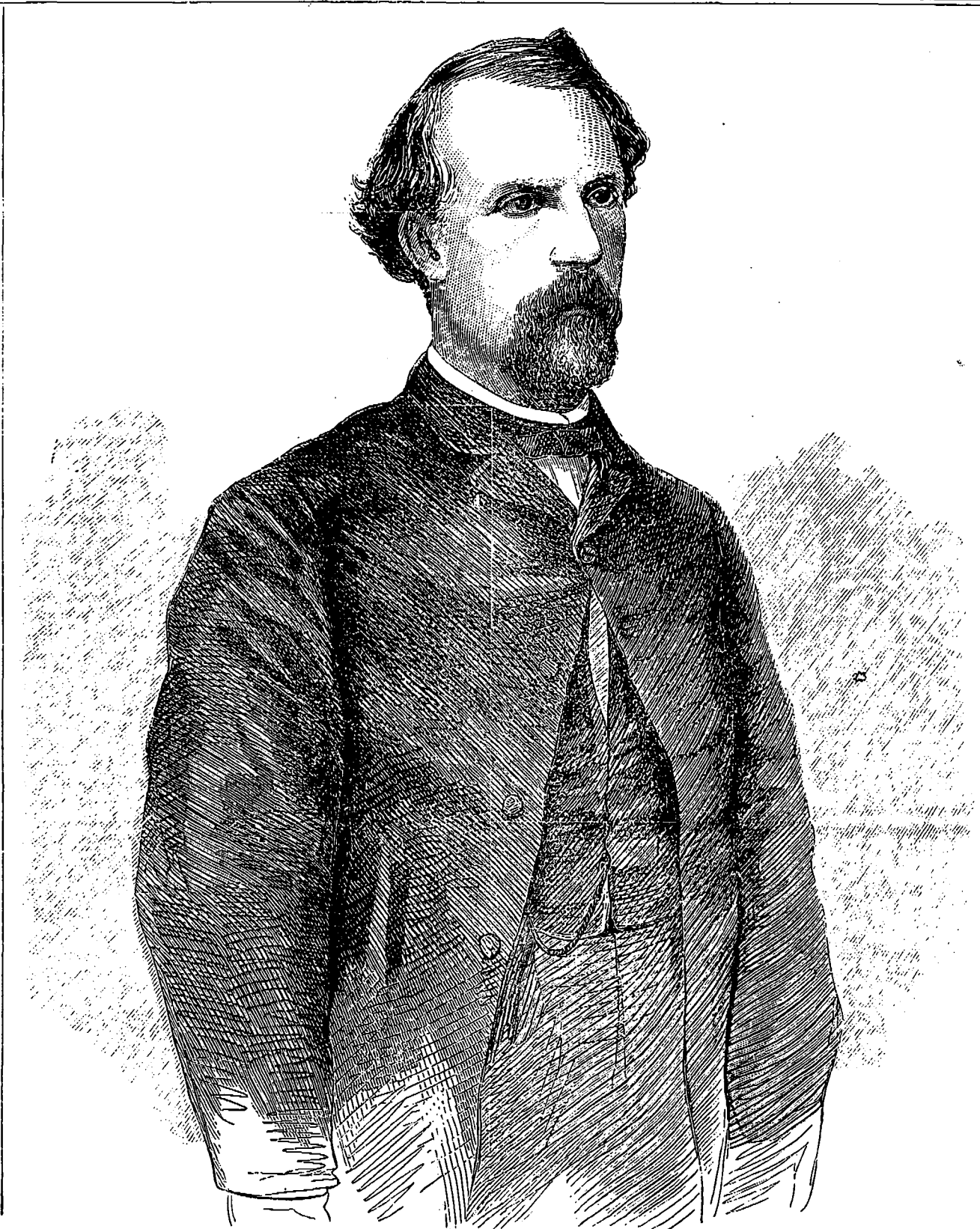
CANADIAN



Vol. III—No. 1.]

HAMILTON, C.W., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 28, 1863.

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W. K. MUIR, Esq., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

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H. GREGORY & Co.

Hamilton, Oct. 22, 1863.

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THE CANADIAN

Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

H. GREGORY & Co. Proprietors.

IMPROVEMENT.

We have recently engraved, and now place at the head of our paper a beautifully executed heading, which we have no doubt would attract the general and admiring attention of our readers without a word from us, and we would not have referred to the matter (for we prefer silently to place before our friends the evidences of the improvements we are continually making in the different departments of the *Illustrated News*), but we want to take advantage of the occasion to say a word or two on another matter. The *Huron Signal*, upon complimenting us on recent improvements is told by a correspondent of an article which recently appeared in our columns in which a great many typographical errors were found. This unfortunately was well founded for the printers unwittingly allowed some matter to appear which had not been seen by the proof reader. We have now made arrangements which will, we hope, prevent these little mistakes for the future.

As to the heading, we think we can safely challenge the world to produce its equal. The beautiful and original design, embracing the national emblems, and views of well known provincial works—the new Parliament buildings, the great suspension bridge, and the Victoria bridge—can scarcely attract more attention than the delicacy and finish of the engraving, the whole forming a picture devoid of that awkwardness which so generally characterizes illustrated titles.

FILLIBUSTERS.

Filibustering expeditions have of late years attracted considerable attention; and while we have been loud in condemning the principle as one near akin to, if not identical with, piracy, we have not always felt willing to condemn the filibusters. When, during the troubles of '37-'38 armed parties were organized in the United States for the purpose of assisting MacKenzie and his friends, we felt very angry, and to such a degree of excitement was popular feeling aroused on both sides that war was for some time thought to be inevitable. Happily more peaceable counsels prevailed; but the affair did not at all tend to promote the good feeling generally thought desirable between neighbors. Concerning the Lopez expedition to Cuba, and the different expeditions of Walker to Central America, we have never been able to find language quite so vigorous as to express our detestation. It was clear piracy; and we

were decidedly pleased when the adventurers came to an untimely end. Perhaps we never stopped to think how much national jealousy was concealed beneath our virtuous indignation. Perhaps we never dreamed that we might come to look upon a similar expedition with complacency, if not with approbation. Oh, no! Filibustering was wrong; and the righteous judgment which overtook its deluded votaries was of course the dispensation of an overruling Providence.

But a few years elapsed, and the oppressed Sicilian subjects of Bomba II. rose in rebellion against him. They were poorly armed, and had no master mind to conduct their military operations. As a consequence, though they virtually had possession of the whole island, they were in danger of being compelled to succumb to the mercenaries of the tyrant. In this emergency, a filibustering expedition was organized by Garibaldi; and under his auspices not only was the island freed from the King's troops, but the revolution was carried over to the mainland. Did we feel any virtuous indignation in this instance? Quite the reverse. The filibuster was a hero, a liberator; and in his success we again recognized the righteous dispensation of an overruling Providence.

The transient feeling raised by our great filibuster excitement has passed away; but we are scarcely able yet to say how much of reality there was in the affair. The political journals are looking at it from a political standpoint—the administration papers telling of the serious proportions and dangerous character of the conspiracy, while those in opposition deny it as a humbug, having its existence mainly in the excited imaginations of the people. We have no doubt that a plan really did exist having for its object the liberation of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and possibly for other depredations at exposed points on the lakes; but we are inclined to think that undue importance has been given to the matter. However, it is reasonable to suppose that upon receipt of the first information our authorities could not readily judge how extensive the plot might be; and they were perfectly justified in putting the authorities of the United States on their guard.

Our Government has shown that while we are determined that our country shall remain an asylum for persons charged with political offences, it shall not be used for hostile assaults upon a friendly power. Those who come here for safety must not violate the sanctuary.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAMILTON.

MISS PLACIDE still continues her engagement, at this now favorite place of amusement.

We were quite prepared to find her a pleasing and accomplished actress in the lighter department of the drama, but did not give her credit for the breadth of power and depth of passion which her delineation of "Deborah" displayed—in the play of that name. In "The Murder on the Farm" also she showed the same power in a very notable degree.

We join with many others in wishing that Mr. Warwick would give us more of that fine classical acting of which he is master; but perhaps his duties as Stage Manager do not admit of this. It may take Mr. Richardson some time to create a taste for the drama, such as will justify him in making yet greater efforts. We are glad to know, however, that what he has done has been reasonably well appreciated. The "Octoroon" is in active preparation. This play requires a great deal of stage paraphernalia. We are confident that Mr. Granger will do this department of it ample justice.

We are soon to be treated to the great spectacle of the ghost, which has for some months created such a sensation in the principal cities on both sides of the Atlantic. A real, genuine, original, visible, immaterial, intangible ghost will of course attract great crowds to the Temple of Thespis.

NEW MONETARY THEORY.—THE ABSOLUTE DEPRECIATION OF GOLD DEMONSTRATED TO THE EXTENT OF 50 PER CENT; THE PREVALENT MONETARY THEORY OVERTURNED; THE TRUE NATURE OF MONEY DEFINED. By Thomas Galbraith, Port Hope, C. W.

Mr. Galbraith seems to have a very inadequate conception of the commonest principles which govern the circulation of the precious metals. His ideas are of the crudest, and his statements often quite contradictory. While he makes a great deal of noise concerning his discovery of the stale truth that gold and silver have no real value beyond the requirements of the arts, he spends considerable time to prove their absolute depreciation in value. We have failed to find anything original in the book, if we except some very original groupings of contradictory statements. Mr. Galbraith has evidently mistaken his vocation.

Personal.

Died on the 16th ult., in the department of the Orne, Mdme. Dubois, aged 103 years. For some years this venerable matron resided with a son, who is sixty-three years old, and whom, as he was the youngest of eleven, she always called 'the child,' notwithstanding the gravity of his profession, for this M. Dubois is the cure of Boscarenout. Three years ago he celebrated in the village church the hundredth birthday of his mother, who on this occasion handed round the poor box.

Prince Napoleon, on going to the Hummum, had the distinguished honor of taking a Turkish bath in the same room with Heenan the American prize-fighter. Heenan was introduced to the Prince, and they smoked a chibouk together.

The prisoner alleged to be the Nana Sahib, turns out to be a gooro, or high priest of the Marattas; and he now awaits the final orders of government for his disposal.

The Empress never appears twice in the same dress, but changes the material and the color every day. She has set the fashion of dressing from head to foot in the same color. If brown be chosen, the everything is brown—bonnet, hat, dress, parasol, and boots. Her Majesty seems to give her mind to dressing.

In the case of Dr. John Alunson, on whom an inquest has been held in London, Mrs. Alunson stated that as her husband was passing through St. Martin's lane a lady passed him with an 'unpleasant condition,' which knocked him down, and he fell on the curbstone, bruising his head and arm, from the effects of which he died.

Miles O'Reilly, the soldier who was arrested on Morris Island, S. C., for making black-guard poetry, and pardoned by the President in response to a witty poetical petition, has arrived in New York on a furlough, and met with an enthusiastic reception by his old mates. He has sent out a hymn of thanks to the President, beginning:

Long life to you, Mither Lincoln;
May you die both late and aisy;
And when you lie, wid the top of aich too
Turned up to the roots of a daisy.
May this be your epitaph, natly writ,
'Thoug' traitors abused him vilely,
He was honest an' kindly, he loved a joke,
An' he pardoned Miles O'Reilly.'

Leslie Combs recently accused Carl Schurz of running away at the battle of Chancellorville. To this Gen. Schurz responds: 'Mr. Leslie Combs lies,' and adds that he holds himself responsible for what he says. 'This' he continues, 'may seem equivalent to a challenge,' and so it is. I do not however, mean to fight a duel with Mr. Leslie Combs. Being a good pistol-shot, I might perhaps easily kill him, which I should not like to do; or, if he is equally skillful, he might kill me—and I should be sorry to die on so trifling an occasion; or we might not hurt each other, and then it would be a farce. Besides I am opposed to dueling on principle. But I challenge Mr. Leslie Combs to a different kind of contest, which will be preferable to a common duel. As a test of courage I invite him to the hospitality of my headquarters in the camp of the Army of the Cumberland. I will share with him my tent, my blankets, my meals; but I invite him also to accompany me personally in the next battle, and not to leave me a single moment. Then Mr. Leslie Combs may determine whether he will have the heart to repeat that calumny, or whether it would not be better for him and more honorable to retract it.

The Rev. Isaac H. Smith, Archdeacon of Huron, and principal of Huron College, has been appointed a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

The information from Caprera shows that Garibaldi can walk a fair distance without support.

Walter Savage Landor, at the age of ninety years is about to publish a volume of poems entitled 'Heroic Idyls.'

ICE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

A correspondent of the *Providence Journal* vouches very strongly for the efficacy of ice as a cure for diphtheria, croup, and all ordinary inflammation of the throat. The manner of application is as follows:—

Break up a small lump of ice in a towel, and put the pieces in a bowl. Take a position slightly inclined backwards, either in a chair or on a sofa. Proceed for half an hour with a teaspoon to feed yourself with small lumps of ice, letting them dissolve slowly in the back part of the mouth or the entrance of the throat. A single such application will often break up a common sore throat, which would have a course of two or three days. In case of a bad sore throat, use the ice frequently and freely. In case of an operation for diphtheria, keep a small lump of the ice constantly in the mouth.

Original Poetry.

DEAD BY THE WAYSIDE.

BY PAMELIA S. VINING.

Dead by the wayside—dead,
An old man weak and lone—
No place for the weary, aching head
But the cold and flinty stone—
None saw how the death-pang shook
Those aged limbs that night,
None met that last appealing look
As the spirit took its flight.

Dead by the wayside—dead,
A little fair-haired child,
Wit—the small white hair beneath the head,
And the blue eyes—razed and wild;
Her sire in a drunkard's tomb,
Her mother—oh, worse that dead,
In want of many a princely home,
She perished for want of bread!

Dead by the wayside—dead,
A woman razed and wan,
With thin clasped hands and averted head
As if dreading the gaze of man.
Poor, homeless, shelterless one,
Whom nobody stoops to save,
There's no one to blame for the wrong that is done,
Bear her away to the grave!

Dead by the wayside—dead,
A man—yet no, alas!
With the light of his manhood quenched, instead
It is only the slave of the glass!
Who made him thus—the man
Once strong both to will and do?
Who robbed him of happiness, home and heaven?
And echo but answers 'who?'

Bear him away to the grave—
Surely there's no one to blame!
It's nobody's fault—it's nobody's crime
It's nobody's guilt and shame!
Wife and little ones left
Faithless, helpless, lone—
It's nobody's fault they are thus bereft:
Let the verdict be 'cause unknown!'

W. K. MUIR ESQ.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

William Ker Muir was born at Kilmarnock Ayrshire, Scotland on the 20th of March 1829, and is now in the thirty-fourth year of his age. While yet in his childhood he displayed a natural aptitude for drawing and for the construction of machinery which might have been called a child-genius. When only twelve years old he had made several working brass models of small stationary and locomotive engines. He did not, however, follow the early inclinations of his mental tendencies. The scream of the locomotive and the hurry and bustle of the Railroad Depot attracted his attention. He determined to be a Railroad man; and soon found employment in that line. Still, having taste and good ability in drawing and mechanics, those acquirements have been frequently of useful value to him in his capacity of superintendent of the running and working departments of the several railways with which he has been connected.

At the age of thirteen he obtained the appointment of Ticket and Freight Clerk in the Depot of his native place, Kilmarnock, on the Glasgow and South Western Railway, one of the most successful lines in Scotland. After a few years he was removed to Glasgow; first to the freight; afterwards to the office of the Manager and Engineer where he remained until 1852.

In that year he was offered a position on the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway (now merged in the London and Great Northern). He was placed at Newcastle-on-Tyne; but was not long there until he was induced to accept of a much better position on the line he had left, the Glasgow and South Western. There, he was doing highly responsible duty in the Goods Department when C. J. Brydges, Esq. who had engaged with the Great Western of Canada was hunting through Great Britain for first class assistants to accompany him to this Province. The reputation of Mr. Muir's practical aptitude for business had been wafted by fame to London. Mr. Brydges, when resident there had heard of him. With that true instinct, or morning judgment, or whatever the distinctive faculty of Mr. Brydges may be called, which never misses its object, which led him to select the most remarkable men of their order as heads of departments, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, and Mr. Richard Eaton for instance, he darted on Mr. W. K. Muir at Glasgow and made him his own.

Mr. Muir came out to Canada in the latter part of 1853, and was appointed to a position on the Great Western when it was yet unopened. He was, under Mr. Brydges, connected with its opening and management until 1858, when, on that company becoming interested in the Detroit and Milwaukee line, he was appointed by the Great Western to its management and to look after their interests in that concern.

At that time the Detroit and Milwaukee line was not opened through, but was rapidly pushed to completion; and under Mr. Muir's management has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations. It is now second to none in safety and popularity.

Mr. Muir though yet a young man has had a long railroad experience. He is a quiet, unassuming, hard-working, indomitable Scotchman of the highest and best type; but, since his connection with the Detroit and Milwaukee line has become so much Americanized, that one might at first sight take him for a native 'Down-Easter' except that he has the good sense not to snivel through his nose in talking. He has made himself highly popular with our American neighbours among whom he has many warm and lasting friends.

In such men, and in those international currents of commerce which Mr. Muir's Railroad and Steamship line represents, lie some of the best guarantees for the continuance of peace. At all seasons of the year a large proportion of the traffic of the Detroit and Milwaukee line passes over the Great Western of Canada. And from the close to the opening of navigation in the winter months, two thirds of the traffic of the Michigan Central passes over the same line, entering Canada at Windsor by stupendous ferryboats on the Detroit River, crossing Niagara by the Suspension Bridge and thence going on eastward by the New York Central. In spring the freight traffic flows westward from the New York Central over the Great Western of Canada to the Detroit and Milwaukee and other Michigan lines. The sum of the whole to Canada is, that 61 per cent of the gross revenue of the Great Western is derived from American traffic. Without that source of revenue the Great Western could not be retained open, would not have been built. But this subject will be treated of in its practical details in a short series of articles on Railroads intended to follow this and the accompanying sketch of the Detroit and Milwaukee line.

MR. MUIR'S CHARACTER AS READ BY A PHRENOLOGIST.

(From Fowler and Wells' Phrenological Cabinet.)

We believe this was written when the manipulator did not know the personal history or professional position of Mr. Muir. He recorded that.

"You have a strong organization. There are many who are more quick, but there are few who have more staunchness—a steady strength than you.

With your great physical strength, there is a combination of fine tender feelings and emotions. You are disposed to take hold vigorously, and prosecute your wishes thoroughly, and you are delicate in your mode of doing it, and seem inclined to anything less a rash and impulsive sort of mind.

You are positive in your will, and adhere to your purposes, with much steadfast forwardness; you cannot be swayed from your purpose easily, and you will not submit to dictation.

With your broad shoulders and deep chest, you ought to have strength of arm and stomach of iron. You have also the signs of digestion and circulation, hence you ought to manufacture vitality with considerable rapidity and give it such a circulation through the system as will feed all its parts, and this you will do if you have a sufficient amount of exercise, and live as temperately as you should.

Intelligently, you are known for power to gather knowledge; you reach around facts and information, and haul them in copiously, as a long fish seine sweeps across a river, and brings into its embrace every thing that swims, which is large enough to be valuable—very little escapes your attention, and you scan and criticise objects and subjects with a readiness and precision which is not often surpassed.

