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MONTREAL.—THE CALEDONIA GAMES, DECKER PARK, ON THE 15TH INST.—THE GHILLIE CALLUM.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. KENDRICK.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

BY JOHN READE.

At the end of the sixteenth century a poet named J. Antoine Baif, a friend of Ronsard, founded in a house in des Fosses-Saint Victor Street, Paris, a society of wits and musicians, whose chief object was the grammatical study of language and its pronunciation. Concerts were given there which attracted a good number of young noblemen and gentlemen. In 1570 Charles IX. granted to this society letters patent in which he declared that in order that the said society may be patronized and honoured by the greatest persons in the land, he was desirous of becoming a protector and member of it. The Parliament, supported by the Bishop of Paris and the University, after having strongly opposed the enregistering of these letters, was at length obliged to yield. Henry III., the successor of Charles IX., took the Academy under his protection, but the death of Baif and the troubles of the League hastened the downfall of the establishment. That it had already acquired some importance may be learned by the following passage from a manuscript of G. Colletet:

"Amadis de Jamyn delivered some philosophic discourses before Henry III., in the Academy of Antoine Baif, established in the vicinity of the Faubourg Saint Marcel. For I know, by tradition, that Amadis de Jamyn belonged to this celebrated society, of which Gui de Pibrac, Pierre de Ronsard, Philippe Desportes, Jacques-Davy Duperron, and several others of the most excellent minds of the age, were members. I once saw a manuscript book of the institution of this noble and famous Academy, from which it appeared that the good King, Henry III., and the Duke of Guise and most of the lords and ladies of the Court, had given their support to the Academy, which, however, came to an end during the troubles and confusions of the civil wars of the kingdom. The kings, the princes, the noblemen and all the *gens* who composed this celebrated body, had all signed their names in this book, which was the first plan of this noble institution, and which promised wonders both for science and literature."

In the reign of Louis XIII., the project of the Academy was revived. In 1612 David Rivault published a pamphlet in which the author proposed to establish an Academy which should embrace all the sciences except theology.

About the year 1630, Valentin Conrart, a Privy Councillor, formed a society of literary men, which met at his own house. Among its members were Godeau, Gombault, Chapelain, Giry, Habert, the Abbé de Cérisy, and Serisay de Malleville. Introduced to this society by Malleville, Farot, in his turn, introduced Desmarest and the Abbé Bois-Robert; the latter, in turn, spoke of it to his patron, the Cardinal Richelieu, who in 1634, offered his protection to the members of the Academy and proposed to constitute it a public society. After some resistance on the part of de Cérisy, de Malleville, and several others, who probably foresaw the bad results of Court patronage on a literary association, the offer of his Eminence was respectfully accepted.

The society, reconstituted under the direction of Richelieu, took the title of "The French Academy." Hitherto it had been variously designated the "Académie de Beaux-Esprits," the "Académie de Eloquence," and the "Académie Eminent." In a discourse, in which its objects were announced, it was said: "That our language, already more perfect than any other of the living languages, might at last succeed the Latin, as the Latin had succeeded the Greek, if more care were taken in its use than had hitherto been done; that the duties of academicians would be to cleanse the language from the foulness which it had contracted in the mouths of the people, in the crowds of the places, in the impurities of the law-courts, by the abuses of ignorant courtiers, by the abuses of those who corrupt it in writing, or of those who speak properly when they speak *ex cathedra*, but, at other times, improperly."

The letters patent for the foundation of the Academy were signed on the 2nd of January, 1635. The great seal was affixed; and soon after, Richelieu, to whom the King had granted full power, signed the statutes, only effecting the article which ordered that each academician should promise "to revere the virtue and the memory of the lord patron (himself)."

The registration of the letters patent met with opposition from the Parliament, and did not take place for two years and a half afterwards.

Scarcely had the Academy received its definitive constitution than it became the butt of all kinds of epigrams and witticisms. It was said, *in rithia*, that Richelieu was to endow each of the forty members with £2,000 income, by means of £50,000 intended for the cleaning of the streets.

The Academy soon became a tool in the hands of Richelieu. One of its first acts of deference to his Eminence was the condemnation of Corneille's famous *Cid*.

Under Louis XIV. the Academy was more regularly constituted. His gift, also, of six hundred volumes was the beginning of the present library of the institution. Under him, too, the title of academicians began to be coveted by others than literary personages. Princes, peers, cardinals, ministers, councillors of state, competed for the honour with historians, poets, philosophers and orators. The Academy gained in renown, but lost in independence. A place in its ranks became, not the reward of literary merit, but a mark of favour to men of high position and to foreigners whom the King delighted to honour. One person was made an academician because he had successfully negotiated a marriage of state. On the death of Pierre Corneille, the Duke of Maine, then only fourteen years of age, took a fancy to succeed him. Ruyter, who was then President, was about to reply to the Duke's request that, even if there were no vacant chair, there was not an academician among them but would have been delighted (*ravi*) to make one for him, when the King, struck with the absurdity of the proceedings, refused to ratify the election of the prince. So, no thanks to the Academy if Thomas Corneille replaced his distinguished brother. Soubère, a *littérateur* below medio-

crity, Malet, whose sole claim was a wretched ode, took their places in the illustrious assembly.

The Academy offered a chair to Maréchal Saxe. In his reply was the following passage:—"Il se veut me fere de la *Cademie*, cela miret come une bage a un chas!" The spelling of this great warrior is certainly peculiar! He shone in the *Campus Martius* rather than in the *Athenæum*.

It was not without reason that Voltaire defined the Academy as "a body into which they receive persons of title, men in place, lawyers, physicians, and *even men of letters*."

The Academy sometimes shewed its subserviency to the powers that were by exclusions as well as admissions. The Abbé de Saint-Pierre was banished, at the instigation of Cardinal de Polignac, for having rather severely judged some acts of the government of Louis XIV. Condorcet was kept out of the Academy for years for having refused to eulogize the Duke of Vrillière. On account of this spirit of servility the Academy had fallen so low in public opinion at the close of the last century that it was said that Voltaire, at his death, had taken away all the genius, and Foncecagne all the honesty, from French literature.

In his admission to the Academy in 1640, Olivier Patru delivered an address of thanks which so pleased his confrères that, some time after, the ceremony became obligatory. In the case of some distinguished persons, however, it was dispensed with.

This obligation of making a speech in public deterred the timid Rochefoucauld from presenting himself before the Academy. The Maréchal de Richelieu was bolder. In the manuscript of the discourse which he pronounced before the Academy, there is abundance of orthographical mistakes. The same Richelieu, when he was President of the Academy, requested Voltaire to compose him a complimentary speech to be delivered before the King. Copies of this speech having been circulated among the members, as Richelieu uttered a phrase, many persons pronounced half aloud the phrase following.

These adulatory speeches were, from the first, subjects of public ridicule. One of the presidents of the Academy compared them to those solemn masses where the celebrant, after having first cursed all the worshippers, ends by being in turn cursed himself.

The noble members of the Academy sometimes made the distance rudely felt between a great lord and a plebeian. The Bishop of Noyon, Clermont-Tonnerre, disdained in his reception address to praise his predecessor, Barbier d'An-court. He was obliged, however, to insert in his printed speech the words of praise which his aristocratic prejudice would not allow him to utter.

It may be easily imagined that the original object of the Academy—the ornament, embellishment and augmentation of the French language—was often forgotten. Tradition has kept the memory of a phrase of 180 words in an address of the Abbé Hardion. An Academician named Sédaine, who wrote equally badly in verse and prose, was so delighted with the address of a new member, that at its conclusion, he threw himself on his neck and cried out with gushing simplicity: "Ah, Sir! for twenty years I have been writing nonsense, but I have never said anything equal to that!"

OVER LEGISLATION.

(From Punch.)

The following Notices of Motion for leave to bring in Bills, have been given for the next Session of Parliament:—

A Bill to put an end to the deleterious habit, by Mothers, of addressing nonsensical words to infants and young children, and for enacting that any Mother, speaking to her child, shall use the language of grown-up people.

A Bill for preventing all persons leaving churches, or other places of worship, from commencing secular talk until they shall be at least fifty yards from such edifice.

A Bill for prohibiting any persons who may attend a musical or theatrical entertainment, from speaking to one another except in whispers, or between the acts.

A Bill for preventing any person from eating an orange in a street or other place of public passage, unless he shall have previously, in the presence of a police-constable, peeled the said orange, and deposited the peel in a receptacle to be provided by the rate-payers of the locality.

A Bill to prohibit any person from suddenly stopping in the street to look in at a shop-window, and thus interfering with the progress of other passengers.

A Bill for preventing acquaintances or others from standing to talk in the street, to the hindrance of the public, and for providing recesses at various points where persons desirous of conversation may enjoy it without interference with the public interest.

A Bill forbidding all persons to sneeze loudly in any public thoroughfare where there is danger of terrifying horses.

A Bill preventing persons from kindling cigars on the sea-shore, lest the pilots of vessels should be deceived by the lights, and marine property be endangered.

A Bill prohibiting any person from offering a bet upon any subject whatever, without a Magistrate's certificate that the wager is not contrary to morality, and without entering into security to liquidate the said wager when decided.

A Bill for checking the employment of objectionable language, and for imposing fines on the use of any Pagan oaths, as "By Jove!" of any exaggerations or untruths, as "I have not seen you for an age!" "You have been a month on the errand!" and of all suggestions of comparison between an event and the Principle of Evil, as, "It rained like the Devil."

A Bill for making it unlawful to use false and conventional terminations to letters, and for abolishing the phrases, "Your obedient humble servant," and the like, but with provisions that no restriction shall apply to letters between persons entitled to exchange affectionate language.

