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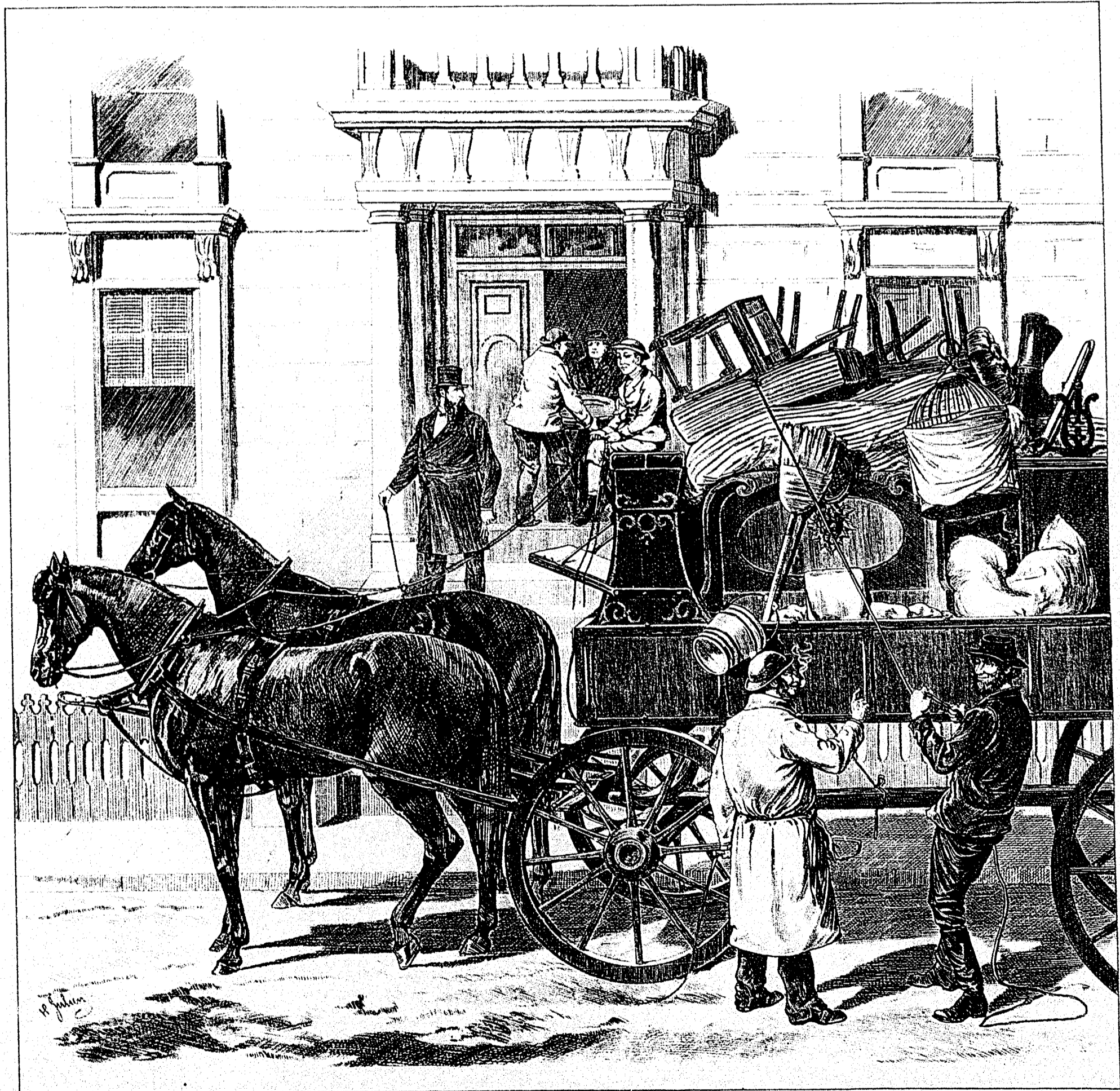
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# Wholesale News

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

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MONTREAL:—A SKETCH ON THE FIRST OF MAY.

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, 13th May, 1876.

### CAP ROUGE.

Cap Rouge has acquired a national reputation. It has risen to the dignity of a nuisance. It is the key of the St. Lawrence and rules navigation at its own sweet pleasure. Last year it retarded the opening of the river for more than a week. This year it will be the cause that shipping cannot be resumed till the first decade in May. Everywhere else the ice breaks up tardily it is true, but regularly—on Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, in the narrows at Varennes, in the shallows at the upper head of Lake St. Peter, and everything is made ready for the resumption of business. But at Cap Rouge it perversely sticks, and we must patiently wait till the May sun and the spring tides gradually wear it away. The anomaly is simply intolerable. The city of Quebec should not allow itself to rest under the imputation of criminal negligence in the matter. That mechanical or chemical means may be contrived to break up or blow up the ice-bridge at Cap Rouge does not admit of a doubt in this age of scientific discovery and energy. That some adequate means of the kind should not have been employed this year, after the disastrous experience of last year, is inexplicable. The loss, by this untoward retardment, to the material interests of the country is very considerable, while the injury it does our shipping reputation abroad is almost incalculable.

That comparatively small ice-area should be carefully surveyed and made the subject of a geodesic survey. It must have its key or weak point where currents converge—indeed we are informed that there is such a key well known to the watermen of Quebec—and that key, once found and marked, should be the objective point of attack. The experiments of Col. STRANGE at explosion were failures this year, but they might be improved and systematized so that next year they will certainly succeed. A correspondent of the *Quebec Chronicle* asserts, and we believe rightly, that the forming of ice stops about the 1st April, perhaps earlier, and adds that then the attention of the country should at once be directed to breaking it up and loosening it so that it may float away. A few hundred dollars' worth of explosives, if applied in the right places, would clear the Coves and the whole of the St. Lawrence up to Montreal, and give us river steamers and ocean steamers early in April. The advantage of one month thus gained would be immense. Mr. SEWELL, a competent authority, proposes a scheme for preventing the ice-bridge from forming at Cap Rouge at all. That would certainly be taking the bull by the horns, but its feasibility may be questioned. But about the expediency of an early breaking up of the ice there can be no two opinions, and if the municipality of Quebec will not move

in the matter, the Government should take it up, and pass an appropriation for effective work in the premises.

### INDIANS OF ONTARIO.

The Ontario Indians are much more numerous, and generally speaking, more advanced in wealth and civilization than those of Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. They are divided into six superintendencies. The first includes the Six Nations and Mississaguas of the Credit in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand, probably the largest number assembled on one reserve in Canada. The former of these numbered, in 1875, 3,052, an increase of 80 in the one year. The Mississaguas numbered 203, a decrease of 3. The real and personal property, not including the land, was estimated at \$1,460,000. Additional buildings are erected every year and their stock is constantly improving. Their reserve is 52,000 acres in extent, about one-fourth of which is cultivated or in pasture, and the crops are very fair. They have a flourishing agricultural society with annual exhibitions and several temperance associations. Their morality is improving, but they are not so desirous of education as could be wished. Out of 1,583 children only 608 attend school, of which there are 14 on the reserve, besides the destitute at Brantford. This institute and nine of the schools are maintained by the New England Company of London, England; 2 by the Wesleyan Conference; 2 by the Mississaguas; and 1 by a few of the Six Nations. The New England Company expend about \$18,000 a year in support of these schools. At the institute the boys learn practical farming, and the girls domestic work. Eleven teachers are of Indian origin. The Six Nations belong mostly to the Church of England, which has 5 missionaries among them. There is also a Methodist and Baptist Mission, and about 800 who do not profess Christianity at all. The Mississaguas are all Wesleyans. The roads are kept in better order than in the neighbouring townships. They have built a good council house, and opposite it one of the natives has opened extensive stores. He is also postmaster, and the amount of mail matter is considerable.

