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## PINTONS of THE PRESS TFirsi Notice.

DIGKNK a pictorial comic paper, comes out with a much pleasinter face than might be supposed to have been habitual with the old Generally, have made a step bevond anything yet attemped in this much-sried line of jour milism. As a gencrat thing, the wit is a shade too decp for cursory reiders and minds tha seck amusement rather than study: bus the capnbilities of the paper may be judsed from che opening or matroauctory cirton, wing represents old Drocuses mertily devouring
heap of oysters to the tune of It is our opea-
an ing day," and quotine Shakespeare as foliows - Why then the World's mine byster, whleh 1 with sword will open. The fullowing teeng lines, (emitied "One More Uniortunate" houla not be confined to its columns-3fors shoma not be conmed trituss.
[Second Notice]
The second number is better than the frst. The wood-cuting in it is exceedingly good It is a respectable production.-sb.

## [Third Noxice.]

The illustations of our wity consemporan are a creditable proof of the jrogress of are in in his lantern, search for honest men find sul a goodly number in Chada as materially to change the somewhat previent opinion that gubice men are, sencral! speaking, roguts-

## [Fourh Notice.]

Dickenes today coniains one as the Ceverese fings we anve seen in the way of pic-
torial wit. torat wit the old Cynic is represented coming suddenir in:oour City Counciichamber and hoiding up his laniem io discoyer an
honest man. Most of the Councillors sink to the eyes behind their dendes, while one hides his head entirely : but the tght ialls upon an exceituat likeness of Councilior Alexander, sitfing ta the calm dignity of rectitude and benevoWhe., the picture is enined sierleth Worth." and Diogenes reversing the wel known woris of the Alacedonian conqeern Alexurder. 1 -te

The Ehustrations are extremely good. When we saythat so tar as the cesign is concerned coing them jusitce - Humereai Dasily dezers.

It is vere well priated, and the wood cut are well done boih fyartist and the wood cuts are well done both oyarist and engraver. We hope the course of events will gire the writer good subjects on which to display their senius - Mowereal Gaze:te.

Droceses-This is the titie of a new comic paper pubisheci in Mon:real, and which ii we may judge from the arst namber that has senched oty hauds. is a decided hit, and de surves support. The juction whith our Can andan hatnorisis strine is pueronality, at trust that Duejesers with avoid the dantiger, atio continue to atiord matter for coad-humoured lachber-Afontrent True if zithess.

## [Firs: Notice. 1

Drogenes. The Athenian phitompher in his tub has reached the city of Quebec, and tre mus: complimenticte edzors and proprictors before a Canadian mudience. The iflustantion and cartoons are the best we have seen from the Alftropolitan City for a number of yenrs. The articies are also select, and are written with marked care and ability. The philosnpher and his rub have our best winhes for his future prosperity- - Queder Chronicle

## [Second No:ice.]

There is rom for a respectable and cleverly condncted journai on this kind in the chief city among itsmerits will Ee the notice and discus sion of topics of general mone than local in terest we have given another reason for the belief than Diocrides will establish a powerfis
ciaim to an exiensive support ciaim to an extensive support throughour th

## PINIONS OF THE PRESS

[rhird Notice.]
Diocssus. - The third number of this inter sting listle puper is to hand. It contains tw eaty excented cartaons, one entisled the the Dombion are represented in it assisting each wher to climb a pole, upon the top of whic the envied mitre and crozier are phiced, witha couple of small tishes. IPsoo

## [Faursh Notice.]

Dicorsirs No. s.-A marked japrovemen jerceptibie both mathe subjecs or mustratio: the the retian matier in the last number ot principal carioon, "Jastice" (ernamented with the head of a jack-ass, partially bind-folded
and hod ink, with the inseription one shilly-Shanllying, - Taxed coses, " Appeals.' is very good The following verses are descripuive of the Must Justice be ressmined by Fea Muss Truth, with Falshood weighed, appen A Feather in the Scale? de.

## [First Notice.]

This adtition to the comie fiterature of the ister diz promises well, boh in spirir and anything yet produced by its rivals and prede cesiork, and the reading matter is cever and costined within the limiss of kood aste. The trie is somewhat cymicai, but judeing by the
virncte our Canadian Dtorewes has siedied his phitasophy as much at the fees of the Gughing Thracian an betare the :ub of the suar Athenian. I es him prove haghter at ment s olites white biaming them, and ail withearthy


## [Scennd Notice]

The kecond number of Drocesige is like dy, perhaps, to cake with and mulitude tida cartoon is excellent, and wnatd do credix: Panc
[Third Notice]
The mater is certanty clever and ofyenai nd the engrarings ot a tery high degrec of arcellence.-lo.

## II se publie a Montreal un peit formaj an

 bis, salurnque et comiquePour tovester les ridacules de con empar a
anuble dumaneau es du nomide Diotwar.
La lanteme a ia main. (be pan corsosde vec le fanat roige du citoven buics) Dtomenk herche des hetmmes aftices de quelques sid!
cules pour les immoler ai sa worme cand
 haque fois gn'il wort de son torniecau.



Drocreses is the sitic of a mew comit pater published in Montreal, the firs mumitur a dre very creditable and the The hllustration, afinis. We wish Droceser nuccess - O Citizro.
[Firs: Notice.]
This is znother and the latest Punch Paget pictorial ligh, with sufficient fromise of furi w make us look, wor more in fature. And it cent ains withia it signs of longevisy, being well patronized in the advertising litie. Ifs hamour s quiet and subdued, whit no approset in it: arture, the rock upon wheh all its preaces sors have strick and perished. Wishing it
success, and requesting it to keep frec from ibel, we wait patienty for No kecp roce trom tor Whaz.

## [Second. Notice.]

The old Tub Man improves. Its ilhustra ions are as good as in Number $:$, while th matted is better.-16.

This is a new arid spirited comic weebly illus nated joarnal, afier the sigle of funch. the thir It is ably edired, and got up in good stive, the typre. type have recerved the first three numbera. and it grows more clever as it ndvances in ake. Some of the cartoans are deciticuly exceltent,
The last is $A$ struggle for a mitre, in which he last is A struggle for a matre, the which one aspiraut by standing on the shoudders of a brother is abie to extend his hand provokingh near io it without the prower to touch it. The reading matter is very sood, displayiug mith bivelitiss and hamour, but never deyelieratiog inso rude personatigy, We wish Dhoconasia deserves, and hope that he will soon have to enlarge the dimensions of his Tub. The scinillutions of his lavtern should atract a large crowd aradmirers-Gmolits Mertwr:

Lhe reading is very goid, and some capma its ate made. We wish it success-Erchewh racthorstar:

The readitg is racy, orgital, and by $n$ getns intenperate- - $m$ miffert corier.