A Bill for prohibiting gutter-children from blowing tin whistles, which make a distressingly monotonous noise, and for sending offenders to the Royal Academy of Music, for instruction in better instruments.

A Bill providing for a quarterly return, from every household, of the general behaviour of each member of his household, with special accounts of any irregularities, distinguishing them under the heads of religious, moral, and social, and with statements of the means he has employed for punishing the same, and preventing their recurrence. The cases of children under three years old not to be included in the return.

FIELD AND FLOOD.

The Peterborough Regatta took place on the 13th and 14th inst.

The "Metropolitan" took the first prize at the Cape May regatta on the 12th.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club Race takes place at Toronto on Saturday, the 7th prox.

A regatta will be held at Charlottetown, P. E. I., during the second week in September.

A swimming festival took place recently at New York, in which six young ladies competed.

The Annual Matches of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association are to be fired at Sussex, commencing on 3rd September.

The officers of the Halifax Garrison defeated the men of the Garrison at cricket on the 14th, by seventy-five runs; 51 was the biggest score.

The race at Utica on the 13th inst., for a purse of \$3,000 for horses that had never beaten 2.28 was won by "Crown Prince," time, 2.29½, 2.29½, and 2.30.

The Shamrocks of Montreal defeated the Toronto Lacrosse team on Saturday, taking three straight games. Time: 2m. 2½, and the third something over half-an-hour.

The Handicap Yacht race for a cup worth \$500, offered by Commodore Bennet, came off at Providence, R. I., on the 15th, and was won by Lester Wallack's yacht "Columbia."

The trotting race at Cleveland for \$10,000, between "Annie Watson," of Pittsburg, and "Belle Patterson," of Oil city, was won by the former in three straight heats; best time 2.35.

The return match of cricket between Madoc and Marmora clubs was played on the 14th, on the ground of the former, resulting in favour of Madoc by one run, with ten wickets to go down.

A boat-race was rowed on the 12th inst., in the harbour of St. John, between the "Globe" and "Telegraph"—the former rowed by two men and the latter by one. "The Globe" came in a hundred yards ahead.

The Ottawa Caledonian Games took place on the 13th inst., the Montreal Games on Saturday, the 17th, and the Toronto on Tuesday last. Dinnie and Fleming were present at all three places, and took several prizes.

The dates of the Toronto Fall Meeting have been changed to the 7th, 9th, and 10th of September. The Aurora meeting will be held on the 13th and 14th, and the Barrie meeting on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September.

A race took place at the Newmarket race-course, in London, on the 15th, between J. W. Smyth's "Lady Cook," and W. J. Thompson's "Melba," for a purse of \$100. "Melba" won the first two heats easily, and was declared the winner of the race.

On Saturday at the annual LeVehine Regatta the four mile-four-oared race was won by the "Charlotte" in 20m. 48s. The two-mile outrigger race was taken by Berry and Fleming of Toronto, the scull-race by Berry. There were also Indian canoe races, and punt races.

A cricket match was played at Grafton on the 15th between the Grafton and Whitley clubs. In the first innings Grafton scored 68, and Whitley 113; Grafton then went to the bat and scored 141 with 8 wickets down when time was called. The game was decided by the first innings.

A boat race between the London and St. Mary's crews took place on the 16th inst. The London men easily took the first two heats, coming in about four boats' lengths ahead. A sad accident occurred at the close of the race, caused by two runaway horses, by which several women and children were injured.

The St. John *Telegraph* of the 16th inst., says:—The challenge quilt match of 10 points for \$25 a-side, came off at Torryburn yesterday, between Messrs. John McGowan & Richard McDonald, and Patrick Gorman & David McCarthy. The result was:—McGowan & McDonald, 40; Gorman & McCarthy, 15.

A cricket match was played on the 14th, between the Belleville Club and an eleven from the following places, viz: two from Montreal, two from Brighton, two from Grafton, one from Port Hope, and the remaining four from Colborne, resulting in favour of Colborne by 19 runs. Thirty-nine was the biggest score made by any one individual.

The following are the names of the Montreal twenty-two playing the eleven gentlemen of England:—Messrs. L. S. Benjamin, Bricknall, G. Campbell, F. Colson, F. Fourdrinier, Green, S. Harding, J. Harper, jr., Henley, Holland, W. J. M. Jones, J. Laing, A. Laing, Liddell, W. McKenzie, McLean, Matthews, Mills, G. Murray, W. Smith and F. Tott.

The Guelph Maple Leaf Base Ball Club, the champions of Canada, who left on the 10th inst. for a tour in the United States, have been singularly unfortunate. On the 12th they played a game at Baltimore with the leading club in the city, and were beaten by a score of 25 to 9. On the 14th they were beaten by the Athletics, of Philadelphia, by 25 to 8. On the 15th they were again beaten by the Mutuals of New York. The game, however, seems to have been close and well-contested, as the score stood 9 to 4.

The Cup presented by Sir Peter Tait to the Militia of Canada, in commemoration of the visit of the Ontario team to Wimbledon in 1871, will be competed for at Toronto on the 17th September next, by ten members from any corps in the Dominion. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. The cup to remain in the custody of the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of the winning corps for the time being, and to be competed for at the Provincial match of the Province holding the cup. Entries, which are free, must be forwarded to Lt.-Col. Scoble, Fort Erie, Ont., on or before the 1st of September next.

The Windsor Races took place on the 14th and 15th inst. The following is a summary. Trotting race for horses that never beat 3 m., taken by "Bay Prince;" time, 2.58; five entries. Pacing Race for horses that never beat 2.34; three entries; taken by "Bald Face" in 2.43½. Trotting race for horses that never beat 2.42; four entries; "Brown Gelding" first; time, 2.54. Running Race; seven entries; taken by "Rufe Hunt" in 1.47½. Pacing Race for horses that never beat 3 m.; five entries; taken by "Billy Bluff;" time, 2.47.

* In this quotation, and throughout, I have taken the liberty of condensing—giving only the substance and the salient points.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.

The Seventeenth Grand Annual Gathering of the Caledonian Society of Montreal was held, under the most happy auspices, at Decker Park on Thursday, the 15th inst. The weather, which early in the morning had been unfavourable, was all that could be desired, and large crowds made their way during the day to the Park. It is computed that at least five thousand people were present, which speaks well for the success of the entertainment. The chief attractions of the day were, of course, the two champions, James Fleming and Donald Dinnie, but the interest in all the games was well sustained throughout. The games commenced shortly before noon, and lasted until about seven o'clock. The following is a list of the winners:—

Dam Brod Match—Champion medal and three other prizes—La Croix, A. White, Ross and Brodie.

Throwing the Heavy Hammer, 16 lbs.—J. Fleming, 87 feet 9 inches; Donald Dinnie, 84 feet 6½ inches, and G. Anderson, 65 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the Light Hammer, 12 lbs.—Donald Dinnie, 109 feet 7 inches; J. Fleming, 107 feet; D. Dixon, 92 feet 11½ inches; G. Goldie, 92 feet 11 inches.

Putting Heavy Stone—Donald Dinnie, 37 ft.; James Fleming, 36 feet 2 in.; J. B. Mackenzie, 34 ft. 5; D. Dixon, 33 ft. 7½.

Putting the Light Stone—James Fleming, 45 ft. 4; Donald Dinnie, 44 ft. 2½; J. B. Mackenzie, 39 ft. 10; D. Dixon, 39 ft. 9.

Tossing the Caber—James Fleming, 1st; George Anderson, 2nd; R. Jaap, 3rd; G. Goldie, 4th.

Running Hop Step and Jump—Driscoll, 41 ft. 7½; D. E. Bowie, 41 ft. 4½; S. McKay, 40 ft. 3½; T. Russell, 39 ft. 11½.

The same for Juveniles—Wm. Patterson, 25 ft. 8½; Alfred Ross, 25 ft. 4; Watson, 25 ft. 3½; W. Blacklock, 25 ft.

Running High Leap—T. Russell, 5ft 3½ in.; Rousseau, 5 ft. 2 in.; Addison, 5 ft. 1 in.

Standing High Leap—W. Thorburn, 4 ft. 5 in.; G. Goldie, 4 ft. 4 in.; T. Russell, 4 ft. 3 in.; G. Anderson, 4 ft. 1 in.

Running Long Leap—D. E. Bowie, 19 ft. 2 in.; Rousseau, 18 ft. 10 in.; G. Anderson, 18 ft. 7½ in.; G. T. Addison, 18 ft. 2 in.

Standing Long Jump—G. Goldie, 9 ft. 6 in.; W. Thorburn, 9 ft. 2 in.; T. Russell, 9 ft. 3 in.; J. Driscoll, 9 ft. 2 in.

Mill Race—J. King, 1st; J. Laing, 2nd; McKeown, 3rd; J. Boyle, 4th.

Hitch and Kick—Russell, 1st; Dixon, 2nd; Addison, 3rd; Thorburn, 4th.

Vaulting with a Pole—A. Rousseau, 9 ft. 3 in.; G. Goldie, 9 ft.; T. Fletcher and R. Young tie, 8 ft. 9 in.

Highland Fling—James Fleming, 1st; Alex. Nivin, 2nd; R. Nivin, 3rd; D. McIntyre, 4th.

Quarter Mile Race—T. McGarrigle, 1st; D. E. Bowie, 2nd; G. Anderson, 3rd; S. McKay, 4th.