The Indians of the Thames consist of a band of 429 Chippewas, 129 Munsees, and 609 Oneidas. The area of the Chippewa reserve, on which also the Munsees live, is 15,360 acres, that of the Oneida 5,022. Most of them have little personal property. There are a few good brick houses, but most of them live in log or frame houses, which are comfortable. They are slowly but steadily advancing in civilization, less intemperate than formerly and their moral status hopeful and improved. There is an institute at Mount Elgin, and 8 schools, these last all taught by native teachers, supervised by Church of England and Wesleyan missionaries. The institute is under the control of the Wesleyans.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte number 804 with a reserve of 27 square miles of which 9,500 acres are cultivated and 4,000 under pasture. They raise very good crops, are pretty well supplied with farming implements, have a good number of horses and cattle, &c., and are steadily increasing in number and civilization. They belong to the Church of England, and have two fine stone churches, and three school-houses; the schools supported partly by the New England Company and partly by Indian funds. There were 320 children of which 120 attend the schools. The Mississaguas of Alnwick, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Scugog number altogether 496. Of the first the agent, in 1874, says they were more immoral and dishonest than any others he had ever met; and those of Scugog were if anything still worse, but in 1875 he notes an evident improvement. The other two bands are more honest and industrious, improving in civilization. Their reserves amount to about 7,200 acres. Those of Rice Lake and Mud Lake cultivate their ground, and show steady progress. There

is a church at Rice Lake and schools on the three larger reserves, but at Scugog there is neither school, teacher nor missionary, and the small band are in a wretched and destitute condition. The agent advises their being removed to Mud Lake, where they would be under better influences. The Chippewas of Snake Island number 133. They have 191 acres of their reserve cultivated, and work for the farmers and lumbermen in their vicinity. Their personal property is valued at about \$6,400. There is no want among them; they are of average morality and improving in civilization. They are principally Methodists. Those of Rama number 263. They have a resident Wesleyan missionary and 2 schools, not very well attended. Some of them are good farmers and support their families creditably, but the progress of the band has been much hindered by intemperance. They sold furs, boats and baskets during 1874 to the value of between 2,000 and 3,000 dollars.

The Chippewas of Beausoleil are located on islands in Georgian Bay. They number 282, cultivate 352 acres of land besides pasture land, own personal property to the value of \$10,500, work for the lumber barges, and are generally well behaved and industrious. They sold \$2,500 worth of fish and furs in 1874, and \$6,000 worth of boats. They have a school with 39 children taught by an Indian teacher supported by the Wesleyans.

Those of Nawash, or Cape Croker, have with few exceptions, given up hunting, and live by farming and fishing. They number 374, hold 15,586 acres of land, of which they have 2,500 cultivated and 1,000 in pasture. The value of the fish caught by them was \$1,200, and of their boats and nets, 4,000. They have three schools, with 89 pupils, 2 of the teachers being natives, and supported by their own money, except \$50 from the Church of England. About two-thirds are Protestants, the remainder Roman Catholics. There is a resident Wesleyan missionary, and in 1875 they built a church costing \$1,000 from their own funds. They attend their churches very regularly, and are evidently making progress in every way, are using better implements for agriculture, and have made excellent roads through their reserve.

The band at Saugeen numbers 30, and has a reserve of 8,600 acres, 350 cultivated and 500 in pasture. Their fisheries amounted to \$6,000. Furs \$500, boats and nets \$3,000, and baskets \$1,000. They have also a resident Wesleyan missionary, and a church and 2 schools, and are in a satisfactory and prosperous condition.

### A SUCCESSFUL BOOK.

In some respects the most remarkable, and certainly the most successful book of the present generation is the novel of JULES VERNE, entitled *Around the World in 80 Days*. The number of editions in the original French is almost incalculable. It has been translated into every known language. The illustrations are superb, forming a very panorama of geography. The letter-press teems with incident and sparkling dialogue. After the book had run on its own merits for a long time, it was thrown into dramatic form and produced at the Paris Gaité, under the management of OFFENBACH, as the most gorgeous spectacular representation of the day. That play has been transplanted to other countries and we had a pretty fair view of it, in this city, only a few days ago. No better geographical and ethnological lesson could be found than this drama. VERNE acquired a large fortune by his book, and acquired a second by the play, in commemoration of which he has just launched a beautiful yacht, named *Tour Du Monde*, with which he proposes sailing over the seas at pleasure. The idea which he was the first to conceive and elaborate is still being prosecuted, and the latest attempt heard of is that of several newspapers, including the *New York Herald* and *Times*, *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated*, which have organized an expedition for the purpose of

encompassing the earth in 80 days. The *London Times* has joined the enterprise, and will send Dr. Russell, and an artist connected with the *The Illustrated News* will also accompany the expedition. The expedition will leave New York about June 1st, in a special train for San Francisco, which is advertised to go through to that city in 80 hours. This fast train will travel to Chicago over the Pennsylvania line, from whence it will go forward to Omaha by special engines under the direction of Mr. Stennett. The excursionists will remain in Chicago no longer than is necessary to transfer the train to the track of the Northwestern road. At San Francisco the newspaper party will take a steamer to Yokohama, and thence they will proceed to Calcutta, Cairo, and through the Mediterranean to France. They will proceed to England, and then embark for New York.

### THE WHITE DOVES.

Every form of religious belief, even though corrupt, is a matter of public interest. Every phase of superstition has its moral of instruction, either attractive or deterrent. The latest sect of which we have heard is that of the Skoptzi or White Doves, which the Russian Government is trying its best to uproot, but hitherto without success. There is nothing in this world so difficult to combat as religious prejudice, and legislative or executive hostility only serves to give it renewed vitality. Not long since a large number of these people, including their chief, Koudrine, were put upon their trial, and now a fresh association of Skoptzi has been discovered in Southern Russia, and 300 of their number are about to be tried at Simpheropol. The strength of this sect is to be found in the wealth of several of its most zealous adherents, and in the mingled ignorance and superstition of the people among whom converts are sought. Each section has its prophet, who presides at the religious meetings, which are not held upon any fixed day or at any particular place, in order the more effectually to elude discovery. The service takes place at night, and commences by the singing of hymns composed by the prophet and committed to heart by his congregation. Men and women take it in turns to sing, after which they dance until they are exhausted. The Greek Church they consider to be the receptacle of every sort of sin, and it is termed by them the "Church of Babylon;" but some of the Russian Emperors, including Paul I. and Alexander I., and also the Empress Elizabeth, are claimed as members of this sect and raised to the rank of saints. They reject the sacraments, and express their opinions of priests by the saying that ample sleeves—the Russian priests wear them very large—hide a deceitful mind. Neophytes are only admitted after the celebration of elaborate rites, chief among which are invocations to their saints, and especially to Akoulina Evanoyna, their Holy Virgin. After this singing and dancing take place, as at the ordinary religious meetings, the prophet puts on white stockings, and, with a Bible in his hand, prays for strength to work miracles. He then tells different members of the congregation what fate is in store for them. These doctrines may seem more ludicrous than baneful; but they are said to be accompanied by other practices of the grossest immorality.

