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Montreal Wholesale News

Vol. VI.—No. 9.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

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{ \$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



CAGOUNA—GOING TO THE MORNING BATH.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. JUMP.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

SCENES AT CACOUNA.

Cacouna—the Saratoga of Canada, the desired haven of over-heated and business-worried Montrealers and Torontonians—furnishes us with subjects for two illustrations. Why is it that, as a rule, Quebec people avoid Cacouna? Not one in ten of the visitors at this charming watering-place comes from the Ancient Capital. Somehow the Quebecois prefer Murray Bay, where they flock in troops every season, leaving Cacouna to their less gregarious brethren of Montreal and Western Canada. The two belles who make such a pretty figure in the front page illustration may therefore be safely set down as either Montrealers or dwellers in Ontario. Wherever they hail from, they are certainly a credit to the place that owns them. "Going to the Morning Bath" is a picture well calculated to strike envy into the breasts of the unfortunate who are compelled to spend the "heated term" amid the dust and glare and noise of the city. What a contrast is there between the rough, uneven sidewalks, baking in the hot sun between rows of heated masonry, and the easy descent—foliage-fringed, and dotted with cool, inviting arbours—that leads from the hotel perched on the summit of the breezy hill down to the bathing-place below! A pretty picture it makes, this shaded walk, in the early morning when the tide is in, and groups of ladies, in charming morning toilettes, make their way, bundle in hand, down to the sandy patch at the foot of the hill for their morning dip.

Our other salt-water illustration is of a different character, and almost brings us back to town again. The *Habitants' Race* at Cacouna has become quite an institution, though it is difficult to see what attraction it can possess for any lover of sport. A rabble of yelling cabmen, mounted on the most dilapidated *Rezinantes* that ever entered for a race, and attempting to force their broken-down hacks into something like a pace, is neither an ennobling nor an interesting spectacle. The sport—save the mark!—is a cruel one, and we trust soon to see it discontinued, to give place to something more deserving of the name.

As a supplementary illustration we give portraits, after a sketch by our artist, of the *Twins of Cacouna*—the *Dromios* of the St. Lawrence Hall, "one in semblance," who cause, by their remarkable likeness to each other, almost as much confusion as their prototypes did at Ephesus.

THE TORONTO ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

which took place on the 19th inst., was opened with the Yacht Race for first-class vessels, a distance of 35 miles for a prize of \$100 in plate or money. There were five entries: the "Brunette," "Ina," "Oriole," "Ripple," and "Gorilla," but only four started, as the "Gorilla" did not arrive from Cobourg until the close of the race. The weather was not as favourable as might have been wished, owing to the light and variable winds which prevailed, but the race gave great satisfaction to those interested in it. The "Brunette" first rounded the winning buoy, after a run of 4 h. 55 m. 16 s., and was followed by the "Oriole," 1 m. 2 s. later, and the "Ina," 4 h. 59 m. 20 s. The "Ripple" dropped altogether out of the race. The second and third class races were won respectively by the "Water Kelpie," of Hamilton; time 4 h. 5 m. 36 s., and the "John A." of Toronto; time, 4 h. 27 m. 33 s. The other races on the programme were:—two mile Double Scull Outrigger for \$50, taken by the "Montreal" in 19 m.; Fishermen's Race, two miles, \$25, won by the "Jenny," in which Berry rowed, 17 m. 30 s.; Double Scull Inrigged Boats, \$50, two miles, "Dolly Varden," time, 18 m. 20 s.; the four mile four-oared race for a prize of \$100, which resulted in a walk over for the "Cleopatra," of Lachine; and the two mile Championship of Ontario, for \$20 and the belt, with a similar result for the "Blonde," of Montreal. There were also a paddling race and a duck hunt.

THE LACHINE REGATTA.

The Annual Regatta of the Lachine Boating Club was held on the river opposite Lachine on Saturday, the 17th inst. The attendance was small, owing in all probability to the superior attractions for the many possessed by the Lacrosse match between the Shamrock and Toronto Clubs. The programme for the day included, in addition to the usual single scull, pair, and four-oared races, a canoe race for Indians, and a boys' punt race. The first on the list was the four mile four-oared race, which was taken by the "Cleopatra" in 20 m. 40 s. The four-mile Indian canoe race followed, and proved to be the most interesting event of the day. Four canoes, each manned by some dozen or more Indians, were entered, but the race fell to the "Prince Arthur," which came in three lengths ahead of the "Caughnawaga." The time made was very good; the four miles being gone over in 24 m. 48 s., less than five minutes over that of the winners in the previous race. The two mile pair outrigger race for two gold medals, was taken by Finning and Berry, of Toronto, who distanced their only competitors, Tyre and Grey, of Quebec. Time, 14 m. 49 s. The single scull race for \$80 only drew out two competitors, Berry and Finning, the former of whom came in half a length ahead. The Boys' Punt Race, of which an illustration is given on page 133—for a sum of \$20, divided into three prizes, distance half-a-mile, was won by Wm. McNider, 11 years old; A. Tascheran, 13, second; and C. McNider, 8, third. The concluding race was for four-oared inriggers, prize \$100, with an entrance fee of \$8. The only contestants were the "Montreal" and the "Vampire," the latter only entering to make a race. The "Montreal" took the race in 35 m. 10 s.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The Cricket Match. We use the emphasis advisedly, for the match played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, will long be remembered, in Montreal as the match of the season, and throughout the country as the first of the series played by the Gentlemen of England during their tour through Canada and the United States. The result of the match was certainly not flattering to Canadian pride, but the Canadian players should seek consolation for their defeat in the high encomiums passed upon their bowling by Mr. Grace himself. It would be impossible for us to give any detailed account of the match with the limited space at our disposal, and as that has already been very fully done in the daily papers, we shall content ourselves with giving the score. The Englishmen were the first to go in, Grace and Ottaway taking the bats. Play lasted until half-past six, and was resumed the

following morning at eleven. By about three in the afternoon the last wicket fell and the English score stood 255. The Canadians then went in, but were soon disposed of, with a score of 48, Rose's slow bowling proving exceedingly effective, and taking one wicket after another in surprising time. Some little time remaining over before the hour for drawing the stumps the Canadians began their second innings, which was concluded the following day, the score standing at 67.

Subjoined is the score of the English Eleven:—

Table listing players and scores: W. W. Grace, c. Benjamin, b. Laing... 81; C. J. Ottaway, b. Hartman... 24; A. N. Hornby, l. b. w., b. Green... 39; A. Lubbock, b. Laing... 7; Hon. G. Harris, b. Green... 4; C. K. Francis, c. McKenzie, b. McLean... 11; E. Lubbock, c. Jones, b. McLean... 18; A. Appleby, c. Hardman, b. McLean... 9; W. M. Rose, not out... 15; T. Pickering, c. Mills, b. Laing... 19; R. A. Fitzgerald, unwell... 8; Wides... 8; Byes... 12; Leg Byes... 8.

Summary table: Total... 255; Canadian Twenty-two, two innings... 115; 140.

THE HAMILTON ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections at Hamilton has been a source of much jubilation among Conservatives. For the past eight years—since the return of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan in 1864, by the narrow majority of 15—that city has been, to use the language of a contemporary, supposed to be completely given over to Clear-Gritism, and great therefore was the joy of the "Union and Progress" party when it became known their candidates, Messrs. Chisholm and Witton, had been elected by large majorities. With the political aspect of the elections it is not our intention to meddle; we simply confine ourselves to the explanation of the very pretty group of sketches sent us by a Hamilton correspondent which are reproduced in this week's issue. The centre picture shows the scene in front of the *Speator* office on the night after the election, when the newly-elected members addressed their constituents. Around this are small medallions depicting various incidents of the elections. The two upper are devoted to the reception of Sir John A. Macdonald on the occasion of his second visit to Hamilton on the evening of the 12th inst. On his arrival the Premier was met at the station by an immense torchlight procession, with four bands of music. The procession was more than half a mile in length, and it is reckoned that there must have been fully a thousand torch bearers. A carriage and four were awaiting Sir John at the station, but so enthusiastic were the people, that they detached the horses, and fastening ropes to the vehicle, pulled it themselves at the head of the procession. The principal streets of the city were passed through in this way—torches, fireworks, music and the cheering of the vast multitude producing together a scene of wonderful animation. The drill-shed having been closed against the people by order of Colonel Skinner, the procession came to a halt in the Market Square where, the immense crowd, estimated at about four thousand persons, collected, and was addressed by Sir John; the Conservative candidates, several other gentlemen. The two night scenes showing the procession and the gathering in the Square have an exceedingly pretty effect.

GENTEEL MISERABLES.

Probably, all things considered, most men and women get the same amount of pleasure and misery out of their lives. But, for all that, there are few who do not, at times, heartily compassionate their neighbours. People are apt to imagine that they could never put up with the kind of life led by many other persons. They are mistaken, of course, for human nature can endure almost anything but an entire stoppage of food supplies. But, though this is the case, there are some existences which seem washed-out and colourless, and one cannot help imagining that the people who live them must be extremely eccentric folk. We allude more especially to a certain section of the middle class, at least they would be placed among the middle class by cursory observers. But in reality, they form a class of themselves, and keep very much to themselves. As a rule their incomes are not large; on the contrary, they are frequently very limited. Nor can the people be classed as *bona fide* ladies and gentlemen, but they cannot be placed upon a level with the common folk. They are generally neatly and primly dressed, and their demeanour is extremely polite, though they are often shy and nervous. They are, apparently, well-educated, though by no means geniuses. They live in small houses, but quiet respectable neighbourhoods—these respectable neighbourhoods, by the way, have invariably a dreary and depressing air about them. Their domains are kept scrupulously clean, and in apple-pie order. Their children forego romping, and with the exception of a few black sheep, who are the terror of the district, are more docile and wiser than the children of either the upper, middle, or lower section of the community. They are regular attendants at church and chapel, but scarcely go anywhere else. The theatre does not see them pass its portals very often, and the opera house still less frequently. You would not catch them at race meetings or agricultural shows. In short, they will scarcely be seen anywhere where expense is involved. They may, perhaps, now and then take a sedate little walk, but they will not do this when it is a wet day. They appear to be on terms of social intimacy with few, if any, for the voice of festivity is rarely, if ever, heard in their houses, and they seldom pay visits to other people's. In fact they are almost without friends.