We have rectived the firs: clifee numberx, he cuts of whichare pangent and unmistakaidy gntacam. $A$ e reconimend lo ro our reatery - worcher Xrma.

The whote thits is well gat up, and the hortiolurg Cranyer

The cots are very goud and the toxt npath idvertiser:

We hope the cyncal philosopher will suc cesd, and
Fexmat.
The first numiscr bears ewidence of talent
and wis of a bigh sorder, while it is at fhe sime time free from vatar pernombities. wequote


Dtogenes is ciecidedy ahead us anyohine the hird ewer aticmpted inctavada, in kse far the the Eenera petup is. concerned, ib
 :hen have hinterne characterized pubicition of thiy dixss flomgeiber in is a phete of no mean ortuer, and newinh is a long and usedu carcer.-Flunaitaritrt Jomraini.

Dacceacs is not as atr parcientar bow

 ditwayed \&y fit eritrit, it raust cemamand Mre circaiatorn-Gramb orsütir.

Dichank is the natne of a new come pham: very ecod, being oif a somewhat sipetion styic on ohat is cencrall gitated in pulfications on the kind on ahis side of the Allantic-baligax E..tiress.
 pinswhed at Moniten, carn be haxi at (ide t expecuted, the cartonom the nugnder bectere to bitur worthr of pomti in tix best daysFintyax Cutien.

The firs two numbers make a kowe appear Gob-the reakina maticr and hoviration ring mo Eaterin Cheramidr

The third number of piogasps, a weck (menc Saper pinted at Montreal, is received
 castanty tre best of its kind yet prokuced b: excelieme. The "Cames of the lishops" is a capital thing. We welcome Dightesks to our sinctum very crimatly-The Union A dwacaic. Nowastie, Miransichi, N.B.

Monirenl has a new enmic illustrated weekly ontited lbiocersts. The opering number carmons are creditible in denigo and execution Werfust our l'rovincial neighbora will appre ciate the pierits of Diocsssms, and ernable him Portand (Afr.) TransGrith

OGENES

In tesmotise to the wisthes of nimerons
riends it has been decided from this day to
open up a Subscription Lixt in Town and Country

DIOGENES wit be sent noty Frotig,
cee by post, to aty patt of she Domition.
and be de:isered witho the City bimin, an
he rate of
52.50
fer Anmam, wyable in advance.

Sutemdiss Suliserilers ave reguented in
ofiny their wishes 10

## DIOCENES

Hix 594.119.

Abortmax.

 Ghex ind Tuans or the Dominner:- -



Eingeros . . . . Mre Mrvinewsum.
Tokasto...... . ! tmant:
Mcader. Mostawnt:. ant Mrobinteg d [1swas.

Through whom back numbers may lec abatued
appheation.

rappers, will te rendy for inrue in a gew tiyt,
price One Shilting,

## NEW YEAR'S DAY VISIIS.

Docenes decidedly objects to this custom, but, as a comparative stranger in Canada, what can he do to put a stop to what has, from time immemorial, been looked upon as a necessary mode of ushering in the sew year? Consequently, lie feels bound to throw his Tub open to visitors, and he hopes that today it will be filled with all the rank, fortume, talent and beauty of this Metropolis. Nevertheless, he wishes to raise his voice against the absurd system of once a year, rushing about from house to house, drinking a glass of "someching" under each roof, and indulging in dismal platitudes during the space of three minutes and a half. Drocenes is prepared to swear, (if for this once only: he may be allowed to do such a thing, that the following conversation will take place from 50 to roo times in every house, where the laclies sit in state to "receive" visitors on the First of the Year.

Som-A House in Montreal; the shutters partially closed, so that the carpet shat not be faded by the rays of the sun; the room choked with furniture (from which all the chiniz coverings have been removed for this imposing occasion), and the Mistress of the House, decked out in her most gorgeons array, prepared to entertain (?) her guests.

Enter one guest, -say Mr. Jones, - after falling over two or thre chairs, and severely injuring his shins.

Wr. Joncs-How-do, Mrs. Smith? the compliments of the season to you.

Mres Suith-The same to you, and many of them, Mr Iones.

M/r. A. How drendfully cold it is to-day
Mrs. $S$ - Ves; the weather is unusuatly severe Have you paid many visits?

IFr. A - This is my thiry fourth, and I have still twentyfive left to do. How many visitors have you had?

Mis. S-Oh: You are my forty-second. Will you take a glass of wine?

Mr. N-Thanks; a glass of sherry, plase. Have you seen this weeks Dmonenes?

Dres S-Oh, yes isnt it good? Whose likeness do you thith is the best in the cartoon?
d/r. J.-It is really hard to say, they are all so good.
h/r. S.-The paper seems quite a success. I am so glad of it, for we always look forward to getting it every Friday.
[Ring at oxtl haral.
Ar. A.-I'm sory; I must be ruming away Good bye, Mrs. Smith ; remember me kindly to your husband.

Mres.S-Good bye, Mr. Jones. (Exit Jones.)
Robinson now enters ; and the same conversation commences again.

And so it goes on. ail day long, with litule or no change: and Dhoonves humbly desires to know what good can possibly ever come of it. Every one objects to the insane system, yet nobody attempts to give it it guichus. It is not only a melancholy waste of valuable time, but it is in many cases productive of actual harm; for it stands to reason, that, when gentemen, and more especially young gentlemen, have been incatuously accepting a glass of wine at every house, where they visit, they are not perfecty certain, as the afternoon wears on, whether they are standing upon their heads or their heels.

Therefore, ye leading matrons of Montreal! let it be given out. authoritatively to day, that this is positively the last time Wht you will "receive" on New Year's Day. When it ceases to be fashionable with the leaders of fashion, the absurd custom will have received its death-blow, and the frenzied jealousy that has been engendered berween Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones, because Mrs. S . has received five more visitors
han Mrs. J,, will be numbered amongst the things of the past.

Drocenes concludes his remarks by wishing all his readers a "Mappy New Year."

## PERSONAL.

Before the year $186 s$ is buried in the tomb of his "astonished ancestors," (uide Daily Netas;) Diogenes returns his sincere thanks to numerous editors and correspondents who have kindly approved of the course he has hitherto pursued. He again begs to state, for the information of would-be contributors, that nothing will induce him to admit into his columns any malicious attack on private individuals; and that even in discussing the public conduct of public men, his articles will never transgress the boundaries of legitimate persifage. As this is the last time that Diocenes will touch upon this topic, he respectfully lays before the public the following summary of his social creed, in the words of two celebrated English authors:-
"If there is anybody under the canister of Heaven that I hate, it is the slanderer who goes about like a boyconstructor, and circulates his calomel upon honest folks."