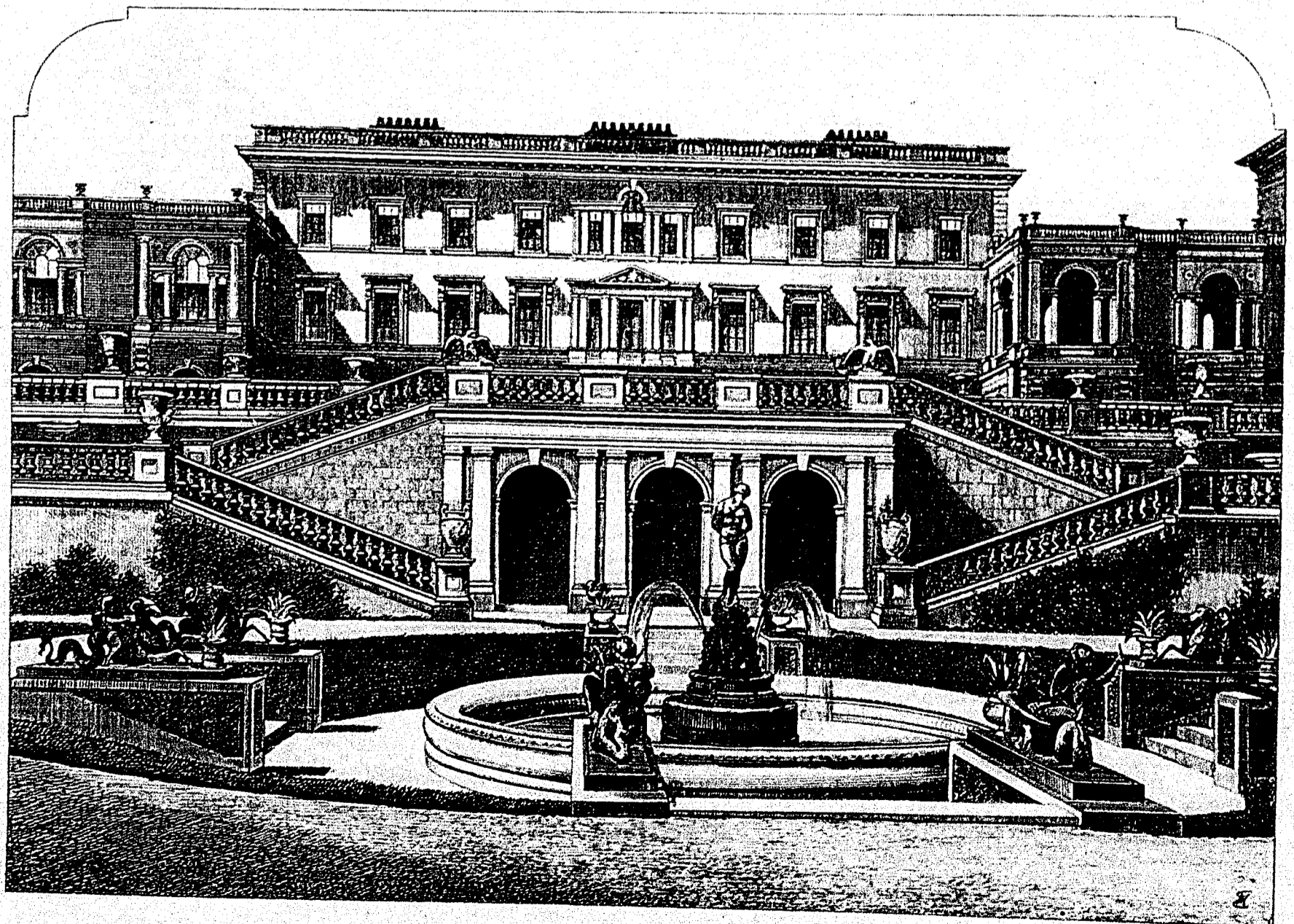
### A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

The European journals are enthusiastic over an engineering project which is said to throw the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez, the tunnelling of Mont Cenis and the English Channel, completely in the shade. The bold and original idea is that of an American Engineer, named SPALDING, and it is neither more nor less than the turning of the waters of the Black Sea into the Caspian, thereby connecting the latter with the Mediterranean. Mr. SPALDING maintains that the Caspian is drying up, and will shortly become a desert, while





EXTRAORDINARY WILD PIGEON SHOOTING NEAR BLACKWELL, LAMBTON, ONT.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. C. McARTHUR.



OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

S. C. STEVENSON, ESQ., B. A.

The Advisory Board in connection with the International Exhibition of Philadelphia is composed of the Hon. P. Garneau, Honourable Commissioner and President; Mr. S. Lesage, Asst.-Commissioner of Agriculture; and Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretaries for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively. From the fact of Montreal being the metropolis of the Dominion, by far the greater number of exhibits in the Province have come from this section, and the arrangement and all details in connection with the same have been under the control of the Secretary, who has thus ample opportunity for understanding the entire system adopted. Mr. S. C. Stevenson has proceeded to Philadelphia to superintend the unpacking and proper arrangement of the exhibits. The appointment is one which gives universal satisfaction, and the people of the Province of Quebec may rest assured that their interests will be well looked after, as Mr. Stevenson combines with his ability, zeal and patriotism, great aptitude for this work. The subject of our sketch was educated at the High School in Montreal, and afterwards at McGill College, where he took his degree in Arts, and attended closely during his college career the lectures in the Science Department. After leaving College, Mr. Stevenson was appointed to the important position of Secretary of the Council of Arts and Manufactures for the Province of Quebec, which position he still retains, and which he has filled with credit to himself and benefit to the Province. Those with whom he will come in contact at Philadelphia will, we feel assured, receive at his hands that personal attention and information respecting our country, its productions and capabilities, which no one is more able to give than Mr. Stevenson. We congratulate him on this appropriate recognition of his ability, personal worth, and knowledge of the country, and the Government on the choice of a representative, who, we have no doubt, will represent our Province faithfully and ably at the World's Fair.

FAMILY LIKENESSES AND VITALITY.

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all the descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condé's aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish Princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of our George III. to be reminded of our present royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favour, had been requested to bring with her the papers



S. C. STEVENSON, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE QUEBEC ADVISORY BOARD, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered his cabinet, Addison said, "Madam, I require no further evidence. Your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Comte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly a hundred, told Dr. Froissac that during the Restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impressions to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety. Next to family likenesses, vitality or the duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadens II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died, in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff, the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-eight, Constantine at forty-two, Nicholas at fifty-nine, and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all the countries of Europe, families of octogenarians, nonagenarians and centenarians, may be cited. On the 1st of April, 1716, there died in Paris a saddler of Donlevant, in Champagne, more than a hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis' day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what is still more extraordinary, the youngest was only nine.



BOHEMIA:—A HERD OF DEER CAUGHT BY THE FLOOD.

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.] MAY-DAY SONG.

I. happy day! O glad May-day. Sweet herald of the Spring! Come, girl with golden promises. And Hope's bright blossoming. Thou Earth, be green—ye Skies, serene. To greet our Queen!

HARRY WINSOME. HOW HE WON HIS EPAULETS.

LIFE IN THE GUN-ROOM. Harry Winsome wasn't a model midshipman like those you read of in novels. There was nothing very wonderful about him at all, in fact. On shore, when he happened to go to a party or ball, he did not try to dance all the evening with the tallest and finest for partners; he did not bully the blue-jackets and call them duffers when in charge of a boat; and on board he never shirked his work or "fudged" the sums the naval instructor gave him to work, and he never went on the sick-list with the toothache, and he didn't spend one-half of his time at the masthead because he chose to spend the other half in playing tricks on his superior officers. But if Harry had nothing very brilliant about his character—and brilliancy, mind you, is a very dangerous thing for a naval midshipman to be possessed of—he had something that was far better: he had that plodding spirit so characteristic of the Saxon race, that indomitable perseverance which is inseparable from the true Englishman's nature; and so, from the very moment Harry became a naval cadet and floated away from shore, perched upon his sea-chest, to join his ship, although not enamored of his new profession, Harry meant to go on with it. No one likes the sea at first—there is so much to endure, so much to conquer; but these same hardships, when overcome, naturally make us love old ocean all the more.