The question arises, is poverty the cause of the eccentric behaviour of these individuals? It is hard to suppose that people would designedly deny themselves what to the vast majority constitute the delights of life. We do not find that the other sections of the community do so. The aristocrats, when they are not being stared at in open-mouthed wonder, enjoy themselves in a thorough-going manner. They shoot, hunt, dance, and play croquet and cricket. The middle class, though they, to a large extent, prostrate themselves before the god of fashion and etiquette, follow suit, and the amount of money they spend shows how

eagerly they seek amusement. The working class, it is very well known, recklessly drain the cup of pleasure to the dregs, and expend all their energies in doing so. In short, every class, but this genteel class, acts upon the principle that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—though whether the members of it do more than other people is a question open to considerable doubt. Though these genteel people are comparatively friendless—friendship could not exist in the chilling atmosphere in which they live—none are so frightened of what the world will say of them. They would not be guilty of impropriety for fear they should be found out. They look on horrified when other and more daring souls act in a manner which, all things considered, judged from the standpoint of the genteel, is a shade on the wrong side. These genteel beings are never entrapped into anything that they ought to keep out of, but for all that they are not appreciated, and their many virtues receive but small acknowledgment. Nobody pretends to entertain any very great love for them. Most people are afraid to enter their domiciles. Their neat, prim rooms, lacking conspicuously that cosy look which most rooms in small houses possess, at once cast a gloom over unlucky visitors. Everything has that stiff, starched look so antagonistic to real comfort. There is a subdued, cold atmosphere, which at once knocks the spirits out of the most exuberant. The conversation of the genteel people is on a par with their surroundings. It is very proper, but dreadfully commonplace. Neither is it well sustained, but consists of a series of spasmodic jerks. It is of that type which does not enlighten you in the slightest as to the real character of the speaker. You know as much about such persons before you begin to talk to them as you do after you have finished. This, at the best, is an unsatisfactory state of things, and it is by no means surprising that the acquaintance of such people is not cultivated. If you dine or take tea with them, the viands appear to partake of the same character. They seem to be all right, but yet you cannot enjoy them. Your hosts appear to be doing the best they can, but they lack heartiness, and the consequence is that you are devoutly thankful when such meals are brought to a conclusion. You long for the time when you can with decency depart, for never have you felt more like a fish out of water, and nowhere have your conversational powers failed you so utterly. When there are children in such houses they are to be pitied. The poor little-beings seem to have all the life and spirits knocked out of them.

We cannot help compassionating these genteel people. They may, perhaps, be as happy as other people, but the kind of life they lead is repugnant to men and women of ordinary susceptibilities. Probably, in the majority of instances, they are people of a straightened means who have a hard task to keep up appearances. All we can say is, that they make a mistake, and throw away the substance in pursuing the shadow. If they expended less in empty display and more in real comfort, they would be far happier, and would not frighten so many of their friends away from them.—*Life at Revere.*

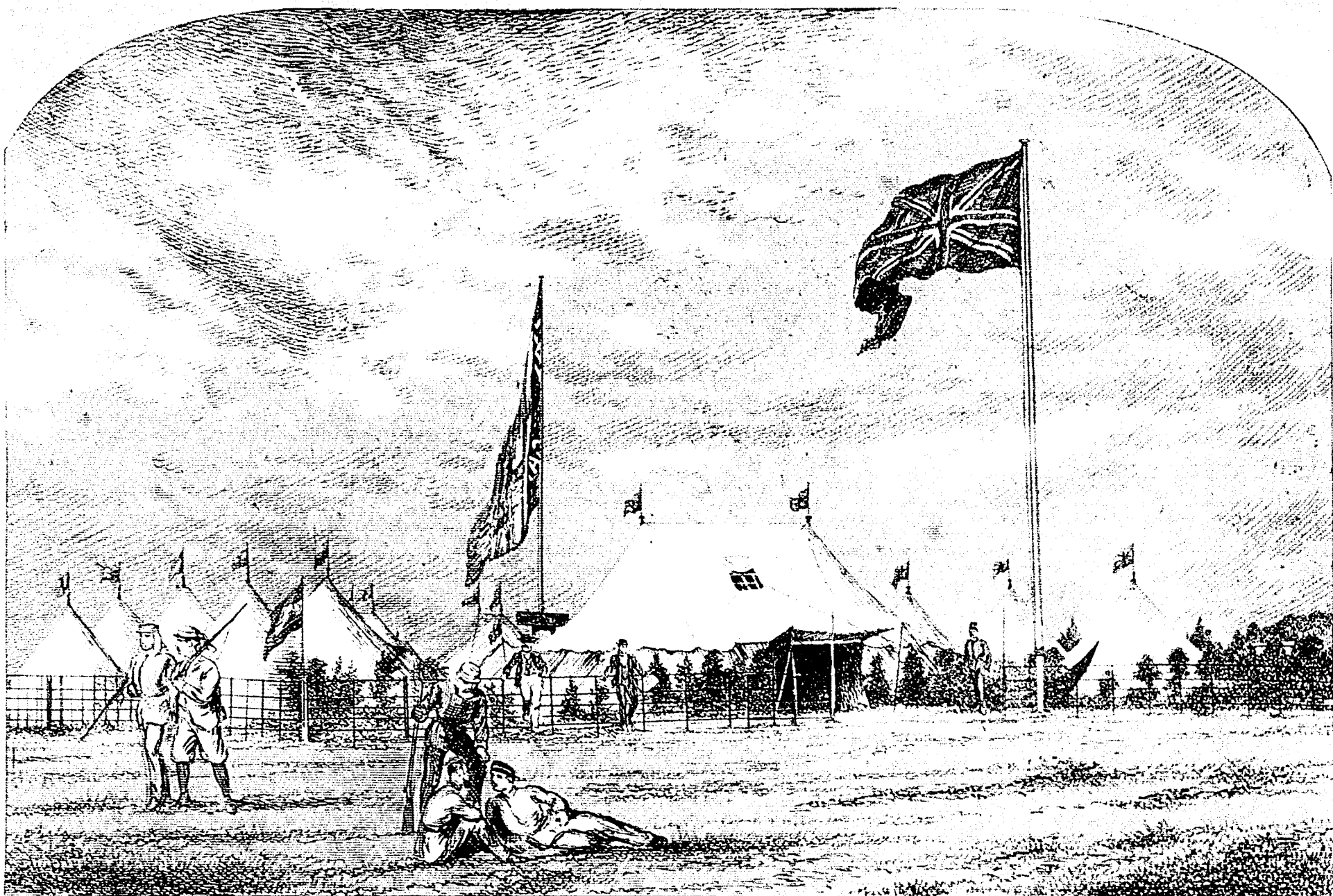
THE ELECTIONS.

The following members have been elected since the publication of our last list:—

Table of election results for Ontario and Quebec. Ontario: Addington, Shibley (1 0 0); Brant N., Fleming (9 1 0); Cornwall, Bergin (9 1 0); Glengarry, Macdonald (9 1 0); Halton, White (9 1 0); Huron, C., Horton (9 1 0); Huron, S., Cameron (9 1 0); Leeds, S., Richards (9 1 0); Middlesex, N., Scatcherd (9 1 0); Monck, E., Edgar (9 1 0); Muskoka, Cockburn (9 0 1); Oxford, N., Oliver (9 1 0); Oxford, S., Bodwell (9 1 0); Perth, N., Daly (1 0 0); Perth, S., Kidd (1 0 0); Prince Edward, Ross (9 1 0); Renfrew, N., Findlay (9 1 0); Toronto, C., Wilkes (9 1 0); York, E. R., Metcalfe (9 1 0). Quebec: Gaspé, Fortin (1 0 0); Iberville, Bechard (1 0 0); Jacques Cartier, Lafamme (0 1 0); Laprairie, Pinsonneault (1 0 0); Montreal Centre, Ryan (1 0 0); Rouville, Mercier (9 0 1); St. Hyacinthe, Belorme (0 1 0); St. John's, Bourassa (0 0 1); Vaudreuil, Harwood (1 0 0). Previously elected: 23 32 8. Total: 100 49 11.

A great aquarium is being constructed at Naples. It is 100 ft. distant from the sea, and is 100 ft. long, 70 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high. The lower story will contain the tanks of the great aquarium, and the upper will contain twenty-four rooms for laboratories, a library and collections, and lodging-rooms for three or four zoologists. A continuous current of sea water will pass through all the tanks.