Your memory of events is hardly large enough, some facts are apt to escape through the meshes of your mental net, but you remember faces and configurations generally. If you were dealing in horses or cattle you could match them at a distance from memory.

If you were a mechanic you could work well by the eye, and cut out, or lay out work, without as much measurement as most people need.

You remember places, seldom forget that which you have once seen, or lose your way when travelling a second time over a route.

You have the power of analysis; you seem to read character with a glance to know people at first sight, and to know how to meet them, and to treat them.

You have sympathy for the sufferer and a readiness to serve others. You have also reverence for whatever is sacred, and the disposition to pay all proper respect, to those who have learning, and experience with age.

You have firmness, strong enough to stand up under trials and hardships, to endure as a good soldier in any cause to which you might become devoted; you are ambitious to be appreciated and approved, are self-reliant, and not easily abashed, or set back, you are cautious in your plans—prudent in your conduct, but frank and sometimes abrupt in your expressions.

You are friendly and warm-hearted, inclined to consort with those whom you meet, and make friends of them by calling out their best feelings.

You could be a mechanic, you could be a scientific man, you would make a good builder, or a contractor on public works—your judgment is sound and your power of government and management is decidedly good.

With a head such as yours, you can hardly be a bad man, even in unfavorable circumstances. It is natural for you to seek the intelligent, the respectable, the elevated, the moral for your companions, and if you consort with low and unprincipled men, it is simply an evidence of unnatural perversion.

You have a talent for talking, and had you an opportunity to cultivate yourself in that direction, you would become a good speaker, and could carry your subject in your head, and put it into words when you get before your audience.

To the foregoing a note is added in the cabinet, stating that the person delineated is, Mr. W. K. Muir, that, "he is young in years though ripe in manhood and experience; about 33 years of age, of medium height, strong and athletic in appearance, high, broad, prominent forehead, and massive brain."

The reader will see Mr. Muir's portrait on the front page; and in other columns a brief narrative of the past and present condition of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

SUCCESSOR TO ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

Canon Stanley, Chaplain to the Queen, and travelling companion of the Prince of Wales in the East, is spoken of as the probable successor of Archbishop Whately. A good deal of opposition has been raised to the appointment. The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing Oct. 21, says: "A tremendous excitement has been produced among the Evangelical clergy here by the announcement that Canon Stanley has been offered the mitre of the Archbishop of Dublin. The fact that he is an Englishman is one objection, but this is merged in the dreadful charge of heterodoxy. He is believed to be the author of an article in the *Edinburgh Review* in which, it is said, he attacked the authors of *Essays and Reviews*. He is accused of being a rank neologist, who does not go the length of Colenso only because he wants the moral courage to avow his conviction. He has written a letter to the Bishop of London recommending the abolition of clerical subscriptions. When referring in his works to the errors of other writers, he studiously avoids expressing what his own opinions are on the disputed points. From this his Dublin censurers infer that he is decidedly unsound in his faith. There is a long indictment against him copied in some of the Protestant journals from the *Church and State Gazette*; and the *Daily Express* is flooded with letters from the clergy containing sweeping censures, and earnestly protesting against his appointment. But no language of his own has been quoted against him. Hitherto the evidence is all second-handed. They admit his learning, his eloquence, the fascination of his style, the excellence of his character; but they deprecate his appointment the more vehemently on account of those dangerous snares, which would render the attraction of heresy irresistible. Come what will, the clergy have resolved not to allow Lord Palmerston to taint the fountain of orthodoxy which has flowed so purely from Trinity College, Dublin. In vain they are reminded that Canon Stanley is the Chaplain of the Queen and of the Prince of Wales and of the Bishop of London, and that he is the Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford. So much the worse, they would say, for the Queen, the Prince, and the young clergy of London. They protest that they will not have Canon Stanley to rule over them, even if their resistance involved the separation of the Church from the State. Any other Canon would be accepted, even an English one. They will give the Premier half a dozen to choose from,—Canon McNolle, *dignissimus*; Canon Boyd, of Paddington; Canon Miller, of Birmingham. 'Any one, English or Irish, rather than the neological Canon Stanley.' There is not, perhaps, a bishop in Ireland who hopes to step up to the vacant throne; there is not a dignitary who hope to wear that bishop's mitre; there is not a clergyman who expect to get that dignitary's place; there is not a friend in the respective circles of those numerous expectant parties who would not be likely to swell the cry of nology and heresy against the new Archbishop of Dublin if Canon Stanley should accept the post, and submit to have his character in the ecclesiastical pillory for several years to come.

SPORTING ROGGERY.—I have always maintained that each succeeding 'Great Handicap' sooner or later uncovers some monstrous rogguery. That of the 'Cambridgeshire' has produced its fruit somewhat early. Apart from the very strong suspicion of fraud connected with the confusion about the scales, I hear that Lord Stamford feels so certain that his mare 'Limosina' was 'hossessed' for the race that he retires from the turf altogether. His lordship does not form his opinion solely from the fact that she did not beat 'Catch-em-Alivey' or any other horse, but because it was plain that she could not run a yard, and she was beaten to a standstill in the first quarter of a mile, whereas the day before she was fit to run for a kingdom. Lord Stamford had intended to part with some of his horses and to retain only a diminished stud; but he is so disgusted now with the whole affair that he relinquishes racing altogether. It is of no use moralising on the melancholy fact that the influential nobles of the kingdom have been thus driven from a pursuit which appears so congenial to their position; so long as the present wretched system continues that result is inevitable. I hear that one, at least, of what are called the 'legs' has vanished, and will not be forthcoming on 'settling' Monday. I am told that had 'Merry Heart' been adjudged entitled to the stakes, the 'Ring' would have been broken altogether.

A Missouri paper says that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They must be grave Diggers.



SUMMER.

SUMMER.

The picture of Summer, on exhibition at the Suffolk-street Gallery, London, is attracting considerable attention from art-critics, especially for its charming flesh tints, which have seldom been more pleasingly and successfully applied than in the group before us. Summer is impersonated by a fine buxom young woman in the prime of life, trudging gaily homewards from the fields, her light-brown hair decked with a bright full blown poppy, and a basket of wild flowers slung over her arm. On her back she carries a child, who has fallen asleep in the heat of the sun, but who still clutches in his hand a small flower. The whole picture breathes of animation and cheerfulness, and in every part is painted with the utmost delicacy and finish.

Russia and Persia present us with a geographical phenomenon truly extraordinary. There is in these countries a vast region covered with populous towns, great commercial establishments and fertile lands, which is nevertheless much below the level of the ocean. The extent of the low region is said to be some 100,000 square miles. In illustration of this depression is the fact that the level of the Caspian Sea, and of the city of Astracan, is more than 300 feet below the level of the Black Sea or of the ocean. This enormous sinking of a whole country is very difficult to explain by the operation of known causes.

EXECUTION OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN POLAND.
Warsaw, Oct. 7th.

A laborer named William Anger, belonging to Messrs. Evans & Co's iron foundry was arrested at nine p.m. on the 1st September, in a street of the second circle, for having been unprovided with a lantern. On being searched at the police station, he was found to be in possession of eight iron grenades. Experienced persons have decided that these grenades are deadly instruments which may be made to act by fulminating or ordinary powder. The prisoner Anger was formerly known to the police authorities, and on several occasions been accused of political crimes, and was placed under the surveillance of the police. Last year he was imprisoned for having distributed seditious placards, and in April of this year he was arrested and banished for persuading young men to join insurgent bands. He was again arrested this year for non-observance of the regulations prescribed in consequence of the state of the siege. When a historical and before the Court of Inquiry, Anger confessed that he had made those grenades for a man unknown to him, who met him in the street and gave him an order for sixty. He prepared the grenades in Messrs. Evans's factory, and it was agreed that whenever a few were finished they should be delivered to the unknown person, who would wait for them at a certain place. Hereupon Anger, regardless of the order, refused to name the man who had ordered the grenades. The court martial found Anger guilty of the secret preparation of grenades, being fully aware of the criminal purpose for which they were intended, and sentenced him to loss of all civil rights and to be shot. The sentence was carried out on the following morning.

As God has none the less for the mercy he gives, so he has none the more for the duty he receives.

Swift used to say that the people of this generation had imbibed just enough religion to hate, but not enough to love one another.

The three most difficult things are—to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

Those are the best Christians who are more careful to reform themselves than to censure others.—Fuller.

The fire that softens gold only hardens clay. Afflictions sanctified soften the heart; trials unsanctified render it callous.

The first marriage notice ever published is republished from an old record and finished in the modern style, as follows:—'And Adam said, This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife. They shall be one flesh.' No cards.

It is mere idle declamation about consistency, to represent it as a disgrace to a man to confess himself wiser to-day than yesterday. There is no inconsistency at all in declaring that we have seen reason to alter our opinion. The term should be confined to a man's holding, expressly or impliedly, contrary opinions at the same time or as the phrase is, 'looking one way and rowing another.'—Whately.



THE LOST BRIDE.

By George Washington Johnson.

Down to the beach came a stranger at even—
A fair-favored youth with golden-hued hair.
That fell in smooth ringlets, and to him was given
A brow, fair as woman's when woman's is fair—

An exchange thinks that an Indian and his squaw paddling down the Mississippi are interesting illustrations of canoeing felicity.

Wife, I am shortly to leave you—the doctor tells me I can live but a few hours at most. I shall soon be in Heaven. "What! you soon be in heaven? You! You'll never be any nearer heaven than you are now, you old brute."

Foote expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye, if he knew where he could sell the timber.

Count Philippe Antonie D'Ornano, another of the old Napoleonic soldiers, has just died at the age of eighty years.

Wit and Wisdom.

A poet says that the wind kisses the waves. That, we suppose, is the celebrated 'kiss for a blow' about which we have heard so much.

The best throw at dice is—throw them away.

Mrs. Partington wants to know if it were not intended that women should drive their husbands, why are they put through the bridal ceremony.

'My mother,' said a conceited fop to Talleyrand, 'was renowned for her beauty; she was certainly the handsomest woman I have ever seen.'

An old Dutchman who had joined the temperance society was taken sick, and sent for the doctor to prescribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day.

The Rochester Democrat gives the following as a certain cure for fleas on dogs: 'Soak the dog for five minutes in camphene, and then set fire to him. The effect is instantaneous.'

What a queer way some people have of expressing their admiration. Byron was so in raptures with Sir Walter Scott, that he was the only man in England that he longed to get drunk with.

A gentlemen having been lately called on to subscribe to a course of lectures 'declined, because,' said he, 'my wife gives me a lecture every night for nothing.'

'Where are you going?' asked a little boy of another who had slipped and fallen on an icy pavement. 'Going to get up,' was the reply.

'As diamond polishes diamond,' says a German writer, 'so man is formed by men.' Truly. And we may add, as diamond cuts diamond so man is fleeced by men.

'Well, my fine fellow, what are you in here for?' asked a visitor of a young man in the penitentiary. 'For following the doctor's advice.' 'What do you mean?' 'Why,' said he, 'one morning I did not feel very well, and went to see the doctor. He was busy writing at the time, and when I went in he looked at me saying, 'Well, you do look bad; you had better take something.' He then went on writing, and left me standing behind him. I looked round and saw nothing I could take except his watch, and I took that. That's what I am here for.'

A TOUGH STORY.—Stephenson, a country store-keeper, was trying to sell Joe a pair of pegged boots. The old man gave the article offered a fair examination, and decided not to purchase.

'Nice boots,' said old Joe; 'but I can't afford 'em.' 'Why, they are as cheap as any they make,' said Stephenson, 'two dollars.'

'Yes, only I don't keep any hired man,' returned Joe. 'Hired man! what do you want of a hired man?' asked Stephenson.

'Well, I should want a hired man, if I bought them boots,' said Joe, his eye twisting up with even a more comical leer than usual; 'the last pair of boots I had pretty near ruined me.'

'How was that?' said Stephenson. 'Why,' said Joe, 'all the time I wore them boots, I had to take two men along with me, with hammers, one on each side, to nail on the soles every time I lifted my feet.' The store keeper made no further efforts to sell boots to Joe.

A SCORCH WIDOW.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Scotland, perceiving a female crossing the churchyard in widow's garb, with a watering-can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and discovered her to be Mrs. Smith, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation took place: 'Ah, Mrs. Smith, what are you doing with your watering-can?'

'Why Mr. Prince, I have begged a few hayseeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring.'

'You have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it,' replied the clerk.

'Ah, Mr. Prince, that may be; but do you not know my husband, who now lies here, made me promise him, on his death bed, I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave? and having a good offer made me, I dinna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am.'

THE GAME OF CHESS.

CHESS COLUMN.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE ONTARIO CHESS CLUB, OF HAMILTON.

Communications to be addressed to the Editor of the Illustrated Canadian News.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 5.

- White. 1. B to Kt 5 (ch) 2. B to Q 6 (ch) 3. B to K B sq 4. K to B 7 5. B to B 4 (ch) 6. K to B 6 7. K to K 5 8. K to B 5 9. B to Kt 5 (ch) 10. B to K 3 11. K to B 4 12. K to B 3

- Black. K to B sq K to Kt sq K to R 2 (best) (a) K to R 3 K to R 4 K to Kt 5 (best) K to R 4 (best) (b) K to R 5 K to R 6 (best) K to R 7 (c) K to R 8

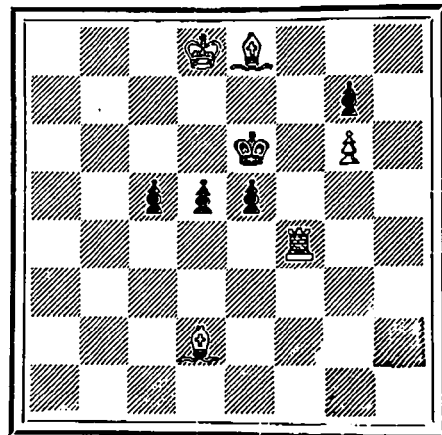
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 6.

- White. 1. Q to K B 8 (ch) 2. Q to Q 6 3. Q to K B 4 (ch) 4. Q to Q 4 5. Q to K Kt sq mate.

Correct Solutions to problems Nos. 5 and 6 received from G. G. St. Catharines, and Teacher Queenston.

PROBLEM No. 7.

BY MR. HARWITZ, BLACK.



White to play and Mate in three moves.

Game between Messrs. Max Lange and Anderssen.

KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

- White—Mr. M.L. 1. P to K 4 2. P to K B 4 3. B to Q B 4 4. K to B sq 5. Q Kt to B 3 6. P to Q 4 7. P to K Kt 3 8. K to Kt 2 9. P takes P 10. K Kt to B 3 11. K R to K B sq 12. K Kt to K 5 13. P takes B 14. K R to K B 6 15. Q to K R 5 16. K R takes K R P 17. B takes K Kt P 18. Kt to Q 5 19. B takes Kt 20. Q R to K R sq 21. B to Q 4 (c)

And Black resigns. (a) K R to K B sq, seems better, which may be followed by— 12. P to Q Kt 3 12. P to Q R 3 or 12. P to Q 3.

(b) K to K R 2 would perhaps be more prudent, though White would still have a chance of an equally powerful attack by playing B to K 3, followed by Q R to K B sq.

(c) Notwithstanding the equality of forces, Black cannot save the game.

- If 21. Q takes B, then 22. R takes Kt (ch) and wins. 21. R to K 4. If 22. B takes R. 22. P takes B. 23. Kt to K 7 (ch) and 24. Kt takes Kt, and White must win.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—'Barnes' New Brunswick Almanac, for 1864,' gives the number of clergymen of each denomination in the Province. They are as follows: Church of England, 58; Scotch Presbyterian Church, 15; Presbyterian church of New Brunswick, 23; Presbyterian church of Ireland, 2; Congregational, 3; Methodist, 52; Baptist ministers, 91; Free Christian Baptist, 32; Christians, 3. Total protestants, 279. The Roman Catholic diocese of St. John's, including the Bishop, 26 Priests; that of Chatham has 10—in all 36. According to the Census returns, the population of the Province was, in 1861, 252,047. The Catholics numbered 85,238, the Protestants of all denominations 166,809. There is a Protestant clergyman for every 518 Protestants, a Catholic Priest for every 2,368 Catholics.

MEETING OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held in Toronto on Friday, the 20th instant. The attendance was very good, and everything passed off in the most agreeable manner. The meeting was convened in the Mechanics' Institute, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the President, D. McDougall, Esq., of the Berlin Telegraph, presiding. The following members answered to their names:

D. McDougall, Telegraph, Berlin; W. Gillespie, Spectator, Hamilton; George McMillin, North American, Newburg; Thomas White, Jr., Review, Peterboro; G. A. Verrall, Home Guard, Strathroy; J. A. Campbell, Champion, Milton; W. T. Cox, Signal, Goderich; W. H. Christie, Statesman, Bowmanville; G. Miles, Chronicle, Belleville; W. H. Floyd, Star, Cobourg; H. C. Kennedy, Courier, Morrisburg; E. R. Dewhurst, Telegraph, Welland; R. Thoroughgood, Reformer, Simcoe; W. M. Topping, Reformer, Galt; D. Wylie, Recorder, Brockville; H. Cameron, British Canadian, Port Hope; A. McLachlin, Home Journal, St. Thomas; W. Grant, Journal, St. Catharines; James Seymour, Constitutional, St. Catharines; Thos. Sellar, Echo, Montreal; Mackenzie Bowell, Intelligence, Belleville; W. S. Johnston, Guide, Port Hope; William Wallace, British Canadian, Simcoe; J. W. Cannon, British American, Kingston; A. G. Baich, Argus, St. Mary's; S. L. Roberts, Examiner, Stratford; J. H. Wood, Bruce Review, Kincardine.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, letters of apology were read from several gentlemen who were unable to attend the meeting, also a letter from Messrs. J. & S. Blackburn, of the London Free Press, suggesting the propriety of establishing a semi-monthly journal to advocate the interests of the craft, accompanied by an estimate of the cost of publishing the same. A lengthy discussion arose on the subject, and after two motions had been submitted, the following was unanimously adopted:

Moved by W. Gillespie, and seconded by M. Bowell, that Messrs. J. & S. Blackburn's recommendation to publish a Trade Journal in the interest of this Association be referred to a Committee, composed of Messrs. Wylie, McLachlin and Cox.