When Harry and his sea-chest were bundled—rather unceremoniously, it must be allowed—on board the gunboat Badger, the first thought that occurred to him was that he had never seen such confusion in his life; for, although the vessel was under sailing orders, and in less than twelve hours would be south of the Needles, hardly any of the stores had as yet been struck down, and the deck was a perfect litter. Harry wouldn't have known what to do if it hadn't been for his friend and servant the coxswain. That worthy sailor touched him on the shoulder and told him to go and report himself to the tall officer who was walking the quarter-deck. "That," added the coxswain, "is the commander—not a stricter officer in the service; 't'other, the shortish gray-headed gentleman—the doctor, the kindest and best-hearted that ever breathed. Sheer off, master, they be looking this way."

"I think I can," said Harry modestly; "but I never tried." "Ha! ha!" laughed the old doctor; "very good indeed. Capital!" A long, low, dark room on one side of the steerage, lighted only by two small ports—this was the gun-room. A table occupied nearly its entire space, leaving merely room, and no more, for the cushioned lockers, which served for seats. The surgeon knocked and entered, dipping his head as he did so, to allow a purser's shoe to whistle harmlessly over it. "Oh! come away, doctor," said a voice; "I thought it was that beggarly steward; he has allowed Johnson to drink my rum again to-day."

"Well," said the doctor "you drink his to-morrow." "Never get a chance, sir, or I would every day. Has that young griffin come to join?" The speaker was a tall, lanky, raw-boned youth, who sat in a corner with both legs on the table, a position he was justified by the rules of the mess in assuming, because he had been round both Capes. "Oh! dear, dear good old doctor!" cried a young fair-haired middy, jumping up and throwing his arms carolingly round the surgeon's neck. "I'm so glad you've come." "What's in the wind now, young cub?" asked the doctor. "Oh! logarithms, daddy, logarithms and 'gebra; you'll do an equation for me, won't you?" "Not this watch, my boy," said the surgeon; "ask your new messmate here."

"Can you do log's and 'geb'?" This appealingly to Harry. "I'll try," said Harry; and down sat the two together; away went the surgeon, and in less than five minutes the youngsters were as thick as thieves. Harry promised to do all his messmate's sums for him. "For you know," that youth explained, "I'm an awfully lazy beggar; Lawson's my name—Lazy Lawson, the instructor calls me; and can't he hit hard with the ruler; my word!" Lawson also gave him a history of all his messmates, from the sub-lieutenants who was quiet and allowed Hicks, the lanky youth and tyrant of the mess, to do as he liked—down to the young and inoffensive purser's clerk. Thus far, reader, perhaps you have thought my little hero green. He wasn't, however. He was one of your quiet, considering English boys, who always think before they speak, who take things in at once glance, and who, no matter how soft they look, are not to be imposed upon. The ward-room officers soon found out Harry's good qualities, and grew very fond of him, especially the surgeon, who invited Harry to make use of his cabin every day to read or study in. Like most of his class, the doctor was a good sailor; he could, so to speak, box the compass, splice a rope, steer the ship, or navigate her; and he often gave Harry what he termed a "hitch" out of a difficulty. Harry's life in the gun-room was rather a rough one, but he soon settled down to it; not that he followed in the footsteps of the oldsters, mind you. He treated the steward politely, but he didn't pet him one moment and shy a boat at his head the next, neither did he bully his own servant—and honest Dan Williams would have done anything for him. But Harry had to submit to be bullied a good deal himself. Hicks took his rum regularly; Harry didn't mind. Hicks "borrowed" his pens, ink, and paper; Harry had plenty. The mildest name that ever Hicks called him was "mud"; but even that didn't hurt Harry.

(To be continued.)

MARSHAL NEY.

Although more than sixty years have elapsed since the reported execution of Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave" of Napoleon's officers, a correspondent has been placed in possession of a remarkable account which leads to the impression that this remarkable personage died and now sleeps beneath American soil. In proof of this declaration he cites a lengthy statement made by Colonel Thomas F. Houston, a well-known and credible citizen, residing near Houstonia, Missouri, published in the Sedalia Democrat and corroborated in a late number of the Southern Home, by Mr. W. O. Sherrill, of Newton, N. C. According to his statement Peter Stuart Ney—as he was well known in South and North Carolina and Virginia—landed at Charleston, January 7, 1816. In January, 1830, he became his pupil, and so continued for five or six years. A portion of this time he boarded in his father's family. He was nearly six feet in height, muscular, weighing 200 pounds, and about sixty years of age. He showed his military training in his step and bearing. His head was quite bald, showing a scar on one side, which he said was cut by a sword in battle. He was an excellent scholar, and taught school more for the pleasure of imparting knowledge than for pecuniary compensation. His leisure hours were passed in reading and writing, and occasionally he furnished letters for the National Intelligencer, Washington City, and the Carolina Watchman, at Salisbury, N. C. He slept from four to six hours in twenty-four, a habit contracted in the army. He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and spoke of him with the greatest admiration. At the death of Napoleon's son—in 1834 or 1835—he was greatly agitated, burning a number of papers, throwing his watch on the floor, and dismissing school. Feats were entertained that he

would commit suicide. Previous to this event he had expressed a determination to return to France, but never afterwards. He was very reticent, and never spoke of his connection with the French army, excepting when his tongue was loosened by an extra glass of brandy. On one occasion, when in a stupor from drink, he was placed across a horse. This aroused him, and his first expression was: "What! Put the Duke of Elchingen on a horse like a sack! Let me down!" He related the circumstance of his supposed execution. The soldiers detailed to fire belonged to his command; and as he walked by them he whispered to fire high. His old command was to "aim low—at the heart." He gave the command fire, then fell, was pronounced dead, and his body given to his friends. He shipped from Bordeaux, France, as a seaman in December, 1815, landing at Charleston. Colonel Houston now has a Latin grammar published in 1818, once the property of his old preceptor, in which are many autographs of Mr. Ney, almost identical with those under his engraving as given in the life of "Napoleon and his Marshals." He also has and is using the spectacles worn by Ney. The stanza is in Ney's handwriting, with the note: "As written in a letter to I. E. Poellnitz, 8th of May, 1828, from Abbeville, Va."

Oblivion is the common lot Of common men—they die forgot; He who would live in memory warm Must do much good or do much harm. Fame hits her voice above our reach For those who fill the public eye. Down in the brief ephemeral tide Sinks every name that beside. Ney died in Rowan County, N. C., in November, 1810. John Ford was his administrator. He left a large book of stenographic manuscript, supposed to be a biography of himself. This was given into the hands of Mr. Binney Miles, a member of the New York Historical Society in 1847, with the understanding that he was to unravel the mystery as to whether Mr. P. S. Ney was Marshal Ney. It seems that Mr. Miles never fulfilled his promise, although he informed Mr. Ford there was but little difficulty in establishing that fact. Mr. Ford states that while Ney was on his deathbed he would often exclaim, "Oh, my country! if I could only die in France." The following original poem was written by Mr. Ney in Colonel Houston's sister's album after the death of Bonaparte's son, when he had abandoned all hope of returning to France or of seeing the Bonaparte family restored to the throne: "GONE WITH THEIR GLORIES, GONE!"