According to advices from Japan, says the *Patrie*, it seems that the Mikado does not confine his views and efforts to the organization of the army. He is also occupied with the design of creating a war navy capable of ensuring for his country the first rank in that part of the globe. As the result of the orders given by him to private firms in France and England, and including the vessels being built in the maritime arsenal of Yokoska, near Yokohama, the Mikado will soon have a squadron of six iron-clad ships, completely armed. It is expected that the command of this squadron will be assigned to an old superior officer of the French navy, who has for some years past been in the service of Japan. The Mikado has also, it is added, decided upon the creation of a naval school, in which young people belonging to the first families of the Empire will be trained.



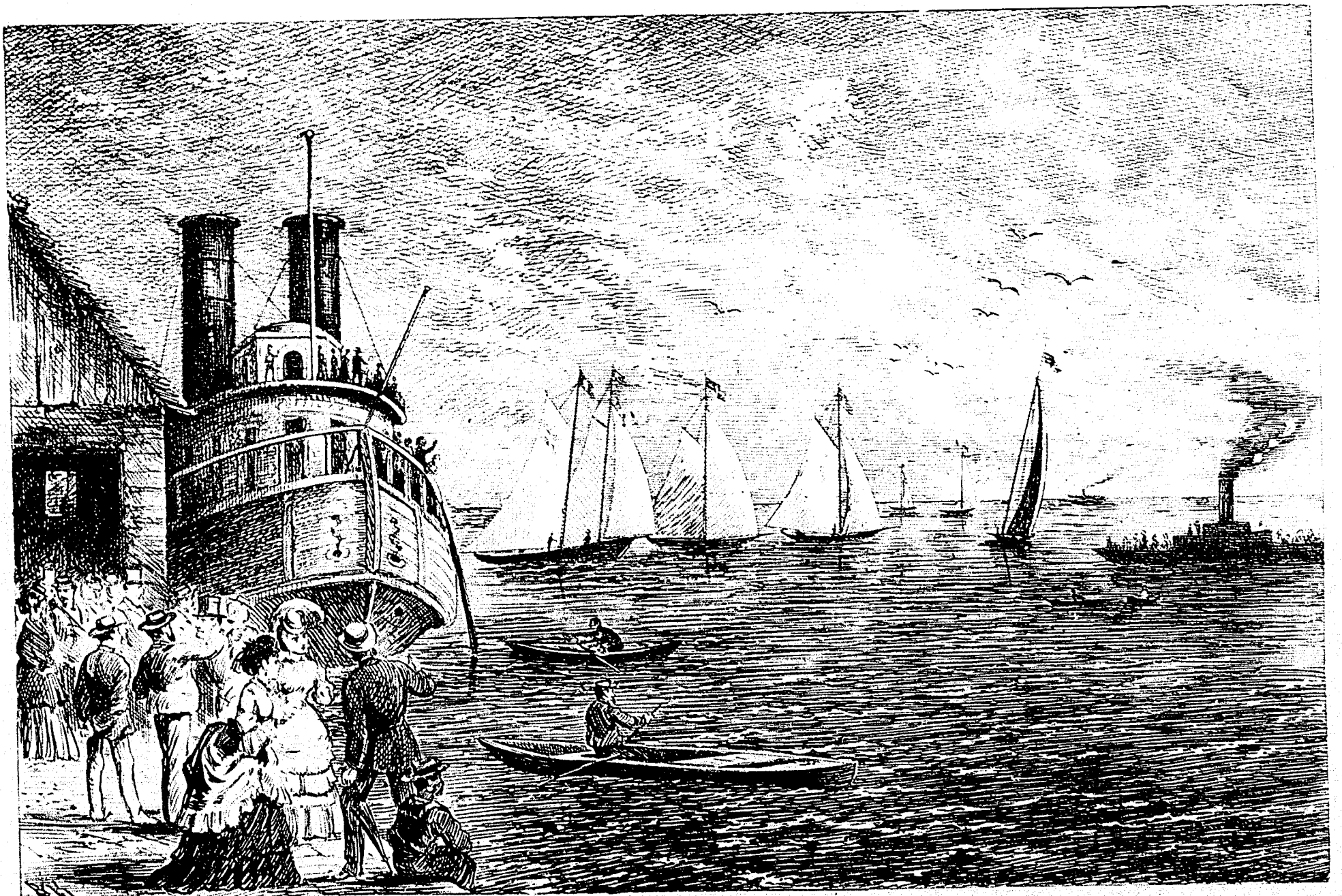
THE CANADIAN CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.



THE CANADIAN EIGHT, WINNERS OF THE RAJAH'S CUP.



LACHINE — A SKETCH AT THE LACHINE YACHT CLUB REGATTA: THE BOYS' PUNT RACE.



TORONTO — A SKETCH AT THE ROWING CLUB REGATTA: THE YACHTS STARTING.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Sept. 1.—	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. River Saguenay discovered, 1535.
MONDAY,	" 2.—	Great Fire of London, 1666. Marquis de Beauharnois Governor, 1726.
TUESDAY,	" 3.—	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
WEDNESDAY,	" 4.—	River Hudson discovered, 1609. French Republic proclaimed, 1870. Karl Marx died, 1871.
THURSDAY,	" 5.—	Cardinal Richelieu born, 1585. New Style introduced, 1581. Lord Metcalfe died, 1846.
FRIDAY,	" 6.—	Sir A. T. Galt born, 1817. Warsaw taken, 1831.
SATURDAY,	" 7.—	St. Ennecbas, Bp. The Allies sailed for the Crimea, 1854. Sir G. Simpson died, 1860. Loss of the "Captain," 1870.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 25 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Aug. 29th, 1872.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
AUG. 19	74	82	65	62	30.24	N W	Clear.
20	75	83	66	63	30.29	N W	Clear.
21	78	84	64	61	30.12	N W	Clear.
22	78	83	63	61	30.08	N W	Rain.
23	77	80	60	59	30.05	N W	Clear.
24	74	80	54	54	30.07	N W	Clear.
25	74	80	58	58	30.05	S W	Hazy.
MEAN	74.5	81.7	63.4	62.0	30.07		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 28.5; of Humidity, 53.4; of Barometer, 0.54.
 Maximum Temperature exposed to the Sun, 119°.
 Amount of Rain collected in rain gauge, 0.36 inches, equivalent to 3.44 gallons of water per acre.

OUR NEXT NUMBER.

The next number of the "ILLUSTRATED NEWS" will contain, among other illustrations: A PORTRAIT OF W. C. GRACE, the great English Cricketer, a sketch of THE CELEBRATION ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, AND BROCK'S MONUMENT, a double-page picture, illustrative of SOCIETY AT CACOUNA, and views of several elegant residences at that favourite sea-side resort. Sketches of the MONTREAL ELECTIONS, &c., &c. Country dealers should send in their orders at once to secure early attention.

A NEW NOVEL BY WILKIE COLLINS, ENTITLED

"THE NEW MAGDALEN." A tale of the Franco-German War, will be commenced in the number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for the 1st of October, and will be continued simultaneously with its production in London. The Proprietor of the News having secured the exclusive right of its publication in serial form in this country, all parties encroaching on his rights by re-publishing this story, or relating other periodicals containing the same, expose themselves to the penalties provided by Law.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

SPEAKING of the unanticipated feat performed by the Canadian eight in carrying off the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup in a competition with a team of picked men from the whole of the United Kingdom, the London Daily Telegraph, in an article we reproduced a fortnight ago, said that the Canadians would deserve "all the lionizing they will receive on their return." As things have turned out the compliment, though paid in all sincerity and good faith, proves to be rather a left-handed one. If the merits of our marksmen are to be judged by the amount of lionizing they have been subjected to since their return, their deserving must be very poor; for certain it is that since they set foot again on Canadian soil, they have discovered that they are anything but lions. In fact nothing more has been made of them than they could have expected had they merely returned from a European pleasure trip. As to lionizing, anything done in that way has been confined to the home circle, or at the most has been merely local in its nature. But there has been no national reception of the representatives sent home by the young country, no national acknowledgement of the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the metropolis.

Somehow we Canadians are not a very demonstrative race—where our own people are concerned. We are ready enough to accord an enthusiastic welcome to any distinguished strangers who may honour us with a visit, but if any of our own countrymen distinguish themselves abroad, we are rather apt to take it as a matter of course, which requires no particular comment or acknowledgement. Nowhere perhaps in the whole world does the old adage better apply than to Canada:—A prophet is

not without honour but in his own country and among his own kin. Not that we object to honours being paid to our prophets in other countries. On the contrary, we like to see it, for it flatters our pride and increases our sense of importance. But when our prophets return home, bearing their blushing honours thick upon them, we relapse at once into indifference, or at the most, and it is then a great effort, give them a good-humoured nod of approval or a patronising clap on the back. Not so it is with the foreign prophets who from time to time visit our shores. These indeed do we delight to honour. Their progress through the country is a long continued triumph—a series of banquets, and presentations and receptions; and they return to their homes with in their praises of the hospitality, the warm heartedness and the appreciation of the Canadians.

In the case of the Canadian Wimbledon Team recently returned from England we think an exception should be made to our invariable practice. If an inauguration of a new practice could be effected so much the better. At any rate something should be done to show our appreciation of the manner in which they represented our country, and of the honours they won for themselves and for Canada at the annual meeting of marksmen. Had these men been Frenchmen, or Belgians, or Germans, and had they acquitted themselves as manfully as they have done, their countrymen would not fail to tender them on their return a reception which should be a pledge of the high value set upon their success. In this country we do nothing. We do worse than nothing. Our champions return in twos and threes and we allow them to slink away to their homes as if they had disgraced themselves. Of all the great and wealthy cities of Canada there is not one patriotic enough, not one generous enough to accord a fitting reception to the Canadians whose admirable conduct and training, whose unexpected skill and unprecedented success have been an almost universal theme for admiration and wonder in the old country for over a month past. It is hardly credible that in a country with a comparatively large military organization, where great interest is taken in military matters, and where the science of marksmanship is a matter of especial study, not one word has been breathed of giving a proper reception to the score of men who represented the 50,000 members of the Canadian Active Militia at the Wimbledon ranges in a manner that drew down the plaudits of high military authorities on the other side of the water.