Putting 56 lb Weight—Donald Dinnie, 29 ft. 8 in.; Jas. Fleming, 29 ft. 7 in.; L. McEwen, 17 ft. 11 in.; G. Goldie, 17 ft. 8 in.

Among the great number of persons present were a very large proportion of ladies and many members of the North American United Caledonian Association in full Highland costume. The games were conducted in a manner that does great credit to the management and no untoward event occurred to spoil the day's enjoyment.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "NEW ENGLAND."

The steamer "New England," of the International Line, left St. John for Portland on the morning of the 13th ult. When in the neighbourhood of Point Lepreaux, as she was about entering Passamaquoddy Bay, the vessel struck on a reef which forms the eastern ledge of the easternmost of the three rocky islets known as the Wolves. The Wolves lie midway between Point Lepreaux and Grand Manan Island, forming a chain of about four miles from one extremity to the other. At the time of the accident—eleven in the morning—the Captain was in the wheel-house, but owing to the dense fog which prevailed he did not see the danger ahead until it was too late to avoid it. However, he gave the signal to back, but the creek had not made half a revolution before the vessel struck, forged ahead considerably on the reef and there remained fixed forward, settling away aft as she filled. The passengers, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five or more, many of whom were women, got into the boats with little confusion and were sent ashore to the Island. The baggage soon followed, and then the officers and crew set to work to save such of the furniture and equipments as could be removed. On the island a sail was converted into a tent, which was fitted up with furniture from the wreck, and as the larder of the vessel was well stocked, the passengers suffered nothing worse than a detention of some fifteen hours. Towards nightfall the "Belle Brown" made its appearance, and after taking on board the passengers and the materials saved from the "New England" sailed for St. Andrews.

The appearance of the "New England," as shown in the illustration, is thus described by the correspondent of the St. John Telegraph:—"Above the clear blue water a jagged reef rose to a height of about thirty feet and with side almost perpendicular. The "New England" was leaning, bottom upwards, against the south side of the reef or in the channel between it and the island, the bottom of her starboard paddle wheel being about level with the bilge, her weight appeared to be sustained principally by the walking beam and gallow's frame, while she was held in position by leaning against the rocks. Capt. Chisholm, Pilot Mulherrin and myself rowed around her in a small boat and when we passed between the port side and the rocks the water was from twenty to thirty feet deep though there was scarcely room enough for the boat to get through. The stem, where it had been scarfed to the keel, was entirely broomed up, that being the spot where the force of the blow took effect. About one third the distance from the bow to the stem there was an enormous break in the bottom, the keel, timbers, planking, and copper being forced in towards the deck, from the keel to the floor timber heads on either side and about forty feet fore and aft. Some twenty feet above the wreck a portion of the reef runs up almost level with its highest point, and on this, we were told, the vessel ran, and as the tide fell she settled down and the rock crashed through the bottom until she toppled over, which was during the night. We found about half a dozen boats attached to the wreck and the men belonging to them were breaking through windows into the staterooms, bringing out chairs,

pillows, mats and whatever they could lay their hands on, while others were on the bottom like vultures on a carcass, digging with bars into the copper, tearing it off and loading their boats.

"The people who fish in the waters about the Wolves say that the tides have been higher than usual of late, and have set out of the St. Croix across the course of the steamers with great force. This, with the fact that the steamer was lighter than usual, and had the wind blowing her to the westward, goes to explain why the "New England" got out of her course. Another thing which may have aided in getting the vessel so far west is the fact that the Point Lepreaux fog whistle is a loud one, and, when passing it, the captain may have been further off than he thought.

"The whole community will sympathise with the International Steamship Company in their loss. For fourteen years they have run their boats between St. John, Portland and Boston without loss of life or injury to a single passenger. No steamer of theirs has run ashore before this one, and their whole record is one that few companies can boast the equal of. They are able to bear the loss of the boat and though it is a heavy one they seem to think little of it while congratulating themselves and their patrons that no life was lost."

The "New England" has been removed from the Eastern Ledge and towed to Eastport, where in all probability the hull will be burnt, and the engines recovered.

Three sketches of the

DOWN TO SALT WATER

series appear this week. The first of these shows the landing-place at Murray Bay as seen from the top of the hill which lies between the village and the beach. The hill in question is remembered by all frequenters of Malbaie, in connection with their first experience of the rapid and reckless driving of the local Jehus. Arrived at the landing-place the visitor, having selected his *calèche*, is driven with a rush up, and then with a rush down, the hill and is deposited—dumped down, perhaps, is a fitter word—at the door of his hotel.

Life at Cacouma—the queen of Canadian fashionable watering-places—has furnished our artist with subjects for two sketches. On a rainy day the scene in the vestibule of the St. Lawrence Hall is worth going some distance to see. Children running about at play, young couples flirting, old couples talking gossip, combine to make a tableau that may be better imagined than described. A pretty scene is that which may be witnessed every morning after breakfast in the ten-pin alley, where the ladies most congregate at that hour. Tennis is the "thing" to do at Cacouma after breakfast, and consequently the alley receives much patronage.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Horse chestnuts are much used on the Continent for making starch, and an oil is said to be obtained from them which is sold by some chemists as a sedative in gout. When old and dry, these nuts may also be used to carve upon.

One of the most curious phenomena connected with the late eruption of Vesuvius has been its effects on the trees. The heat of the lava was so great as actually to boil their sap, and to cause them to emit noises of the strangest character. A moment later, and they were destroyed.

A new kind of kindling wood for kindling coal fires is offered for sale. It is oak wood, chemically prepared, with all the moisture extracted, and it is claimed that a coal fire can be kindled with it in one half the time of any other wood.

COPPER IN COCOA—Careful chemical analysis shows that cocoa and chocolate always contain a small percentage of copper. The husks of the cocoa have been found to contain as high as 0.925 per cent. of copper, while the kernel of the bean only contained 0.064. Samples of chocolate contained 0.0125 of copper.

NEW MODE FOR REFRIGERATION—M. Fosselli has announced to the French Academy of Sciences that he has succeeded in producing an amount of cold just below the zero of Fahrenheit scale by simple mechanical action creating rapid evaporation. He employs a wheel formed of a spiral tube, both ends of which are open, set vertically and half immersed in the fluid to be cooled, so that the latter passes constantly through the whole length of the tube, half of which is constantly above the liquid, and, being wet, gives rise to active evaporation, and consequent refrigeration within it.

A new and powerful thermo-electric battery has been invented by See, of Vienna. The alloys used are as yet kept secret. It is stated that ten of the elements of this battery are equal to one Daniell cell, and twenty equal one Bunsen cell. Seventy-two elements arranged for intensity decompose water rapidly, two series of thirty-six each operate a Ruhmkorff coil, and four series of eighteen produce powerful electromagnets. If all that is said of it be true, we have at last arrived at the time when electricity may be turned on like steam, water, gas, or any other agent in common use.

A resident of Oswego has invented a machine to keep a grindstone true. It is very simple in construction, and durable to wear, and is so constructed as to be attached to any grindstone in five minutes, setting the gauge to the lowest place on the stone, and it is self-adjusting after that; running when the stone runs, always keeping it true on the periphery, and will immediately stop at the instant the stone has a true grinding face. The value of this machine will be readily appreciated by machinists, and all who use a grindstone a good deal—as it will save the cost in the time it takes to true the stone by hand, while its cost is but a trifle compared with its real utility.

Some English botanists are engaged in the acclimatisation of a plant brought from New Grenada, which will enter into competition with the ink manufacturers. It is the *Cordia thymifolia*, or ink plant. The juice which is extracted from it, and which is called "cauchi," is at first of a reddish tint, but in the space of a few hours assumes a hue of the deepest black, and can be used in its natural state without preparation. The merits of this cauchi consists in its not affecting steel pens as the ordinary ink does, and, besides, it will resist the action of time and the influence of chemical agencies. During the Spanish régime all the public documents were written with this ink, otherwise they would have been rendered illegible through the influence of the sea water.

A letter from Berlin in the *Elberfeld Gazette* represents Prince Bismarck in a new light—in that, namely, of a paper maker. The paper manufactory established by the Imperial Chancellor on his estate at Varzin has proved so successful, says the writer, that it is impossible to meet the large orders which have come from England. This paper is made of chips of fir—that, at least, is the chief element—and the annual consumption of fir-trees is at the rate of 600 klaffer to keep the manufactory supplied. A new workshop is now being erected which will require no fewer than 1,500 klaffer of wood a year. The fir forests in the vicinity which it has been found necessary to acquire, will furnish ample supplies for several years of the raw material for Prince Bismarck's paper mill.

INTERESTING TO IRON BUILDERS.—A discovery has recently been made in France, highly interesting for iron-builders, and relative to the conservation of the iron beams used in hydraulic works. It consists in the application of a chemical process operated at once, without any particular tools, and at trifling cost. Supposing two beams have to be joined together, holes have to be bored and next filled with some zinc-filling mixed with any fatty material, then the peg or screw is introduced in the ordinary way. A galvanization is thus slowly produced, absolutely the same as when iron is dipped into molten zinc. This process can even be applied to timber. Experiments have been made, and declared perfectly conclusive. In the Spanish colonies, they use, instead of hydraulic cement, the ordinary bricks baked to a high temperature and ground to a state of fine dust. They are mixed with ordinary lime and sand. This article is sold per barrel, at the same price as cement. The proportions generally employed are one part of brick dust, one of lime, two of sand, mixed dry and moistened afterwards with water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered to be established a Jewish theological faculty in the Imperial University, to be equal in its rights and privileges to the Roman Catholic and Protestant faculties.