Though I, of the chosen the choicest, To fame gave her hottest tone, Though I, among the brave was the bravest, My plume and my baton are gone! My eagle that mounted to conquest Hath swooped from his altitude high, A prey to the culture the boldest, No more to visit the sky. One sigh to the hopes that have perished, One tear to the wreck of the past, One looked upon all I have cherished, One lingering look—'tis the last, And now from remembrance I banish The glories which shone on my train, Oh! vanish, to deep memories vanish, Return not to sting me again. P. S. NEY. May 23, 1838. The foregoing is a brief synopsis from Colonel Houston's statement in support of the theory that Marshal Ney escaped execution and died in North Carolina. Ney's reasons—if this fact were admitted—for not publicly making himself known was the belief that it would criminate his supposed executioner, thus placing their lives in jeopardy.

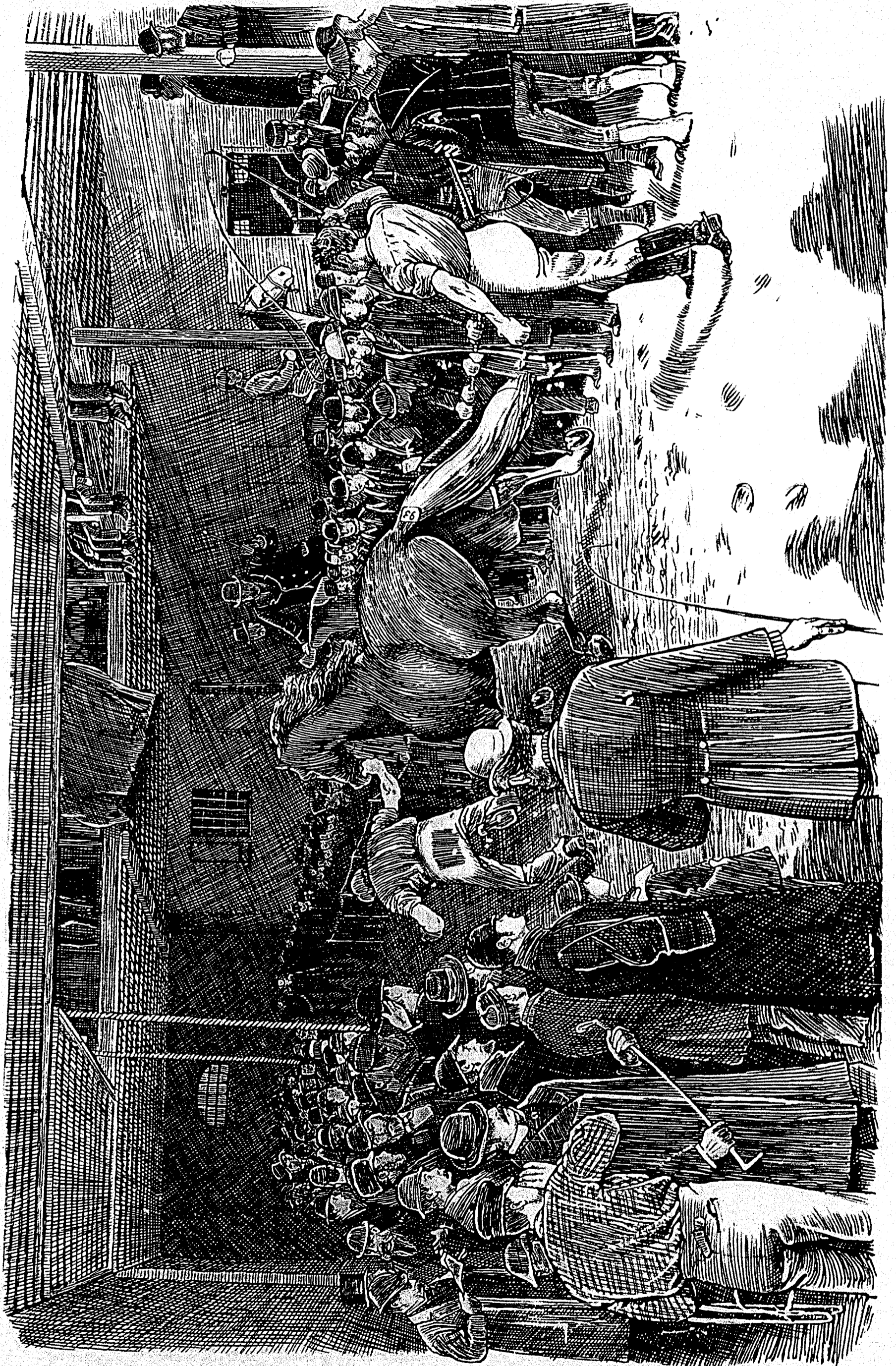
STOICAL PLEASURE.

A friend of philosophical habits of mind has propounded to me a new theory in regard to the happiest period of life. It would not unreasonably be supposed that the experience of mankind had long since decided this question, but it appears to be one of those on which the opinions of no two persons are found to exactly agree. The endless combinations of circumstances suggested by different individuals, as essentials to complete happiness, seem to prevent the possibility of finding any particular conditions which shall meet the views of all—or even of a majority of the race. Mankind have usually, I think, been divided into two classes in regard to this subject. The first, and by far the largest class, is that which considers that happiness consists in the gratification of all the passions, appetites and desires incident to youth and middle age, and which maintains that happiness is lost when these are denied. To attain the means of gratifying these is, therefore, the great object of all persons of this class. Hence the common desire to make money, as bringing within our reach all that we can possibly attain in this world. The second class, consisting of a small minority, is composed of those who believe that the greatest happiness is to be found in such a control of the appetites and desires as will prevent them from gaining the mastery over us. Their motto is, "moderation in all things." The means which the first class consume in selfish gratification are frequently used for other and nobler ends by the second. To this class have belonged some of the greatest and most learned of men and women, since the earliest ages of which we have any record. But my philosophic friend would add another class, namely,—those who have altogether lost, or outlived their appetites and desires. This must certainly, be a very small class, since it can contain none but the extremely aged; whose