Mres. Grundy, A.D. 186 S .
"It is not goode to spenk evill of all whom we knowe bad; it is worse to judge eril of any who may prove goode. To speake ill, upon knowledge, shewes a want of charitie; to speake ill, upon suspicion, shewes a want of honestie. I will not speake so bad as 1 knowe of manie; 1 will not speake more bad than I knowe of anie. To knowe evill of others, and not speake it, is sometimes discretion; to speake evill of others, and not knowe it, is always dishonestie. Hee may be evill himselfe who speakes goode of ohters upon knowledge; but hee can never be goode himselfe, who speaks evill of others upon suspicion."

$$
\text { Mr. Aron, AD. } 1663 .
$$

## RHETORICAT TRICK゙S

It is not unfrequent for an educated speaker, who is addressing a mixed crowd, and who wishes to sain a few seconds for thought, to express a statement in phain Saxon words, and then to repeat exacsy the same statement in grandiloquent terms derived from the Latin. This artifice frequently escapes detection, and the ingenious speaker effects hís object. Dr. Johnson, in the same way, thought in pure English, and then transhated his thought into what Macaulay has called, Johnsonese. "The Rehearsal," said Ursa Major, "has not wit enough to keep it sweet" Then, after a pause, "1t has not vitality enough to preserve it from putrefaction."

But a fault less excusable than even this is, for a writer to express in troo consecutive clauses of a sentence, one and the same idea; at the same time uniting the clatuses by some illative particle, It may be said that this is never done. Here, however, is a specimen of the trick, taken from an article in the Chatham Flanat, which was lately republished in the Daily Withos:-

No man an communitaie in orhers knowiedse of which he is not himseli possessed :
 mass od
entrusted.

Now, it may be remarked with respect (or rather disrespect) to this sentence, that not only is the truth enumeiated in its first clause selfevident, but it is also actually dentical with the proposition that forms the second chase. The whole sentence, therefore, is uttery without value, and, as such, has attracted for a moment the cynical attention of Drogenes.

Some Account of an Intervien That Toon Place Recently Between Diogenes, the CiNic Philosomher, and John Allen; "The Wickedest MaN IN NEW YORK."

## (Coneliniati)

Dhogenes is unwilling to weary his readers with more of John Allen's conversation, and will, therefore, conclude in a few words the narrative of Mrr. A's career, He was beyond all doubt a consummate hypocrite, and completely bamboozled the philanthropic agents of the Howard Mission. The following extract from the Now fork Thionc will exhibit the full extent of his duplicity and their credulity :-

The culminating point of the prayer meeting yestercay was John Allen's public announcement of his hope of conversion, and his prayer for divine hedp and Euidance.
He was deeply moved, and spoke timidy as hough he felt his unworthiness. He was Hotuas deep to the last, but a modifed and solemmised John Ahen. His prayer was simple, but direct. The scene was indescribable,-the emotion aserpowering- Every
 The enthusiasmans so great that, aher we meenis bis be the house could be cleared

 disquiered but now he belkeves he has found that peace which passeth knowledge. It is se te hoped :hat: he will be able to hold out in the sowd work upon whict he has so deliberasely thecred.

What a bitter satire this report now seems to Dtogenes, as he pens the record of Allen's subsequent proceedings After having duly received the rent for his dance-house, and stindled the great American Showman out of a manuscript lecture, the "Tickedest Man in New York," (once more to quote his own words) "guessed he could run the machine alone without any help from Mr. Barnum." He accordingly at once proposed to turn his infamous life and unenviable notoriety to proftable account, as a public speaker. A New York reporter who visited him about this time, found him slighty intoxicated, and rather disinclined to speak about his simulated reformation. After saying that " he didn't much like them praying folks any ways," he boldly announced his purpose of appearing in public as a preacher, when "he was goin to sweep everything in Water Street." He finally acknowledged that he should charge a fee for admission, and expected by his lectures and moral exhibitions to raise the large sum of 5100,000 . This sum, he declared he would place in the hands of Mr. Peter Cooper, or Wiliam B. Astor, for the purpose of erecting a large Magdalen Asylum on the banks of the Hudson River, a short distance above New York. He, (Alen), was of course to be installed as Chief Manager of the Institution. In pursuance of this magnificent design, he promptly advertised that he and the boy Chester would make their first public appearance, on a stated night, at Stamford, Conn. Tickets, 50 cents; children, half-price. A crowd assembled to hear him, attracted by the sensational accounts that had been published in even respectable New Tork journals. His "pals," Ikey Slocum, and "Big Dick Marvin," acted as moneytakers on the occasion, and transferred into their pockets from the Stamford "gulls" a considerable quantity of shin-plasters. But when time was called, and the expectation of the audience was at his height, John Allen made his ifibut, like Andy Johnson, in a pitiaible state of intoxication. A rowensued. The duped inhabitants of Stamford demanded back their shin-plasters. Their demand was stoutly resisted by Ikey and his companion, who assured the audience that there was nothing wrong with Allen, and that he was quite ready to go on with the exhibition. The sequel may be imagined.

The news of Allen's flasco was a severe blow to the Iloward Mission. Religious zealots were staggered by his iniquity, and Oliver Dyer almost repented having published in Packurt's Monthly his account of the "Wickedest Man." The moment that his lease with Mr. Van Meter had run out, John Allen painted out the sign above his door, wherein the public were informed that his place was "a home for fallen women." Again his dance-house became a Pandemonium,
and evil spirits, male nid Emale, again thronged to his den. The end soon came. Captain Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, aided by three officers, made a descent one morning on 30.4 Water Street, and arrested John Allen and his wife, fiye women, and " Boston Tom:" Diogenes drops the curtain, while this select Company is before the Police Court.
He has but litule more to say. He would not have alluded at all to so odious a subject, had he not believed that a great moral, and one that is litte understood, underlies the whole painful narrative. Nobody for one instant doubts the loving-kindness, zeal, and integrity of the New York missionaries. But however well-intentioned, they are notoriously. wenk-headed; and having now by their blind credulity rendered themselves the laughing-stock of the ruffians and abandoned women of Water Street, it will be long before they can hope to effect another roothold in the same foul "rookery." If Drogenes is correct in his wews, they announced their Revival prematurely They foolishty attempted to sow the seed of Christianity, before the soil on which they had to opernte was prepared to receive it. The denizens of the Fourth Ward need moral improvemen before their spiritual wants can be successfully attended :o They must be cleansed beiore they are Christianized. Degraded characters like John Allen, Kit Bums, and they Slocum, should be regarded with strong suspicion, when they are declared by enthusiasts to have leapt, as it were min Paradise, from the rum-shop, the dancehall, or the rat pit.