The prize of \$300 given by an American to be bestowed upon those who exhibited the most devotion and bravery during the siege of Paris, has been awarded by the Academy to the Congregation of Christian Brothers.

Metallic money being now scarce in France, the project of an aluminium coinage has been projected, and has obtained the sanction of high chemical authorities. For the present the scheme is postponed; but the experiments on the subject are being continued, and the project may hereafter be revived with success.

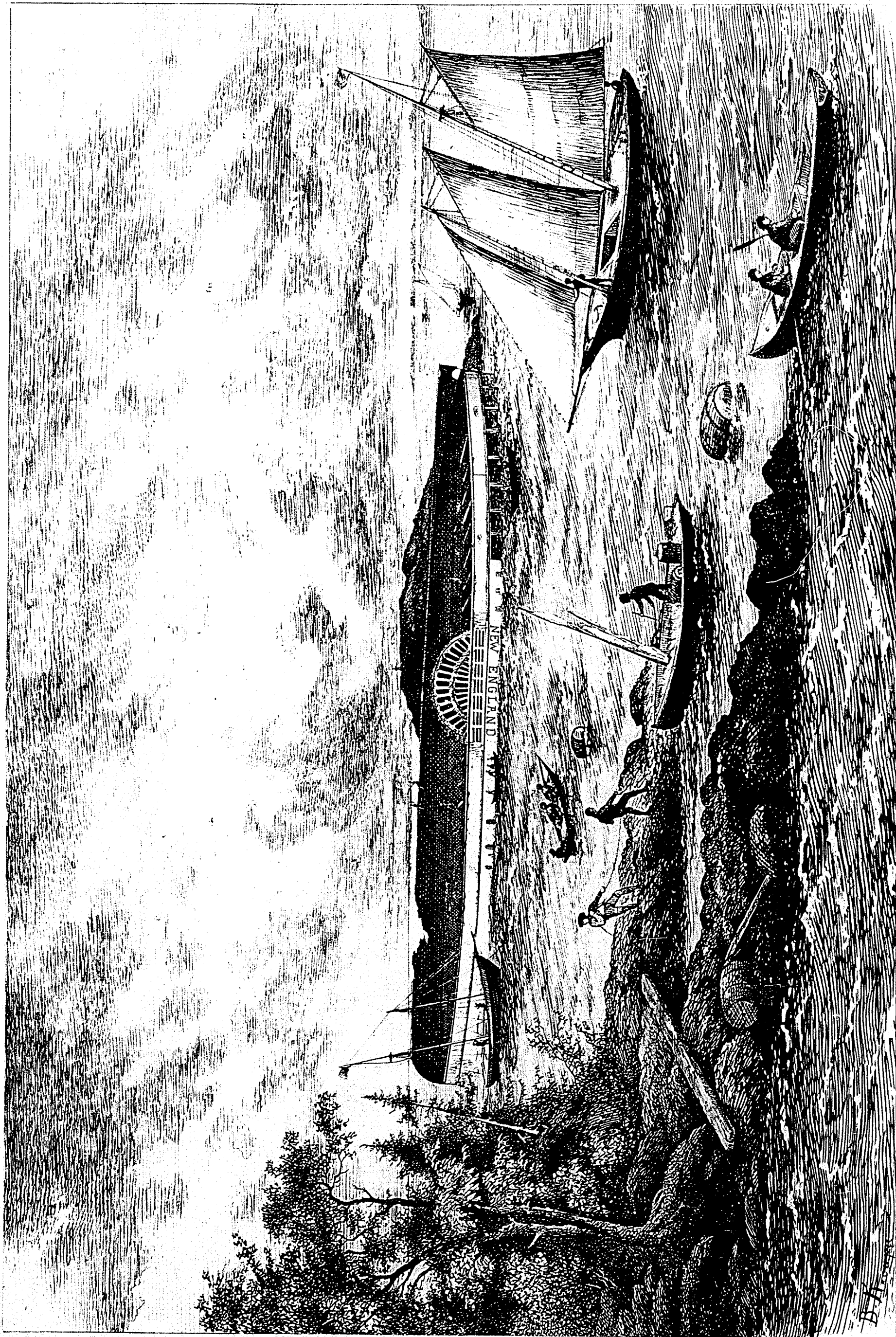
The musical chroniqueur of the Paris *Temps* reports the existence of a singing monkey in the Paris Zoological Gardens. It is a Gibbon of Annam, and only 75 centimètres in height, but possesses a chest voice that many brilliant tenors might envy, and his falsetto is not disagreeable. When fed he asks for more in loud tones well expressed and modulated.

A man in Onida, N. Y., may truly be said to depend upon lecturing for his living. His sister left quite a property in trust for him; but knowing him to be peculiar and likely to spend it all, her will provided that he should receive \$5 for every lecture he should deliver. And so he lectures morning, noon, and night, so opportunity offers, or a little audience of children or adults can be gathered, if it be only a complaisant family group around a breakfast table.

A New York Congressman has come to grief through the free use of the franking privilege. The Post-office authorities have been obliged to inform him that it would be impossible for the Government to furnish transportation for his matter short of the employment of three or four extra trains daily, and to express the hope that he will see the impropriety of further annoying them so long as the express companies are running or the Erie Canal remains open.

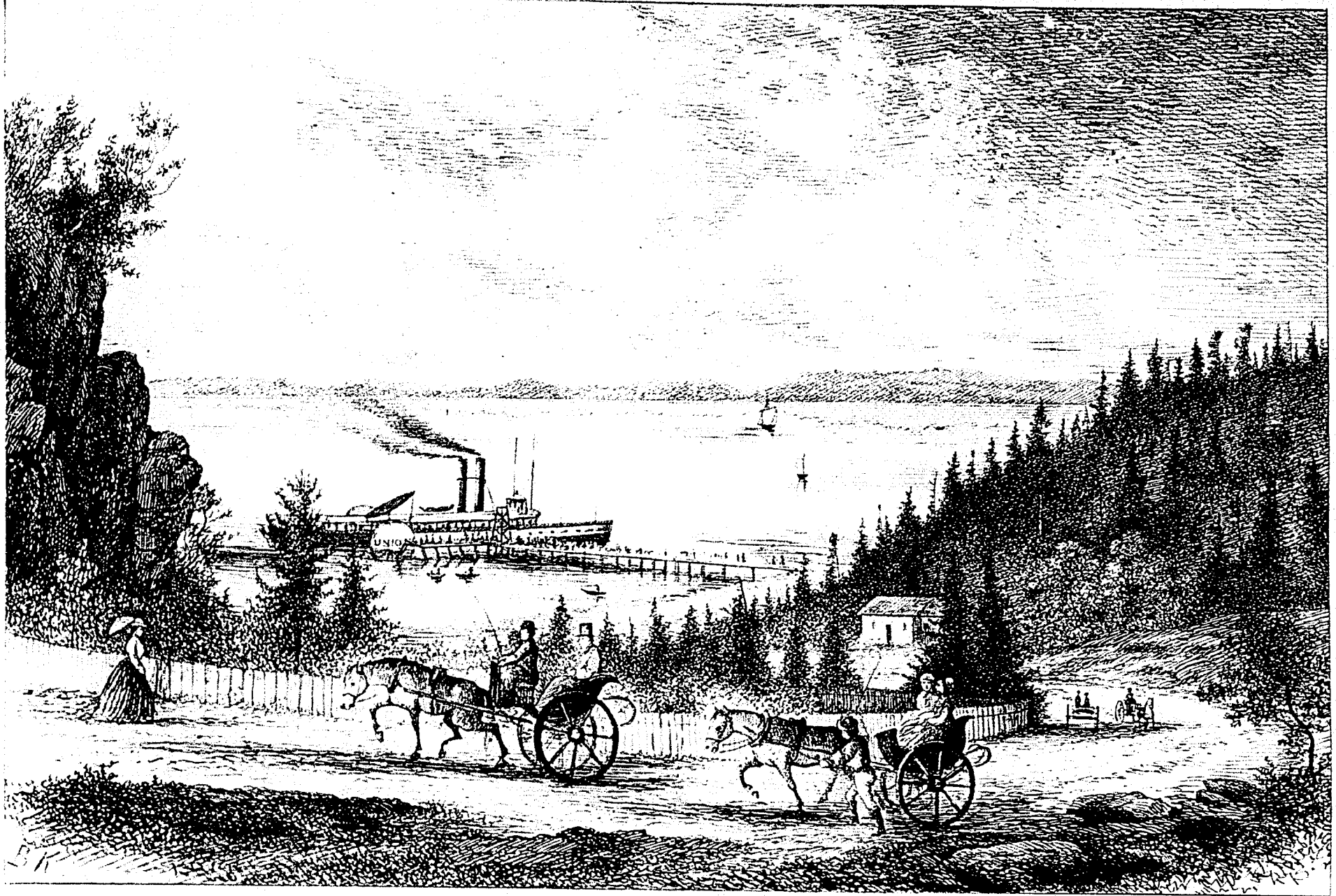
They devote considerable time, in the Eastern countries, to the "science" of intoxication, and some of the preparations are curiously compounded. A popular narcotic used by the inhabitants of Central Asia, known as buhsa, is prepared by the Kirghises by rubbing millet to a pulp with water, and after diluting this with still more water, and occasionally with mare's milk, the mixture is poured into a large stone jar, tightly corked, and buried in the soil. It is left for ten days, and after being taken up the fluid is transferred to glass bottles, which, after being corked, are left standing a few days, when they are ready for sale. A large amount of carbonic acid is formed in these bottles, which escapes when they are uncorked. The taste is tart and spirituous, and is offensive to those not accustomed to it, owing to the presence of fusil oils. This drink, so popular but intoxicating, is forbidden to the army by the military authorities.