only happiness, one would suppose, consisted in their freedom from those desires which disturbed their earlier life. Nevertheless our philosopher contends that these enjoy the highest kind of happiness known to us,—the calm contemplation of the world around about and within them. But surely the prospect cannot yield aught of pleasure, when they observe that the vast majority of the people are eagerly pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp sort of happiness, to the neglect of those quiet meditations which they find so satisfactory, but which, I venture to affirm, would lose half their interest were the world less perverse and foolish than it is. Again, he claims that the pleasures of gratified desires are as nothing compared with the painful longings which precede them. "We look forward," he says, "to some expected pleasure with a feverish eagerness and impatience that completely destroy our present enjoyment of life until the event happens; when we are usually much disappointed in our expectations. The picture does not prove to be all our fancy painted it. But this does not prevent us from again looking forward to a repetition of the pleasure with equally bright and equally unfounded anticipation." Whence he concludes that the balance is greatly in favor of those who have neither the torments of the anticipation, nor the pleasures of the gratification. This is not, however, the view which is generally taken; for it is commonly said that the anticipation of an agreeable event is vastly more pleasant than the event itself; but this is not inconsistent with the view of our philosopher, because it is the very pleasantness of the anticipation which makes the delay so irksome, and the brighter the one the more intolerable becomes the other. It is well known that those pleasures which come unheralded are enjoyed the most;—as for instance, the arrival of a dear friend whom we had no reason to expect at the moment. If it can, therefore, be shown that there is more pain than pleasure connected with the gratification of our desires, a strong case is made out against all pleasures; and our friend's theory would receive that support to which he considers it entitled. But if the passions and desires be under complete control, and the mind be not allowed to dwell too long or too persistently on them, the pain complained of must be in a great measure removed, while the pleasure will be none the less because not weighed and measured for days in advance. All things considered, I have not quite adopted the views of my eccentric friend; and do not propose to form a society of Stoics, with the ghost of Zeno for president. W. A. CHARACTERS IN VOCAL MUSIC. We have noticed in the April number of an American publication, The Musical Million, a short paper from the pen of Mr. George T. Bulling, of Montreal, on the progress of character notes for use in vocal music. We are by no means so enthusiastic as the writer about the wisdom of the change which he advocates, nor certain of the progressive improvement which he believes to be taking place. We shall not argue the point to-day, however. We prefer to give a synopsis of the writer's views. He states that it is difficult to impress a tone on the mind through the medium of the sight, by the old notation; inasmuch, as their characters being all of the same shape, do not give the musical reader a fair idea of their relative quality of tone, or the connection of the several tones with the key-note, because, each tone of the scale poses a peculiar quality all its own. In the scale of C major, for instance, all the tones sung very slow, C, will impress the hearer as being possessed of a strong or substantial tone; D, as the stirring or awakening tone; E, the calm and meditative tone; F, the lofty or dignified tone; G, the grand and clear tone; A, the plaintive or pathetic tone, is also the relative minor key-note; B, the sensitive or striking tone, as it determines the key. It is contained in the dominant chord of the seventh, and in the double diminished chord of the seventh, a delightful sounding chord, which anybody can make by placing consecutively, three minor thirds, or four tones distance from each other a tone and a half, on any degree of the chromatic scale; as for instance, the notes C, E flat, F sharp and A, this chord and the chord of the dominant seventh, are the two principal chords used in modulating from one key to another. These chords, possessed of very high-sounding names, are, with the common chord of the tonic, among the most important chords used in music; in fact, the common chord and chord of the dominant seventh, are the most important chords in music. We quite agree with the writer on the wisdom of popularizing and simplifying the study of Harmony, even from an early age, and we are equally positive with himself that this study has been hitherto needlessly hampered with obscurities and other difficulties. Mr. Bulling is right in saying that, at least, the names of the various chords should be known, and the rule of modulation be understood to a certain degree by every musical reader. To any one who is musical, the study of the rudiments of Harmony is a far easier task than is generally represented, and makes music a more delightful study than ever. It is an erroneous idea to imagine that a knowledge of Harmony is only needed by composers. Too much cannot be said in favor of the study of Harmony, both as an aid to read and understand music.