POLITICAL NURSERYRHYMES OF NOVA SCOTLA. No. 11.

## "HUSa-A-ny nabr"."

Husha-by, Wilkins, go play with your top,
Repeal is "spila milk,", and now leaves but a slop: When the cry ceases, you'll find that the squall
Has floored your per project-Vail, Amand and all!
"humarr numprs:"
Marin 1. Wikins had a great tali,
With Annand, the "Minute of Council," nad all; All the big leaders, and all the trained men
Can't set up a costly Convention again!

## "A sonc or sixpencr."

Sing a song of sixpence, Repeal has gone to grass, Wilkins, Vail and Company, each proves himself an ass : None can stay the havoc that all around is seenIsn't it a pretty dish to set before the Queen?

## VOX DEA VOX POPULI DEBET ESSE.

The Evening Telegraph, of the 26 th December quoues Carlyle on the Jamaica Question as follows:-"A Lord $\because$ Chief-justice spoke for 6 hours to prove that there is no "such thing, or ever was, as Martial Law, and that any " Governor, commanded-soldier, or official person, putting "down the frightfullest mob-insurrection, Black or White, shall do it with the rope round his neck, by way of encouragement to him. - there must have been, ' and is, and will be, cocval with Human Socicty, from its "first beginning to its ultimate end, an Actual Nartial Law of more validity than any Itw whatever." Tom Carlyle: Diogenes agrees with you that all insurrection, rebellion, and sedition must be put down-with fire and sword if necessary; but is, what you call, "Actual Martial Law" of more validity than the Law of God? Justice, as dispensed by the paid expounders of the Law of Man, may be fatle, but the Law of God saith, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."


## A REMINISCENCEOF THE VOLUNTEERS.

forl Fohnter: Be rimy Recilans?
Scond Tohunter: Yaid; AND one mears so much said about their superior bearing. Must say, I dont see ta.

A FEW WORDS ON THE "GRECTAN BEND"
Diocenes, like the pleasant writer of the "Ab Antro" essays in the Gazctlo, has been pursuing some researches into the history of the "Grecian Bend." Hte has not been so successful as he wished to be. He can find but one reference to it in modern times, and will be grateful to any correspondent for further lighe on the subject. In a Satire entitled "Progress," which was published in iS 19 by John Godfrey Saxe, Diogexes has discovered the following allusion to the outrageous fashion in question: -
"To-day; she glides along with queenly grace,
Tomorrow, ambles in a mincing pace.
Today, erect, she loves a martial air.
And envious train-bands emulate the fair:
To-morrow, changing as her whim may serve,
'She stoops to conquer' in a Grecian curve."
A note on this passage informs us that Terence (who wrote comedies a little more than two thousand years ago) alludes to this, and a kindred custom then prevalent among the Roman girls:
"Virgines, quas matres stuclent
Demissis humeris esse, vincto corpore, ut graciles fiant."
The sense of this passage may be given in English, with sufficient accuracs, thus:

Naidens, whom fond maternal care has graced
With stooping shoulders, and tight-girdled waist.

## A SURPRISE.

Yes-itis,-it is her writing, Like fairest copper plate, And my love has been inditing A note to intimate,
That tho sharply she refused me, Her meaning was not such;
And altho she once abused me, She now finds she loves me much.
When I made my declaration, On my knees, with start and stutter,
I had settled each tarnation Sentence that 1 ought to utter;
But, "some how or an other," I quite forgot my speeches,
For her troublesome young brother Had upseta jar of lecches,
And one on the carpet crawling Fixed on my unlucky calf,
Which, of course, set me a-bawling, And caused my love to laugh:
Why do I stop - confound itI'll ope the note, I will-
I broke the seal and found it Was the butcher's wackly bill!

THE BRAINLESS FOOTMLAN; NOT
Sy the Author of the "Micadless Horseman."

## Continuation of Chapter 1 Il.

Within 10 yards and 23 inches of the barricade, and quite close to the blackened conspirators, the boiler of the magnificent engine suddenly exploded, blowing the driver into 997 pieces, and the fireman into the same number of portions, bar $1=$. The eight conspirators were also all sent aloft, and when their scattered remains were collected, they numbered in the aggregate $3,4=0$, or an aterage of $677 \frac{1}{2}$ each. On such solemn occasions we like to be exact in these interesting statistics. The fate of Blondina B. was also sealed. The force of the explosion threw the cars off the track, and the heroine of our story was found imbedded in the ruins-alas no more. The explosion had been too severe for her system. She was even past Radway's Ready Relief. Alphonse had fortunately been able to weather the blow up, and might have been seen by a casual observer, withdrawing his hand from the pocket of the mangled one, who had risked so much on his account. Oh! for the depravity of the brute crention!

## Chapter IV.-The Conclusion.

Our task becomes comparatively light. The characters of our romance having been blown out of our story and elerated into the ethereal atmosphere of the azure sky, it only remains for us to dispose of our hero, Alphonse, the Brainless Footman.

Two months subsequent to the harrowing circumstances of the above-mentionel catastrophe, Alphonse might have been seen late one night issuing from beneath the portal of a respectable but hardly aristocratic-looking residence in the purlieus of the Quebec suburbs. His eyes were rolling wildly, and his hands were covered with clotted blood: whilst in his dexter fist he grasped an axe of the kind ordinarily used for splitting cordwood. From his excited manner it was quite evident that he had been spliting something else than cordwood. He mad. He had just Demolished his wife?

Before many hours were over the bloothounds of the law were on his track, and that evening he was lodged in gaol. In due time he was brought to trial, found guilty by an intelligent jury, and sentenced to be hanged. His astute lawer, however, having perceived that one of the jurymen during the long and impartial trial had fallen asleep, obtained a new trial, without the slightest difficulty or delay, under a writ of error. A second time he was brought up for trial : a second time found guilty and a second time sentenced to be hanged. A second time he was respited; but on this occasion it was because some one in the Court hat handed a newspaper (which contained an account of the opening of the Victoria Bridge) to one of the jury when they were retiring to consider their rerdict. This objection was of course deemed valid. and a third time he stood his trial, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. A third time he was respited because his counsel was able to prove incontestably that the Judge had taken one glass of sherry too much: It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back!

Alphonse himself at last became tired of all this shillyshallying, and bethought himself of an easier system of puting a stop to all this uncertainty. A nail in the wall, and his suspenders were enough. He availed himself of their valuable services, and, the morning following his third trial, was found in his cell, dead as a coffin-nail?