The President then read the following.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that I notice present so large an assemblage of members of the Press, on this occasion, representing, as you do, all shades of political opinion. I feel that from this very fact I am fully warranted in saying, that from this time forward, the many reflections which it has been attempted to cast upon them, have now no longer any weight. It is impossible to conceal the fact, that an opinion has long been held that it was a hopeless task to seek to draw together a number of the members of the 'Fourth Estate,' who for the time, could forget their political and personal differences, and extend to each other the right hand of good fellowship, around the social board, as the members of an honorable calling, the varied duties of which it must be acknowledged, are more calculated to cultivate and draw forth the better feelings of our nature than those of an opposite character. No one could envy the man who cannot forget and forgive the shortcomings of an opponent a man in whose breast ever lingers a feeling of jealousy and revenge. He who thus nurses this the cankerworm of hatred must eventually have banished from his breast every spark of manly or generous feeling that may linger there; so that it is not to be wondered at that such a man should exhibit an utter disregard of those higher qualities of the mind and heart, which would secure for him the good will and esteem of his fellow men. Perhaps to no other profession do these remarks apply more forcibly than to the members of the Press. In pursuing the duties pertaining to such an association, we must all admit that we are exceedingly prone to violate those acknowledged rules which should govern and regulate our numerous discussions. For this reason more than any other, we should be all the more willing to bear and forbear with each other. It is of course impossible in the heat of controversy, which is the natural result of sharp political conflict and keen party warfare, to avoid occasionally stepping beyond the allotted bounds of propriety. We should never, however, when the particular occasion or particular circumstances which evoked these asperities have gone by, feel above making such an amende honorable as will completely wipe out all the remembrance of such differences. Certainly in no respect should our conduct towards each other, in the least debar us from annually meeting as we now do, to confer for the advancement of the interests of our profession, as well as for the mutual reciprocation of those true feelings of amity which should ever characterize the disposition towards each other of members of this association. As we are well aware, one of the chief objects of these Conventions is to cultivate this very feeling, and thus to soften down the asperities which, we must all regret, too often intrude themselves in our treatment of political and other questions. The press, as our individual experiences will testify, is by the abuse of its liberty, too often made the vehicle of unnecessary personalities. I am sure we must all feel that if our annual gatherings will in anywise tend to prevent the introduction of these, and foster such a spirit amongst the conductors of our public journals as will tend to their ultimate banishment from newspaper controversy altogether, one of the most beneficial objects of this association will have been in a great measure accomplished. A most distinguished British statesman has well remarked, 'that we do well to let an opponent's motives alone. We are seldom just to them. Our own motives on such occasions are often worse than those we assail. Besides our business is with the arguments, not the character of an adversary.' We would do well to bear these remarks in mind. Bad, indeed, must be the cause that requires the aid of such weapons; but if our public journalists would only adopt the maxims thus pointedly laid down by the illustrious Channing, we should soon have the satisfaction of seeing this crying evil speedily removed. This Association, I think, may claim some credit in having brought about a more healthy sentiment in regard to this subject. There is, however, still remains to be done; the field of improvement is large and daily widening, but I trust that, ere long, this

evil, which has so greatly hampered the influence of the press, and brought no little discredit upon its members, will be entirely and forever discarded.

To all of us it must be apparent, that until within the last two years, this Association has not presented to the public that vigorous and prosperous appearance which its originator and supporters could desire. Indeed I feel quite warranted in saying that had it not been for the untiring zeal of my worthy predecessor, Mr. Gillespie, it would long since have ceased to exist. Not only is the credit due to that gentleman of having projected and first organized the Press Association, but of having, in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, been mainly instrumental in maintaining its existence. The impediments which beset him at every turn seemed only to nerve him to greater exertion on its behalf; and the result is, that we have now an Association in every way calculated not only to promote our professional interests, but to engender and strengthen that friendly intercourse and bond of union, which must undoubtedly go far to secure for the Press that high position which it should occupy as a powerful engine of moral improvement and social amelioration.

Another beneficial object which this Association wisely contemplates, is the protection of the rights of the Press, as well as the forwarding of the material interests of its members and the conduct of their business, so far as this can be mutually accomplished. As regards the carrying out of the first of these objects, we have happily nothing to complain. The same cherished liberty which is so amply enjoyed by the Press in every other portion of the British dominions is extended in all its freeness and fullness to the Press of this country. We here possess untrammelled the exercise of those rights which are the natural outgrowth of self-government and free institutions; we have here unrestricted that privilege which Milton prized above all other privileges, namely the liberty to know and argue freely. This, in the estimation of that master mind, was the very perfection of freedom; let us be grateful for its enjoyment; let us use it prudently without abusing it wantonly; for it has been well remarked, that a 'corrupt and licentious press is to be feared and abhorred above all measure.'

Although we have not obtained, as an Association, all the pecuniary advantages at which we have aimed, yet I feel that if we remain united and patiently persevere, we shall yet succeed in the accomplishment of our object, namely, the abolition of the postage on newspapers. Our efforts hitherto have not met with that success which they so well merit, but the fact, I think, may in a great measure be traced to a want of faithfulness in regard to our own tastes. Let the Press of Canada honestly, directly, and untriedly urge the repeal of this oppressive tax, and I am fully persuaded that no Government could so long refuse to concede a reasonable and just demand. The abolition of the postage on newspapers is not a question which is confined to one political party in this Province. It is an upon which men of all political opinions are cordially united. What, then, is wanting to obtain the repeal which we seek? Nothing is my belief, but a more united action of those who constitute the all potent levy on the proper application of which the strength of all Governments has had to succumb. I am confident that, as a supporter of the late Mr. Donald's late Government, I did not at a little embarrassed when informed that they did not intend to deal with this question of the postage, on the ground that the exhausted state of the exchequer would be a fruit of their discharging with the source of revenue which it had died. I may here state, without being considered as prejudiced, that not withstanding my strong party feelings, for you will admit that I am still fully faithful for practical purposes—I did seek out my mind very freely on this subject. Had I failed to do so I would have been unworthy of the position I occupy. It is quite true that the Provincial treasury is not in as flourishing a condition as could be wished, but I hold that the amount of revenue derived from this source could easily be made up by a very small duty on some low of the luxuries of life. A tolling duty imposed on the article styled by the ladies the 'noxious weed' would more than compensate for any losses sustained by the repeal of the postage on newspapers. No detriment could result to the community by this change, while we should have the additional satisfaction of seeing substituted for a growing and offensive vice all the advantages flowing from the unhampered circulation of well conducted newspapers. The newspaper can only be considered as an actual necessity, and this is the view which should be more and more strongly urged, not only upon the Ministry of the day, but upon all members of the Legislature. There are members of both Houses, although I am happy to say they are few, who hold to the opinion that publishers of newspapers have no special claims upon the public purse, or, in other words, that if they wish their newspapers carried by mail, they should pay for them. Such views we have no desire at this time to controvert. The Press has never asked for the remission of the postage duty on such a ground as this. Those who entertain this opinion seem quite to overlook the fact, that since the imposition of this objectionable tax the real burden falls, not upon the publishers of newspapers, but directly upon the people. The Press, therefore, in assuming the position it does on this question, is simply carrying out the well understood wishes of those to whom it must look for support, and who have loudly and repeatedly protested against the retention of this unjust impost. The principal ground I apprehend, upon which we have sought to effect the removal of the duty is derived from the fact that newspapers, like public schools are a poor means for educating and enlightening the masses, not merely in regard to that knowledge essential to the proper and standing of the commonest duties of life, but in regard to the still higher duties and responsibilities which are to be discharged by citizens in the well ordered government of a free country. If they are ignorant of these consequences, the most valuable and most deplorable results must ensue; and the people, instead of acting as a whole upon the scale to the damage of all as of their own individual interests, as they have made the victims of selfish and mercenary interests, will be made the victims of selfish ends. It is, therefore, no less reasonable to hold

that the first duty of a government is to afford every facility for disseminating knowledge than it is to maintain that wherever newspapers are widely circulated and perused the people will be found fully qualified for the judicious exercise of all their political rights. These views being admitted as correct, it is hard to see our charges to secure their adoption; and the great object of our exertions will then be seen in the general intelligence of the masses of all classes and orders.

Mr. Wylie moved, seconded by Mr. Verrall.—That the hearty thanks of the members of the Press Association are due and are hereby given to Mr. D. McDougall, retiring President, for his excellent address, and that we believe if the advice given in it on certain matters concerning the members of the Fourth Estate, was followed, much good would result to the Press generally.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The election of officers for the current year was then proceeded with. The result was as follows:

President—D. Wylie, Esq., Recorder, Brockville.

1st Vice-President—Thomas White, Esq., Review, Peterboro.

2nd Vice-President—Mackenzie Bowell, Esq., Intelligence, Belleville.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Thomas Sellar, Echo, Montreal.

Honorary Secretary—Mr. J. A. Campbell, Champion, Georgetown.

Executive Committee—Messrs. McLachlin, Seymour, Wallace, McMillin and Johnson.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell then moved, seconded by Mr. Verrall—

'That whereas it appears by recent decisions in the court of justice, that publishers of newspapers cannot collect accounts which may have been incurred by persons seeking seats in the Legislature of this Province, and others on their behalf, be it therefore resolved that the President, on behalf of the Association, petition the Legislature for such amendment in the Election Laws as will enable the collection of such debts.' Carried.

The subject of newspaper postage was then brought up. After a good deal of discussion, it was moved by Mr. Bowell, seconded by Mr. Cox, and resolved:

'That the President prepare a petition to the three branches of the Legislature, asking for the abolition of postage on newspapers, and send them to the different publishers of newspapers, asking them to obtain signatures to such petitions; and to forward them to members of Parliament for presentation.'

Votes of thanks were passed to the Great Western, Buffalo and Lake Huron, and Grand Trunk Railway Companies, for granting free passes to the members over their respective lines; also to Mr. Dwight, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Line for favors extended to the President of the Association; and to Capt. Dick, of the Queen's Hotel, for his liberality to the members staying at that hotel during the holding of the annual meeting.

A discussion then arose on the subject of inviolable comment in newspapers on the private affairs of the editors and proprietors of journals. Particular reference was made to the Globe and the Leader as having erred very much in this respect. It was not denied that some country journals have been equally to blame; but it was affirmed at the same time, that the high pretensions and influential position of the two Toronto papers above mentioned required a course on their part which should serve as an example instead of as a warning. A resolution was brought forward by Mr. Wallace of Simcoe, in which the two leading Metropolitan journals of the Upper Province were particularly referred to the sense of the meeting; however, was not in favour of passing a formal and specific censure on any particular journals; and Mr. Wallace withdrew his resolution, substituting for it the following, which was seconded by Mr. Topping of Galt:

'That in the opinion of this meeting the discussion carried on by journals in Canada, in reference to the personal matters of the proprietors of these journals, are injurious to the character of the press of Canada, and are deserving of the censure of this Association.'

The question as to where the next meeting should be held coming up, Mr. Bowell moved that Belleville be the place, Mr. McLachlin moved Toronto, but finally withdrew his motion; and Belleville was unanimously decided upon. The meeting shortly after broke up.

THE SUPPER AT THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

In the evening about thirty members of the Association sat down to a sumptuous and elegantly prepared supper, got up by Capt. Dick, manager of the Queen's Hotel. We have seldom seen such a table as was displayed on the occasion; in fact Capt. Dick seemed to have done his very best to accommodate his guests.

The chair was occupied by the retiring President, D. McDougall, Esq., and the Vice chair by D. Wylie, Esq., the newly elected President. On the right of the former were Messrs. Gillespie, Bowell, and McDougall; on the left Messrs. Thoroughgood, Kennedy, and McLachlin; on the right of the Vice-Chairman were Messrs. Cox and Campbell, and on the left Messrs. McLachlin and Sellar.

The viands having been disposed of, the chairman called upon all present to fill their glasses, when 'The Queen, God bless her' was given and most heartily responded to.

The company sang the National Anthem.

The next toast was 'The Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family.'

The Chairman then gave with a brief preface, 'Governor General,' which was enthusiastically responded to. Mr. White singing 'The fine old Irish gentleman.'

'The Army and Navy' followed. Song by Mr. Kennedy, 'Hail Britannia.' Capt. Wylie responded.

The chairman said he had now arrived at the toast of the evening. He had been at many gatherings, but had never experienced so much pleasure as on the present occasion. It must be gratifying to all, to celebrate this the fourth anniversary of the association, for there was evidence that the imputation of members of the press not being able to lay aside their bickerings, had been driven away with. Although dueling politically and religiously, it was shown that the members of the press could meet together socially, as they

now did. Such meetings, if they accomplish nothing more than smoothing down asperities, would be doing a great deal. Heretofore the association was regarded as weak, but now it was through its difficulties, and in a fair way of prospering. It afforded him the greatest pleasure to meet so many in a friendly greeting; we had got beyond the crisis, and from the feeling which prevailed, it was evident that the association not only lived but was alive and kicking. He proposed

"Success to the Press Association." Mr. Verrall sang, "Ben Franklin."

Mr. Wylie then gave from the Vice chair—"Canada our Home."

Mr. White responded in an appropriate speech. He said that in speaking of home our minds naturally wandered across the wide sea, but few realized the idea of home in the right sense. There was a spirit of reverence entertained for the old land, and a like spirit should be manifested for this. We had a country of which we might well be proud, for it showed marks of progress everywhere. Canada was the "buffer" as Alexander Smith expressed it, against which we all could strike. It was wrong for the Association to think of the responsibility resting upon it. The newspaper was the instructor of the people, and had much to do in filling up the space left by the want of public libraries. The bible and newspaper only were read in the absence of regular libraries. The character of the press and public men was at stake, and it was for the former to form a character in the country. We should regard Canada proudly as our home.

The Press was then given, and replied to by Mr. Sellar.

Mr. Sellar then read a historical essay on Canada, which was well received and attentively listened to. It contained many facts, dates, and other important memoranda, relative to the early history of the Province. The manuscript was obtained by Mr. Bowell, of Belleville, for publication in the *Intelligencer*.

The next toast was 'The Manufacturing, Agricultural and Commercial interests of Canada,' which was well received.

'The Ladies' was the concluding toast from the Vice chair.

Mr. Kennedy responded, and sang an appropriate song. Mr. Gillespy proposed 'The Retiring Officers,' to which Mr. McDougall briefly replied.

Song by Mr. Wylie, 'My ain Country.'

Mr. Bowell gave 'The Railway Interests of Canada,' which was followed by the health of Capt. Dick. The whole company then sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' and broke up a little before midnight.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO MR. GILLESPY.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Gillespy, of the *Hamilton Spectator*, was informed that a Committee of five were in waiting to make a presentation to him of a Silver Tea Service which had been subscribed for by the members of the Press Association, as a mark of their respect and esteem; and more particularly to shew their appreciation of his services as the leading founder and promoter of the Association. This was the result of an impromptu meeting of the members the previous evening, at which it was unanimously resolved that some fitting tribute to Mr. Gillespy's zealous exertions on behalf of the Association should be paid. The Tea Service itself, of which we give an engraving on page 372, is both elegant in design and of excellent workmanship; and reflects much credit on the manufacturer, Mr. James E. Ellis, King Street East Toronto, from whom it was purchased. The following inscription is engraved in the centre of the tray:

PRESENTED

TO
WILLIAM GILLESPY, ESQ.,
Of the *Hamilton "Spectator."*

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, 1863.

The presentation took place a little before 11 A. M., on Saturday, in a room in the Queen's Hotel. A number of other members of the Association, besides the recipient and the Committee for the occasion, were present; as was also Captain Dick, the worthy proprietor of the 'Queen's.' The address to Mr. Gillespy was read by the President, Mr. Wylie of Brockville, and was as follows:

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

TORONTO, November 12, 1863.

To William Gillespy Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *Hamilton Spectator*:

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the members of the Canadian Press Association, we beg to convey to you the expression of their high appreciation of your services as its leading founder and promoter; and to solicit your acceptance of a Tea Service as a memento of their regard.

It is well known that to you, more than to any other individual amongst us, the Association is indebted for its origin and progress. You were for the first three years of its existence its chief officer, called to that position by the voice of all the members speaking as one. It has appeared to the members of our Association, that we could not part on this occasion of the closing scene of our Annual Meeting without giving appropriate expression to what we feel, in a manner that will, we trust, make efficient record of the same.

That yourself and your esteemed partner in life may live long and happily; and that we may have the pleasure of

meeting you at many more of our annual gatherings, is the heartfelt desire of every member of our Association, on behalf of which we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Sir, your sincere well wishers,

(Signed,) { DAVID WYLIE,
D. McDUGALL,
M. BOWELL,
THOMAS SELLAR,
THOMAS WHITE.

To which Mr. Gillespy made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,—You may well imagine how little I am prepared for this agreeable surprise, for I had no anticipation of such an episode in the proceedings of our fourth anniversary. I accept with pleasure your expression of good will towards me; but permit me to say that you have greatly overvalued my services to the Association when you consider them worthy such a token as you now present me with. That I have always taken a deep interest in the Press Association is best shewn by the fact that I was its founder, as you state. I know not, however, that I have done more than was required of me, and the progress of the Association is due to more than myself.

Your beautiful present, I assure you, is more than I can leave, for, having no particular claims upon your Association, it was not necessary that you should have singled me out to become the recipient of such a gift. I accept it, however, as an evidence of your friendship and esteem, and believe me, it shall be preserved as a memorial of our institution, for as a permanent institution of the country I now regard the Canadian Press Association.

In behalf of my partner in life, I beg to thank you for your very kind wishes, and at the same time to assure you that she, equally with myself, will appreciate your noble gift. That we may all long be spared to renew our annual gatherings, is the heartfelt prayer of your obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM GILLESPY.

To Messrs. David Wylie, D. McDougall, M. Bowell, Thos. Sellar, and Thomas White,—a Committee of the Press Association.

At the conclusion of the reply Mr. Gillespy made a demonstration which a political economist would regard as to a certain extent encouraging to the trade of our Province with 'la belle France.' The health of Mr. Gillespy and of Captain Dick were drunk, with all the honors, in generous champagne and the party broke up forthwith, some of those present having to leave by the 11.35 train for the west. Thus terminated the fifth annual meeting of the Press Association of Canada; an event which will be remembered with pleasure by all the members present.

On page 369 in this number of our paper we give portraits of the Committee of five to whom was delegated the management of the presentation, the same gentlemen being also the most prominent members and office-bearers of the Association. The 'counterfeit presentment' of Mr. David Wylie, of the *Brockville Recorder*, the President for the current year, is in the centre, that of Mr. D. McDougall, of the *Berlin Telegraph*, Ex-President, in the upper right hand corner; that of Mr. Thomas Sellar, of the *Echo*, Montreal, Secretary and Treasurer, is in the upper left hand corner; that of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, of the *Belleville Intelligencer*, 1st Vice President, is in the lower left-hand corner; and that of Mr. Thomas White, Jun., of the *Peterborough Review*, 2nd Vice-President is in the lower right-hand corner. On page 372 we give a cut representing the Tea Service which was presented to Mr. Gillespy. All these are copied by our artist from photographs taken by Mr. R. W. Anderson, 45 King Street East, Toronto. The portrait of Mr. Gillespy, which appears on the same page this week, is from an ambrotype by Mr. Milne, of this city.

It was the intention at first to have given the presentation scene, with a group of six or seven figures, all full length. But as that would have necessitated the heads of the portraits to be very small, and the features consequently indistinct, it was deemed better on second thought, to give good sized heads, instead, as large as the page would admit of. This will, we believe, be the most satisfactory, after all, both to the gentlemen of the committee and to their friends.

ADVANTAGES OF PRINTING.—Mr B., a well known Metropolitan printer, told us on one occasion an old woman from the country came into his printing office with an old Bible in her hand.

"I want said she, 'that you should print it over again. It's getting a little blurred, sort of, and my eyes isn't what they were. How much do you ax?"

"Fifty cents."

"Can you have it done in half an hour? I wish you would want to be getting home—live a good ways out in the country."

When the old lady went out, he sent around to the American Bible Society, and purchased a copy for fifty cents.