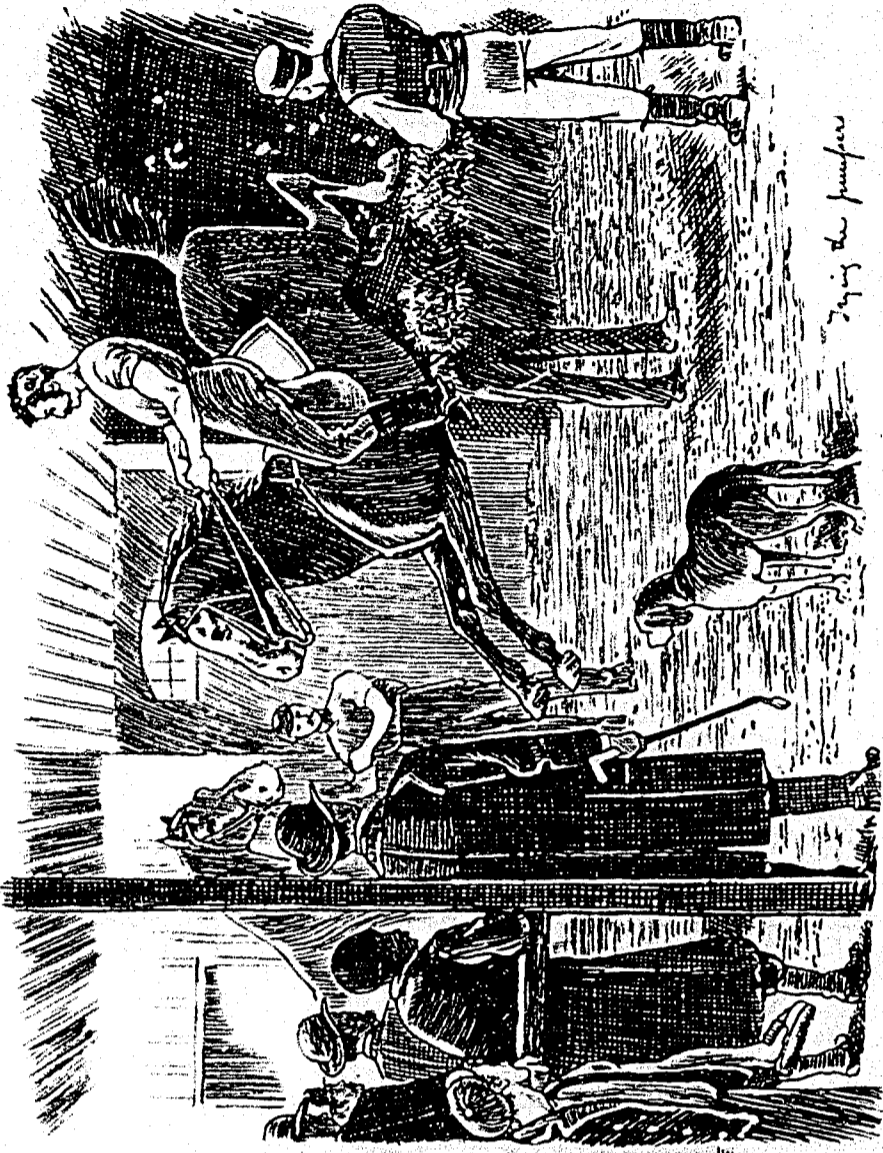




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*Touching day*



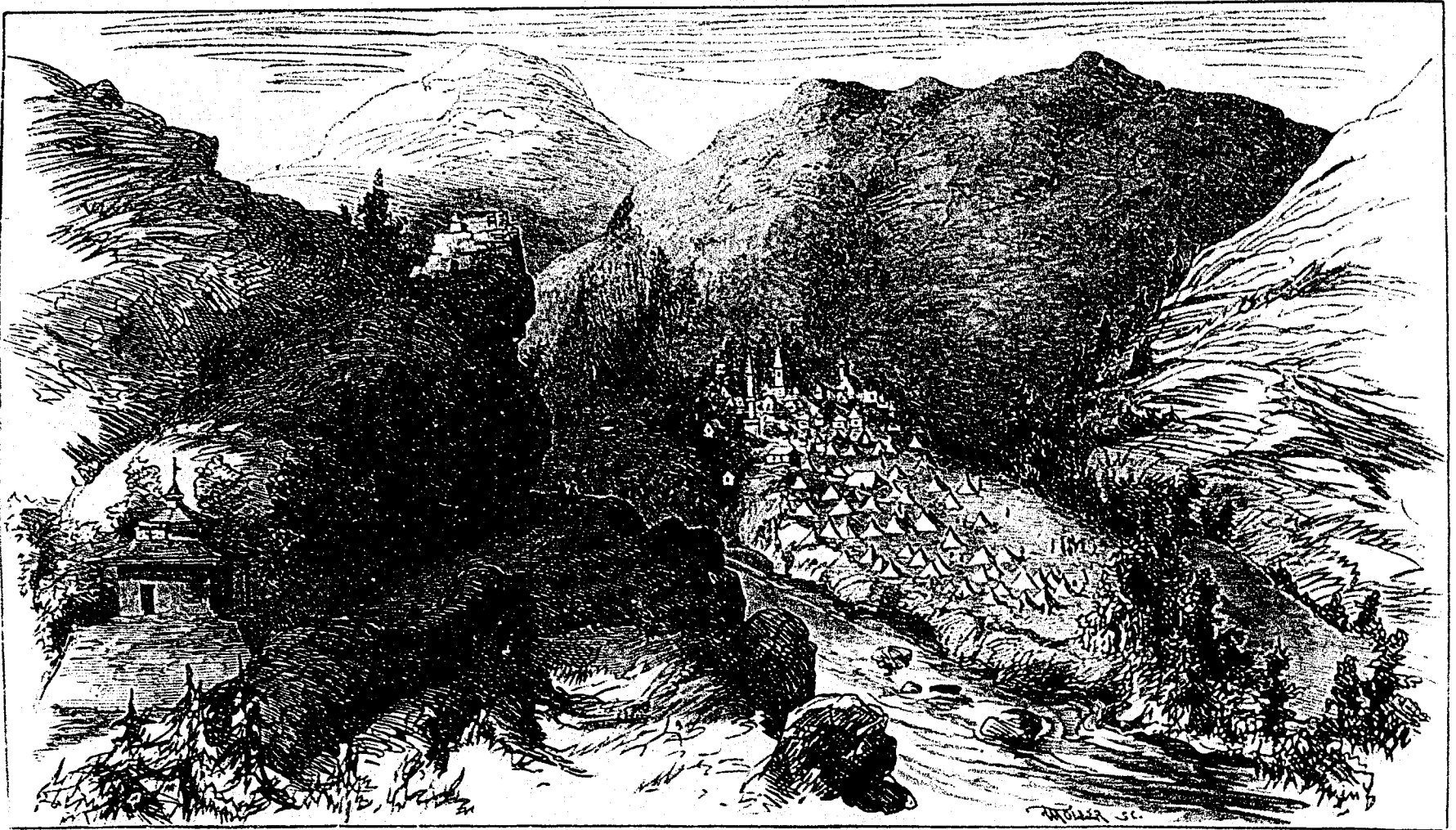
*The best lot*

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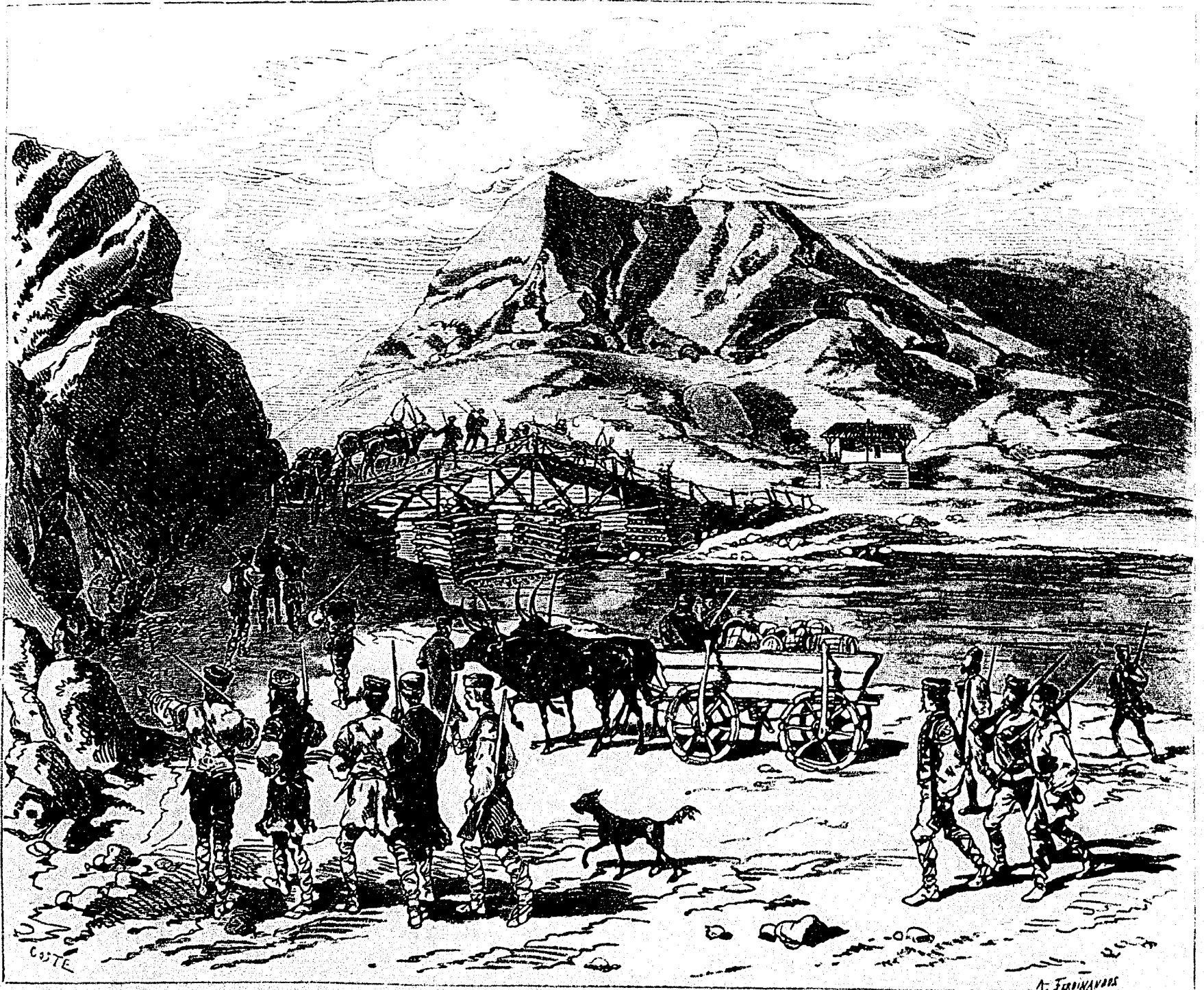