A LATTER TRAVELS SEVENTEEN YEARS IN PURSUIT OF ITS OWNER.—We have been shown a letter by Mr. James McCracken, of this city, says the *Ottawa Free Press*, which was mailed in the Post Office in Three Rivers, in Canada, on February 22nd, 1855, and addressed by its writer, Mr. James McCracken, to his son John, who had previously gone to settle in Melbourne, Australia. Ever since the year 1855 then, that is to say for seventeen years, that letter has been travelling in pursuit of its owner, and it was in that pursuit that it was received in due course through the Post Office here, by Mr. James McCracken, on Saturday last. The envelope, although faded and travel stained, was well preserved, and the Three Rivers and Australian post marks were quite legible. It was marked: "Returned to Three Rivers Post office, from the dead letter office, Australia." The Postmaster at Three Rivers sent it under cover to Mr. James McCracken, Ottawa. We have seen letters following up the persons for whom they were intended, even when misdirected, and finding them after the lapse of months and years, in all sorts of out of the way places, but we are unable to recall a case where a letter was on the road seventeen years, enacting the part of a wandering Jew. Just imagine the mail clerk, sorting his letters at the antipodes exclaiming, as he turns up the inevitable "John McCracken," throwing it away in disgust as he exclaims, "Well I'm blowed if here isn't that letter again!" Steamship mail clerks must have become familiar with John McCracken's epistle, and no doubt, would exclaim as the errant letter turned up occasionally—"Ah, here you are again!"



NEW BRUNSWICK.—WRECK OF THE STEAMER *NEW ENGLAND*.—FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. HUSKELL.

B.H.



MURRAY BAY —VIEW OF THE LANDING —FROM A SKETCH BY E. JUMP.



CACOUNA.—A SKETCH IN THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, ON A RAINY DAY.—BY E. JUMP.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Aug. 25.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY,	" 26.—Battle of Crecy, 1346. Expedition against Maine under Gen. Sherbrooke, 1814.
TUESDAY,	" 27.—Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, B. C. 55. Frontenac captured by General Broadstreet, 1758. Algiers bombarded, 1816. Great Fires around Ottawa, 1870.
WEDNESDAY,	" 28.—St. Augustine of Hippo, B. & C. Leigh Hunt died, 1859. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie died, 1861.
THURSDAY,	" 29.—Beholding of St. John the Baptist. Fletcher, the dramatist, died, 1625. Election Disturbances in Montreal, 1867.
FRIDAY,	" 30.—Peace with China, 1842.
SATURDAY,	" 31.—Bunyan died, 1688. Thiers appointed President, 1871.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Aug. 18th, 1872.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M., 9 P. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Aug. 12	75	84	65	58	30.12	E b N	Clear.
13	78	85	70	72	30.01	Var.	Rain.
14	75	78	70	85	29.98	N E	Rain.
15	76	82	67	72	30.03	Var.	Rain.
16	74	80	63	66	30.19	E N E	Clear.
17	71	81	65	76	30.05	Var.	Rain.
18	73	82	65	74	30.10	S W	Rain.
MEAN	74.5	81.7	65.4	72.0	30.07		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 22°; of Humidity, 51°; of Barometer, 32°. Amount of Rain Fall, 0.88 inches, equivalent to 19,907 gallons of water per acre.

OUR NEXT NUMBER.

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain the following illustrations:

LADIES GOING TO THEIR MORNING BATH, AT CACOUNA,

a view of the

CACOUNA RACES,

Portraits of

THE CANADIAN EIGHT, WINNERS OF THE RAJAH'S CUP AT WIMBLEDON,

a view of

THE CANADIAN CAMP AT WIMBLEDON;

a double-page illustration of the

GREAT CRICKET MATCH

between the GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND and the MONTREAL CRICKET CLUB, sketches taken at the

LACHINE REGATTA,

TORONTO ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

and of the

ELECTIONS AT HAMILTON.

Country dealers should send in their orders at once to secure early attention.

In the next number of the News will be commenced a new serial, entitled

"THE DAVENANTS,"

FROM THE PEN OF

MRS. J. V. NOEL,

of Kingston, Ontario.

Authoress of "Hilda, or The Merchant's Secret," etc.

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 5th 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 entreaching on his rights by re-publishing this story, or vending other periodicals containing the same, expose themselves to the penalties provided by Law.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

The all-absorbing event of the day among the sporting and athletic communities—one in which even fever-heated politicians take no small interest—is the visit of the English cricketers to Canada. From the time when the first hint was given of a possible visit, the cricket clubs of our cities have been all agog with excitement, and when it became known that the All-Englanders would positively come, great were the preparations made on all hands to receive in becoming style, and to oppose in becoming form, the champion cricketers of the world.

It was with hearty satisfaction that we noticed these preparations, and it is with hearty good-will that we welcome the arrival of the English team. Since the departure of the troops from their different stations in the Upper Provinces the attention devoted to cricket has

gradually waned, while Canadian cricketers have, we fear, correspondingly depreciated. In fact, with one or two honourable exceptions, cricket has become, with us, almost obsolete. Lacrosse and base-ball have gradually usurped its place. True, now and then we hear of a cricket match having taken place in some out of the way village, but in the towns and cities, with the single exception of Halifax—where British troops are still stationed—cricket is not a taking game. In Montreal, for instance, a cricket match between two Canadian teams would not draw half the crowd that was present at the lacrosse match last Saturday between the Shamrock and Toronto Clubs. The result of this want of support is only natural—the game falls into disuse. In Halifax matters are very different. Cricket there meets with hearty support, and hardly a week passes without at least one well-contested game taking place. Cricket is not played in Canada as a—science, we may say. That is, it is looked upon as a decent amusement, and that is all. Not half the trouble is expended upon its practice and playing that is given to lacrosse and base-ball. Not that we would in any way disparage either our own or the American national game. They are all very well in their way. But they are no more to be compared with cricket—in point of science and what may be called the nobility of games—than chequers with chess, or bagatelle with billiards. Cricket is, and is universally acknowledged to be, the noblest and manliest of all out-door games—as chess and billiards are the noblest of all in-door games. And it has been therefore with much regret that we have noted the declining interest taken in the noble old English sport by a people who are noted for their attachment to all manly and athletic amusements. That we are attached to them our frequent racing meetings and regattas, the success of the recent Caledonian athletic gatherings, and the trophies brought home from Wimbledon by our volunteers, all go to prove. Cricket alone is unheeded, except by a chosen few, from whose ranks are selected those who are to oppose our English guests both here and in other parts of the Dominion.

In this state of affairs the arrival of the All England cricketers is most opportune, and we hail it with the utmost satisfaction as indicative of an awakening interest in cricketing matters. The result of their tour through the country will be to give a new attraction to the game, and to re-establish it in the favour of all lovers of manly sports. For such results we shall anxiously watch, and we trust, before long, to be able to record many well-fought and friendly contests between the cricketers of the rival cities of the Dominion.

With regard to the results of the contests now going on or about to take place we are unwilling to be too sanguine. Our team is a big one and a willing one, but the Englishmen are as an army of giants, and among them is one who is a host in himself. Still we are sure the Canadians will make a plucky fight, and will leave nothing undone, and no exertion unmade, to add to the laurels already won at the Wimbledon ranges.

The Mail says:—"At a social gathering of his friends at Skinner's Corners, County Perth, Sir John A. Macdonald announced that in recognition of the services he had been able to perform for the Empire, the Queen had been pleased to appoint him Privy Councillor of Great Britain, and that he would proceed to England to be sworn in as soon as the elections were concluded."

THEATRE ROYAL.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week were devoted to "Poverty Flat," of the merits of which we spoke last week. On Friday the bill given consisted of "Wild Oats," and "The Taming of the Shrew." The former was a decided success and kept the house in a roar from beginning to end. It was most happily cast, and all the actors gave such satisfaction that it would be invidious to single out for praise any one individual. After the roaring, rollicking comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew" fell rather flat. Miss Waugh's by-play, in Katherine, was excellent, but her frequent exclamation, "Oh! indeed!" though extremely natural, was not exactly Shakespearian. On Saturday "Eustache Bandin" was put on the boards. Mr. Albaugh, as the hero of the play, was good as usual, and Mr. John Norton made an admirable Delbois. Miss Fannie Pierson was an extremely piquante Manou. Monday was a red-letter day, Mr. DeBar appearing in his famous character of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth." His acting was admirable. Of his impersonation of "Plump Jack" it is impossible to speak too highly. It was perfection. We trust that Mr. DeBar will give theatre-goers another opportunity of spending as pleasant an evening as they enjoyed on Monday night.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

- Ombra: Mrs. Oliphant. Harper & Bros.; Dawson Bros.
- Middlemarch: George Eliot. Vol. I. Harper & Bros.; Dawson Bros.
- The Vicar's Daughter: George Macdonald. Hunter, Rose & Co.; Dawson Bros.
- Railway and Steamboat Guide for the Lower Provinces. A. Inglis Harrington.

THE ELECTIONS.