"Lor' sakes a mussy! exclaimed the old woman, when she came to look at it, 'how good you have fixed it!—it's e'en a most as good as new. I never seed nothing so curious as wot printin' is!"

THE NAMELESS SPY.

In 1862 there lived in the State of Tennessee a Union man with a wife and children. He was a friend of the Union and an anti-slavery man upon principle. Circumstances occurred during that year by which this person was brought into contact with a Federal commander in Kentucky, Gen. Nelson. Their meeting and acquaintance were accidental, Mutual Union sentiments begat personal sympathy and friendship. Nelson wished a certain service performed in the rebel territory, and he persuaded the citizen to undertake it, which the latter finally did as a matter of duty, we are assured, rather than of gain, for he made no charge for the service after its speedy and successful performance. Soon after a similar work was necessary; and again was the citizen importuned, and he again consented, but not considering himself as a professional spy.

During this or a similar trip, and while at Chattanooga, our man heard of the sudden death of Gen. Nelson. He was now at a loss what to do. Finally he determined to return and report his business to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, who had assumed command of the Federal Army. Thus resolved, he proceeded to finish his mission. After ascertaining the position of military affairs at Chattanooga, he came to Murfreesboro, where Bragg's army was then collecting. Staying here several days, he was urged by his Southern army friends to act as their spy in Kentucky. The better to conceal his own feelings and position, he consented to do so, and he left Gen. Bragg's headquarters to go to that state by way of Nashville, feigning important business, and from thence to go to his home, passing by and through Rosecrans' army as it lay stretched out between Nashville and Louisville.

The nameless man now makes his way to the Federal headquarters, seeks a private interview with Gen. Rosecrans, and states his case fully as we have just related. Here was something remarkable, surely—a spy in the confidence of the commanders of two great opposing armies! Our general took great pains to satisfy himself of the honesty and soundness of the stranger. He was pleased with the man's candid manner, and his story bore an air of consistency and truth. Yet he was a Southerner, surrounded by rebellious influences, and enjoyed Bragg's confidence; and what guarantee could be given that he was a Union man at heart? None; and our general, in great perplexity, held council with his chief of police, and requested the latter to 'dig up' the case to its very root. This was done; but in what manner we need not specially state. Satisfied that it would do to trust the spy to a certain extent at least, he was now sent on his way to perform his mission for Bragg. At all events, that scheming general so supposed when our man's report was made at the rebel headquarters a few days afterwards. His information was very acceptable to Bragg; but we strongly question its value to rebellion, as the spy reported only what he was told by that old fox, Col. Truesdail.

Perhaps the reader will inquire, How can we answer for the report thus made to Bragg? It may have been more true and valuable than we supposed. Well, there is force in the query. However, we were then quite confident of the worthlessness of the report of our spy to Bragg, because he had nothing else to tell him. For five days did our spy keep himself locked in a private room in the police building at Nashville. His meals were carried to him by a trusty servant. His door was 'shadowed' constantly by our best detectives, and so were his steps if he ventured upon the street for a few moments after dark. It was cold and bleak winter weather, and he toasted himself before his comfortable fire, read books and papers, and conferred often with the Chief of Police and his assistant, affording them, strangers as they were to that region of country, a fund of valuable information respecting the rebels of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was a man of fine address and good intellectual attainments. When our man concluded it was about time for his return to Bragg's army, he was politely escorted by our mounted police to a proper point beyond our lines, and by a route where he would see nothing of our forces. The reader will now appreciate the grounds of our confidence, we doubt not, in the worthlessness of at least one of General Braxton Bragg's spy reports.

In due time this nameless gentleman again enters our lines, and is escorted in by our pickets to the general commanding, to whom he reports in person concerning all that is transpiring in Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, and then he resumes his pleasant private quarters at the army police building. After a brief stay, another trip was made by our man to Bragg's headquarters, we using the same precautions as previously. In fact, our spy desired, and even demanded such attention at the hands of the Chief of Police. Said he: 'I am a stranger to you all. I can give you no guarantee whatever of my good faith. It is alike due to you and to myself that I be allowed no opportunities for deceiving you.'

The report he carried to Bragg on his second trip delighted the latter. His officers talked with our man freely, and, after staying at Murfreesboro two or three days, and riding and walking all about in the most innocent and unconcerned manner, he was again sent back to Nashville to 'fool that slow Dutchman, Rosecrans,' as one of the rebel officers remarked. Of the importance of the report now brought to the 'slow Dutchman' we need not state further than that it contributed its due weight to a decision, fraught with tremendous consequences to the army and to the country. Marching orders were soon after issued for the advance of the Army of the Cumberland upon Murfreesboro.

Now commenced a period of excessive labor and peril for the nameless spy. Generals Rosecrans and Bragg each wanted instant and certain information as the armies approached. The minutie of this man's work for four or five days we need not stop to relate; it is easily imagined. Within that time he entered the rebel lines and returned three times. He gave the outline of Bragg's line of battle, a close estimate of his force, an accurate account of his artillery and his earthworks, the movements of the rebel wagon and railroad trains, &c., &c. He was very earnest in assuring Rosecrans that Bragg intended to give severe battle with superior numbers.

This information proved true in all essentials, and its value to the country was inestimable. We had other spies piecing together the truth at this time, but they did not enjoy the facilities possessed by the nameless one. Almost with anguish did he exclaim against himself, in the presence of the author, for the severe manner in which he was deceiving the rebel general and involving the lives of his thousands of brave but deluded followers.

Concluded on page 370.

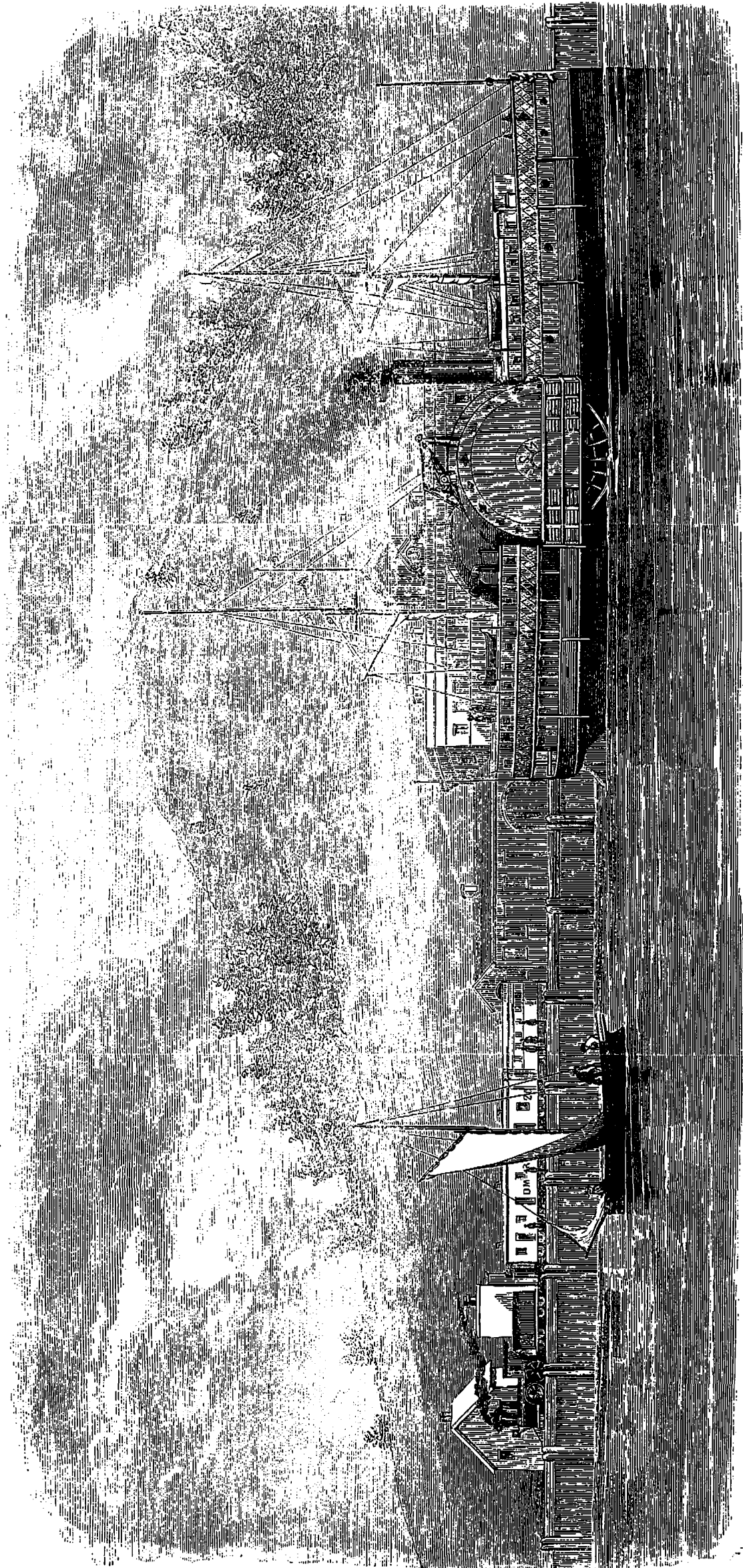
THE ROCK SMITTEN IN HOREB.

Barnes, Syria, May 29th. Having recently returned from a visit to Mount Sinai, I thought you would be interested in the discovery of a spring of water under the east side of Mount Horeb, which I cannot learn has been noticed by any traveller who has written on Sinai, but which is so striking, that had it been seen, it would certainly have been mentioned. In coming toward Mount Horeb, we took the road followed by Dr. Robinson, by Wadyer-Rahab. On page 89 of the first volume of his Researches, he says:—On the left of Horeb, a deep and narrow valley runs up, south-south-east, between lofty walls of rock, as if in continuation of the southeast corner of the plain. In this valley, at the distance of nearly a mile from the plain, stands the convent. On the east side of the valley, at its

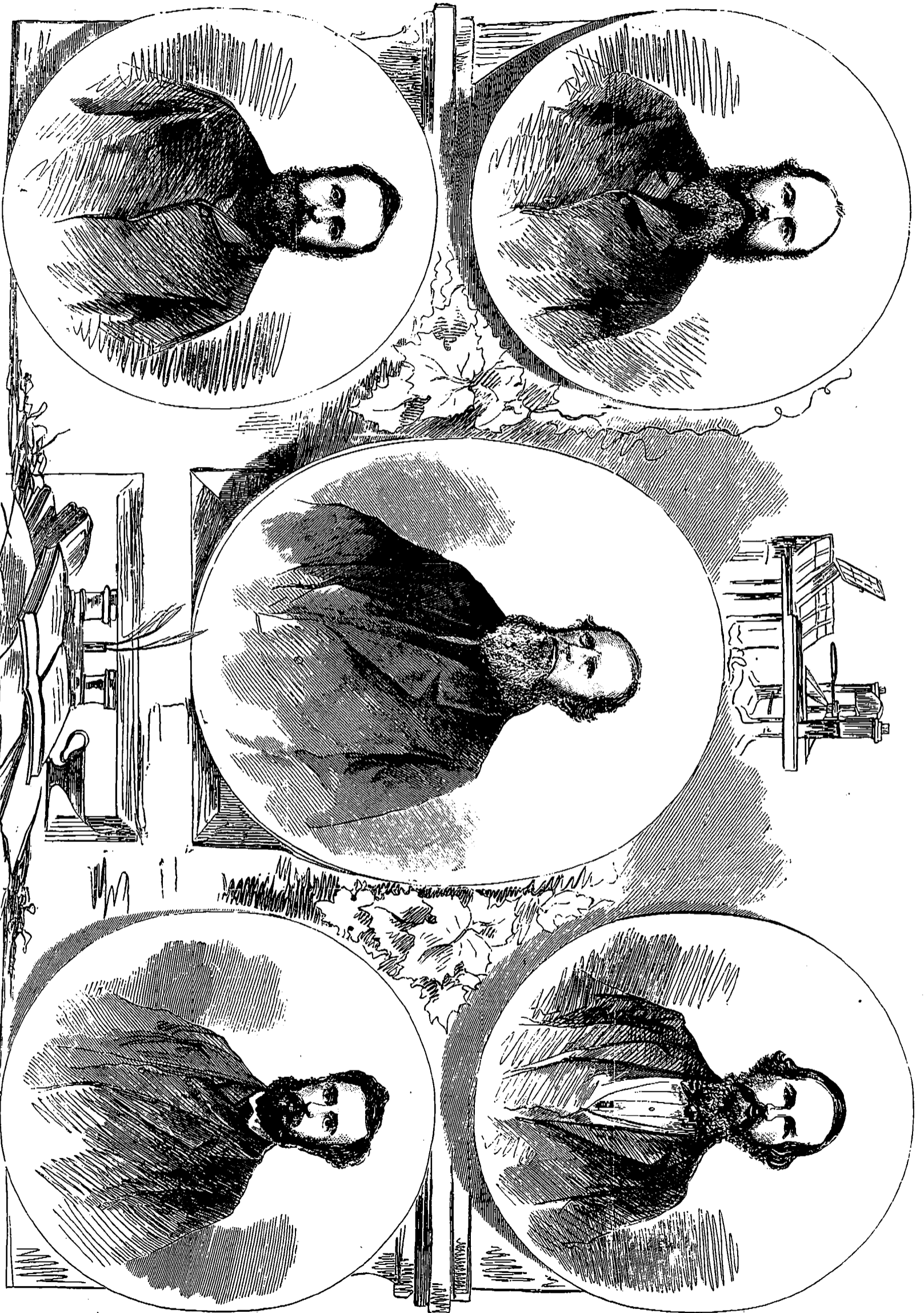
entrance is a spring of water, surrounded by a wall of rock, a road about one hundred feet across, which travellers pass in going to the convent by Wadyer-Sheikh, while those who go to the convent by Wadyer-Rahab pass this hill. On the south side of this hill is the camping-ground, and in getting to it we made a short circuit of five minutes' ride to avoid a precipitous bank. On arriving at our camping-ground we requested our camelers, before dispersing to their homes, to fill our barrels with water. They said they would take two of them to a spring where there was a reservoir into which they would place them. They pointed out to us the direction, on the west side of the valley, under Horeb, and we perceived a few trees at the place. Towards evening I told my party I would go and see whether they had filled and sunk the barrels in the pool. The direction of the spring was straight across the camping-ground.

After leaving the party, in about two minutes I ascended the ground where we made the circuit, then passed down a slight declivity, after which the ground gradually rose until I reached the spring, in about ten minutes, by a rugged path over large boulders of Sinite granite. Here I was surprised to find a fine spring of pure water issuing from a rent in the rock. The rent was in an oblique direction, the highest part of it on the left, and sloping down toward the right. The lowest part of the fissure was as high as a man's head from the ground. The surrounding rock is the solid red granite of Sinai, smooth on the face, and unbroken by fissure or seam. The fissure is about six feet long, four inches deep at the bottom and tapers to the top, and runs down into the rock parallel with the perpendicular side of the mountain. The water seems to issue about two feet above the bottom of the rent, flowing over the lowest part of it in a stream about the thickness of a man's finger.

The reservoir is about twelve feet long by five in width, and four feet deep, and was nearly full when I reached the place. When full, the water is let off, to irrigate some twenty or more fruit trees. As I was the first (as far as I am aware) to observe this singular "rent" in the "Rock of Horeb," and am unable to find an allusion to it in the books of Burchardt, Robinson, Stanley, or other travellers, I have thought it my duty to inform the public of the fact, in order that future travellers may not fail to see it. Could we suppose that Moses had a rod about six feet long, and that raising the lower end of it as high as his head, he struck it obliquely against the granite cliff, and that a wedge-shaped cavity was thus miraculously formed, this rent would meet the conditions exactly. I would simply state that I made the above discovery on the 26th of February.—Letter from Mr. Hunter, of the Syrian Mission.



PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH.—THE COMPANY'S STEAMER, DETROIT.



THOMAS SPELTER, "Echo," Montreal.
 M. BOVÉLL, "Intelligence," Belleville.

DAVID WYLLIE, "Recorder," Brockville.
 COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

D. McDONALD, "Telegraph," Berlin.
 THOS. WHITE, "Review," Peterborough.

Concluded from page 367.

After the first great battle the work of such a spy is ended, or rather it ceases when the shock of arms comes on. Thenceforth the armies are moved upon the instant, as circumstances may require. Our man, who during the four days had been almost incessantly in the saddle, or with his ears and eyes painfully observant while in the camps, took leave of our army upon the battle-field, and retired to a place of rest.

One incident occurred during his last visit to Bragg which is worthy of mention. That General took alarm in consequence of his report, and at once started a special messenger to General John H. Morgan—who was then absent with his cavalry in Kentucky to destroy Rosecrans' railroad communications (in which Morgan succeeded)—to return instantly with his command by forced marches to Murfreesboro. That same night our man reported this fact to the Federal commander, described the messenger and what route he would take, &c. The information was telegraphed at once to Nashville, Gallatin and Bowling Green, and a force was sent from each of these posts to intercept the messenger. They failed to apprehend him, which however, proved of no consequence, as the battles of Stone River were fought and Bragg was on his retreat from Murfreesboro by the time Morgan could have received the orders.

Our spy was a brave man; yet during the last three days of his service he was most sensible of its peril. To pass between hostile lines in the lone hours of the night—for he did not wait for daylight—to be halted by guerrillas, and scouts and pickets, with guns aimed at him, and finally to meet and satisfy the anxious, keen-eyed, heart-searching rebel officers as well as our own, was a mental as well as a physical demand that could not long be sustained. While proceeding upon his last expedition, the author met the nameless one upon a by-road. We halted our horses, drew near, and conversed a few seconds in private, while our attendants and companions moved on. He was greatly exhausted and soiled in appearance, his clothing having been rained upon and splashed by muddy water caused by hard riding, and which had dried upon him. He said he was about to try it once more, and, though he had been so often successful, yet he feared detection and its sure result—the bullet or the halter. He had been unable, amid the hurry and excitement, to make some final disposition of his affairs. He gave us a last message to send to his wife and children in case it became necessary; and he also desired a promise—most freely given—that he would attend to the settlement of his account with our general for services recently rendered. Thus concluding he wrung our hand most earnestly, and putting spurs to his fresh and spirited animal, dashed off upon his mission. Twenty-four hours afterwards we were relieved of our anxious forebodings by his safe and successful return. We have stated the price paid him for his labors; it was well earned, and to our cause was a most profitable investment.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Louis Napoleon's recent address to the French Legislature is attracting much attention in Europe. Although some journals consider it as indicative of war, we can see nothing particularly belligerent in it. He says: "The prosperity of our country would advance still more rapidly if political anxiety did not disturb it, but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events occur, which must be boldly and fearlessly faced and met without shrinking. Of this number is the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and of Cochin China, and the insurrection in Poland. The distant expeditions, which have been the subject of so much criticism, have not been the result of any pre-meditated plan. They have been brought about by the force of circumstance, and yet they are not to be regretted. How in fact could we develop our foreign commerce if, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America, and if on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spanish and the Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the seas of Asia. We have conquered a position in Cochin China, which without subjecting us to the difficulties of the local government, will allow us to turn to account the immense resources of those countries, and to civilize them by commerce. In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and of our sailors overcame, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been fruitless, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices, when the destinies of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us shall have been handed over to a Prince whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission. Let us then put faith in our expeditions beyond the sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests. If prejudiced minds will not see the good promise of the seed sown, for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the world, at Peking and in Mexico.