This is not as it should be, but it is not too late to remedy the evil. The season for the Provincial matches has arrived, when crowds of those interested in rifle shooting are gathered at the temporary military centres of the various Provinces. Now is the time to make a move, for during the next week or two the interest in marksmanship will have increased to three fold its normal state. We trust that some one will be found patriotic enough to take the matter in hand, and to inaugurate a movement for expressing in a substantial form the satisfaction of the country at the manner in which it was represented at home by the Canadian Team under the command of Major Worsley.

OBITUARY.

THE VERY REV. JOHN BETHUNE, D.D., DEAN OF MONTREAL.

The death of Dr. Bethune took place at his residence in Montreal on the 22nd inst. For some time past the reverend gentleman's health had been failing him, so much so that he was but seldom able to attend the services at Christ Church Cathedral, of which he was rector. His absence was much regretted by the members of the congregation, by whom he was much loved and respected for his universal kindness, his sterling qualities, and his sound piety. The last official act which he performed was to preside over the meeting of the Diocesan Synod, held in this city in June, 1869, for the election of a Bishop to the See left vacant by the death of the late Bishop Fulford, and which resulted in the election of Bishop Oxenden. Dean Bethune was the son of a U. E. Loyalist, who settled in South Carolina in 1791, and afterwards, at the close of the war, removed to Montreal and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He was soon after appointed to the mission of Glengarry, where his son, who afterwards became Dean, was born. Mrs. Bethune being a member of the Anglican Church, brought her son up in its tenets. He was educated at the famous Cornwall Grammar School, of which he subsequently became principal, succeeding the late Bishop Strachan. In the war of 1812 he did duty on the frontier as a volunteer. Later he was ordained to deacon's orders by Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, and served for some time as a missionary in the west. In 1818 he was appointed to the rectory of Christ Church, in this city, which he held up to the hour of his death. In 1835 a degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College, New York. His last and highest office was that of Dean, which was bestowed upon him soon after the creation of the diocese.

THE OLD LYCEUM THEATRE OF TORONTO, which under the management of J. L. Saphore & Co. has been so completely altered and decorated, that for comfort and beauty of appearance, it is second to none on this continent, opened last Monday evening, 26th inst., for the season, with a powerful and talented company from the principal theatres in the United States.

THEATRE ROYAL.—During the middle of last week the changes were rung on "Paul Pry," "Toodles," and the "Stage Struck Tailor," three time-honoured pieces in which Mr. Ben DeBar sustained the leading characters in his usual happy, good old-fashioned manner. On Friday Mr. DeBar took his benefit. The piece of the evening was "Jack Sheppard," Mr. DeBar performing the extremely difficult part of Blueskin, in which he was ably sustained, notably by Miss Fannie Pierson—a careful and painstaking actress—as Jack. Saturday was set apart for Mr. Gleason's benefit, Mr. DeBar appearing for the last time, as Jaqueze, in the "Honeymoon," and as Demosthenes Dodge, in "The Artful Dodger." The attendance was, we were sorry to remark, not so good as it should have been on such an occasion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE VALLEY OF THE CHAUDIERE, ITS SCENERY AND GOLD FIELDS, By Dr. W. J. Anderson, L. R. C. S. E., Quebec, *Chronicle* Office, pp. 37.

Dr. Anderson's pamphlets are always welcome, as being at once interesting, instructive, and reliable. The work before us gives an account of the history of the Chaudiere Gold Fields since the first discovery of gold half a century ago, and of the various mining operations undertaken since 1835. It also contains a narrative of two visits made by the author to the diggings, together with interesting statistics as to the product of the digging, the value of the gold, &c., &c. Four photographs by Ellison illustrate the principal places of interest in the neighbourhood of the "fields."

OUR WEST.—STORY THE EXPOSURE. By George B. Elliot, of the *Main and Guardian*, B. C. Toronto: *Pure Gold* Printing Co. pp. 23.

This little pamphlet is just what its title sets forth—a brief *exposé* of the frauds of the United States Immigration Agents and Pamphlets—nothing more. It deals more especially with the State of Minnesota, which the writer, knowing whereof he speaks, shows to be anything but the earthly paradise interested agents would have it appear, or the Eden eager Canadian emigrants imagine it to be. He solemnly warns intending emigrants to put no faith in the lying descriptions concocted by paid writers and hiring agents of the fertility of the country or the mildness of the climate. In both of these points he assures his readers that Minnesota is far surpassed by the Province of Ontario, and that the enterprising farmer who is looking around him in the hope of bettering his fortunes will make a great mistake in leaving his Canadian homestead for the delusive hopes of Western prosperity. "Let the farmer from Canada," he says, "and the immigrant from Europe take heed! The Western States are not prosperous." Mr. Elliott's pamphlet is of great importance at the present time, and should be widely circulated among the classes for whose especial instruction it is intended. In the hands of the Emigration Agents at home it might be productive of much good in opening the eyes of intending emigrants to their true advantages and in turning to our shores the stream of emigration which every year steadily flows to the Western States.

SEAMAN'S MONTHLY, for September.

The current number of this ably conducted periodical opens with a pleasant illustrated article entitled "In and About Paris," giving a very chattily descriptive account of the French metropolis. It is followed by an important paper on the late Frederick Denison Maurice, one of the greatest thinkers and preachers of modern times, among whose disciples were John Sterling, Alfred Tennyson, George Macdonald, and Thomas Hughes. "One Day at Art" is a pathetic story of humble life; the catastrophe bears considerable resemblance to an incident related some years ago in *Chambers' Journal*, under the title, "A Legend of Rotherhithe." There is also a capital article on Sculpture, by an accomplished critic, with numerous illustrations; and a pictorial account of the "Ascent of Gray's Peak" by a party of ladies and gentlemen. Miss Adeline Trafton tells a seaside story of characteristic strength, "After the Darkness, Light," and Hiram Rich is pleasantly suggestive in his seasonable sketch of "Vat's Vacation," while Mrs. Oliphant's masterly novel, "At his Gates," moves steadily on. Then we have an interesting account of the "English Singing-Birds in Florence" in 1855—the Brownings, Frederick Tennyson, the Trollopes, and Lever the novelist. Charlotte L. Forten tells of "A Visit to the Birthplace of Whittier." For poetry we have "A Ballad of the Gold Country," by H. H., with verses by Miss Kate Putman Osgood and Mrs. Butler. Topics of the Time, The Old Cabinet, are good as usual. In Culture and Progress there is a brief essay on modern acting, besides the usual book notices. The etchings this month are particularly good—Miss Osgood and Mr. English being the contributors.

A BRIDGE OF GLASS. A novel. By F. W. Robinson. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. pp. 116 Paper 50c.

This is one of the latest numbers of Harper's Library of Select Novels. The author has evidently taken his title from a well-known quotation from Massinger:—

"What a bridge
Of glass I walk upon over a river
Of certain ruin."

Throughout the whole story he carries out this one idea, showing how brittle and untrustworthy is the bridge of crime

built up to cross a chasm. The plot is well worked out. There are plenty of mysteries and surprises to excite the curiosity of the reader; the characters are well drawn without being over-drawn, lifelike and natural without wanting individuality.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The police of Paris, an English newspaper informs us, have been busy lately making a raid upon the somnambulists, clairvoyantes, chiromancers, *visseuses de cartes*, and all the numerous denominations of fortune-tellers, said to comprise about eight hundred persons, some of whom make fine livings out of credulity.

Of all the horrible revelations ever made of the different modes of adulterating and falsifying articles of food, the worst comes from Manchester. In a letter which recently appeared in the *Guardian* the writer, who signs himself "One Experienced in Butter" gives some curious details with regard to the manufacture of that article for certain purposes.

The people about Liverpool and Port Medway, in Queen's County, Nova Scotia, certainly fail to appreciate the beauties of consistency. They have among them a Fishery Inspector who is the very pink and perfection of all that is consistent, and yet these people are not happy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE DOMINION.

Crimping is coming into vogue in Montreal. H. E. the Governor General gave a state dinner on Tuesday last. A disastrous fire destroyed the business portion of the town of Mitchell on Saturday last.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York say that a corner in cheese is threatened. A fire at Champaign, Ill., on Saturday destroyed \$100,000 worth of property. It is feared that the greater part of the Connecticut tobacco crop has been destroyed by a recent hailstorm.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, husband of the Princess Imperial Leopoldine of Brazil, arrived in New York on the 19th inst., from Rio. General Dix has been nominated by the Republicans at Utica for Governor of New York State, and Gen. Robinson for Lieut.-Governor.

The Brazilian Minister at Washington, accompanied by the Brazilian princes Augustus and Phillip, paid a visit to Gen. Grant at Long Branch last week. The liabilities incurred by the executive committee of the Boston Peace Jubilee are stated to be \$650,000. The receipts were \$410,000, leaving a deficit of \$240,000.

A grand celebration took place in New Orleans on Sunday in honour of the declaration of allegiance to France by from one to two thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine. At a demonstration which took place at Nashville on Saturday night Andrew Johnson was declared the choice of the people for Congressman for the State at large.