He died game! His appetite on the morning of his suicide was unexceptionable, and, owing to the extreme liberality of the gaol authorities, his last breakfast consisted of an unlimited quantity of beefsteak, the whole of which he devoured
ravenously: He was accordingly buried, as our readers will readily believe, with a stake in his inside!
Our tale is told. As for the moral of it-it may be more easily imagined than described.

## THE FIREMEN OF MONTREAL.

Quite right, Daily Witness! Quite right, Mr. Mfred Pery! DIOGENES figuratively pats you on the back. It is a shame that the Firemen should be expected at all times to risk their lives for the paltry pittance of 3300 per ammum; less than is given to juvenile clerks, who have only themselves to keep, or to policemen who frequently have litke as do but to wear the Corporation uniform and perambulate the strects. Have nine-tenths of the public any idea in what the duties of these men consist? If not, Dogeses will tell them. They have day and night to be fully prepared by the aid of one element to repel the atacks of another, and it is only those who have faced a conthgration in all its furywho know the arduous nature of a fireman's calling These illpaid and hard-working men may be summoned at any momen, any night, and often every night, to answer the fire alarm and confront the danger of perishing in the tlames, or of being crushed by falling walls, while they are gollantyatempting to save life and property. Frequenty they are deluged with water from the hose, and are compelled to work inde fatigably for hours, encased in icy clothing, with no possibiley of obtaining a change. Often, too, after returning to their quarters they are obliged to turn out rgin to mother the in a different part of the city.

The readers of Dtocenes may think that this picture is highly colored, but do not ourcemeteries contain the bodies of several of these devoted men who, within the last tow months. have died at their posts,-hose-branch in hand:As regards the $\$ 300$ a year, of course the answer of the Corporation is, "We canget men whee the danger for this despised sum; why then should we give more?" frue, quite true, you can; but why trade on the necessities of poor mon by oftering so paltry a remuneration? Imagine vomrselves, if you can, in the position of these tiremem, thd then ask of your own consciences whether the sum of $\$ 300$ ber ammem is an adequate "compensation" for services so valable Your answer muse be in the negative, and now that a now year is at hand,-a season when the heart involuntarity opons to the sufferings and wants of others, - let simple justice be done by increasing the insignificant pay of these brave Firemen.

## FREE TRANSLATION BY AN AMERICAN

## In Tino lritas. Brandy peaches.

Diocenes is no croaker-but he observes with some anxiety the proportions of the "poinf noir" on the horizon of the South East corner of Europe. A late telegram leaves no doubt that the Turkish Government, goaded to madness by the conduct of Greece during and after the Cretan rebellion, has now concentrated troops on the Thessalian frontier; whe the advisers of the Hellenic King, positively refuse to yield anytining to the protests of England and France.

The success of our New Year's festivities is closely dependant on the happy and judicious amalgamation of Zadocy and Grect;-and any one must see that the torit of war once ignited in such a locality can onlybe extinguished with great difficulty. But on the other hand, when one bears in mind how "continual aripping wears away stone," one cannot be: surprised that the patience of the Ottoman Government has at length been worn out by the incessant "splungings" of Gructe.


## A PRACTICAL MAN AND HIS POET.

Diocenes at the present moment is under what is called "Cirand Trunk influence." Tie has reccived, he supposes from the author, (with an urgent request for notice) a Poem on "The Grand Truak Railway: its Achievenents, Institutions, Scenery, Military and Principal Characters. Isy I. T. Brece, a Canadian Poet, author of Pocms on Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, Picton, Saughanash Shore, Niagara Talls, Confederation, The Martyred President, \&c., Sc., \&c."

As the best compliment that can be paid an author is to quote his finest passages, Diogenes has much pleasure in adorning his columns with the following sublime panegyric. The speeches hast week at the "Brydges' Banguet" were rather ordinary samples of post-prandial oratory, and did but scanty justice to the merits of the guest. Diogenes, therefore, is persunded that the Managing Director of the G. T. R. will be delighted to read the ensuing tribute of praise from the pen of Mr. Breeze, "a Canadian Poet:"-

## To C. J. Brydoes, Esq.

Hail: Julius Casar of the present age,
Tovering above thy foes' most subte rase ; Firm dost thou stand as stands the troubled earth When earthquakes rave and mighty winds have birth Umoned but in the orbit God designed For all the attributes of thy mighty mind. No boasting Pompey can thy mind subdue, Nor Cicero's words deter its purpose ureIt sweeps a compass like the mighty sun That rules the planets in the course they run. O! how vast the great machinery
Oer which thy mind doth cast its eyelight free To plan, arrange, and well dispose the whole With all the powers of thy capacious soul. Thy country's good lies near thy heart benign, Perpetual good thou dost for it divine, Thy mental, powers are tutored from their youth Neath master minds who rule the world of truth. Thou hast done well to raise our country's fame ; When troubles rise thy purpose stands the same. Thou would'st do better if thy power could, But out of evil brought'st the utmost good. So humble mind could sway the power that thou Dost bring to bear upon our country now. Long live to lend the light that Heaven hath given, And shed its lustre on our country even: Then shall thy mane be hallowed evermore, And sound in song upon our favoured shore!

This magnificent burst of genuine eloquence is scarcely amenable to the ordinary rules of criticism, as it cloes not bear the slightest resemblance to any composition, inspired or otherwise, that Drogienes has ever met with. Happy is Mr. Brydges in having Mr. Brecze as his Poet, and happy is Mr. Brecze in having Nir. Bryclges as his Patron.

## WANTED TO KNOW.

Has the lady who, in a recent novel, was represented as 'sitting upon thoms" suffered any great personal inconvenience from her apparently disagreeable position?

Has the school-boy, who was sent home for the rest of the day, ever returned with it?

When topp goes the weasel" is he dead or alive, and what sum of money does the pawnbroker lend on the animal?

What is the number of miles in the Halifax Repeal League?
And, where are indlignant old ladies supposed to come from when they "draw themselves up"?

## SCOTCHED-BUT NOT KILLED.

Doogenes has learned with considerable satisfaction that the respectable Dispensing Chemists of the city have determined on throwing to the dogs-not their physic, but the odious and demoralizing patronage of the 33 per cent. Physicians. As yet, however, only one Chemist has openly announced himself sound on the discount question, and entirely dependent on the good opinion of the public. In pursuance of his expressed intention, Drocenes has transferred to his columns the advertisement of Mr. Gray, and the Cynic hereby calls upon his numerous and respectable readers to "remember" that orthodox "apothecary." In thus drawing altention to a particular tradesman, Drocenes wishes it to be distinclly understood that he is actuated solely by a desire to encourage the others, and not, as is the fashion with pseudo "inoffensive" daily papers, to represent the latest advertiser as the only respectable man of his calling. The Cynic has no intention of resorting to a system of puffing, which sensible newspaper-readers and respectable advertisers have long since learnt to despise. A puff in a local items column is now-a-chas an insult to ordinary intelligence, and is only to be found in journals that have become more or less fossilized.