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

ONTARIO.		M. O. I.
Brant, South	Patterson.	0 1 0
Bruce, N. R.	Gillies.	0 1 0
Dundas	Gibson.	0 1 0
Durham, W. R.	Blake.	0 1 0
Elgin, E. R.	Harvey.	0 1 0
Grey, N. R.	Snider.	0 1 0
Grey, E. R.	Flesher.	1 0 0
Hamilton	Chisholm.	1 0 0
	Witton.	1 0 0
Hastings, E. R.	White.	1 0 0
Huron, N. R.	Farrow.	1 0 0
Ontario, N. R.	Gibbs.	1 0 0
Peel	Smith.	0 1 0
Peterborough, W. R.	Bertram.	0 1 0
Pontiac	Wright.	1 0 0
Stormont	Archibald.	0 1 0
Toronto, East	Beaty.	1 0 0
Toronto, West	Crawford.	1 0 0
Waterloo, N.	Bowman.	0 1 0
Waterloo, S.	Jas. Young.	0 1 0
Wellington, C. R.	Ross.	0 1 0
Wellington, S. R.	Stirton.	0 1 0
Wentworth, N. R.	McBain.	0 1 0
Wentworth, S. R.	Rymal.	0 1 0

QUEBEC.		M. O. I.
Beauharnois	Robillard.	1 0 0
Chambly	Benoit.	1 0 0
Charlevoix	Tremblay.	0 0 1
L'Assomption	Archambault.	1 0 0
L'Islet	Casgrain.	0 1 0
Lotbiniere	Joly.	0 1 0
Megantic	Richard.	1 0 0
Rimouski	Fiset.	0 0 1
Shefford	Huntington.	0 1 0
Soulanges	Lanthier.	1 0 0
Temiscouata	Mailloux.	1 0 0
Two Mountains	Prevost.	0 0 0

NEW BRUNSWICK.		M. O. I.
Charlotte	McAdam.	1 0 0
Gloucester	Anglin.	0 1 0
Kings	Domville.	1 0 0
Restigouche	Moffatt.	1 0 0
Sunbury	C. Burpee.	1 0 0

NOVA SCOTIA.		M. O. I.
Annapolis	Ray.	0 0 1
	McKay.	1 0 0
Cape Breton	McDonald.	0 0 1
Cumberland	Upper.	1 0 0
Colchester	Pearson.	1 0 0
	Almon.	1 0 0
	Tobin.	1 0 0
Inverness	S. McDonald.	1 0 0
King's	Chapman.	1 0 0
Lunenburg	Church.	0 1 0
	McDonald.	1 0 0
Pictou	Doull.	1 0 0
Queen's	Forbes.	1 0 0
Shelburne	Coffin.	1 0 0
Victoria	Ross.	1 0 0
Yarmouth	Killam.	0 0 1

Previously elected	32 20 5
	61 12 3

Total..... 93 32 8

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUIDE TO THE CITY OF HAMILTON FOR 1872. Hamilton: R. Lancefield. p.p. 66. Price 10 cents.

This is a small pamphlet giving in concise form a large amount of information respecting the "Ambitious City," which will be found of great value to visitors and strangers. It contains a sketch of the city; the locations and denominations of all the churches; a list of the streets; the location of the public buildings and other places of interest in and about the city, together with a variety of other useful information.

A SMALLER SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the discovery of America to the year 1872. By David B. Scott, author of "A School History of the United States." New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. pp. 235. Illustrated. Cloth, marbled edges.

The preface to this little work states that the Smaller History has been prepared to meet the wants of students who have not time to complete the study of "Harper's School History of the United States." The smaller work, though little more than half the size of the book mentioned, contains all the important facts of history, compressed into a concise form. The language employed is plain, brief, and straightforward. The arrangement of the text is somewhat peculiar, but we are inclined to believe that it possesses its advantages. Each chapter is divided into paragraphs, each of which narrates in the briefest manner some one fact or series of facts. The paragraphs are introduced by side headings in prominent type, announcing the subject matter of each. Such an arrangement must prove of material aid in impressing important facts on the memory. Each chapter is headed with a group of well-executed vignettes illustrating the principal events recorded therein, and followed by a series of Review Questions. In addition to the illustrations there are also several maps interspersed among the text. The work is supplemented by a list of the States, with dates of settlement and admission, the

text of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution of the United States, and a Chronological Table of events. The history of the United States should possess much interest for Canadians, as with it is in great measure bound up the history of Canada. As a plain and reliable statement of facts we can fearlessly recommend Harper's Smaller History both for school and home use.

TEXT-BOOK OF ZOOLOGY, for Schools and Colleges. By H. Alleyne Nicholson, M.D., D.Sc., etc., Professor of Natural History and Botany in University College, Toronto, etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Montreal: Dawson, Bros., pp. 353. Illustrated.

The name of the author of this work, the high positions held by him, his reputation as a natural historian, and the esteem in which his previous works on scientific subjects are held, are so many sufficient guarantees of the value of the work now before us. It would therefore be a useless task for us to speak of the character or value of the information contained therein. In his preface the author states his firm belief that the time is now approaching, if it be not already here, when the natural sciences will take their true place in school education, as second to no other branch of knowledge, either as regards their intrinsic value and interest, or regarded merely as a means of developing the mental powers. Believing this, and believing, further, that no such thing as a royal road to learning in Natural History exists, any more than it does in any other department of human knowledge, he has endeavoured to treat his subject systematically and unflinchingly without attempting to lend it any false glitter or embellishment. He has avoided, as far as possible, the use of technicalities, but where their use has been found necessary their difficulties are explained away in the glossary appended to the volume. The work is profusely illustrated, and as it comes to us from the pen of a Canadian *zooan* we trust to see it introduced into all the schools of the country where the different branches of natural science are taught.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Stanley made a rather undignified display of temper at a Brighton banquet the other day. While responding to a toast he happened to overhear an indiscreet guest expressing his opinion that he—the discoverer of Livingstone—was a humbug, and was imposing on the public with a cock-and-bull story of his wanderings in Central Africa and his ultimate meeting with the great African explorer. Whereupon Stanley flew into a passion, indignantly denied the accusation, and left the room and the town in a huff. It was not a wise thing to do, nor a polite thing. Mr. Stanley has accomplished a gigantic undertaking, and the consciousness of the truth of his statements ought to enable him to treat with contempt any doubts cast on his veracity, without allowing him to be led away into an intemperate display of passion.

Aptopos of Mr. Stanley and his African travels, one of the loudest expressions of disbelief in his story comes to us from Nebraska. The editor of the Omaha Bee, who seems to know something about Stanley, says:—"When we reflect upon the fact that he was in the habit of writing up his experiences of trips to Denver and Western towns from the sanctum of the *Republican*, with all the colouring of truth, we shall go rather slow upon anything he has to say about Livingstone and Central Africa. He is a consummate fabricator of sensations, and the story that Livingstone refuses to return for two years longer from Africa is, in itself, a proof in our mind that he has not met with that distinguished traveller." The editor of the *Bee* had better take warning from the Brighton episode, and look out for himself when Stanley returns.

We see by an exchange that a case of considerable interest to farmers was tried recently at Lucan, Ont. An action was brought by a Mrs. Hogan, against one John Toohy for allowing Canada thistles to go to seed on the farm which he occupies and which he leases from her. The charge was proved, but as it was the first time the law was put in force in that section of country, the Magistrate mitigated the fine to \$2 and \$5.50 costs. Notwithstanding the stringent measures taken to prevent the spread of these pests to the farmers, the growth of Canada thistles seems to be unrestrainable. It may, however, be worth while to try a method of destroying thistles prescribed by Dr. Daniel Bunce, of Geelong, Australia. Mr. Bunce is curator of the Geelong Botanical Gardens, and while giving botanical evidence in some thistle prosecutions, similar to that already cited, he stated that an infallible way to destroy thistles was, just before the bud began to form, to cut the root through with a spade about two inches below the surface; also that the practice of cutting them above the surface was an utter waste of both money and labour, as thistles thus treated invariably sprang up again with a greater number of heads than before.

Interchanges of compliments the reverse of friendly between members of the editorial fraternity are neither few nor feeble these stirring election times. We always thought the Californian papers bore off the palm for original and forcible vituperation, but they have been utterly distanced by an Ontario paper. The editor of the sheet in question publishes a letter from a correspondent "blackguarding" a rival editor in a fashion most amusing to all not directly concerned. The cream of the thing, however, is that the irate correspondent, unable to find harsh enough language in which to vent his wrath, hurls Scripture texts at the head of his opponent in a manner worthy of Habakkuk Muckewrath. This is how he apostrophises his enemy. "Oh! G—W—. Full of subtlety and all mischief. Thou child of the devil; thou enemy of all that is honest! Canst thou not cease to slander thy neighbours through the smut-machine? Say! Acts 13th, and 10th verse. Job was quite right when he said, 'Let the weary lamb look to the hungry wolf for protection, or the ship-wrecked mariner to the rocks for safety.' But let no man look to G—W— or any Clear Grit for the truth or moral honesty." A sweeping denunciation truly. We patiently await the reply of the proprietor of the so-called smut-machine.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE DOMINION.

The hay harvest is now completed in most parts of the Ottawa valley. The yield is small this year.

The vote taken in the township of Elzevir for a bonus to the Quebec and Ontario Railroad was unanimous.

The water in the Ottawa is falling rapidly and navigation is becoming very difficult. Barges are taking much lighter loads.

The by-law of Lanark village, for a bonus of \$20,000 to aid the Ontario & Quebec Railway, has been carried by a large majority.

Nomination day in East Montreal did not pass off without rioting. Several persons, including policemen and detectives, were more or less seriously injured.

The mail steamer "Magnet" went ashore on the Ducks, on the 14th inst., when going from Oswego to Kingston. A tug was sent to her assistance, and she was got off in safety.

A case of shooting is reported from Wolfville. Two men were travelling from Annapolis to Halifax, and as one showed the other a pistol, it went off, severely injuring the man.