A fire on Thompson street, New York, on Wednesday week, did damage to the extent of \$10,000. On the same day a fire broke out on the Russia Wharf, Boston. Damages, also \$10,000.

A Japanese barque, with a cargo of teas, arrived the other day at San Francisco. This is the first vessel flying Japanese colours, and manned by Japanese seamen, that has entered an American port.

The New York *Tribune* says that Connolly will turn States' evidence, and his testimony will absolutely convict Tweed and twenty other Ring officials, whose names have not, so far, been published.

An accident occurred on Saturday last on the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque R.R., by which a mixed train was thrown from the track, causing the instant death of a boy and fatally injuring several persons. The accident was due to obstructions placed on the track by some unknown villains.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic. A grand musical festival was held at Geneva on Monday. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 1st.

The Prince of Wales has gone on a yachting excursion to the coast of France. The Grand Duke Alexis has been warmly received by the inhabitants of Cape Town.

Bombay advices state that the cholera is raging with great fury in the Cashmere valley. Herr Rubinstein, the pianist, arrived in London on Saturday morning, en route for America.

Rioting continued for some days last week at Belfast, but quiet has been finally restored. Advices from London state that the crops throughout the whole of France are in good condition.

Fears are entertained by the Spanish Government of another insurrection on the French frontier. Belgian coal is being largely imported in England, it being four shillings per ton cheaper than English coal.

The Ex-Emperor Napoleon keenly criticizes the expenditures of Thiers' administration of the government of France.

Sir Roundell Palmer, on his return from Geneva, will be named Lord Chancellor of England, vice Lord Hatherley resigned.

Three hundred and fifty Radicals have presented themselves as candidates for members of the Cortes at the forthcoming elections.

A *World's* special from London stated that the Emperors of Germany and Austria would meet at Ischl on the 28th August and remain three or four days.

The journeymen bakers of Dublin struck for higher wages last week, consequently large numbers of people were deprived of bread and in a famishing condition.

It is announced that several English Railway Companies contemplate abolishing the use of class carriages on their roads and adopting the style used in the United States.

M. Armand Dumaesque, a celebrated French painter, is staying at Geneva. The object of his visit is to paint a picture commemorative of the sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

The sessions of the International Statistical Congress were opened on the 23rd at St. Petersburg by Grand Duke Constantine. The ceremonies of the occasion were of a solemn and impressive nature.

It is said that Archbishop de Merode, the almoner of the Pope, has gone to Brussels for the purpose of making arrangements with the Belgian ministry for the reception of the Holy Father in that country.

News from the South African diamond fields states that large numbers of precious stones continue to be found. Several cases of diamond stealing have occurred, and the offenders have been promptly punished.

A band of engineers has left Rio for the Parana river to make surveys across the southern section of Brazil up the northern line to Paraguay, and perhaps on to the Pacific. The intention is to make out the course of a Brazilian railroad to the Pacific, English capitalists to furnish the funds.

At the sitting of the Geneva Board of Arbitration on Monday, the Counsel and Agents were not present, a circumstance that is supposed to show that the arguments are closed and that all that remains is for the Arbitrators to consider their award. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, gave a splendid banquet last Friday, which was succeeded by a brilliant ball. Neither Stampfli nor Sir Alexander Cockburn were present. The representative of the New York *Herald* also gave a banquet to the Arbitrators and Counsel, at which neither Stampfli nor Sir Alexander put in an appearance.

CHESS.

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

REVIEW OF CHOICE GAMES.

The decisive game in the celebrated match by correspondence between London and Edinburgh.

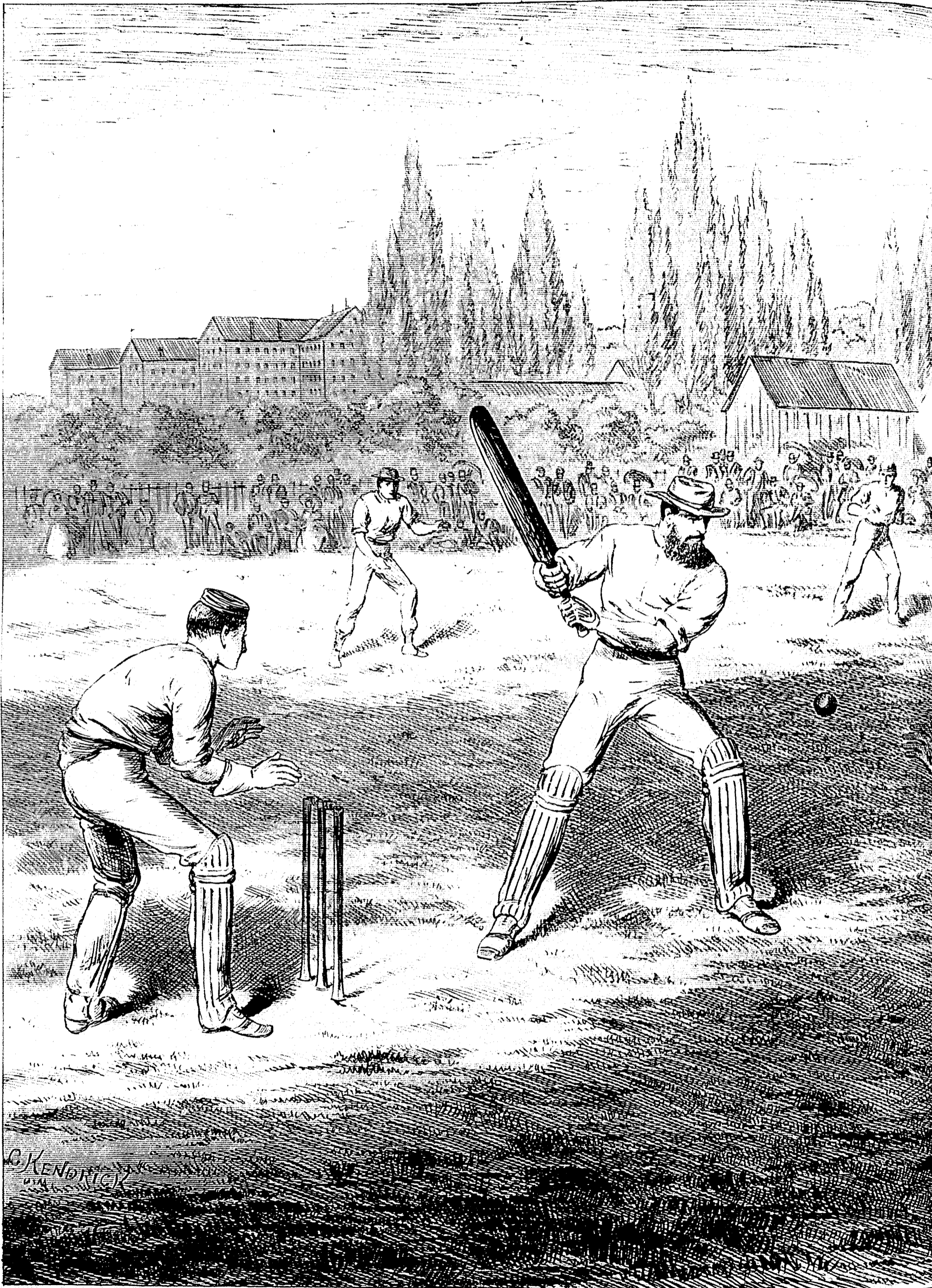
SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- White.—Edinburgh. 1. P. to K. 4th. 2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. 3. P. to Q. 4th. 4. Kt. takes Kt. 5. Q. takes P. 6. K. B. to Q. B. 4th. 7. Q. to Q. 5th. 8. Kt. to Q. B. 3rd. 9. Q. B. to Q. 2nd. 10. K. B. to Q. Kt. 5th. 11. Q. to Q. B. 4th. 12. Castles. (K. R.) 13. Q. to Q. 3rd. 14. Q. to K. Kt. 3rd. 15. Kt. takes B. 16. Kt. to Q. B. 3rd. 17. B. to K. Kt. 5th. 18. P. to Q. Kt. 3rd. 19. B. to Q. B. sq. 20. R. P. takes Q. 21. P. takes Kt. 22. Q. R. to Q. Kt. 23. K. R. to Q. sq. 24. Q. R. to Q. Kt. 3rd. 25. P. to K. B. 3rd. 26. P. takes P. 27. P. to K. Kt. 4th. 28. B. to K. B. 4th. 29. B. takes P. 30. R. to Q. R. 3rd. 31. B. to Q. R. 7th. 32. R. to Q. 8th. ch. 33. R. to Q. B. 5th. 34. K. to R. 2nd. 35. K. to R. 3rd. 36. B. to R. 2nd. 37. P. to K. B. 4th. 38. P. to K. Kt. 3rd. 39. R. to K. 3rd. 40. P. to K. Kt. 5th. 41. K. to Kt. 4th. 42. K. to B. 3rd. 43. K. to Q. 4th. 44. R. to Q. B. 7th. ch. 45. K. to K. 5th. 46. K. to B. 6th. 47. K. takes Kt. P. 48. R. to K. Kt. 7th. ch. 49. K. to K. R. 6th. 50. K. to K. 6th. 51. R. to K. R. 7th. ch. 52. B. to K. Kt. 6th. ch. 53. R. takes Q. B. P. 54. R. to K. B. 6th. ch. 55. P. to K. Kt. 6th. 56. P. to K. Kt. 4th. 57. R. takes B. ch. 58. P. ch. 59. R. to K. R. 5th. 60. K. to K. R. 7th. wins.