Diogenes is informed that the number of Chemists who still hang on to the skirts of the Medicos, is confined to some half a dozen. He thinks it right that their names should be published as an act of justice to those who, like Mr. Gray, have had the courage to resist an odious exaction. If any genilaman of the Chemist's Assoriation will be hind enough to furnish Dogenes with the necessary information, and at the same time give a list of the professional individuals who exact discount, the Cynic will return to the subject in an early number.

In the meantime he awaits the advent of an Auctioneer who will anmounce his intention to forego the 50 per cent. discount he has hitherto demanded on advertisements graciously dispensed to the city papers. The Cynic will also be glad to publish the name of the newspaper proprietor bold enough to refuse discount to an Auctioncer, and honestly give the real advertiser-viz., the individual who employs the auctioneer to sell his goods-the benefit which properly belongs to him.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The softest, gentlest ray of Heaven Shining ere time began;
The purest gem to woman given, The noblest trat in man.

The voice that bids the wretched live And cheers each aching heart:
Together, joy and comfort give, But pine and die, apart.

1. A Western judge, whose name still classifies a law; 2. The blackest character in Shakspere's book;
2. A Duteh commander, London once did hold in awe ; 4. An ancient minstrel's wife. lost through a look.

## WANTED LMIEDIATELY.

A salve for the "Mite of a Rope""
A tear from the "Mind's Eye;" A wrinkle from the "Face of Nature:" A stave from a Barrel-organ; and A picture of the Ass that bracd at "Bonnie Doon."

## PRESBYTER ANGLICANUS TO DIOGENES:

## "The Confessional."

Rituatisat-On Sunday mipht the Reve Mr. Wood preached a sermen in foror of the Coniessional., He said ,hice mian obect of his recent formey to Eughatad was to. constalt others, older than himself, on the propricty of introducing the practice-a, Gueston which had been long no his mind-and, acting on their advice, he had determined to receive confessions from all who desired to milke them No doubt
 bus property managed

See also a recent article in the Daiby Withess, - a hint from which has been embodied in the following lines:-

My Cynic friend, youve heard, no doubt, 1 lately cross d the broad Athantic
To seek the best advice about
A point that nearly drove me frantic.
And now illumined with new light,
No longer fearful of transgression,
I practise (when I can) the rite
Of full Auricular Confession.
Of course for universal "case"
This offer ot Confession made is:
And luckily it seens to please One class especially-the Ladies.
Men shun Coniession-strange to say,
They don't appreciate the system-
But though theyve always kept away, I fronkly own-1 never missed em.

Tls sweet to breathe absolving words Oer pouting lips and drooping lashes,
More sweet than to Creation's lords With bushy beards and big moustaches;
And if those only who "contess"
Can hope, of grace to be the winuers,
Tis sweetest to remin 1 guess, The petty sins of prety simers:

For oh 1 my friend, $I$ can't belicre Their sins are really very awfulThey merely copy Mother Eve In sonetimes loving things unlawful;
And when the Penitents rehearse
In trembling tones, their pecadilloes,
I bless them that they are not worse, And send them smiling to their pillows :

## INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER.

The public mind has of late been much occupied with the subject of Divorce for ' Incompatibility of Temper." A few years ago arose the question "Why don't girls marry?Nearly every newspaper in England was loud in is denuncation of the "pretiy Horse-breakers,"-those young ladies who, preferring the luxuries of their aristocratic holues, carriages, horses, livery-servants, maids, balls, parties, routs, dresses and the Park, sneered at marriage, a husband, a house in Brompton or at Peckham, and $\mathcal{f} 500$ or $£ 600$ a year, with domesticity and boiled muton for dimner. - Nor was the rising male generation allowed to escape; all expensive habits were attacked. Why should Marmaduke, who is a clerk in the War or Forcign Office, keep his park-hack, and dine at the Epicurean with all the luxury of early peas and iced champagne? Why should Harry frequent rattersall's, and why should Arthur employ Poole to cut his coats, and sport a stall at the Opera? Even the minor matters of Regalias de Londres and Brandy and Seltzer Water were touched upon, and public opinion-that self-constituted critic of men and manners-proclaimed aloud that ease and vanity kept the sexes apart and would continue to do so until it
(public opinion) should bring then to a proper understanding of their own enormities. The affir was supposed to involve the vital existence of the aristocracy, and some did not hesitate to assert that if things contimued long in the sane way, Ligland would be uttimately depopulated. Many enthusiasts rushed into an opposite extreme, and it was not uncommon for young couples, hand in hand, to seek the altar of Hymen, after an acquaintance and courtship not exceeding wo months duration. Marry in haste, and repent at leisure". is an old saw, but not the less true. Many apparently charming and engaging persons conceal the lurking demon of ill-iemper, who often shows his horns only when it is too late to recede, and what fite more unhappy than to be linked like a lame ass with a clog tied to its leg, 10 a partuer whom you cannot really respect and esteem.