The Polish question needs a fuller explanation. When the Polish insurrection burst out the governments of France and Russia were on the most friendly footing. Since the conclusion of peace they were always agreed upon the great European questions, and did not hesitate to declare so. During the war in Italy, as well as at the time of the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor gave me his most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded forbearance and it was only because the Polish question was very popular in France that I could be induced to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but in ours, heirs to a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless this question touched on the most serious European interests. It could not be treated by France alone. An insult to our honor or a menace against our frontiers, alone imposes upon us the duty of action without preliminary concert. It therefore became necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and in Syria, for me to come to an understanding with the Powers who had equal rights and similar reasons as ourselves to express an opinion. The Polish insurrection, which from its duration assumed a national character, aroused sympathy on every side, and the aim of diplomacy has been to attract to its cause as much adhesion as possible, so as to bring to bear upon Russia all the pressure possible of the public opinion of Europe.

BAD BREEDS OF HOGS.

Reader, did you ever see a shoat, while rooting, kick up every time he bored his nose into the ground, as if trying to stand on his head? If so, don't buy him; he will not prove a profitable feeder. We might call this a sub-soil variety.

Did you ever see a hog that would grab an ear of corn and run a quarter of a mile before he would stop to eat? If so, beware. We will place such in the same category, and for the sake of distinction we will call them Elm peelers.

Did you ever see a tall slab-sided, long-legged, razor-backed breed, that were always hungry, and when opportunity required, would climb up to where the rails in the fence were some distance apart, and then either slip through a crack or throw off a few rails and jump over? If so don't purchase unless you are a small farmer and can't possibly build corn-cribs. We might, perhaps, call these free-soilers, or else barn-burners.

Did you ever see a slim, dead-alive kind of thing, that would get so poor as to be obliged to trot before and canter behind when required to get up motion, and still not die; its eyes both coming out at the same hole, or at least so near it that the hog appeared cross-eyed? If so, let us pass the dismal picture, and simply call them old-liners.

All these breeds may be described as follows:—Long ears, large, heavy heads, long and thick legs, a stock of lean underneath a thick grizzle, and that covered with a thick tough hide, with abundance of bristles, and, in fine, a great amount of offal of every description.

Such animals have no thriftiness, or capacity to fatten, and very little about them that is digestible after they are killed.—*Valley Farmer.*

ROMANTIC STORY.—Upwards of 30 years ago a marriage took place in this neighbourhood, (Liverpool) the man and wife being in humble circumstances. After living together till after the birth of a child, the husband went to Australia to seek his fortune. His wife never heard from him after he left her, and, supposing he was dead, on the lapse of seven years she married a widower with three children. To this number in her second married life she added five, making her whole family, including the child by her first husband, nine in all. Some time since the second husband died, and she was left to struggle with her large family. To her great surprise, at the beginning of the present year her first husband made his appearance at Liverpool. During his 30 years absence he had prospered in Australia, and was a large landed proprietor there. He had heard of his wife's second marriage, but as the fault was his he never thought of returning to England until the death of the second husband. To make amends for his former neglect of his wife, he behaved in a most handsome manner to all her children, gave them costly outfits, and has taken them and the wife of his early affections out with him to the land of his adoption. The wife who has thus after an absence of more than 30 years been restored to her position, is now about 70 years of age; and so recent is their departure from this port that the vessel in which they sailed is not yet out of the channel.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

MANNERS IN BRAZIL.—An Oriental tinge runs through all the manners and customs of the country, and is seen particularly in the general deportment of the women. In the interior, the female members of a family are not permitted to make their appearance before strangers of the opposite sex. One sees nothing of them until the visit has been several times repeated. Even in the towns there is a considerable amount of shyness, especially when other people are present. They lead a hard, wretchedly indolent life. Excepting in the upper classes, very few indeed of them can read and scarcely any even in the best society read any other books than French novels. They conceive that fat constitutes beauty, and their great ambition is to become as broad as they are long. When they appear in the streets they are richly attired in European fashion, but within doors their apparel is wretched and their habits are filthy. In the principal reception rooms of the best houses in San Paulo ladies of quality may be seen publicly picking unmentionable insects from the heads of their negro children. In some of the streets of Rio they amuse themselves by standing on the balconies and spitting on the heads of the foot passengers below. With scarcely an exception they all smoke, and very frequently, if one of them happen to occupy the same position in a room for a short time while thus engaged, the floor in her vicinity attests that the usual propensity for expectoration on such occasions has been freely indulged.—*Spectator.*

HOW GEN. MEADE WAS CHALLENGED BY A PRIVATE.

A private employed as blacksmith at headquarters was recently suspended by the thumbs to a tall pine tree, and a mil of cold water slowly poured upon his cranium by a man on a ladder several feet above. He received the punishment with as good a degree of complacency as could be expected under the circumstances, but still exhibited an amount of sense of humiliation which it would be impossible for even the most stoical raised to repress on an occasion of a similar character. It is customary in the army, when the weather is severe, or when the men have undergone laborious fatigue duty, to issue to them rations of whiskey, the effect of which in some instances is to bring out in bold relief every selfish animal proclivity of man's nature, leaving every commendable attribute in the background. It was thus in the instance of the culprit referred to, who took occasion while in a pugilistic mood to approach Gen. Meade with a point blank challenge to single combat, asseverating in vigorous terms, and in an expressive manner, his perfect confidence in his ability to vanquish the Commander-in-Chief, "or any other man," and insisting on the General to "meet" and defend himself. The General, probably considering the challenge rather informal, and not in accordance with the *code duello*, ordered the man in arrest, remarking that he believed the hydropathic treatment indispensable in the pugnacious gentleman's case.

Bits of Things.

A clergyman in New York has sued his aunt for \$5000, for hitting him in the back with a cane, because he could not pay his board.

The Portuguese Government has built a gun boat. It has one gun. It is called the Terror of the Seas.

A word fitly spoken or written will often prove as a nail in a sure place.

The sutlers for the Potomac army are rich enough to run their own railroad trains.

A young man advertises his desire for a wife, 'Pretty, and entirely ignorant of the fact.'

Stewart, the New York dry-goods merchant, paid \$215,000 as his income tax for last year.

There is said to be a couple in Montreal who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of jail at the same time.

The cause of the American war has at length been ascertained. Brigham Young says it is, a visitation from heaven upon the people because they killed the prophet of God, J. Smith, Jr.

One of these days, perhaps, it will be possible to go from London to Calcutta by rail, and without change of cars, except at the crossing of the Straits of Dover and the Bosporus. The distance is about 7,100 miles, and as 3,000 miles of track is already laid, it is not surprising that a proposition has been made to complete the route.

The total number of locomotives at work in England and Wales is 5,956; in Scotland, 148; and in Ireland, 252; making an aggregate of 6,356. Assuming that the average cost of these locomotives was £2,500, the capital invested in them would be no less than £16,390,000.

POPULATION AND REVENUE.—A Parliamentary return just issued shows that in 1801-2 the population of Great Britain was 10,500,956, and in 1861-2 it was 23,128,518. The gross revenue received in the former year was £34,218,525, or £3 7s per head; and in the latter year £51,360,749, or £2 13s per head. In Ireland the population in 1801-2 was 5,216,381, and in 1861-2 it was 5,798,857. The gross revenue received from Ireland in the former year was £2,019,217, or at the rate of 11s 2d; and in the latter year it was £6,792,605, or £1 3s 5d per head.

Was the number of the Apostles twelve or thirteen? The question is being earnestly and zealously discussed before the Court of Appeals at Cologne in Prussia, and there is no prospect of its being decided at present. The most prominent Catholic clergymen have been examined as experts or witnesses, but they are equally divided upon the question, and it is earnestly spoken of that the advice of the Pope shall be required. The case is this: The proprietor of an extensive farm is possessed of the privilege of using the water of a creek for the purpose of irrigating his meadow, as the undisputed documents says, "upon all and every of the Apostle days." Now the said farmer turns the water into his meadow not only on the days of the well known twelve Apostles, but also on the day of St. Barnaby, claiming that this saint is plainly mentioned as one of the Apostles, by the Acts of St. Luke. Plaintiff in this case is the owner of several mills and manufactories on the same creek, which all must be set at rest as often as the defendant turns off the water in consequence of his pretended privilege, and he claims that there had been only twelve Apostles according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church. Everybody has become a zealous reader of the bible to study the merits of the question, and follow up proceedings with great interest.

HOW TO MEASURE GRAIN IN BULK.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"Many of your readers are doubtless through with their thrashing, and would like to know how many bushels of grain they have in their bins. To enable them to do so with few figures, I send you the following rule:—Multiply the length, breadth, and height together; multiply the product by eight and divide by ten. When great accuracy is required add $\frac{1}{4}$ a bushel to every hundred. Example. How many bushels of wheat are there in a bin 4 feet wide, 11 feet long, and 6 feet high $11 \times 4 \times 6 \times 264 \div 10 = 211.2$. After adding half a bushel per 100 the answer will be 212 bushels.

MIXTURE FOR A COUGH OR A COLD.—Take one teaspoonful of flaxseed and soak it all night. In the morning, put into a kettle two quarts of water, a handful of liquorice root split up, one quarter of a pound of raisins broke in half. Let all boil until the strength is thoroughly exhausted; then add the flax seed which has been previously soaked. Let all boil half an hour or more, watching and stirring, that the mixture may not burn. Then strain, and add lemon juice and sugar.

The Emperor of the French has of late taken decisive steps towards the amelioration of the state of schoolmasters in France. Their annual income, which formerly was not to be less than 600*fr.* has from the commencement of this year been raised to 700*fr.* The schoolmasters, 4,755 in number, who have hitherto received 400*fr.* annually, are to have 500*fr.* for the future.

The word canteen has a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language which originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterwards taken back into a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply a tin can, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e* brought it out as can tin pronounced canteen. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin can.

INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE FALLEN BRAVE IN QUEBEC.

(Continued from our last.)

The whole of the morning of the 19th of October was devoted to preparing for the coming festival, the various ferry steamers plying between Quebec, Point Lévis and the parishes above and below, were occupied in embarking and disembarking crowds of anxious spectators. The different suburbs, St. Louis, St. John and St. Roch poured forth their occupants rigged out in their Sunday's best, and embracing every description, condition and age, from the verdancy of youth to the mellowness of maturity; the roads leading from the various parishes in the vicinity were fairly alive with people, so that the city was thronged with a vast multitude, which, viewed from the houses facing the "Place d'Armes" where the procession formed, appeared like a waving sea of heads. As the hour approached, mounted marshals and volunteer cavalry men were to be seen galloping in every direction, full of the importance of the occasion, and objects of extreme admiration to the juveniles, who crowded after them, to have still another look at their flashing swords, silver lace and equipments. At about one o'clock the crowd actuated apparently by instinct, moved suddenly from the "Grand'Armes," and proceeded to line the route to the Monument, and so dense was the mass of spectators, that on either side of the street, for a distance of about two miles (the whole of the road) it required not a rifle shot and push to accomplish the journey, but scarcely had they secured their position when the procession was seen advancing. The van was led by mounted marshals from the various National Societies, those of the Saint John-the-Baptist Society wearing white silk scarfs over their left shoulders, while on their breasts fluttered the national badge—on a white ground a beaver holding a green maple leaf. The representative of the St. Patrick's Society was in costume for a militairist, cocked hat, scarlet vest and black blue uniform, over the left shoulder a scarf of green silk and next his heart the immortal harp of Ireland, gold on a green ground; all the marshals wore spirital charges, and formed a most appropriate and effective head piece to the pageant. Following the marshals and forming the van of the procession, came the ensign of Britain and the tri-color of France, borne side by side by children of the various English and French schools. Thus was our Crown and country represented by the dearest objects of our national pride, the emblem of our honor and the inheritance of our blood. The rising generation, the generation for whom we are erecting our monuments and preparing the world at large, appeared in the greatest possible gladness in being the objects of so much attention, each of those of the French school carried a little flag about the size of a pocket handkerchief, these flags were emblazoned with every color and device, many of them evidently executed by fair hands, as were the banners of the Knights of Old; this juvenile army numbered many hundreds and ended in no small measure to swell the ranks.

The first in the next order of interest, they were a fine, hardy, daring and indigent body of men, a portion of them wore scarlet jackets and brass dew a triangular one appropriately decorated, and having thereon a miniature monument constructed of pine bannocks, and resembling in form the one about to be inaugurated; the remainder of these philanthropic members of society were habited in royal blue, extremely nautical in cut and appearance, and around their sailor-like *glacés* were broad blue ribbons, on which the words "NAVY BANDAID" appeared in letters of gold. We believe this body is composed chiefly of seafaring men, hence the title they have assumed. We now come to the carriages; there were four of them, each drawn by four white horses; they contained the Presidents of the different National Societies, His Worship the Mayor and one or two leading gentlemen of the day. The next feature was the Grand Marshal, Brigadier Major Suroz and staff; they were well mounted and distinguished by their military appearance and martial bearing. Next came the members of the monument committee; the town corporation; the Quebec Bar; the Medical Faculty, and a numerous train of citizens in rear of them. The Indians of Longue-des-Islands, descendants of the Huron tribe were appeared in furniture paint and blanket frocks; above and below their elbows broad bracelets of tin, which metal fastened and studded their various colored leggings, which were nevertheless brilliant with glass beads, tinsel and embroidery; tin breast plates, appeared much in vogue among these dark "sables of the woods"; for head gear they had black velvet or cloth skull caps, profusely beaded in every possible combination of spiral and zig-zag ornament, from these caps arose tufts of black and white feathers which stood some twelve or eighteen inches high and drooped over their wild visages, which were on this occasion besmeared with red and black paint, their feet were encased in moccasins, and Indian pipes and other ornaments were appended to their beaded sashes and extravagant attire. Thus appeared the representatives of the once mighty tribe that held sway in the spirit island of Michillimackinac.

We now come to the last item on the list, the volunteer field batteries and rifle companies who brought up the rear. We must not omit mentioning that each section of this long train was provided with flags and banners some of which were very costly and magnificent, composed of rich brocade silk, bearing handsome emblematic paintings and corded tasselled, fringed, trimmed and mounted in the most luxurious profusion of golden display. These brilliant ornaments gave an appearance of order and precision to the moving mass, that it could not otherwise have attained, and added much to the majesty of the march. Seen from the battlements above St. John's Gate, it is scarcely possible to conceive the power and beauty of the human host. First a group of splendidly accoutred horses appeared beneath the great waving flags that were suspended in rows the street, and then the glittering point of a spear head pushed aside the red folds of an intervening "Eusebe" and another and contrasting beauty was ushered into view. The pic-

turesque street through which they advanced was closely set with the dark green fir sapling, giving depth and purity to the full rich tones of the pageant; and, reared at intervals, were great archways of forest boughs which towered high above the array; these sombre but impressive objects were an ornamental framework to the panorama.

We shall now leave the reader to the "Monumental field." On every side of the pillar the ground was black with spectators, they were all moving, yet the mass remained entire; an hour after hour they remained on the spot in the anticipation of a peep at the ceremony, but not on a humble wish part of a wreath destined to fulfill their desires. Shortly before the arrival of the procession, a military band was heard on its way to the scene. A man instant on a half of the crowd started off at top speed to meet it. Thus did they abandon the position they had waited hours to secure. Presently the military marched upon the ground and in their usual firm manner opened a way for the procession, otherwise the inauguration might have been postponed, so great was the opposition which they encountered. No sooner however had the crowd yielded to the weight of their arguments, than another force of the Royal artillery was seen. Now came the turn of those in the balconies to move, for these reserved seats had been usurped by the early comers, much to their triumph, no doubt, and to the discomfiture of the *curious*; but their moment had come—still they held their ground, and endeavored to evade the authorities, and many succeeded in their laudable efforts, but the great majority had to park. In a few minutes all was again in a state of tranquillity, save indeed a loud hum of voices; but this state of affairs did not last any length of time—a sound of hoofs fell upon the ear, and hardly was the query made, "What is it?" answered, than a couple of cavalry troops of red coats, galloped through the avenue and dashed into the field. This of course created fresh commotion, but only just in time to across the public to the fact, that the procession was already on the ground. In the mean time His Excellency and Staff had taken up their position beneath a canopy constructed for their reception. We also observed that Lady and the Misses Monk honored the proceedings with their presence. The procession having arranged itself in the lower end of the square formed by the balconies, Her Majesty's 17th Band were marched into the area. The members of the Corporation were then permitted to advance close to the terrace erected for the speakers. After which the Indians were brought into sight, probably with a view of affording to all a glimpse of their grotesque forms. Turning to the monument, we find it ornamented with a spiral wreath of evergreen, its base decorated with military flags, and the same enveloped in a blue veil. At last every thing was ready, and His Excellency at the request of the President of the St. John-the-Baptist Society drew a cord attached to the veil we have mentioned, and down it came, and the beautiful figure of Britannia stood forth to public view. The cheers for Old England then arose from the vast assembly; and the noble strains of "God save the Queen" were heard at the same time—three cheers for France and the voice of the neutral world poured forth its mighty responses. Then came the "deu à dieu" of the infancy both old and new, and finally the field batteries of artillery thundered forth their deep roar of approbation. No sooner had this grand display of the arms of the British Majesty met with the same expression of loyalty and regard, as fervent as if it had some of the prizes of Windsor Castle, and as probably as if it had sprung from the lips of Eridonism in their golden land. His Excellency was next greeted with the wild wishes of the populace in three more enthusiastic cheers, and then the speakers of the day and foremost of the most breathless silence. First Lieut. Col. De Bimberg mounted the Green, and he was followed by Col. Sewell; both these gallant veterans acquitted themselves in a most soldierly manner; and, if we may judge from the repeated bursts of applause on the part of their hearers, they met with a well merited success. The speaking over His Excellency stepped to the front of the dais and having congratulated the spectators on the successful manner in which they had accomplished their undertaking, he concluded by expressing his hope that future generations might ever regard it as a testimony of the friendship of their ancestors, a friendship that is fast uniting the two greatest nations on the face of the globe, England and France—they ended the ceremony of the inauguration. Before His Excellency left the ground, however, the Indians had the honor of being presented.

AN EPISODE AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the New York *Independent* writes: There was a sight to be seen in broad day light a few days ago, in front of the Presidential mansion, which gave those who witnessed it a shocking idea of the onward strides which the vice of intemperance has made in good society during the last few years. A woman, clad in the richest and most fashionable garments, with diamonds flashing from her tender fingers in the slight western sunshine, sat upon the stone balustrade, unable to proceed on her homeward walk without betraying herself. At last she rose and started on, swaying to and fro, and yet soon rested again, utterly unable to proceed. The carriage of a foreign minister passed by, the poor woman was noticed and it turned, stopped, took in the lady, and carried her to her luxuriant home. For the lady is wealthy, and occupies a high social position; but she was drunk in the streets of Washington! Drunkenness prevails almost everywhere, in camp and court. It is that vice, above all others, that cripples the army. The poor soldier drinks, gets drunk, and is disgracefully punished for it. The officer does the same thing, and is not even reprimanded. It would astonish some of the sober, devout people of the free states to learn how many young men, officers in the army, have been ruined by strong drink. The War Department is making every effort to prevent intoxicating liquors going to the common soldiers, but why does it not prohibit drinking among officers? One-half of the brigadier-generals now on pay know far better how to swallow prodigious quantities of whisky than to manage a brigade of troops upon a field of battle!