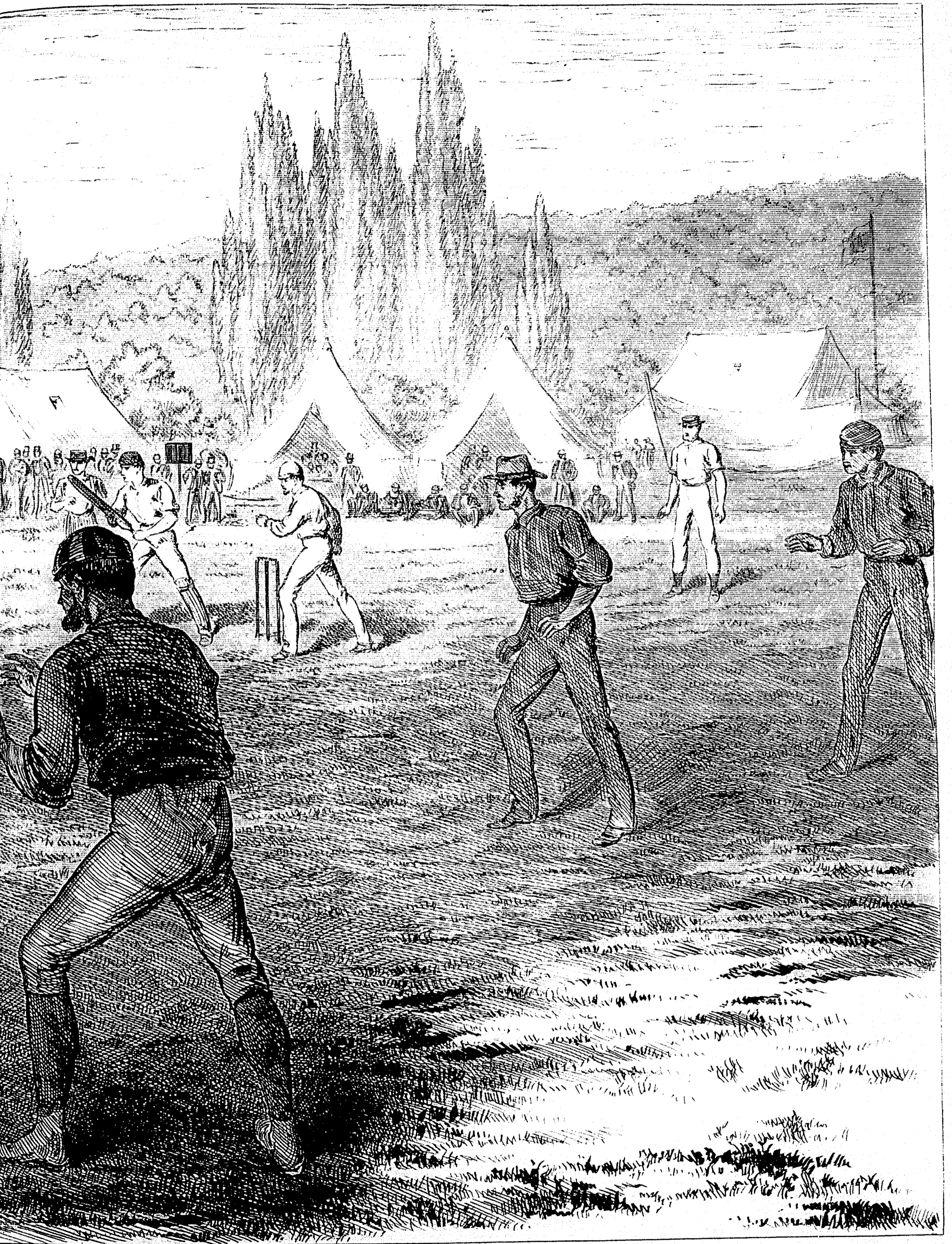
(a) We should have preferred Q. to K. Kt. 3rd. (b) Kt. to K. 4th. followed by P. to K. B. 4th. might have been better. (c) R. to Q. sq. is worthy of examination; it allows, apparently, an opportunity of forcing exchanges; after which the pawns on Queen's side seem to leave Black with a superiority.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 58.

- White. 1. R. fr. Kt. sq. to Q. B. 2. R. fr. B. sq. to Q. B. 5th. ch. 3. Q. mates. Black. K. to B. 4th. (A) Any move. (4) 1. Any other move. 2. R. fr. B. sq. to B. 5th. 3. Q. mates. Any move.



MONTREAL.—THE CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN THE GEN



MEMEN OF ENGLAND AND THE MONTREAL CRICKET CLUB

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

A Detroit paper gives the following interesting account of a visit paid by a member of its staff to the works now in progress on the tunnel which will connect Windsor with Detroit:—

Various have been the opinions entertained of the feasibility of constructing a tunnel under the Detroit River for the use of the several railroads running to and from Detroit, which shall admit of the passage of trains of cars through it, bearing passengers and freight that have hitherto been transported across the river in boats. As this gigantic international enterprise is now in progress of construction, any information relating to it cannot fail to be of interest to the reading public.

On the 24th of June we availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded us, by the courtesy of the contractors and engineers, of descending the shaft and passing up the tunnel as far as opened. This we did under the escort of Mr. E. C. Clark, of the corps of engineers. We had not the comforts of a Pullman car, nor of an ordinary construction train; so we prepared to rough it, and exchanged hat, coat and boots, at the office for rubber ones, better adapted to the moist condition of the line of travel we were about to enter upon.

The shaft that leads from the surface to the drainage tunnel is fifteen feet in diameter, and extends down one hundred feet. We stood upon the edge of a large bucket which is used for lowering men and materials, and for bringing up the excavated earth, one of us upon either side, holding to the strong metallic rope by which we were suspended, much after the old oaken bucket in the well.

The engineer ran us quickly down the shaft. As the rope unwound from the wheel above, it gave us a rotary motion in our descent. Arrived at the bottom of the shaft we stepped off from the bucket, and by the light of a small lamp entered the horizontal tunnel, which is five feet in diameter and one hundred feet below the surface of the river. A temporary rail track has been laid in this tunnel to facilitate the carriage of earth to the shaft for elevation in the same bucket employed for our descent. We walked up this track more than seven hundred feet, or about forty-five rods. As the diameter of the tunnel is only five feet; as a rail track traverses its entire length for convenience in taking in materials for use, and in removing excavations; and as it further does duty in drainage, for which it is specially constructed, we were obliged to take a stooping posture, not unlike that of the Black Creek or the Grecian Bend, and with lamp in hand to walk this fourth of a mile, in and out, through muddy water of one to four inches in depth, which the next day gives one a gentle reminder of the unusual posture he was compelled to take during his subterranean explorations.

When we arrived at the inner end of the tunnel we found three men at work. Two of them were engineers, and the third was shovelling back the dirt out of their way. Beside these, two other men find employment in loading the buckets and running them to the shaft upon the hand car that traverses the tunnel, whence they are elevated to the surface. There are two buckets used for this purpose, one of which is filled while the other is run out and emptied. Five men are usually on duty in the tunnel at a time. There are three relays of these men employed, each relay working eight hours during the twenty-four. The work is thus constantly progressing, day and night, at present at the rate of about ten feet a day on the American side, with a somewhat slower progress from the other side.

The drainage tunnel has a slight ascent from either side of the river toward the centre, so that water entering it runs outward and settles into the "wells," of about ten feet in depth, which are continuations of the entering shafts below the drainage tunnel. The water which enters these "wells" is pumped to the surface and runs into the river.

When persons within the tunnel are quiet, about the only noise usually heard arises from forcing fresh air through a pipe running down the shaft and extending along the top of the tunnel, to where the workmen are engaged. By this means the air within the tunnel is kept pure. The firing of guns, the blowing of steam whistles, and like noises above, are not heard within the tunnel; but the concussion produced in the water by the passage of large vessels, is conveyed to and through the solid and moist earth, and distinctly heard. The temperature in the tunnel is nearly uniform, and stands at about 53 degrees, except when slightly raised by the breath of workmen and the burning of their lamps.

The shafts are bricked up, and the tunnel is kept bricked to within a few feet of where the excavations are in progress, so that when completed, the drainage tunnel will be a hollow cylinder, surrounded by solid masonry, and about two hundred rods in length, slightly the highest in the middle, so as to give a down grade toward either shore, for the carriage of water to the "wells" for pumping to the surface.

There are to be two main tunnels for the passage of cars, whose interior diameter will be 18 feet 6 inches. These will be just above the drainage tunnel, in the middle of the river, where they are the lowest, and 50 feet apart, both being on the same grade, and one used for the passage of cars in each direction, so as to lessen the liability to accidents. But these main tunnels for the accommodation of trains of cars will not be commenced until after the completion of the drainage tunnel.

The success which has attended the opening of the tunnel thus far, and the nature of the earth yet to be traversed by it (as indicated by borings), give good reason for believing that the work will in due time be successfully completed. The opening of this great international thoroughfare for unbroken transit by rail, will strengthen the existing bond of union between the Canadas and the States, and greatly promote the material interests of Detroit, and of the large extent of the country traversed by railroads leading to this city.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance: an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt or withheld?

Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by overwork, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks.

When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it validity. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS.

The meeting of the American National Association for the Advancement of Science opened at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 21st instant.

A project for the formation of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar has been presented to the Spanish Minister of Agriculture. It is intended to run from Algeiras to Ceuta.