It is said that the authorities intend to institute an inquiry into the conduct of some members of the Active Force at Quebec, in connection with the election for Quebec Centre.

Colonel Forrest and Capt. Cameron left Ottawa on Wednesday week with 16 men, en route for Manitoba, where they are to be engaged in discovering the International boundary line.

An accident occurred on the 13th at the Rifle range, Halifax. Gunner Smith, firing at the wrong target, some splinters flew to the marker's place, striking Private Lunn, of the 69th Rifles, who will thus lose one of his eyes.

A survey of the St. Anne's Rapids has been ordered by the Department of Public Works and will shortly be commenced. The survey is for the proposed improvements in the navigation, as the low water is presenting new difficulties at that place.

News has arrived from the party engaged in the survey of the Bute Inlet route for the Pacific Railway. The Indians are reported to be troublesome and unwilling to work, either canoeing or packing, though \$1.50 per day with board was offered them. Their wages were increased to \$2, and then they wanted \$2.50. The authorities refused the rise, so the hands struck, and other Indians had to be sent for. All the surveying parties were getting on well with their work.

UNITED STATES.

Rich silver mines have been discovered in Lower California. The Indians in the neighbourhood of Salt Lake are on the war-path.

A factory at Lynn, Mass., has been struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss, \$9,000.

A negro has been arrested at Reidsville, N. Y., for attempting to poison twenty-six persons.

A despatch from Memphis says that the whole crew of a steamer have been murdered in the vicinity.

Nine cases of sun-stroke occurred in New York on Wednesday week, and twenty-three the following day.

Among the visitors at Salt Lake City recently were some members of the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia.

An extensive sash and blind factory at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 15th. Loss, \$35,000; insured for \$19,000.

A heavy storm visited the neighbourhood of Louisville last week, causing much damage to the crops. Several houses were blown down.

A grand reception was given on the 12th to Mr. Johnston, M.P., at the Cooper Institute, New York, by the Orange Societies of the city.

The quarantine laws have been strictly put in force in New York harbour owing to the importation of yellow fever by Spanish and Cuban vessels.

James H. Ingersoll, the notorious Ring chair maker, was discovered in New York, on the 14th, by a detective and arrested. There are two indictments for forgery against him. He has been bailed in \$5,000 on each count.

The new steamship "Pennsylvania," the first of a new line to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool, has been successfully launched at the former port.

A Washington despatch to the *World* states that claims amounting in the aggregate to \$117,500,000 are made against the United States for the seizure and confiscation of English blockade runners and their cargoes during the rebellion.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

No reliable news of any importance has been received from Geneva.

The anniversary of the relief of Londonderry was celebrated in Dublin on the 12th inst.

By the order of the German authorities a Jesuit establishment at Isenheim, Alsace, has been closed.

A despatch to New York announces the death of Herr Kaiser, Astronomer at the University of Leyden.

The Mikado of Japan is causing no little astonishment among his subjects by travelling in a European dress.

H. R. H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein—Princess Helena—was delivered of a daughter on the 13th instant.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has accorded a most gracious reception to the officers of the American fleet in English waters.

The revolution in Cuba still drags on, and now the Spanish Government anticipates that it will not be suppressed until next year.

The body of M. Milaud, Chief of the Cherbourg Observatory, who had been missing for some time, has been found in the harbour of Cherbourg.

The Tilt Cove Copper Mine, of Newfoundland, has been sold to an English Company for £150,000 sterling, £100,000 cash, and £50,000 in shares, by the proprietors.

At a banquet given in Brighton last Saturday, Mr. Stanley, while responding to a toast, thought he heard expressions of

incredulity from some of the guests as to his meeting Livingstone. He vehemently retorted, and withdrew in indignation from the table, and subsequently left Brighton.

The report that the meeting of Crowned heads to be held soon, was for the purpose of sanctioning the present territorial position of the various countries, is discredited.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Standard* says that the German Government has intimated to Thiers its intention to retain possession of Belfort, though it is willing to make a compensatory concession to France.

Reports are current in Madrid that the Ministry and other high officials have received warning of a fresh outbreak to be attempted shortly by partisans of ex-Queen Isabella, and that the occasion will be seized upon by the Carlists to renew their attacks.

Captain Nolan, who was unseated for Galway by Mr. Justice Keogh, and is to be prosecuted by the Government for intimidation and corrupt practices, has found sympathizers who have subscribed no less a sum than £14,000 to defray his expenses.

Notwithstanding the continued strike of the agricultural labourers in England, the crops have been safely harvested. In Oxfordshire the Government placed a number of soldiers at the disposal of the farmers, and the officers of the National Union have protested against this proceeding.

The *London Daily News* has a special from Florence, stating that it is rumoured there that Cardinal Antonelli has quarrelled with the Pope and threatens to resign should the latter persevere in his policy of hostility to the Italian Government, and also that Antonelli requested the clerical journals to refrain from publishing speeches of the Holy Father.

There have been terrible riots in Belfast during the latter end of the last week and the beginning of this week between mobs of hostile Protestants and Catholics. The latest despatches received state that reports are current there that the city is about to be placed under martial law. The same despatch state that the military charged the rioters in the centre of the town.

A special dispatch from Madrid to the *London Times* says King Amadeo has not, as reported, signed the decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. The document which he has signed is simply a code of rules providing for the enforcement of the law passed by the Cortes in 1869 making preparations for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies.

CHESS.

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

At the recent Crystal Palace meeting in England, Mr. Blackburne, the celebrated blind-fold player, conducted ten games simultaneously, out of which number he won six, lost one, and three were drawn.

A lively skirmish in the Montreal Chess Club. KING'S GAMBIT. (Irregular.)

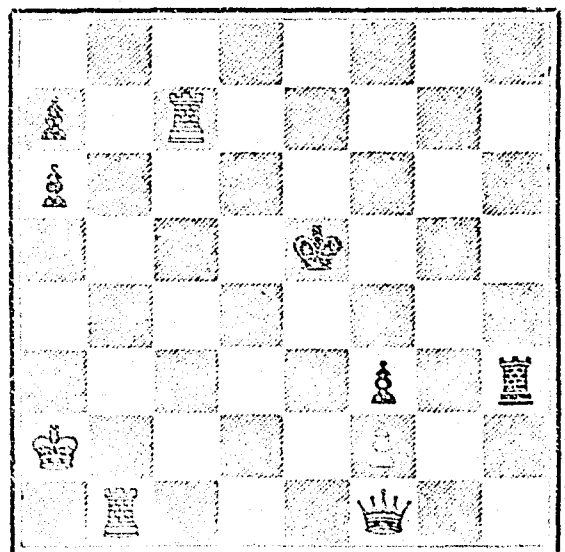
Table with chess notation for King's Gambit. Columns: White - J. W., Black - W. A. Moves 1-32.

- (a) P. to K. R. 4th would, probably, have been better. (b) The attack is admirably sustained. (c) R. to K. B. 3rd, surrendering the pawn, might have protracted the game, but Black's superiority in position and pawns would most likely have won. (d) The loss of a piece is inevitable. (e) The coup is good. Black now regains the exchange which he has sacrificed, and remains with a piece in advance.

PROBLEM No. 58.

By Dr. Conrad Pever, of Omaha.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.



AFTER A PAINTING BY BOGGEREAU.



CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, AUGUST 24, 1872.

ORALE.

THE WALTER PRESS.

We are indebted to the *Graphic* for the illustration and the following description of the Walter Press:—

This wonderful machine, whose performances have been witnessed by thousands of spectators in the Machinery department of the International Exhibition, has been invented and brought to maturity in the *Times* printing-office by the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Walter, M.P.; and for a considerable time the whole impression of the *Times* has been printed on four of these machines, and recently two more—the only others in existence—were manufactured for the *Scotsman* on Mr. Walter's premises in Printing-house Square. The Walter Press is what is called a "perfecting" machine, as it prints both sides of the sheet at one impression, and for this reason the "register" is necessarily perfect—that is to say, the pages on one side are printed exactly on the back of the pages on the other side. The manual skill required in other machines to lay on sheet after sheet with the requisite accuracy is entirely dispensed with. There is a great reduction in the number of inking rollers, less ink is required, fewer blankets, and the whole details of the machine are so simple and solid, that, with ordinary care, there is nothing liable to get out of order. The new press ensures greatly diminished waste of paper, and gives a knowledge, never before realised, of the kind of article supplied by the paper-makers—how it counts and weighs per ream, and with what degree of uniformity it is produced. The exclusive use of stereotype plates releases the type from all wear and tear, so that a fount lasts several times as long as it could when the printing was done direct from the type. Even to the uninitiated, the Walter Press, when seen in operation, at once proclaims its merits by its rapid and accurate production, by its almost self-acting character, and its simplicity. As the *Times* is now printed, a reel of tightly-rolled paper, in the form in which it leaves the paper-mill, fully four miles in length, and weighing nearly six cwt., is placed at one end of the machine, and in the process of unreeing is damped, printed first on one side, then on the reverse with unflinching precision, is cut into sheets, and delivered at the rate of fully 12,000 copies per hour at the other end of the machine. The delivery takes place on two boards, each of which receives a sheet alternately. The boards are watched by lads, who, notwithstanding the great speed, still have time to see that the work is properly done. The sole attendants necessary are those two lads at the delivery boards, and a third, the striker, who starts the machine and looks after the rolls as they are unwound. While printing, the paper travels through the machine at the rate of nearly 1,000 feet per minute, and a reel four miles long is thus printed in less than twenty-five minutes.