Squire Jack was a cabinet-maker and undertaker, known far and wide as a workman. One day a couple came to his office to be married. The man's face was familiar to the squire, he asked him off in this wise: "I got you acquainted. You haven't paid me for your first wife's coffin?"

Agricultural.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

The shortening days and the changeable weather,—one day warm, hazy and Spring-like, and the next cold, raw and windy, give tokens of the coming Winter season, and everything on and about the farm should be put in readiness to meet it. The remaining roots should be secured, the grain thrashed, and permanent improvements made in buildings, fences, draining, &c. We make the following notes of sensible operations, not so much for information as to call attention to the subjects named.

ASPARAGUS—Cover the beds three or four inches deep with horse manure, to be forked in next Spring.

APPLES—Market the earlier varieties before they decay. Pick over and store away the Winter varieties. Keep the cellars well ventilated until the cold necessitates their being closely secured.

BENEFICES—Put them in repair for Winter. Clear out sheds and stables for the accommodation of stock. A board here and a shingle there will save its cost in fodder.

GRAIN—Thrash and select the very best of all kinds for the next year's seed, for "like produces like."

GRAPES—Take the vines from the trellises and cover with earth, straw or boughs. Transplant vines, roots and layers. Prune away all unnecessary wood and preserve the cuttings in sand for planting out next Spring.

PLOWING—Plow heavy, tough, strong lands, intended for cultivation, so that the Winter's frost, sun and wind may soften, pulverize and render it more friable and easily worked. Leave it unharrowed, as it will thus present a larger surface to the atmospheric influences.

SEEDS—Collect and preserve such scions as you wish to set next Spring. Cut if possible, from bearing trees, and of proved varieties. Tie them in bundles, label carefully and correctly, and pack in boxes of earth in the cellar.

GARDEN PLANTS—Cover and protect with boughs—spruce are the warmest and best. Bend down shrubs, or protect by setting up evergreens about them. Take up tender plants, put in boxes and keep them in the cellar till spring.

PROMISES—Don't be in a hurry to dispose of your produce. Prices are not likely to decline, and may advance. Remember that by changing your grain, hay and vegetables into stock, and disposing of it in that form you are adding to the producing powers of your farm; but if you sell your hay and grain, your soil must deteriorate unless supplied from some outside source, as by the use of artificial fertilizers, which do not always pay.

STOCK—Keep the best of all kinds, and sell the second rate or inferior, if you have it. Don't let the drover pick out your best heifers and ewe lambs.

SUGAR—Give them good and early protection and feed, for they are now the best of property. We have no advice to give about wool, but we cannot think it will be lower. Its price depends so much upon circumstances that it is not safe to predict. However seventy-five cents a pound is a fair price, and many will be wise who dispose of their clip when they can realize that amount.

WOOD—Get some dry wood ready for Winter. Cut dead and decaying trees, and pick up limbs and fall in wood in your remaining wood growths, and pile it up ready to be hauled to the door yard at the first sledding season. Prune up and cut out worthless varieties. A plenty of good wood, well fitted for the stove, will have a good effect on the temper of the household.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN A LAW SUIT.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

We had the Queen of England—the courthouse is like your graveyard, no respect of person—as the plaintiff in a singular suit. An English lady, whose first husband was a wealthy Englishman, and whose second husband was a Count de Silly, died last Oct., and among other legacies was this request:

"I give and bequeath to Her Majesty the Queen of England a sum of one hundred thousand francs to be employed for the benefit of the London poor."

The heirs and executors wrote to the English Ambassador to acquaint him of the fact. Information was, of course, transmitted to her Majesty, who decided to accept the legacy, which made the heirs furious; however, they subdued their anger and begged the Queen to transfer the bequest to them. The legal advisers of the Crown were consulted, and they gave the opinion that the Queen had no right to direct the legacy into this channel, as the testatrix had bequeathed the money to the London poor. The heirs, to give trouble, insisted that the Queen should affix the royal signature to a formal document certifying her receipt of these sums. The Queen moved the Court to admit her Ambassador as the proper person to receive this legacy and to give the necessary receipt for the same, he being recognized by all legal authorities as the representative of the person of his Sovereign. The Court took this view of it and made the desired order.

WILLIAM GILLESPY, ESQ., OF HAMILTON.

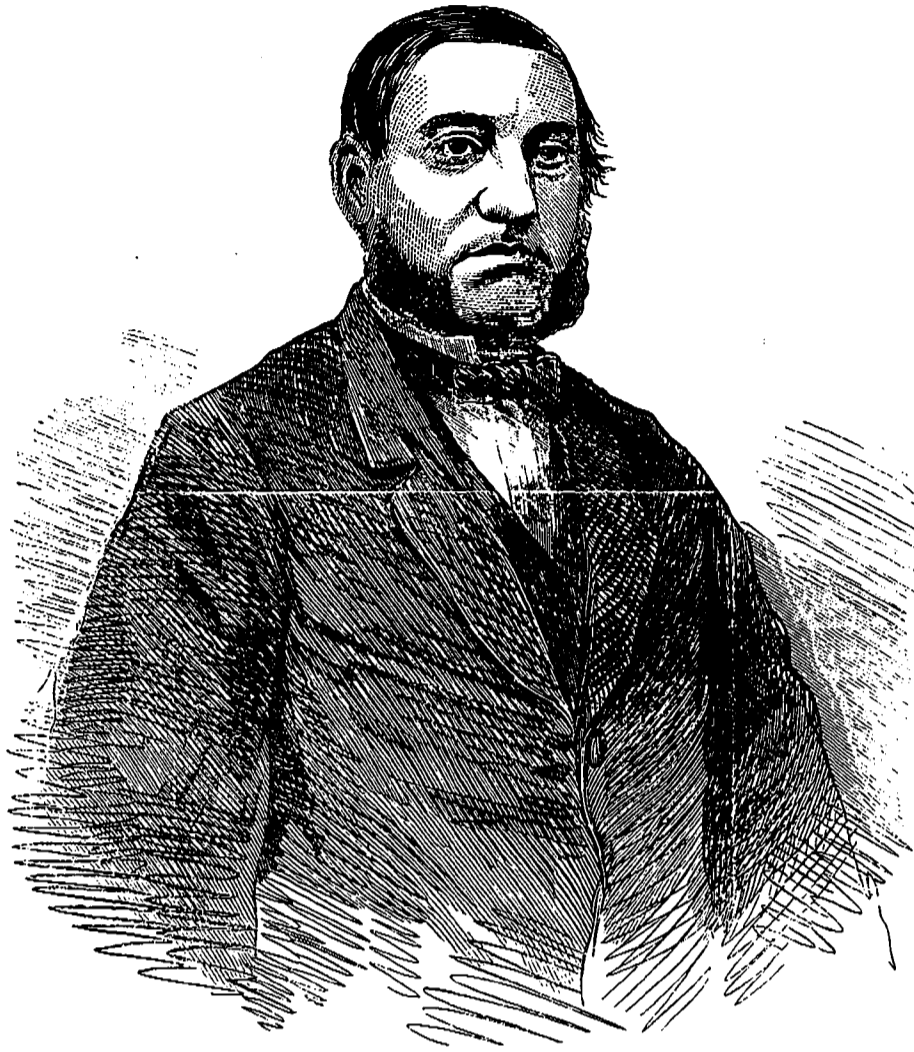
This gentleman, at present and for some time past the editor and proprietor of the *Hamilton Spectator*, is well known in political circles, and amongst newspaper men generally in Canada. He is a native of Cumberland, England, and is now 39 years of age, having been born Nov. 26, 1824. He came to Canada in 1841. In 1845 he came before the world with a volume of fugitive poems, his first effort as a writer, addressing himself to the public.—In the year 1847, the time of the rupture between Sir Charles Metcalfe and his Ministers, Mr. Gillespy first became connected with the periodical press, and entered upon his career as a political journalist. He wrote then for the *Branford Courier*, and after a while entered the *Spectator*

office, then owned and managed by the late Mr. R. R. Smiley, as book-keeper. Afterwards he edited the London, C. W., *Times*, for a period of about six months. In the spring of 1850 he re-entered the *Spectator* office here, in connection with which he has ever since remained. He was first a writer and *employee* in the office, then a partner, and more recently editor and sole proprietor of the paper. It may, we think, be fairly conceded that Mr. Gillespy's name is well enough entitled to appear among the names of "Men who have risen."

Mr. Gillespy has on many occasions been called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill various positions of responsibility in connection with local and public affairs. He was Secretary to the Local Committee which managed the Ex-

hibition in Hamilton, in 1860. at the time of the Prince's visit. In 1859, the Press Association of Canada was organized at Kingston, on the occasion of the Provincial Exhibition of that year being held there. Mr. Gillespy was unanimously chosen President then; as also on the two subsequent occasions; so that he filled the office of President for three consecutive years. Mr. McDougall, of the *Berlin Telegraph*, was chosen President at the meeting of 1862, and Mr. Wyhe, of the *Brockville Recorder*, was elected at the recent meeting at Toronto.

In politics, Mr. Gillespy belongs to the Conservative school; of whose doctrines he has always been a zealous and a constant champion. His political position is, in fact, so well known that we need not more than barely allude to it in this connection.



WILLIAM GILLESPY Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *Hamilton Spectator*.

ITALY.—The Constitutional Reformation of Italy makes steady progress. The government of Victor Emmanuel are preparing measures supplemental to the general confiscation of the property in the hands of ecclesiastical bodies. The members of those religious order (so-called) who would be thereby thrown out of bread, are to have a life annuity sufficient for their maintenance. As to the mendicant friars, they will be suppressed as an order by degrees, being meanwhile forbidden either to take novices or to beg publicly. On leaving the cloisters, these im-mured ecclesiastics will become invested with all the rights of citizenship. With the funds accruing from the new measures, public worship will be sustained, under the ministry for that department, by conversion without spoliation. By this means it is calculated the clergy will become identified with the nation, and will be induced to use their acquired liberty to marry. The policy of the intended measures is admirable.

A Canadian of Quebec still possesses the sword of Montgomery which his father took from the body of the slain commander.

Eugene Garibaldi, a cousin of the General's, will, in the course of a few days, proceed to Poland, to take the command of a foreign battalion.



THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

THE LINE DESCRIBED BY MR. BRYDGES, OCT. 24TH, 1860. SECTIONAL LINES OF WHICH IT IS COMPOSED. OPENED FROM DETROIT TO GRAND HAVEN, ITS WESTERN TERMINUS ON LAKE MICHIGAN, IN 1859. FINANCIAL STORM IN AMERICA, 1857. GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA GIVES THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE LARGE LOANS ON MORTGAGES. FAILURE OF CROPS IN 1857 AND 1858. DECLINE IN RAILWAY RECEIPTS ON OLD LINES. THIS YOUNG LINE CONTENDS WITH THE STORM. GREAT WESTERN FORECLOSES THE MORTGAGES. NEW COMPANY. MARVELLOUS DEVELOPMENT OF MICHIGAN IN 1861.

In a "Letter to the Bondholders, and other creditors, of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company," dated October 24th, 1860, signed "by order of the Board of Directors, C. J. Brydges, President," the following statement was made:

"The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company is composed of the amalgamation of the Detroit and Pontiac, and Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Companies which was perfected on the 21st April, 1855.

"The line between Detroit and Pontiac, twenty-five miles, has been in operation for many years. It was extended to Owosso, seventy-eight miles from Detroit, on 5th June, 1856; to Grand Rapids, a further distance of seventy-nine miles, on 15th June, 1858; to Mill Point, three miles from Lake Michigan, on 6th September, 1858, and to its present terminus at Grand Haven, one hundred and eighty-six miles from Detroit, on 29th of November, 1858.

"It was thus, practically, not until the Spring of 1859 that the line was brought into proper operation for through business.

"In the autumn of 1857, the trade of America was prostrated by the great financial storm of that year, and its incomplete railways brought suddenly to a position of almost total insolvency. To secure the completion of the Detroit and Milwaukee line, which it was known would become a most valuable and important feeder to the Great Western Railway of Canada, the latter Company advanced on loan a sum of \$750,000, and subsequently a further amount of \$500,000, for which the D. and M. Company executed third and fourth mortgages. These loans enabled the Company to complete its line on the dates already specified, and to supply it with a fair amount of rolling stock, siding and station accommodation.

"It was perfectly well known," continued the letter to the bondholders, "that the effects of the commercial revolution of 1857 were aggravated by deficient harvests in 1857 and 1858, and the crop of 1859, although better than for either of the two previous years, was not sufficient to establish the trading prosperity of the country. The result was that no material recovery took place in railway traffic up to the end of the summer of 1860."

In proof of this statement the following figures showing the gross traffic on the three undermentioned railways for the years 1856 and 1859 were given:

	1856.	1859.	Decrease.
Michigan Central,	\$3,133,987.	\$1,753,580.	\$1,380,407.
Michigan Southern,	2,714,848.	1,718,837.	996,011.
G. W., of Canada,	2,998,524.	1,893,031.	1,105,493.

The average decrease of traffic on these lines in three years owing to commercial disasters and bad harvests was no less than 39 percent., preventing either of them from earning any dividend on their share capital, and in one case rendering necessary, postponement of interest upon bonds.

With such results to these three Companies with long established sources of traffic, it is not surprising that the Detroit and Milwaukee Company, having in addition to depressed trade and deficient harvests to encounter the difficulties attendant upon all new lines, and to seek for traffic in a period of the greatest possible stagnation of business, found itself in 1859 in a position of the greatest financial difficulty.

To complete the road to Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan, and supply rolling stock, though the greatest economy was used, the gross amount absorbed between January, 1858 and 30th September, 1860, was \$1,472,369. The harvest of 1859 was not sufficient to revive trade and railway traffic. In January, 1860, the paper of this Company was protested: In order to prevent the seizure of the plant and other property by creditors, the holders of the third and fourth mortgages (Great Western of Canada Company,) whose interest had not been paid, commenced a suit of foreclosure, and on the 10th April, 1860, a Receiver was appointed to take charge of the entire property of the Company.

In the "Annual review of the trade of Detroit," for the year 1861, I find a statement which exemplifies the fluctuating fortunes of railroads as dependant on the carriage of agricultural produce, the Secretary of the Detroit Board of Trade wrote thus:

"The figures will suggest their own commentary on the rapid development of Michigan, and the importance of our city as a commercial emporium, and only a few words will be necessary by way of general allusion.

"The year 1860 was justly regarded as a great improvement upon its predecessor in the production of leading staples, the increase in our grain receipts being nearly one hundred per cent. This year, however, they equal, within the merest fraction, the receipts of both years combined. The three years aggregate receipts of grain, including flour reduced to bushels, compare as follows, those by teams included:

Total bushels, 1859,	4,177,856.
1860,	6,141,639.
1861,	10,514,286.

"It is an astonishing fact that the receipts of flour and grain by lake and rail in 1859, were very nearly equalled by the receipts by the same channels this year (1861,) in September and October alone: and by including November we find that the receipts of the three months exceed those of the twelve months of 1859, by about twenty-five per cent."

A TRIP ALONG THE LINE. FENTONVILLE, FLINT, GRAND RAPIDS, GRAND HAVEN, MILWAUKEE: CONCLUDING REMARKS.

And now let us take a trip along this line, making a commentary as we go. The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway runs from Detroit through the best timbered and watered portion of the state of Michigan, amid scenery unsurpassed in beauty anywhere and over a surface of generous fertility. Beyond the fertile lands, but occasionally interspersed with them, are districts where abound minerals and native products valuable in the industrial arts; such as copper, iron, coal, lime, salt, gypsum—largely used as plaster, and timber of every useful variety, of grandest dimensions, and of best qualities; fisheries rich and inexhaustible abound; and facilities for shipping are offered by deep rivers and by Lake Michigan which connects with the other great Lakes and by canal with Pennsylvania and New York, and by the St. Lawrence and Canadian Canals with the Atlantic ocean. And the Railroad system of rapid transit is still more widely spread comprehending the whole American Continent when undisturbed by the unhappy internecine war.

The line under special notice extends to Grand Haven on the Eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The traffic is continued across the Lake eighty-four miles by two powerful steam ships, the "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" to Milwaukee city in the State of Wisconsin. These noble vessels make their trips across the lake in all kinds of weather with the regularity of railway trains. I am informed that this line has been named, by natives of the west, the "backbone" railroad of Michigan. "Having" as a Detroit newspaper has said, "been of incalculable value in developing the resources of a region overflowing with mineral and agricultural wealth, containing some of the best farming land in the State and fast becoming populated with an intelligent and energetic people. The extensive coal fields of Shiawassee county—coal of a quality equal to that of Ohio or Pennsylvania, are inexhaustible; and, beds of gypsum in the Grand River Valley, and the vast prairies, to all these this railroad furnishes the means of transport and for other productions seeking an outlet to eastern markets.

Leaving Detroit and passing the numerous foundries, machine shops, saw mills, iron works, ship-building yards, water-works, house of correction, and other public institutions, and running in a north-westerly course through the villages of Royal Oak, Birmingham, and Pontiac, surrounded by numerous farms, beautifully located, with their tasteful houses, and acres of orchards to each, the fruit from which is sent to many points between the great North-West, and the European side of the broad Atlantic. Continuing westerly, and passing numerous places, which though young settlements wear the features of vigorous life, and give promise of early eminence as towns, cities and seats of manufactures, we arrive at Fentonville. There on arrival of our train the regular stages, and express, and freight teams leave for Flint,—famous for its magnificent Asylum for the Blind, its lumber mills, and productive farms. It is sixteen miles distant and connects there with the Saginaw railroad, thirty-two miles in length. The business in salt, lumber and wooden ware, on this branch is truly wonderful. Fourteen large four horse stages ply daily between Fentonville and Flint filled to their utmost capacity. A railroad is now being built to connect the Detroit and Milwaukee road with the Flint and Saginaw road.

Keeping on our journey, we come to Corunna, where large accumulations of black walnut lumber, white oak, staves, and coal heaps, await transit by rail, and then we approach Owosso, our refreshment place. From this place there branches off a line, twenty-seven miles in length, to Lansing, the capital of the State of Michigan.

Leaving this neatly located village, with its white painted houses nestling in the trees, we pass on through Ovid, St. John's, Pewamo, and Mui, to Ionia, and the fertile valley of the Grand River, famous for its agricultural productions and its very superior quality of white wheat, fine lands, and heavy lumbering industry. Then we reach the city of Grand Rapids, located on both sides of the Grand River, with its beautifully painted residences and well filled stores, extensive water power, saw mills, machine shops, planing mills, foundries and factories. The population is about eleven thousand, and is fast increasing.

The plaster beds operated by Messrs, Hovey and Godfrey, employ a large number of hands. As much as 20,000 tons of plaster, in the shape of rock, ground and calcined, being shipped every season to different places in the State.