A new hygrometer made by G. Smith, in Paris, consists of strips of paper dipped in a cobalt salt solution containing common salt and gum arabic. In dry weather it is blue, and in wet, rose red.

ARTIFICIAL PARCHMENT.—The Germans are applying the paper tissue known as artificial parchment for the manufacture of artificial sausage skins—a novel but highly characteristic idea. This membrane is rather indigestible.

The plague of flies at present raging in Paris, which has been attributed by some to the great number of bodies of animals and men that remained for long unburied during the siege, is now the subject of discussion among the French entomologists. M. Blanchard, of the Academy of Sciences, says they are vegetable and not animal feeders, and thinks their enormous increase is owing to the destruction during the siege of the birds that formerly fed on them and their eggs.

The Academy of Sciences in Bologna has announced that a prize of 1,200 lire (\$240), the "Abdini Prize," will be awarded to the author of the best scientific experimental essay on galvanism or dynamic electricity. Essays intended for the competition must be sent in between July 1, 1872, and June 30, 1874, and must be written in Italian, Latin, or French. They must be either written or printed; but, in the latter case, must not have been published previously to the two years above mentioned. Each essay is to bear a motto, and to be accompanied with an envelope stating the name of the author. They must be addressed to the Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the Bologna Institution.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:—About six months ago a mesmerizer was performing in this place for about a week. Our nearest neighbour's little daughter, a pretty bright child, became a very interesting subject; and during the stay of the professor was nightly under his influence, sometimes for two hours. Her mind seemed in a strange way the day after he left, and in two days she was taken with a severe headache with darting pains; these terminated in a stupor, and, for about six months, she has been under medical treatment. The physicians say she has no disease. The poor child is an object of pity, having pined away to a skeleton and become perfectly helpless and idiotic. She does not know her own wants; never asks for food, merely opens her mouth when it is touched, and takes it like a young bird.

MILITARY BREECHLOADERS.—The *Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift* furnishes the annexed comparative table of the times required to load and fire one round of ball-cartridge from the military breechloaders hereunder specified, two seconds being allowed in each case for aiming—Austrian Werndl rifle, 7½ seconds; Bavarian Werder rifle, 6½ seconds; Russian Berdan rifle, 7 seconds; English Martini-Henry rifle, 7 seconds; Dutch Beaumont rifle, 7 seconds; Italian Vetterli rifle, 7 seconds; Swiss Vetterli repeating rifle, 4 seconds (magazine charged beforehand); Fruhwirth repeating rifle of the Austrian Gendarmerie, 4 seconds (magazine charged beforehand); Swiss Vetterli and Fruhwirth repeating rifles used as single-fire rifles, 7 seconds. In the Fruhwirth repeating rifle twelve seconds are required for filling the magazine after every eight rounds.

The present summer has been characterized by unusual heats in almost every part of the Northern world, and all classes of philosophers, the weather wise especially, have been at their wits' end to account for it. Professor Tacchini has been making direct enquiries at headquarters, and has received the most satisfactory explanation. By means of spectrum observations and other carefully conducted experiments, he has discovered that for some time past our great luminary, the sun, has been throwing off immense and unusual volumes of magnesium gas from all parts of its surface. Magnesium is one of the most inflammable and fiercely burning substances in nature, when once set a-going, and the explanations of Professor Tacchini settle the whole matter. When the thermometer falls, it may safely be concluded that the supply of magnesium in the sun's atmosphere has diminished.

SAWING WOOD BY ELECTRICITY.—The latest novelty in the electric line is the employment of the battery-current to saw wood, without a saw. It is well-known that the resistance to the passage of a current is inversely as the sectional area of the conductor. In fine wire, for instance, this resistance is very great, and the arrested force being transformed into heat may be sufficient to render the wire white hot. This is the principle of the various gas-lighting and fuse-firing electric apparatus, in which the gas is lit or the fuse exploded by the white hot wire. It has also been employed instead of the knife in certain surgical operations, the wire being found to burn its way rapidly and smoothly through flesh, etc. The latter application, according to the *Scientific American*, has been extended by Dr. George Robinson to cutting wood also, the electrically-heated platinum wire proving as effective, without any expenditure of manual strength, as a saw in the hands of a strong man. The surfaces are slightly charred.

Professor Kletzinsky, of Vienna, has been examining into the cause of the disease called small-pox; and also has closely studied those persons who suffer from this contagious malady; he found that in every instance they were surrounded by swarms of flies. As he lived just opposite to the small-pox hospital, he made the experiment of putting a vessel containing pure glycerine on the outside of his window ledge. The flies came to taste the sweet liquid, and were caught so that they could not get away from the sticky mass without a hard struggle. In their efforts to get free they rubbed off all the extraneous matter that clung to them. The professor then examined the glycerine through a microscope, and found in it the same kind of cells that are found in persons suffering from the small-pox, but which are never found in flies. This discovery is of great importance for every class of the population, as it shows that they should use every means to banish flies from the sick room, if they do not wish the disease to be propagated by these insects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Sindian* states no rain has fallen at Kurrachee for the past two years!

The *N. Y. Sun* says that Uncle Tom's eldest son, Mose McGruder, is still alive, and lives with one of his sisters at Indianapolis. Another of his sisters is in Canada.

There still lives in England a clergyman named Cheese, who, more than forty years ago, had as pupils two young men named Tate and Manning. The former is now primate of the Church of England; the latter is the famous Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster.

The celebrated Paris surgeon who so successfully extracted from Garibaldi's leg the bullet which he received at Aspromonte, is now staying in England for performing a similar but still more difficult operation (an amputation) on a well-known English gentleman.

La Muerce is informed that 1,100 French emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine have sailed from Havre on a steamer chartered by Mr. Vanier, agent of the *Société Forestière* of France, and that their arrival at Quebec may be expected very soon. It is also stated that these emigrants will be settled in Beauce and in the valley of the Restigouche.

The historical tree, known in Mexico as the "arbol triste" under which Fernand Cortez sat and wept upon the memorable night when the discord and mutinous spirit of his companions had destroyed the fruit of all his previous efforts, has been smeared with tar and petroleum and set on fire. The authors of this act of vandalism have not yet been discovered.

Fashion is proverbially changeful and tyrannous, but we confess to being a little startled by the latest *en vogue* with regard to ladies' hair, which is, according to the *Journal de Paris*, to be worn "blue" until further notice. What precise tint has been selected for this freak of fashion is not stated, but the dye is cast, and blue of some shade is to be the hair dye of the immediate future.

It appears that the "Internationals" have distinctive dresses and ornaments to indicate membership. Here is the catalogue as given in a circular recently sent out by the Governor of Upper Austria:—"Shirt pins of white polished metal in the shape of an old-fashioned axe, or of two hands grasping the handle of a hammer; leather caps with raised peaks; red neckties, blue blouses, and red cockades on the inner side of the coat."

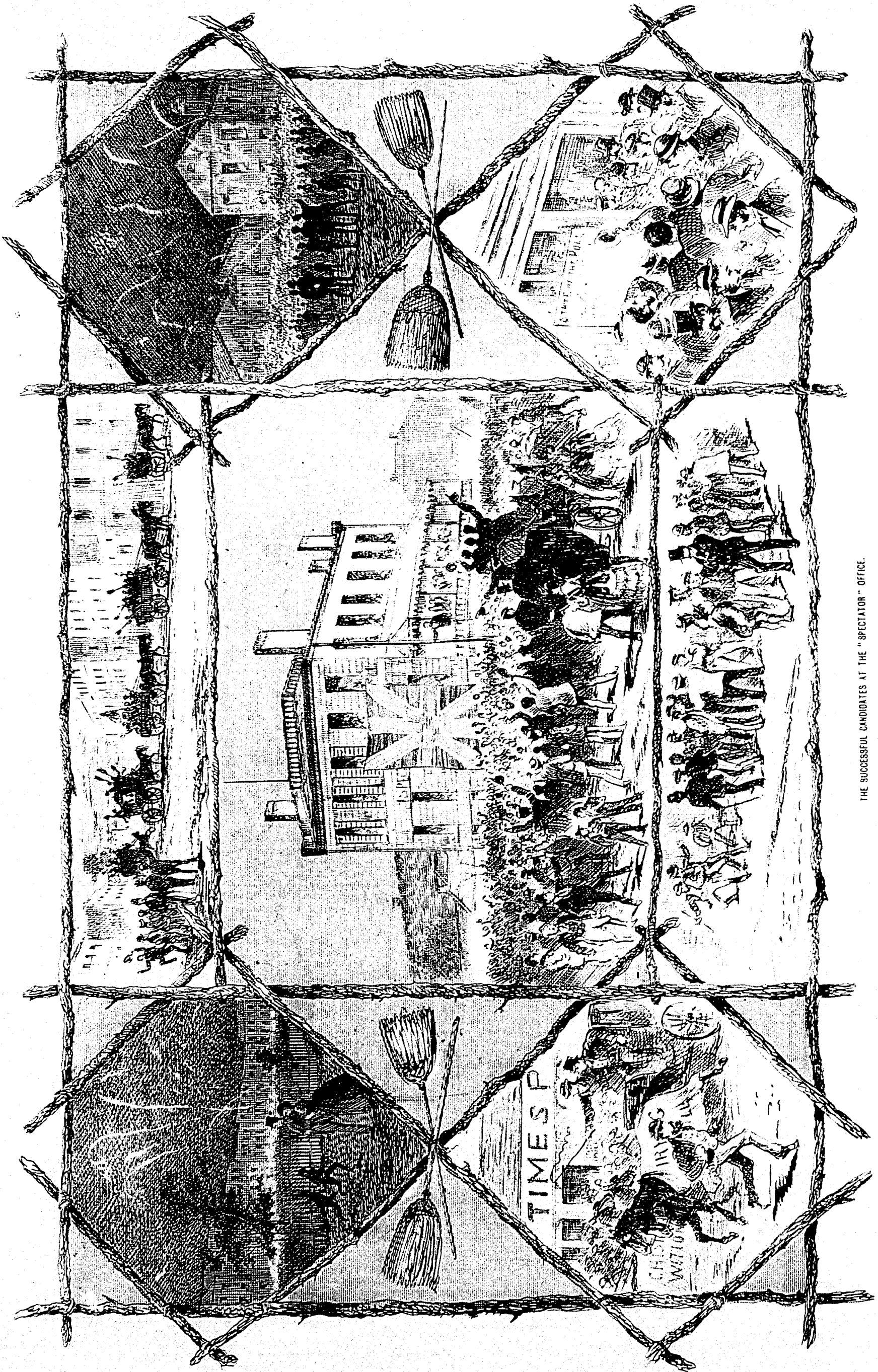
About two years ago all Paris and nearly all France was shouting "A Berlin." M. Thomas, President of the Chamber of Notaries, seems to have been as confident as any one, for on the 23rd of July he offered through the *Paris Moniteur* a wager of 200,000 to 100,000 that the French would be at Berlin on the 15th of August. The next day M. Mouillac, a merchant, sent a letter accepting the wager, and the sequel is that a law suit will soon begin at Paris to compel M. Thomas to pay.