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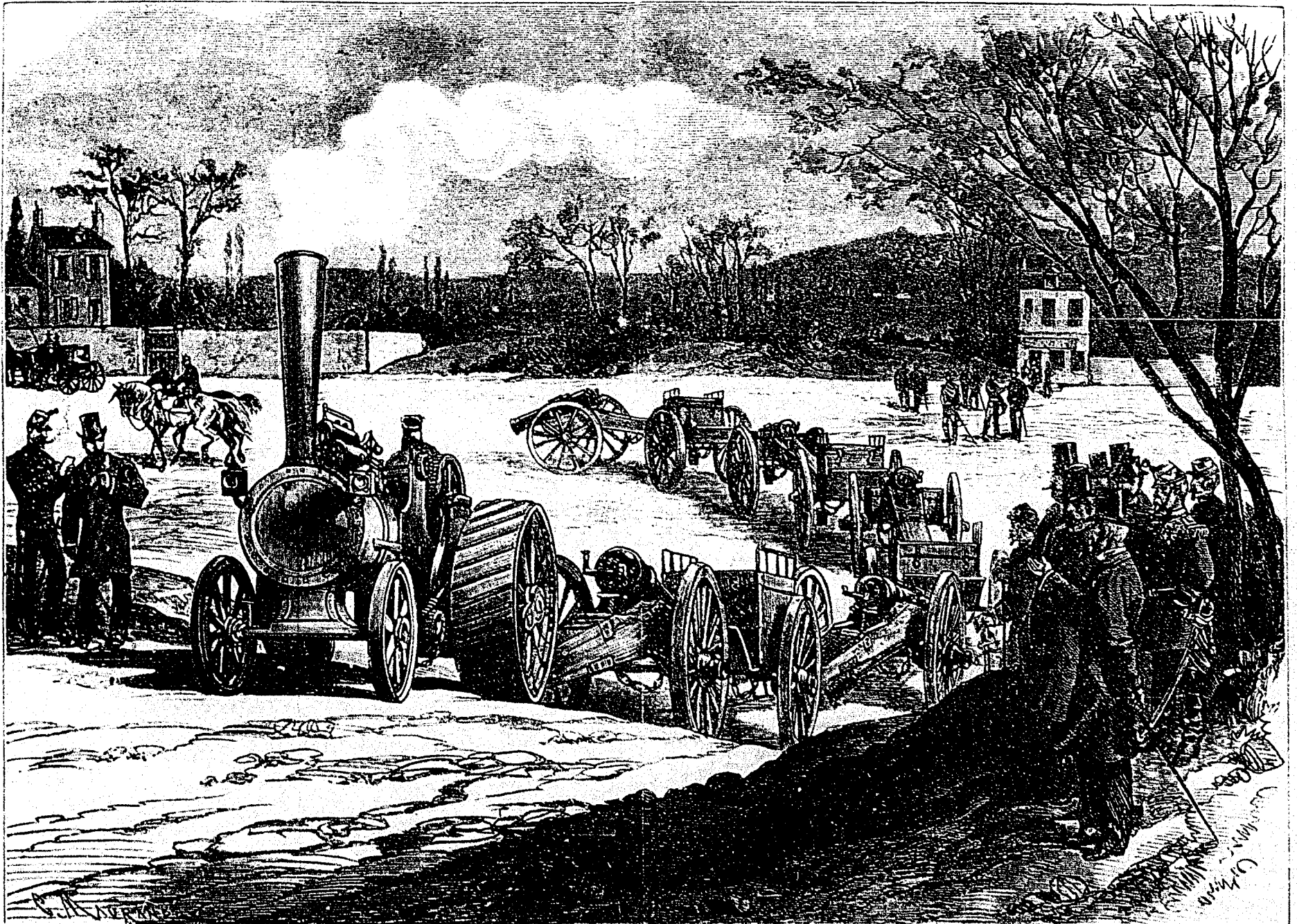
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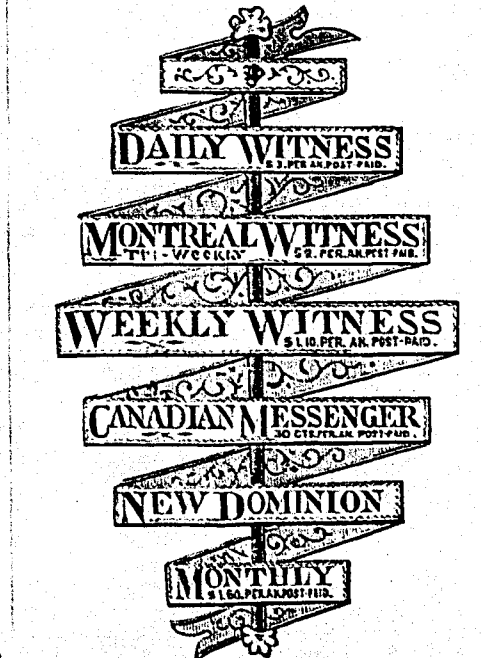
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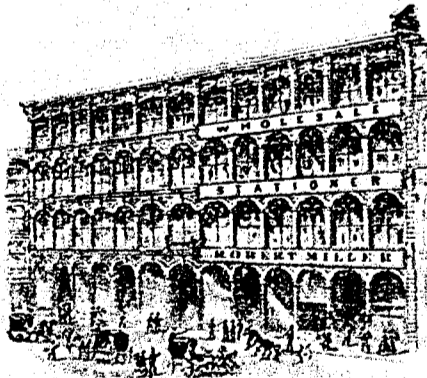
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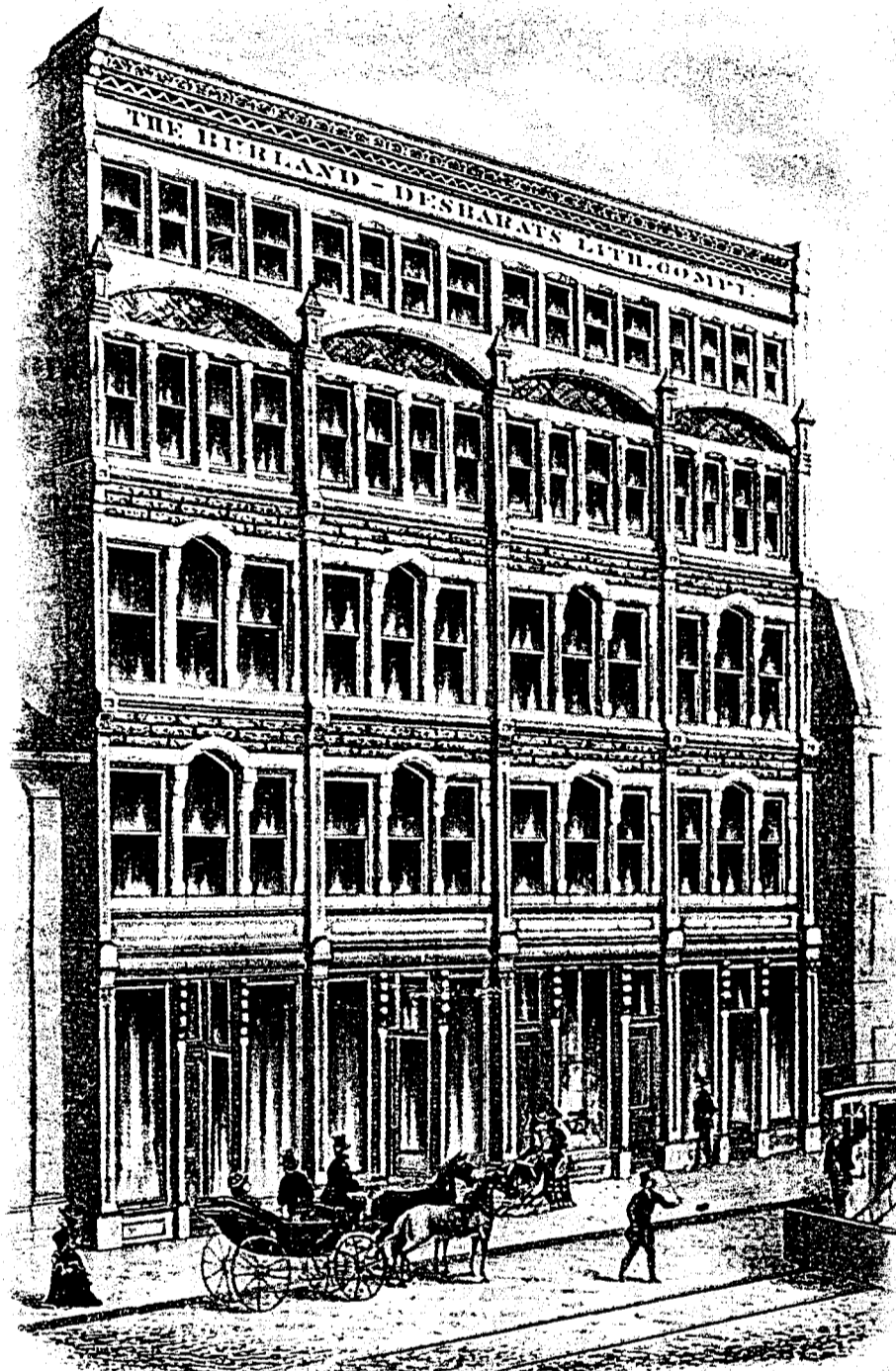
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