Leaving Grand Rapids and crossing Grand River, with its long range of booms filled with saw logs and rafts of sawn timber, we pass through a heavily timbered country, beech, maple and oak predominating, and as we near the Lake, pine taking the place of the hardwood. Approaching Mill Point, we pass through extensive peach growing grounds. Then come the Saw Mills; and further on are sandhills, rising to upwards of two hundred feet, and in the distance, we see Grand Haven with its factories.

Here I may remark on the Depots of this Company at Detroit and Grand Haven. They are large and commodious, and evidently well laid out for the economical working of their business.

The dock at Detroit is fifteen hundred feet in length, and ample in breadth. The freight house is six hundred feet long, covering two tracks, one for business to and from the river, the other for city freight. There is also a commodious grain elevator, capable of storing 250,000 bushels. From the docks vessels load with staves, walnut and maple timber, and go direct to Europe. The passenger depot, with its four tracks and platforms, is plain, neat, and spacious, altogether unlike the style and the way the buildings, tracks and workshops are arranged. The Michigan Southern Railway runs a branch into this depot, and occupies two of the four passenger tracks. Passengers from that line, going through Canada for a short route into New York State, or to Boston and Eastern States, cross the Detroit River by the magnificent ferryboats of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company, and take passage by the Great Western of Canada, to Suspension Bridge at Niagara. Passengers from the Milwaukee Road do the same, so also the freight and passengers from the Central Michigan go from the noble premises of that line by the Great Western's Ferryboats. In coming from the East in route West, the passengers and freight of the several lines of Michigan and Canada connect and amicably interchange in like manner.

At Grand Haven, the Depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee line displays considerable merit. (A pictorial view of it appears on another page in this day's issue). It has a covered passenger shed behind, and a commodious Hotel above. There is also the Dock where steamers for Chicago, Racine Milwaukee, Pearl Water, and points on the north-east shore of Lake Michigan lie just along side; and further down are the long freight sheds filled with box and bale goods going west, and with flour, wool, and other freight going east. These taken altogether are evidences that there is a present vitality in the Detroit and Milwaukee line, which promises a triumphant commercial and financial success at a day by no means remote or uncertain of arrival.

The sail on the Lake, eighty-four miles, in one of these ocean looking steam-ships, is really a luxury. During the summer months, I was pleased to learn, those commodious vessels are well patronized.

During winter the road is tasked to its uttermost in carrying provisions (cured meats of all kinds go by that generic name), and flour from Milwaukee, navigation being kept going across the Lake all the snowy, icy months, with an exception of a very few days in February, when ice is sometimes driven into the channel at the mouth of the river. This is soon carried out again, and no further interruption from wintry weather disturbs the navigation of Lake Michigan on this route.

The passenger and sleeping cars are neat and well ventilated; the locomotives clear and shining as if new. The local business seems to be larger than that of either of the two long and parallel railroads which traverse the State further south.

Milwaukee city on the opposite side of the Lake in the State of Wisconsin contains 50,000 inhabitants. Its appearance from the lake, situated as it is in the bay, on the high bluffs, with its cream colored brick buildings, is very handsome. The business in wheat, flour, produce generally, and in provisions is immense. It is a strong rival to the city of Chicago.

Having reached the limits of the space available for this article and the memoir, the brief history of Michigan and history and description of the beautiful city of Detroit, its many public institutions, and industrial establishments, as I saw them in 1861, 1862, and recently in 1863, must be omitted in this issue. So also an account of the intimate traffic relations subsisting between the Railways of Canada and those of Michigan Illinois and the still more distant West. The difficulties which surrounded the Detroit and Milwaukee line, when in its transitional condition from several pieces of railroad to a whole, stand out in contrast with the successful and economical working of the whole at the present time, and give marked prominence to the high abilities and unresting assiduity of Mr. W. K. Muir as Managing Superintendent, and to his coadjutors in the directory of the company.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE.

THE FRENCH STRUGGLE FOR NAVAL AND COLONIAL POWER.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

France made her first practical essay in colonization by her conquest of Algiers. A Day once said to an English consul, "The Algerians are a company of rogues, and I am their captain." That such a power should have been permitted to exist and ravage is one of the anomalies of modern history. Yet within the memory of living men this horde of pirates flouted its barbarism in the face of the civilization of the nineteenth century. But in 1830 the Day filled the cup of wrath to the brim. He inflicted upon the French consul, in full levee, the gross insult of a blow in the face. The expedition sent to revenge the insult showed upon what a hollow foundation this savage power rested. The army landed without opposition. In five days it swept before it in hopeless rout the wreck of the Algerine forces. In three weeks it breached and captured the corsair's strongholds. The history of the French occupation of Algeria is a tale of unceasing martial exploits, by which France has extended her empire six hundred miles along the shores of the Mediterranean, and inland fifty miles,—two hundred miles, according, we had almost said, to the position of the last Arab or Kabyle raid and insurrection.

Whatever else Algeria may or may not have done for France, it certainly has furnished a field whereon to train soldiers. Here seventy-five thousand men, day and night, have watched and fought a wily foe. Here all the great soldiers of the Empire, Arnaud, Pelissier, Canrobert, Bosquet, have won their first laurels. Here amid the exigencies of wild desert and mountain campaigning, has grown up that marvellous body of soldiers, the Zouaves; "picked men, short of stature, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, bull-necked," agile as goats, tolerant of thirst and hunger, outmarching, outfighting, and outenduring the Desert Arab; men who have never turned their backs upon a foe. Subtract from the army of Louis Napoleon the heroes of Algeria, and you leave behind a body out of which the fiery soul has fled.

The commercial results are not quite so satisfactory. The exports, indeed, have risen to fifteen millions of dollars, and the imports to twenty-five millions more; while some two hundred thousand Europeans have made their homes in the Colony, and a few hundred square miles have been subjected to European culture. But as the yearly cost of the occupation is fifteen millions of dollars, the net profit cannot be great. Algeria, however, is the safety-valve of France, giving active employment to the idle, the discontented, and the revolutionary; and the Government, on that account, may consider that the money is well expended.

One consequence of the occupation of Algeria has generally been overlooked,—its naval result. Hitherto France had absolutely no good port in the Mediterranean (if we except those of Corsica) but Toulon and Marseilles. It was absolutely less at home in its own sea than England. The new conquest gave it a strip of coast on the southern border of the sea, but no port. The harbor of Algiers, with the exception of a little haven artificially protected and capable of holding insecurely a dozen vessels, was much like that of Cherbourg, an open bay, facing seaward. The storm-swept it with such fury that not less than twenty vessels have been driven ashore in one gale. But the French genius seems to delight in such struggles for empire with the waves. Almost with the taking of the citadel the engineer began his work. Two jetties, as they are called, were pushed out from the land into deep water,—one from the mole on the north, half a mile long, and the other from Point Bab-Azoum on the south, a third of a mile long. In 1850 these were so far complete as to inclose a safe harbor of two hundred acres. But not content, the French have already planned, and possibly are now finishing, still other works, by which the perilous roadstead outside this harbor shall be transformed into a secure anchorage of sixteen hundred acres. Past events

pounds, puts her in duress in her own house, if her conduct displeases him, and will not allow her to see strangers, except by his permission. Few will believe that zeal for the honor of the Catholic Church prompted Louis Philippe to inflict so disproportionate a punishment. That the island is the best victualling-station in the South Pacific is a far greater sin, and one for which there could be in covetous eyes no adequate punishment, except that seizure which is so modestly termed a protestation.

Pass now from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. There is the little rocky island of St. Paul, situated in the same latitude as Cape Town and Melbourne; and, planted with singular accuracy equidistant from the two, it is the only place of shelter in the long route between them. Its harbor, if harbor it may be called, is the most secure, the most secluded, and the most romantic, perhaps, in the whole world. St. Paul is of volcanic origin. It is, indeed, little more than an extinct crater with a narrow rim of land around it to separate it from the sea. Through this rim the waters of the great Indian Ocean have cut a channel. The crater has thus become a beautiful salt lake, a mile in diameter, clear, deep, almost circular, and from whose border on every side rise the old volcanic walls draped in verdure. The strait connecting it with the sea is but three hundred feet wide, and at high tide ten feet deep,—thus affording an easy passage for small vessels into this most delightful seclusion; and no doubt the strait might be so deepened as to float the largest ships. St. Paul is not at present much frequented. But in a sea which is every year becoming more populous with the commerce of every nation, who shall tell what such a central station may become? Its title was somewhat uncertain. England thought she held it as a dependency of Mauritius. But in 1817 the governor of Bourbon, with a happy audacity, took possession of it, as an outpost of his own island, and planted a little French colony of fishermen. We have not heard that the assumption has been disputed.

No doubt most of our readers may have observed in the daily prints occasional allusions to the French War in Cochinchina. Probably few have understood the full meaning of the facts so quietly chronicled. Perhaps none have dreamed that they were reading the first notices of a new Eastern conquest which, in extent and importance, may yet be second only to that which has already been achieved by the British in Hindostan. Yet so it is. The Cambodia is the largest river in Southern Asia, and together with the smaller and parallel river of Saigon, drains a tract of not less than five hundred thousand square miles. The region for which the French have been contending includes the provinces which cluster around the mouths of these two rivers, and command them. No position could be happier. For while on the one hand it controls the outlet of a river stretching up into a rich and fertile country eighteen hundred miles, on the other it projects into the China sea at a point nearly midway between Singapore and Hong Kong, and so secures to its possessor a just influence in that commercial highway. The ostensible cause of the war in this region was the murder of a French missionary. If this was ever the real cause, it long since gave way to a settled purpose of conquest.

In the latter part of the year 1862 the Emperor of Cochinchina was forced to cede to France the coveted provinces. Already new fortifications have arisen at Saigon, and dockyards and coal-steps had been established, and all steps taken for a permanent occupation of the territory. The following advertisement appeared in the London Times for January 23, 1863.—"Contract for transportation from Glasgow to Saigon of a floating iron dock in pieces. Notice to ship-owners. The administration of the Imperial Navy of France have at Glasgow a floating iron dock, in pieces, which they require to be transported from that port to Saigon, Cochinchina. The said dock, with machinery, pumps, an horse, and instruments necessary to its working, will weigh from two thousand to twenty-five hundred tons. Ship-owners disposed to undertake the transport are requested to forward their tenders to the Minister of Marine and Colonies previous to the fifth of February next." Now, if we consider that these of the cession of these provinces did not reach France till the close of the year 1862, that this advertisement appeared January 23, 1863, and that a dock of the magnitude alluded could hardly be constructed short of many months, shall be satisfied, that long before any definite articles of treaty had been proposed, the Emperor had settled in his mind just what region he would annex to his dominions.

We shall not need much argument to convince us that the conquest of Mexico does not, either in character or tools, differ much from other acts of the French rule. Nevertheless, the details are curious and instructive. It is allowed that Mexico had given the Allies cause of offence. She left unpaid large sums due from her to foreign creditors. The subjects of the allied powers, temporarily indent in Mexico, were robbed by forced loans, and some were imprisoned, and even murdered. To redress these wrongs, an expedition was fitted out by the combined arms of England, France, and Spain. The objects of the expedition were, first, to obtain satisfaction for past wrongs, second, some security against their recurrence in the future. It was expressly agreed by all parties that the Mexicans should be left entirely free to choose for themselves their own form of government. Later events would seem to prove that England and Spain were sincere in their professions.

Everything went on smoothly until the capture of Vera Cruz. Then the French Emperor unfolded secret plans which were not contained in the original programme. They were these: To take advantage of the weakness of the United States to establish in Mexico a European influence; take possession of its capital city; and thence to impose on the Mexican people a government more agreeable to the present to the Allies. England and Spain retired from the expedition with scarcely concealed disgust, declaring, in almost so many words, that they did not come into Mexico to rob another people of their rights, but to gain rest and protection for their own subjects. Louis Napoleon did not even seek to conceal his intention from us. "We pose," he says, "to restore to the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic all its strength and prestige. We have interest, indeed, in the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but not that she should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico, thence to command the Antilles as well as South America, and to be the only

dispenser of the products of the New World." This is plain enough. What will be the final form of settlement we do not even conjecture. It is probable that the Emperor does not himself know. With our fortunes so unsettled, and with so many European jealousies to conciliate, even his astute genius may well be puzzled as to the wisest policy. But it is of no consequence what particular government France may impose upon the conquered State,—monarchical, viceregal, or republican—Maximilian, a Bonaparte, or some one of the seditious Mexican chiefs. In either case if the French plan succeeds, the broad country which Cortes won and Spain lost, will be virtually a dependency of France.

Even while we write, France has embarked in yet other schemes of colonial aggrandizement. She has just purchased the port of Obok on the eastern coasts of Africa, near the entrance of the Red Sea. The place is not laid down upon the maps; nor is its naval and commercial importance known; but its proximity to Aden suggests that it may be intended as a checkmate to that English stronghold. In the great island of Madagascar she is founding mercantile establishments whose exact character have not as yet been divulged; but experience teaches us that these enterprises are likely to be pursued with promptness and vigor.

Thus France is displaying in colonial affairs an aggressive activity which was scarcely to have been expected. To what extent she may perfect her plans no one can prophesy. That she will be able to girdle the earth with her possessions, and rear strongholds in every sea, is not probable. England has chosen almost at her leisure what spots of commercial advantage or military strength she will occupy; and the whole world hardly affords the material for another colonial system as wide and comprehensive.

But we have only to look at her acts to know what England is thinking. For six years she has been engaged in an unceasing war with France,—not, indeed, with swords and bayonets, but as really with her work shops and dockyards. She has tasked these to their uttermost to maintain and increase her naval superiority. And this is not the only evidence we have of her true feeling. The building of new fortifications for her ports, and the enlargement and strengthening of the old defences, all tell the same story of profound distrust. Plymouth has been made secure. The mouth of the Thames is thought to be impregnable. That is the way English papers write. Around Portsmouth and Gosport she has thrown an iron-ore girdle of forts. We may think what we will of Cherbourg, England views it in the light of a perpetual menace. To the proud challenge she has sent back a sturdy defiance. Right opposite to it, on her nearest shore, she has reared a Gibraltar of the Channel. If you take your map, you will perceive, facing Cherbourg, and projecting from the southern coast of England, the little island of Portland, which at low tide becomes a peninsula, and is connected with the main land by Canal Bank, a low ridge of shingle ten miles long. On the extreme north of this island looking down into Weymouth Bay, is a little cluster of rocky hills, rising sharply to a considerable height, and occupying, perhaps, a space of sixty acres. This is where the fortress, or Vaux, as it is called, is built. On the northern side, the cliff lifts itself up from the waters of the bay almost in a perpendicular line, and is absolutely inaccessible. On the other side the Vaux has been built a *trois angles* (three angles), which makes the dry dip of the rock. This bastion has been blasted into the solid rock, and is nowhere less than a hundred feet wide and eighty feet deep. At the angles of the fortress it widens to two hundred feet, and sinks beneath the batteries into a deep ravine one hundred and thirty feet. Two basins jut from the main work into it, protecting it from approach by a terrible cross-fire. All the appointments are upon the same scale. The magazines, the storerooms, the water-tanks, are built to furnish supplies for a siege, not of months, but of years. On every side the rocky surface of the hills has been shaved down below the level of its guns; so that there is no spot toward or backward that may not be swept by its tremendous batteries. Such is this remarkable stronghold which is rising to completion opposite Cherbourg. Yet it is but one of several strong forts which are to protect the singular harbor of Weymouth Bay. Was this Titanic work reared in the spirit of trust? Does it speak of England's hope of abiding friendship with France? No; it tells us that beneath seeming unity a deadly struggle is going on,—that very dock hollowed, every ship launched, every colony seized, and every fortress reared, is but another step in a silent, but real, contest for supremacy.

When this hidden fire shall burst forth into a devouring flame, when this seeming alliance shall change into open enmity and bitter war, no one can prophesy. But no doubt sooner or later. For between nations, as well as in the bosom of communities, there are irrepressible conflicts, which no alliances, no compacts, and no gifts of wisdom or interest can forever hold in check. And when it shall burst forth, no one can foretell what its end shall be. That dread uncertainty, more than anything else, keeps the peace. We can but think that the naval pre-eminence of England has grown out of the real character of her people and of their pursuits,—and that the same causes which, in the long, perilous conflicts of the past, have enabled her to secure the sovereignty of the seas, will strengthen her to maintain that sovereignty in all the conflicts which in the future await her. But, whatever may be the result, to whomsoever defeat may come, nothing an oblitrate from the pages of history the record of the sagacity, perseverance, and courage with which the French people and their ruler have striven to overcome a maritime inferiority, whose origin, perhaps, is in the structure of their society and in the nature of their race.

THE SOLDIERS' COFFEE.—Coffee is their true *appurtenance*—their solace and mainstay. When a by cannot drink his coffee you may be sure he has done drinking altogether. On a march, no sooner is a halt ordered than little fires begin to twinkle along the line; they make coffee in five minutes, drink in three, take a drill at hand crater and are refreshed. Our comrades from 'der Rhine' will quit phlegmatically anywhere, even in line of battle. No sooner has the steam swept to some other part of the field than the kettles begin to boil, and amid stray bullets and scattered shells they take great swallows of heart and coffee together. It is Rhine wine, the soul of Gambrius, 'Switzerland' Limberg' in one.



I am about to describe an establishment which cost the proprietors one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in its construction, and upon which they pay the Government of Canada a tax of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a-year for permission to work it. It is the distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Wors, at Toronto, Canada West.—Ed. CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Certainly the world in its early stages never saw, as the New World in this age had not before seen, any distillery more perfect, and but few, if any, equal in all respects to that of Gooderham & Wors, Toronto.—Ibid.

TORONTO

CITY STEAM MILLS DISTILLERY

GOODERHAM & WORS, PROPRIETORS.

HAMILTON AGENCY

JOHN PARK begs to call the attention of the trade to the Whiskies manufactured at the above establishment, which for strength, purity, and flavor, are unequalled by anything made in this country. They are well known and in great demand throughout the whole of Canada, being shipped in large quantities to Liverpool and London, England, where they are not only proved.

Grocers, Wine Merchants and Dealers

generally, should lose no time in giving them a trial. There are many instances of storekeepers doubting their sale in a very short time by introducing these celebrated whiskies.

The trade can only be supplied through me at the depot, where all orders will be promptly attended to.

JOHN PARK.

Hughson, corner King street.

Hamilton, 19th Aug., 1863.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, GEORGE GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

Bridgewater Street, CHIPPAWA, C. W.

Good stabling attached to the premises.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

EDITED BY GEO. RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Science, Art and Literature, published by D. Appleton and Co., in 16 vol. royal octavo, cloth columns. This work is just completed.

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Carlisle P. O., C. W.

P.S.—Works of any kind will be promptly forwarded on addressing me at Carlisle post office, C. W.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between William A. Ferguson and myself, as Publishers of the "Canadian Illustrated News," is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the retirement of the said William A. Ferguson from the firm, and I hereby give notice, further, that all debts due to the late firm are to be paid to me, and that I will settle all claims against it.

HARDY GREGORY.

HAMILTON, October 22, 1863.

In reference to the above, the Subscribers beg to intimate that the publication of the "Canadian Illustrated News," and the business connected therewith, will be continued by them, under the name and style of

H. GREGORY & Co.

HAMILTON, Oct. 22, 1863.