LIQUIDATION.—A story of a singular kind comes from Calcutta. Two men were apprehended at Madras for the forgery of bank-notes. They said that if they were allowed to go to a certain holy hill they would show where the forged notes were hidden, but Europeans were not to accompany them. The offer was accepted, and the men went off with a native escort, who, on returning, reported that the men had jumped into a holy tank and been drowned. This turned out to be true. The men were in liquidation.

An English coachman was fined 100 francs in Paris last week for striking a Republican guard with his whip. The former wanted to drive through a certain alley in the wood of Boulogne against the regulations, and the latter, on taking hold of the horse's head to prevent him, received a slash across the face. The Englishman's counsel put up an ingenious defence. He said it was considered a great insult in England for anybody to seize hold of a coachman's horse—even the police were afraid to do it—and it was consequently only natural that his client lost his temper. And, we may add, it was only natural he lost his 100 francs.

An enterprising Frenchman, M. Delahaute, has completely altered the aspect of Venice, and rendered it one of the gayest places of resort in Italy. The Lido is transformed into a bathing place, beautifully decorated, and supplied with *cafés* and restaurants to which little steamers ply to and fro the whole day long. The Feast of the Redemption has just been celebrated with all the splendour of ancient times; the whole population of Venice, according to custom, passed the night in gondolas on the great lagoon in order to salute the rising sun. Never was a more magnificent spectacle beheld than that of the ten thousand ladies in full dress costumes, covered with the most splendid jewels, as they sat on benches covered with red velvet all along the shore, while the gondolas glided by, each one all gay with coloured lamps, and provided with music to serenade them as they passed. At the moment of the sun's appearance above the horizon, a tremendous shout bursts from the vast multitude, banners are unfurled, the bells ring from every steeple, and the various bands strike up the solemn Morning Hymn.

The author of *La Prusse et la Russie*, dedicated to Prince Bismarck, "Geneva," prophesies that the terrible experiences of the years 1870-71 were but the prelude to a struggle far more momentous, which will deluge Central Europe with blood, and that within the present decade. It is not difficult to divine from the title of the pamphlet between what races and for what objects such a contest will commence. Prussia and Russia must eventually (according to the author) grapple together in mortal combat for the supremacy in Central Europe, and both are silently preparing for the ordeal. Inasmuch as the anti-German tendencies of the Czarewitsch are well-known, the author of this work affirms that the death of the Czar would be the signal for an immediate outbreak of war, if indeed circumstances do not bring it about during the lifetime of the present Emperor, who is supposed to wish for the continuance of peace, so long as his subjects refrain from forcing him into an opposite policy. The part which Poland will take in the conflict between her partitioners and oppressors is anxiously reviewed and considered in the pages under notice; the establishment of a new kingdom of the now divided sections of that unhappy land is deemed to be a certain result of such a struggle, as equally in the interest of either combatant, the want of intermediate power being felt by both the giant nations of the North.



MEETING ON MARKET SQUARE.

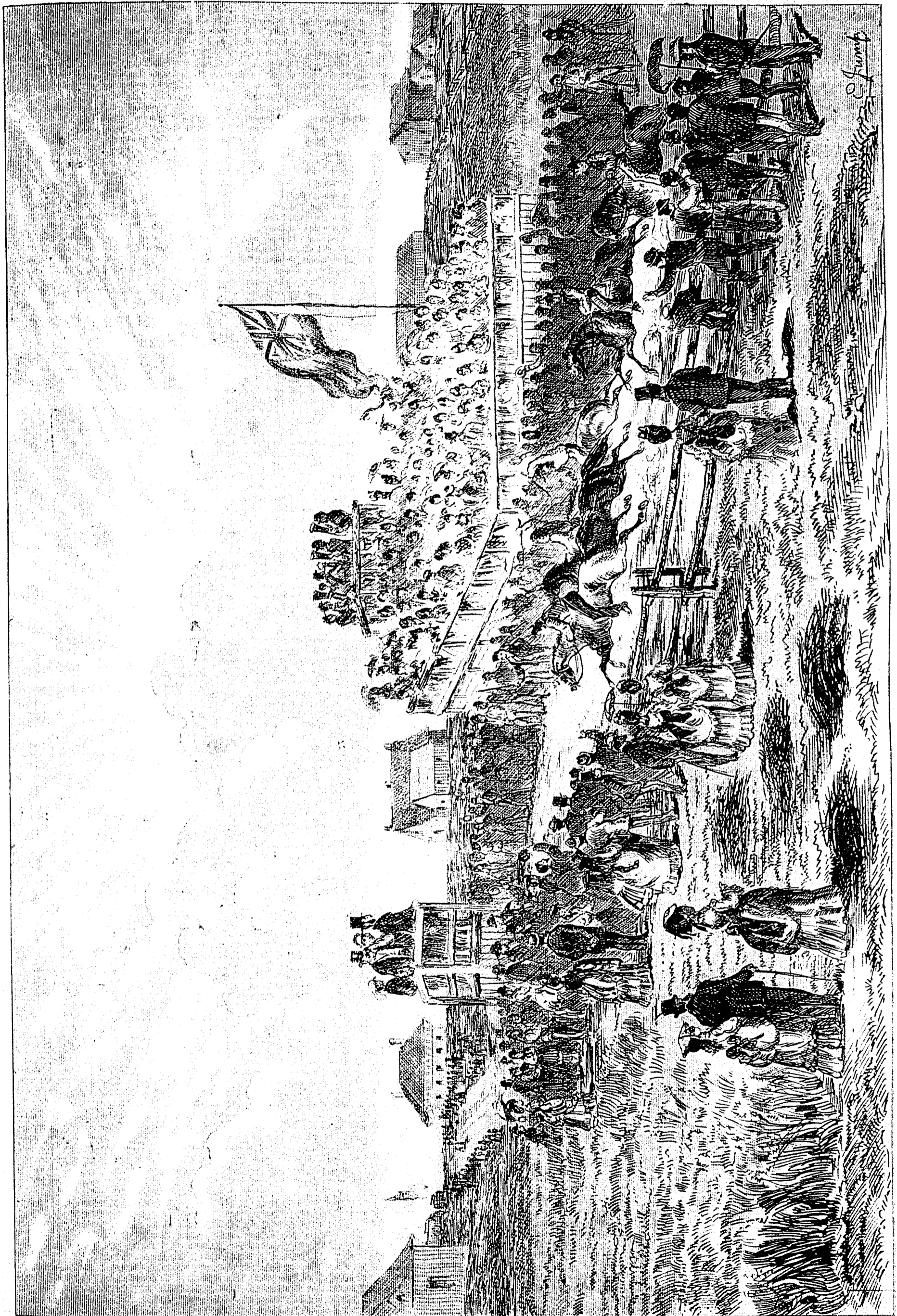
THE STATE OF THE POLL.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE "SPECTATOR" OFFICE.

HAMILTON — INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTIONS — FROM SKETCHES BY M. BELL SMITH.

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DRUMMING UP VOTERS.



LACOURNA.—A SKETCH AT THE RACES: THE HABITANTS' RACE.



Cacoua.— THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL TWINS.

"Methinks you are my glass, and not my brother. I see by you I am a sweet-faced youth."

SHAKESPEARE, Comedy of Errors, Act V, Scene 1.

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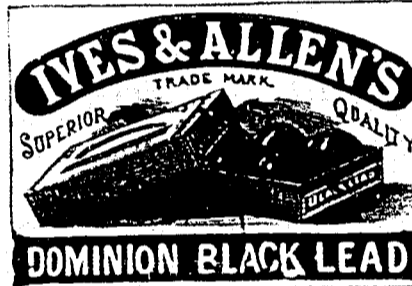
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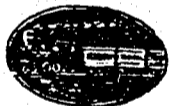
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THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:20 P.M., making a certain connection with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West, arriving at Ottawa at 7:20 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA. THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going East and West.

BOAT EXPRESS at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:35 P.M., and at Sand Point at 9:10 P.M.

EXPRESS at 6:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.

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