But whilst quoting early and ill-assortcd marriages as prolifie in incompatibility or temper, there are others which we must take into consideration of more personal interest for us with respect to the subject we have taken in hand.
There are two great epochs in a man's life; the furst is his choice of a profession, and the second and greatest is his choice of a wife. Indeed it has been said, "On marriage one's wellbeing not only here bu hereater mainly depends." In Erance a young couple are hardly ever allowed to choose for themselves. There the mariag at wicnatice or mariabe de robisen prevails; is is generally a mercenary alfar arranged and setiled by the parents, and racitly acquiesced in by the parties themselves, possibly because they consider it too much trouble to dissent, or more probably because they fed that their lot might be cast, peradventure, with some one intinitely more disagreeable. In England is was formery the custom to make up marriges much in the sabie wisy 1 young lady was heiress to a property-her patents or giardians immediately looked round for some eligible vinug proprietor in the neighbourhood, and joining hand to hand was all that was talked of as if it was more sacred than the rite of joining man to wife. Fortumbely the mertuge at om zenate is not now in vogue in England, as it con never bring the true happiness through life, and the true stace in of age, which it is the appointed mission of marriage to fulbll: It is calculated only to bring about the verdict of sincoripatibility of temper, and is so ably satirized in Mr. Kobertson's Comedy, "Ours," that we quote the passaget " 1 Brew"house, Aalt-kilns, Publichouses and premises, the thee "Landed Property, Grass and Arable Farm, Howses. Tene"ments, and Salmon Fisherics, to be my wedded wite, to "have and to hold for evening and dimer parties, for car"riage and horseback, to lowe or to tolerate till mutual aversion do us pari."
But stil there is a scrious stumbling.block to matrimonial happiness. "What is the appointed cnd and aim of erery "sensible woman?" asks a worldly lady of her daughter. To make an cligible match", is the woridy reply, And of what does an eligible marriage consist nowadays? A cat riage and pair, a footman, the sea-side, or a spring tour, a few dinners, so many bonnets, and a certain supply of new dresses per annum. A mercenary man marries for money; a mercenary woman marries for position. Such a childish passion as love never enters the head of the present generation. Cupid might put his bow and arrows up to auction. and theyd be knocked down to some Jew pedtar for an old song. A young lady speaks of her intended, "Oh! tike "George very well, and then he's got lots of mones, but what are the gold mines of Ophir or the jewels of Colconda to the true, the pure, the real love. "A virtuous woman is a "crown unto her husband," and he unto her a strong tower of support against the day of trouble. The victims of the mariage de conctiance are sometimes to be pitied, as they are more sinned against than siming, but ye seekers after
mercenary marriages-ye searchers after the pomps and vanities of this life-have naught to thank but your own wicked imagination for your incompatibility of temper. Some weak ones say, "We dread the opinion of the world, which "would place, us in the category of fools, if we married for "love alone." Fools ye are already. The Emperor" Theodosius married Eudocia,-a poor girl.-Catherine, consort of Peter the Great, had a Swedish dragoon for her first husband. Guizot's dhughters, as my friend of the Club Window informs me, married for love, a proceeding which Parisian bon-ton characterized as "very indelicate", but did this weighty judgment affect their happiness in the least, or cause their husbands to repent their choice? Dos est sua forma puella, "her beauty is a maiden's dower," and Syracides observes, "Jorego not, a wife and a good woman, for her grace is "above gold."

Diocenes has been at some trouble to show the origin of much of this incompacibility of temper. Marriage can never be happy if man and wife are unsuited to each other, and though Diogenfs does not approve of long engagements, he yet says, "Do not marry unless you are sure you can agree with your future partner." It occasionally happens that love is discovered to be all on one side, but though you love at present without return, mil desperatum, despair not at all: affection and constancy will work wonders in the end, and if you have linked your fate to a worthy object, you shall in no wise lose your reward. It is sad indeed to love and to love in vain-to see that, whilst your heart is wholly offered on the shrine your of divinity, she in like manner casts hers at the feet of another idol that does not even respect what you would dic for.

Pan loved Echo; Echo, Satyrus ; Satyrus, Lyda.

## "Quantum ipsorum aliquis amanton oulcrat, Tantum itstus amans odiosus erat."

Sappho, the poetess, hoved Phaon, the boatman, of Mitylene, but Phaon's heart being otherwise engaged, Sappho took a sensation leap from the Leucadian Rock.

Says Horace:

> Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida Cyri torret amor; Cyrus in asperam Declinat Pholoën.,

And Allan Ramsay evidently had this verse in view when he wrote the "Gentle Shepherd":
"Then L like Peggy; Neps is fond 0 ' me, Peggy likes Pate, and Pate is bauld and slec, And loes sweet Meg;-but Neps I downa see. Could ye turn Patie's love to Neps, and then Peggy's to me, l'd be the happiest man."
In the above, we can see without spectacles that, from the moment of civilization's emerging from the mists of an obscure mythology until the present, the proverb, if not entirely correct in its wording, has yet held good in many instances. "The course of true love never ran smooth." Never mind, my reader, go to the fountain head, dam the stream a little here, widen the channel a little there-the course of true love catl be smootled, and the man who wins his wife as wife should be won, need never fear the dreadful sentence, "incompatibility of temper."

In. conclusion, Drogenes would severcly consure the highly reprehensible occupation of "Peacocking." The Peacock, as every one is aware, is the type of pride, and "Peacocking" might well be bracketted with that vice in the catalogue of the Seven Deadly Sins. Diogrenes much dislikes to find on entering a room a young Peahen endeavouring to monopolize the attention of every Peacock present, or to come across the peacock who endeavours to cut bin out of a dance, and ninally carrics his partner off to supper from under his very nose, after having pecked and
plumed himself with all the vanity of his tribe. If Pea-hen or Peacock were to mate with any other bird less shallow of brain, the lamentable result would undoubtedly be "incompatibility of temper."

Take heed, therefore, ye sons and daughters of men-be not taken with the outside of the cup and platter-trust not the glare of the tinsel or the glitter of the gewgaw-dwell not too much on external appearances, but think on "the toad which, ugly and venomous, yet bears a precious jewel in its head." Let your thoughts when married be-What can I do to make my husband or wife happier, and our home more agreeable? The Spctator says, - It requires more virtues to make a good husband or wife, than what go to the finishing of the most shining character whatsoever." Lector, Fale?

## "ROBBING POOR MEN OF THEIR PEER."

Captain Willians of the Melbourne Shate Quarry, Eastern Townships, has decred
all the workmen who refuse to sign the icmperance pledge must guit his employ. bat all the workmen who refuse to sign the icmperance pledge must quit his employ.

The above editorial appeared a day or two ago in the columns of the Montreal Withess. Drogenes assumes the statement to be correct, and that henceforth none but rigid tectotalers will be privileged to dig and delve in the Melbourne quarries. The Cynic has not the distinguished honour of Capt. Willians' acquaintance. He does not know whether he is an off-shoot of the Army, Navy, or Horse Marines, -a local volunteer, an ex-commander of a river steamer or a raft, or a mere "ganger" over quarrymen. Whoever he may be, he may be set down as an exceedingly "Earnest Tectotaler," resolved to enforce his doctrines where he cannot persuade.

Diogenes, it need hardly be said, admires temperance, and is not at war with teerotalism. The sty/ts widh which these. lines are traced will never be employed in ridiculing those who, in the exercise of a noble self-denial and for the benefit of health, family, or reputation, refrain from the use of alcoholic stimulants. But the Cymic contemns with all the force of his philosophy the ignorant fanaticism which decrees that a body of hard-working labourers-not all of them, he would fain believe, positively hoggish in their abuse of liquor -shall be deprived of an opportunity of earning bread for their wives and little ones during the hardest months of a semi-arctic winter, if they refuse to pledge themselves to a total abstinence from their mid-day beer or half-and-half. Capt Williams, with an aqueous soul beating in his uncompromising bosom, doubtless believes he is promoting the cause of temperance. Diogenes, on the contrary; thinks him a type of that Repression which acts as a stimulant to Crimehelps to fill our gaols and asylums, and sends forth guileless children to beg from door to door until they become adepts in fraud and falsehood. Such misguided devotion to principle -such intemperate zeal for temperance-as that displayed by this Capt. Williams, can only awaken commiseration. If drunkards cannot be persuaded to lead a sober life, it is morally certain they can never be forced. If the advocates of tectotalism would only consent to be a little less "thorough" and display less intolerance of human weakness and fraily, their numbers would increase rather than diminish. As it is, Dogenes notices, with regret, that they display a fanaticism little calculated to win the sympathy of those who, equally with them, deplore the existence of a gigantic evil, and an intolerance calculated to repel rather than attract the objects of their misguided solicitude.

## INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACT.

Soup Kitchens were introduced during the rst Crusade by Godfrey de Bomillon, and to this redoubtable warrior, and not to Soyer, is due the invention of Potase a la Palestine.

HANDBOOK for STRANGERS VISITING MONTREAL.

## No. Vh.-Sculpruee.

Drogenes, haring already directed public attention to the Nelson Column and Fountains of the City, proceeds to describe minor works of statuary, which are none the less worthy of notice.

THE BAS-REIIEF AT THE BACK OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
In passing along St. Paul Street, let the stranger take a glance at the pediment of the building and the sculpture in its tympanum. At first sight this appears to be a veritable antique. Drogenes, from his long residence in Greece, should be a judge of these matters, and, when he first beheld this work of art, pronounced it to be a representation of the "beardless Bacchus." The wand was there, but the helmet and shield were new symbols, which puzzled him. A friend informed hin that it was meant for Britamia. If so, he trusts, that however beautiful it may be in an arcistic point of view, it may be immediately removed. It is not seemly that Her Majesty's Custom House should be surmounted by a figure of lititania in a state of intoxication. Individual sons of Britamia may at times have given way to this vice, but surelv Britamia herself, in all her collective wisdom, never fell tottering on her shield in such a helpless condition,-at least, since the Dutch were in the Medway. The late humourous editor of the Etcring Tilegraph once suggested that Britamia was "sea sick," when this portrait was taken. Such a thing never conld have occurred. Britannia rules the waves, and not the waves Britanna.

## the colosst in wellingron terrace.

In recent discussions on the erection of the proposed statue to the Queen, nobody seems to have remembered that we have already a statue of Her Majesty of noble and gigantic proportions. The Queen is guarded by her faithful defender, the late Duke of Wellington, who keeps at a respectful distance from his Royal Aistress. When seen from a distance, the whole Terrace suggests the idea of two ponderous ships of war moving, side by side, with an enormous figure-head to each. The addition of a few masts and stays would entirely complete the illusion. The workmanship of these statues is bold and vigorons, if not very refined.

Drogenes would not like to live in a house immediately under one of the colossi. He thinks his Tub safer. Not that these exquisite productions are made of massive brown stone. They were cut in wood by a distinguished sinip-carpenter and afterwards made brown and "beautiful for ever" by some predecessor of Madame Rachel. As Lowell sensibly sings.
"What need of such a dical of stome When stone of deal is cheaper?"
THE NEW STATUE OE ST. PATRICK
Far be it from Diogenes to secm to ridicule the memory of the great Patron Saint of Ireland. Be his birth-place in Scotland or France, any enigy of the great civilizer should be an ornament to Montreal. He asks the stranger, unhesitatingly, is it an ornament? The Cynic is not short-sighted, but altogether fails in seeing whether the figure be bad or good. He expected a noble statue placed on the ground in the centre of the square, and not a vague, indistinct creation in white and gold, standing sentry on the top of the Hall. St. Patrick dwelt among men and not in a pigeon-house, surmounted by git fireworks.

While on the subject of St Patrick's Hall, Drocenes assures the stranger that very pleasant re-umions are often held therein. Diogenes attended the Pachelors' Ball, as in duty bound. He continued making love to "the fairest of
her sex," with whom, on Christmas Day, he had been tobograning, (May Jupiter bless the word, and teach us all how to spell ir.)

On calling on the lady, next day, he was rather astonished that she did not remember the offer of marriage which he had made to her on the previous evening. The lady is not denf. Can it be that the peculiarities of the building are such that Drocenes was not hard?

## THE PRIZE FOR IMPUDENCE.

When Montreal lost her wise and good Bishop, it seemed only natural that her citizens should unite in erecting some kind of a monument to the nemory of one so loved and revered. After much discussion (not carried on in the most dignified spirit, it was determined to erect some kind of a monument in the Cathedral grounds. Some weeks ago a Committee advertized, in the vaguest terms, for competitive designs for the said monument. In matters of this kind, three things are usual to ofter one or more preminms for the best designs, to give the competiors some iden of the general views of the Committec : and last, but not least, to state the amount of funds at their disposal. All this vas neglected. In spite of this, several antists were foolish enough to send in designs, all of which were summarity rejected. Drogenes did not examine these drawings, and therefore cannot siy whether they were bat or grod. The competitors cannot complain of the rejection, because no agreement was ever made for their acceptance. But the letter which each competitor received, after the rejection, is. in its way, a model. He is told, fur the first time haw much money is to be spent. He may. if he zeishas (that is the word), send in a new design, next month. He it noted that there is still no premium offered, or any indication of the wishes of the Committee. Not a word of apology, or even thanks for the trouble to which he has already been put; and, finally, as a climax, he is told that he can have his design by sending to a certain officeln the city. Surely, had a genieman left a parcel by accident in a merchants office. here would be found some light porter to carry it to his residence. Dtogenes is anxious to know the names of the members of this Committee, to see what hey look like in the street, and whether they appear as other men.

Drogenes sincerely trusts that no artist will hagan wish to send in a design to this Committec.

Persons iotally ignorant of the ordmary courtesies of society can know nothing whaterer of Art.

## A CONTRIBUTION FROM REAUPORT

Drogenes belicyes from the botom of his heart that the following, which he submits to a probably indignant public, is positively and absolutely the very woret riddle in the world.

Why is the difference between Ontario and Quebec the same that exists between a man and a monkey?

Because the one has a tail, but the other hasn't-thus, $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Q}$.
P. S.-A few of the disceming public may passibly find the cue to this fale Diocenes sincerely forgives them if they do not.

A RIVAL TO THE ABOVE
What is the difference between a cattedrover and $S$. Patrick's Hall?

The one has a cou' stick that is his property, and the other has no acoustic properties at all.

An Onvious Truth and a Necessary Fiction.-That Quebec rules the Dominion and that Cartier is its prophet.

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