\$40 A MONTH, expenses paid.—For particulars, address (with stamp) HARRIS BROS., Boston, Mass. 24-13i

MIRRORS, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES.

MARSDEN & PHILIPS beg to inform the public that they are manufacturing the above in designs quite new, in Hamilton; and workmanship equal to any in Canada, and at prices never before offered in Upper Canada.

Our frames re-gilded and made equal to new. Mantel Mirrors 30 in. by 40 in. size of glass.—French or British plate, richly gilt with best gold leaf, and carved wood ornaments, much superior to composition for \$30. Manufacturers, Foster's Block, James Street, Show Rooms, James Street, between King and Main street, near Officers' Quarters. Manufacturers of the washable gilt moulding. Country orders punctually attended to.

October, 1863.

THE WOODSTOCK HOTEL. W. BISHOP, Proprietor. Omnibus to and from Station. Charges moderate. Woodstock, Nov. 19, 1863. 6-1a

LITHOGRAPHING, WOOD ENGRAVING, BOOK & JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING,

&c. &c. &c.

THE PUBLISHERS of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS announce to the public that they are now in a position to execute

WOOD ENGRAVINGS

Of every description, such as Portraits, Illustrations for Books, cuts of Manufactories, Buildings, Machinery, &c., in a style not to be surpassed in the world. They have in their employ the first designers and engravers of the day; and the facilities at their command enable them to turn out work of a very superior description. Engraved Bill-Heads, Cheques, Society Seals, &c., also engraved in a workmanlike manner.

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They are also prepared to fill orders at short notice for Portraits, Maps, Plans, Views of Buildings, Drawings of Machinery, Illuminated Designs, Show Cards, Title Pages, Diplomas, Certificates, Cheques, Notes, Drafts, Bill-Heads, Bills of Lading, Business and Visiting Cards, Labels of every description, for Brewers, Druggists, Tobacco Manufacturers, &c., &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING.

Having made extensive additions to the establishment, they have now in running order one of Taylor's Presses, a Gordon Bill Head Press, a Franklin Card Press, a Taylor Poster Press; also, one of the largest and most complete Cylinder Book Presses to be found in Canada, manufactured by Campbell, by which they are enabled to execute every description of Book and Job Printing promptly and at low prices.

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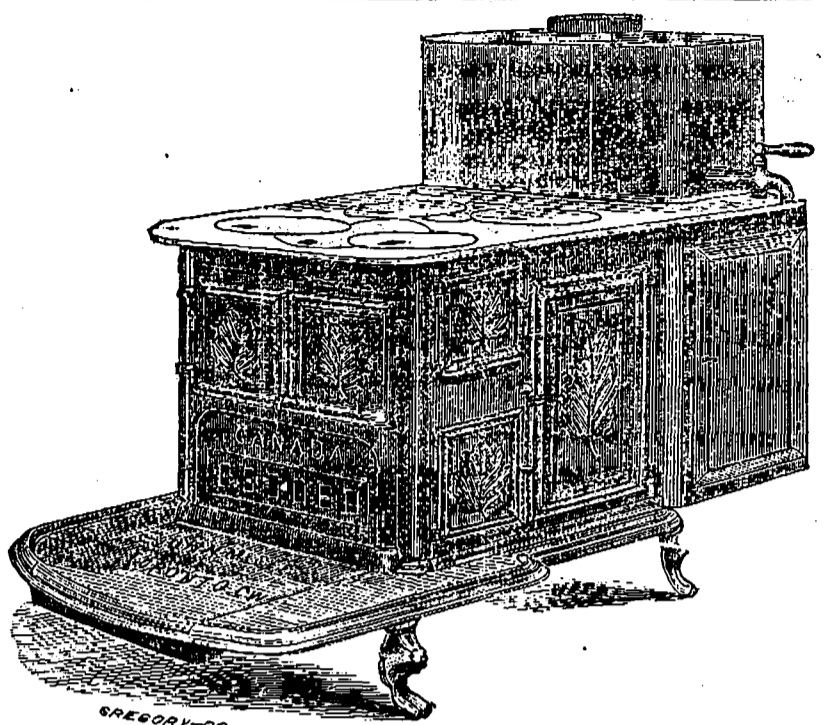
In all its Branches neatly and promptly executed, and at prices that defy competition. Each of the departments of the Establishment is under the superintendence of thorough and reliable workmen.

Office in Whit's Block, King street. Hamilton, Nov. 1863.

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UPHOLSTERER, King St. West, HAMILTON, C. W. A large quantity of Furniture on hand and manufactured to order.



JOHN McGEE.

THE "CANADA" COOK STOVE, FOR COAL OR WOOD, an original and Patented Stove, got up especially for the City Trade; the most economical and efficient Cook Stove in the Market: it completely takes the place of, and supersedes the other flat-top stoves now in general use. The "Canada" is the best finished and most durable Stove of the day. The "Canada" combines every advantage for cooking ever offered to a stove. The "Canada" will Bake, Broil, Roast, Fry, Toast, and prepare every other operation of Cooking at the same time, in the most perfect manner, and with the greatest economy in fuel. The "Canada" is neat and substantial in appearance, and operates with success every time.

The Canada is Warranted. TORONTO, November, 1863.

SELECT DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

J. B. SMITH, Bay Street, corner of Market Street. Terms for the lower branches, \$5.00 per quarter, \$1.00 per month, 25 cents weekly. For the higher branches and extra attention, \$4.00 per quarter, \$1.50 per month, 37 1/2 cents weekly.

N.B.—The above arrangement to take effect from January 1st, 1864. All pupils entering before that time will be charged the lower rates. Private lessons given if required, at 50c per lesson. October 24, 1863. c22

R. W. ANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

45 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, C. W. FIRST-CLASS Carte-de-visite equal to any in Upper Canada, \$3.00 per dozen. Private Residences, Churches and Public Buildings Photographed in any part of the country. Rooms, First Floor. Old likenesses sent from the country, copied for the Album, and promptly returned at a very moderate charge. Toronto, May 30, 1863.

THE EVENING "TIMES"

Is published every evening at the Office, corner of Hughson and King Streets, by the Proprietors, C. E. STEWART & Co., Price, \$5.00 per annum, in advance. Ten cents payable weekly to the carriers.

ADVERTISING RATES: Six lines and under, 1st insertion, \$00 50 Each subsequent insertion, 00 12 Over six lines, 1st insertion, per line, 00 08 Each subsequent insertion, 00 02 Advertisements without written instructions to the contrary, will be inserted till ordered out, and charged accordingly. Favourable arrangements made with parties advertising by the year.

THE WEEKLY "TIMES" AND SUPPLEMENT

Published every Friday morning, and mailed to subscribers by the earliest mails, contains a large quantity of reading matter, embracing the news of the day, interesting tales, poetry, editorials on popular subjects, facts in agriculture, &c.

TERMS.—One dollar per annum in advance, or \$1.50 if not so paid. Any person sending five subscribers, with the cash, will receive one copy free.

All communications must be pre-paid, and addressed, C. E. STEWART & Co. Proprietors Evening Times, Hamilton, C. W. October 22, 1863.

McELCHERAN & BALLOU, HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, GRAINERS, GILDERS, &c.

Manufacturers of Druggists' and Brewers' SHOW CARDS ON GLASS, DOOR PLATES, BLOCK LETTERS, &c. NORTH SIDE JOHN ST., 3RD DOOR FROM KING. HAMILTON, C. W.

ESTABLISHED 1818. SAVAGE & LYMAN, Manufacturers and Importers of

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Superior plated goods, fine Cutlery, Telescopes, Canes, Fans, Dressing Cases, Papier-Mache and Military Goods, Moderator Lamps, &c. Montreal, January 24, 1863.

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Gas Fitters and Bell Hangers' MANUFACTURERS OF Gas Fixtures, Brass Work, GAS & STEAM FITTINGS. Importers of Coal Oil Lamps, and sole agents for the English Patent FUMIVORE COAL OIL LAMP. Rock Oil delivered at any place in the City. KING STREET WEST, Opposite American Hotel.

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PAPER HANGINGS, SCHOOL BOOKS, Stationery, Newspapers, Magazines, &c. CORNER KING AND HUGHSON STREETS, HAMILTON, C. W.

Agent for TORONTO STEAM DYE WORKS. (Stamping for Binding and Embroidering.)

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, HAMILTON, C. W.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Proprietor. THE subscriber having leased the premises known as the International Hotel, King Street East, has had the whole building refitted and furnished at considerable expense, the result of which is that he is now enabled to offer to the travelling public accommodation and conveniences surpassed by no other hotel in the Province. His long experience in the business of hotel keeping will be trusted, secure to him a share of that patronage which he has enjoyed for so many years.

The locality of the International Hotel—situated in the centre of the business portion of the city—is of itself a flattering recommendation, and in conjunction with other more substantial advantages which the Proprietor has introduced, will earn for this Hotel, the subscriber hopes, the favor and good will of the business community. The large dining-room of the Hotel—one of the most commodious rooms in the city—will still be open for Dinner Parties, Concerts, and other social entertainments. His ample rooms, for commercial travellers, are by far the best in the city.

In connection with the Hotel will be kept an extensive LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, where Horses and Buggies can be had at all times, and at reasonable rate of remuneration.

The International Hotel will be the depot for Stages to Caledonia, Port Dover, Dundas, Guelph and other places. An Omnibus will run regularly to the Station, connecting with trains east and west.

WM. RICHARDSON, Proprietor. Hamilton, July 27, 1863. 13

The Canadian Illustrated News

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at the Office, in Whit's block, King-st., North side, Opposite the Fountain. TERMS, for one year, sent by mail, \$3 a year, six months, \$1 75 Single copies, 7 cents, to be had from News dealer. Payment strictly in advance. Any person sending the names of ten subscribers, at the money, will receive a copy for one year. Rates of Advertising. Ten cents per line first insertion; each subsequent insertion eight cents per line. All letters concerning business in connection with the paper or the office should be addressed to "The Canadian Illustrated News," Hamilton. No unpaid letters taken out of the Post Office. H. GREGORY & Co. Proprietors.

News Summary.

CANADIAN.

The number of patents granted by the Canadian Patent Office during the past year was 77. Of this number, only 19 have been taken out by Lower Canadians, of which nine, or almost one half, were granted to residents of Montreal. Twenty-eight of the inventions are for improved agricultural implements.

The Credit Foncier Bank has been partially organized. A meeting was held and Messrs. DeBoucherville, Turcotte and Langvin, authorized to procure stock-holders.

We learn from Quebec that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has instructed surveyors to proceed with their survey of three or four townships in Manitoulin Island, proceeding from Little Current westward.

The Township of Camdon, in the rear of Kingston says the British American, is overrun with boars who are as bold as ferocious. A chld was seized the other day in a door yard and carried off, but was finally rescued by the aid of dogs. Hogs some, some weighing nearly 200 lbs. are occasionally taken out of their pens. Last week a she Bruin and her two cubs were encountered by Mr. Booth, who had been a heavy loser in the pork line, and all three shot on suspicion.

Application is to be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an Act, to empower a Company to construct a Railroad, from some point in the Town of Guelph, direct to Forquus, thence to Arthur Mount Fores. Durham, Owen Sound, and some point on Lake Huron—with power to Work or Lease the same to any other Company.

UNITED STATES.

There has been considerable fighting at Chattanooga. The following are the telegraphic reports:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24th.

The latest news, up to 10.40 this evening, from Grant is most satisfactory. Generals Thomas and Sherman have got well ahead. The fighting in our immediate front has lasted all day long. At every point along the line we have forced the rebels backward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25th.

The following official dispatch from Major-General Grant has been received at the head-quarters of the army here:—

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 24th.

To MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, General-in-Chief.—Yesterday, at 12.30 o'clock, General Granger's and General Palmer's corps, supported by Gen. Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle pits, between Chattanooga and Citer's creek. We captured nine commissioned officers and about one hundred enlisted men. Our loss is about one hundred and eleven. To-day General Hooker, in command of Gen. Geary's division, twelfth corps; General Osterhaus' division, fifteenth corps, and two brigades of the fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Look-out Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of five or six hundred prisoners—killed and wounded not reported. There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly repul-ed every attempt to take the position. General Sherman crossed the Tennessee river before daylight this morning, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the fifteenth corps, and one division of the fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. Our success so far has been complete, and the behaviour of the troops admirable.

Further details from the Teche, relative to the attack on Washburn's advance, show the Federal loss in killed and wounded, and prisoners, to be 677. The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire. The 60th Indiana and 69th Ohio lost heavily. But a New Orleans letter, of the 11th, to the ———, says:—Our loss in the Carron Crow affair is not less than 600 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. Our troops were caught napping, and were greatly out numbered, but fought bravely. Two 12-pounder Parrotts were captured by the rebels, whose force numbered 6,000; ours not over 1,800, being the rear-guard of our army.

Gen. Burnside was still holding out when last heard from, and had notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The Rebel force opposed to him was estimated at 30,000. Knoxville is not closely invested by the Rebels. Gen. Burnside is holding Knoxville under instructions from Gen. Grant, and it is not to be supposed, therefore, that the forces under Gens. Thomas, Hooker and Sherman are wasting their time during these momentous days.

On the 17th, Gen. Gilmore threw a number of shells into Charleston; 19 entered the town, 15 burst over it, and 4 only fell short. The work was continued the next day, but with what result is not known.

Fortress Monroe advices of Nov. 20, state that sixteen Rebel prisoners had arrived there from Yorktown. The steamer Conway [which we took up the James with food and clothing for Union prisoners at Richmond] returned to Fortress Monroe on the 20th. Col. Irving has satisfactorily transferred all the Government rations, as well as all the provisions from the Baltimore Relief Fund for the Union prisoners in and about Richmond, to Commissioner Ould.

It was rumored on Monday that the army of the Potomac had packed ten days' cooked rations and begun an advance upon Lee. But the Washington Star, of the same day, says that no such information was known in official quarters, nor was the army expected to move on that day.

The payment for all branches of the public service for the fiscal year ending with the last of June were \$903,000,000, of which amount \$600,000,000 were for the Army, and \$303,000,000 for the Navy.

Commercial.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH NOV., 1863.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, Mails and Sundries) and Amount.

Corresponding Week of last year..... \$53,118 43; 63,156 93; Decrease..... \$7,027 50

JAMES CHARLTON.

AUDIT OFFICE, HAMILTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 14TH, 1863.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Passengers, Mails and Sundries, Freight and Live Stock) and Amount.

Total..... \$101,704 24; Corresponding week, 1862..... 100,862 62; Increase..... \$841 62

JOSEPH HICKSON.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20, 1863.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

A. R. MACPHERSON & CO.'S REGISTERED PRICE CURRENT. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17th. 1863.

Table with 4 columns: Item (Beef, Prime mess, Bacon, etc.), Unit, and Price.

PETROLEUM.

Table with 2 columns: Item (American Crude, Canadian, etc.) and Price.

JOH M'INTYRE, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND OUTFITTER.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER. Perfect fit and entire satisfaction warranted. The Latest Patterns of French, English and German Cloths always on hand.

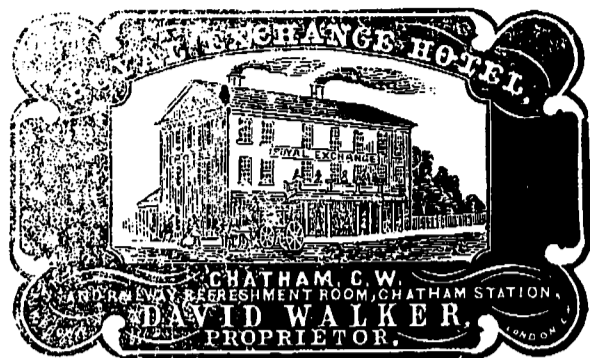
Hughson st., Opposite Times Office, HAMILTON, C.W.

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CHATHAM C.W. RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOM, CHATHAM STATION. DAVID WALKER PROPRIETOR. Railway Refreshment Rooms CHATHAM STATION, G. W. RAILWAY.—Refreshments served up on the arrival of all trains.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

MRS. JOHN E. MURPHY would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte, at her residence, Mulberry street, between Park and MacNab. R. f. notices given if required. Hamilton June 20th. 1863. 6

DAVID WALKER, Royal Exchange Hotel and Railway Refreshment Rooms, CHATHAM, C.W. October, 1863. 24-6m

SPLENDID NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

ALL PRIZES, NO BLANKS. 1863. FOURTH YEAR. 1863.

TAYLOR'S



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THE ONLY ONE IN CANADA. ESTABLISHED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

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100,000 Gold and Silver Watches, Solid Gold Chains, Solid Gold and Fine Gold Plated Goods, Silver and Electro Plated Ware. Ladies' Work Boxes, &c., in all amounting to 100,000 articles amongst which are 5,000 Hunting and Open Face Gold and Silver Watches and Solid Gold Chains, all to be sold for \$1 each, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

CERTIFICATES stating what each one can have, are put up in sealed envelopes and given out, regardless of favor, and on receipt of Certificates you can at once see what you are entitled to, and it is then optional whether you send \$1 and make the article called for or not. This cannot fail to be equally fair and satisfactory to all.

We were the first to introduce this plan of doing business in Canada, and it has proved to be the quickest method of disposing of goods and the most popular.

NOTICE.—On all valuable prizes the postage must be paid by the party sending for it; it will not exceed in any case 50 cents.

The lowest price sent out the retail value is \$2 and the highest \$100. Certificates for Watches, Chains, and other valuable prizes, are good only for 30 days after the date of issue.

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Address all orders, post-paid, to W. TAYLOR & SON, P. O. Box 415, Hamilton, C. W. November 14, 1863. 24-iii

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GREGORY & CO. Canadian Illustrated News. Hamilton, C. W.

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The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the Genuine Singer Sewing Machines, take great pleasure in informing the public of Canada that they have opened offices in Toronto, at No. 34, King Street East, and in the city of Hamilton, on the corner of King and Hughson streets, where they will keep on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the Genuine Singer Sewing Machines, and will sell the same, at the same prices, as at the manufacturing in New York, thus bringing the machines, which have proved themselves, after a test of fifteen years, to be the best, and most reliable machines in every respect, that has ever been made within the reach of all. The Genuine Singer Machines are celebrated for being more simple to operate, less liable to get out of order, do better and a greater range of work, break less needles, and more durable than any other.

The celebrity of the Genuine Singer Machines, and the reputation which they have acquired over all others, for superiority, has led certain manufacturers of Sewing Machines, in Canada, to make a bogus imitation of the Singer No. 2 Machines, and which are palmed off upon the public for Singer Machines, but in value, when compared with the Genuine Singer Imperial, No. 2 Machines, stand in about the same position as bogus coin does to genuine gold.

Look out for impostors, and dealers in bogus machines, who will not only tell you the bogus are quite equal to the genuine, but superior, and that it is your duty to buy Home Manufacturers. But if you want a Machine that will prove truly reliable, and really worth what you pay for it, buy the Genuine Singer, and you will not be disappointed.

The Genuine Singer, Letter A Machine is the best Machine made for family use. The Genuine Singer, Imperial No. 2, is the best Machine made for shoemaking, &c. The Genuine Singer, No. 2, is the best Machine made for tailoring.

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Board \$1.00 per day, Drummondville, June 20th, 1863

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