The reel of paper is shown at the right. The paper is led from the reel into a series of small cylinders, where it gets damped, and is then brought between the first and second of four cylinders, raised perpendicularly above each other. The top cylinder is encircled by stereotyped casts from four pages of type, and the lowest of the four cylinders is similarly surrounded by stereotype plates of the remaining four pages of the newspaper. The paper, in passing between the first and second cylinders, receives the impression on one side. It then passes backwards between the second and third cylinders, and resumes its forward direction in passing between the third and fourth cylinders, from the latter of which it receives an impression from the stereotype plates on the side of the paper exactly opposite the part printed by the top cylinder. The paper continues its course onwards till it passes between two cylinders exactly in the centre of the machine, where, by a very ingenious contrivance, it is cut into sheets, each forming a complete newspaper. Adjoining the cutting cylinder is an index, which counts each sheet as it is cut. After the cutting is accomplished, the sheet is led forward by a set of tapes till it reaches the apex of the triangle formed by the left portion of the machine. From this point it descends perpendicularly, and the sheets are thrown alternately forwards and backwards on to the boards held by the two lads. The series of rollers shown immediately to the left of the reel, and a similar series on the left of the upper printing cylinder, supply and distribute the ink, which is pumped up by mechanical contrivances from a cistern placed beneath the floor.

Compared with the speed of the Walter Press, the fastest presses of the old construction look as if they were going to sleep. Their speed was governed by a limit of dexterity in the layer-on, and as for all practical purposes he could not feed in more than from 30 to 32 sheets per minute, it was only possible to get the power of printing large numbers by multiplying the impression cylinders for each type-bearing surface. But when beyond four, or, at the outside, six impression cylinders in a press are reached, the complication becomes objectionably great. The stoppages are frequent, the waste excessive, and the risk of accident to the machine and material formidable. The working cost of such machines must be heavy, and the working cost is the essential thing to consider; especially when the circulation of a newspaper rises beyond the producing power of one press, and it becomes necessary to duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate, to meet the demand. The speed of the Walter Press being, on the other hand, independent altogether of manual dexterity, and regulated solely by mechanical appliances, is capable of increase in a way that no printing machine on any other principle can possibly be. Experiments conducted both in the *Times* Office and the *Scotsman* Office have shown that the machines can produce excellent work at the rate of 15,000 and even 17,000 complete copies of an eight-page paper per hour.

It was in 1856, when the Russian War was still in progress, that Mr. Walter was led to turn his attention to the possibility of duplicating forms by stereotype. The papier-maché process, then recently invented, promised by its rapidity to give what he sought. A papier-maché matrix, rapidly dried on heated surfaces, was adjusted in a casting-box, curved to the circumference of the main drum of the printing press; and on pouring stereotype metal into this box, or mould, a solid page plate was produced, which in twenty minutes from the commencement of the process could be fitted on the press, and be made to yield work for all practical purposes quite as good as that from pages of moveable type. Thus in a more or less imperfect form stereotyping spread among newspapers, and with the facilities for duplicating which it furnished, at once swept away every difficulty in meeting the demands of the largest circulation. By 1860 the change from pages of moveable type to stereotype plates, and the duplicating, tripling, and even quadruplicating facilities connected with

the latter, had been thoroughly carried out in the *Times* Office. All the risk and inconvenience and wear and tear attending the imposition of the old pages in curved chases and working them on the machines disappeared. The fount, instead of requiring renewal every two years, might last for twenty; the plates, after serving their turn, were melted down for the next impression; while the original type-page and its papier-maché matrix, safe from all chance of injury, were always available to yield any number of duplicates.

It was felt, however, in the *Times* Office, that until the printing-press was simplified somewhat upon the principle of the calico-printing machine, so as to be available for printing on both sides by one operation a roll of paper which would require no "laying on," the most important results derivable from stereotyping large pages by the papier-maché process had not been secured. It was not to be assumed off-hand that the paper-makers could turn out sufficiently large and good reels of paper to make the printing as nearly as possible continuous. It was requisite to provide a press which should not only cut and deliver sheets from the reel at a speed hitherto undreamt of, but which should distribute its ink satisfactorily under the new conditions; which should have the most ample provision possible against "set-off," which should have rollers that would not give trouble by softening or melting; and which should damp the paper before printing it. No mechanicism, no papermaker, no ordinary printer, could single-handed, have undertaken to produce such a press with any reasonable prospect of accomplishing it.

Early in 1862 Mr. Walter consented that an attempt should be made to construct a perfecting press for printing the *Times* from rolls of paper instead of sheets, and that the work should be carried out in the *Times* Office in Printing-house Square. This resolution involved the possession of a machine-shop with suitable tools, and unless these could be got together very little progress was made. No money was spent in model-making or in experiments on a small scale, but the object kept steadily in view was to produce a press which could do what is required. At once three things had to be accomplished—first, a reel of paper, big enough, hard enough, and sufficiently well wound to be self-protecting on its way from the mill to the printing-office, to keep its shape and give the minimum of trouble in being printed and cut at the press, and to last long enough to reduce the stoppages for renewal to a minimum; secondly, plates semi-circular, yet turned out at least as quickly as those for the Hoe machines, and certain to give a uniform impression; thirdly, a machine running fast enough to produce perfected sheets at a rate not less than 12,000 per hour, and provided with suitable appliances for damping, cutting, counting, and delivering as well as printing.

From 1863 till 1866 the first Walter Press was passing through the different stages requisite to make it a practical reality. Another year and a half elapsed, during which it was on its trial, and in 1868 the ground had been sufficiently cleared to satisfy Mr. Walter that he might safely order the construction of three machines on the pattern of the first. By the end of 1869 they were finished and at work in a room by themselves. The printing of the *Times* is now done in less than half the time it previously occupied, with one-fifth the number of hands, and these unskilled, and with a saving in working cost so great that the capital sunk in the displaced machinery has been recouped in less than two years.

It is peculiarly fitting that the name of Mr. John Walter should be associated with this triumph of modern invention. His father and namesake was the first to print by steam power the *Times* of November 28, 1814, being for the first time printed in that way. This was considered a marvellous triumph in those days, and was only secured after ten years of extraordinary efforts.

Our description would be incomplete were we to omit to mention that, while the first printing machine introduced into the *Times* Office was invented by two Germans—Messrs. Kornig and Bauer—the credit of the present invention is due to a Scotchman, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, the manager of the *Times* printing establishment, aided by the mechanical skill of Mr. Calverley, the chief engineer there.

We have abridged the above description from an article which appeared in the *Scotsman* newspaper.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME AMERICA.

It is well known that Columbus, who is generally considered the discoverer of this continent, was ignorant of the fact that the islands he found and examined on his four voyages belonged to a new quarter of the world. He and his companions set out from Spain with the idea that they could reach India by sailing west, and when they arrived at the Bahamas they thought they had accomplished their project, and they called the savages whom they met with "Indians," a name which has adhered to them ever since. Be that as it may, Columbus, of all modern explorers, was best entitled to the honour of giving a name to this continent, and it ought to have been called Columbia, after him; but an enterprising Florentine, named Amerigo Vespucci, visited it in 1499, that is to say, some seven years after Columbus discovered it, and returning to Italy, published there in 1500 an account of his voyage, and it has been a common belief that he gave his own name Latinized, after the fashion of those days, to the continent. It appears now, however, that this is a mistake, according to the researches of Dr. Francis Lieber. In a letter to the editor of the *American Historical Record*, that gentleman says:—"How Vespucci's name came to be applied to our continent was thus: The Germans, neither among the early discoverers nor conquerors, nevertheless took the deepest interest in the nascent science of cosmography, the name for nearly all that which is now called geography, and through this science influenced positively and practically that great age of maritime discovery and geographic expansion which widened commerce from the little yet wonderfully influential Mediterranean to the commerce of the Atlantic, the Southern Ocean, and the Pacific. Behaim's globe and Mercator's (Kraemer) plan, without which navigation could not have much advanced, sufficiently prove this fact. Lorraine was a German principality at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the reigning duke had formed at his court an academy of cosmography, of which a schoolmaster at Strasburg, then, as now again, a German city, was a member, or to which, at any rate, he proposed the name 'America' for the western hemisphere, or for North America. The name of this resolute and sagacious schoolmaster was Waldseemüller (wood-lake-miller,) which he transformed into the Greco-Latin monster of a

name, Hylacomilus; and Hylacomilus is the man that first wronged Columbus by immortalizing so grandly the name of one who followed the great proto-Euretes at a long, long distance, and who has been outstripped in the character of a discoverer by very many late discoverers." Dr. Lieber, however, is not satisfied with explaining how Amerigo Vespucci's name came to be given to this continent by a German. He must go on to show that the name itself is of German origin, thus: "Emric, or Amric, is an old Germanic personal name. Am means diligence or activity—hence Ameise, the German for 'ant,' the industrious insect, by the way of excellence, and ric, (our 'rich,') signifies strong, abundant. Amric, therefore meant very industrious, or active, and as the German conquerors of Italy carried thither German names, which the Italians softened down, Amric was euphonized by them into Americo or Americo, which in turn, was Latinized into Americus." This again was applied in the feminine gender, "America," to this continent, because the names of all continents and countries are feminine in Latin. This is plausible enough; but names and words very similar to "America" had been in use in Italy centuries before Vespucci. There was a town of America in Umbria, that is, in the north of Italy, the inhabitants of which were called "Amerini," and there was the Sabine town of Ameriola. There were also the Greek words Amerces, signifying individual; America or Hermera, day; and Amerizo, signifying "to deprive one of his share," which word is singularly applicable to Vespucci; all of which words were familiar to educated Italians, so that it is by no means certain, though it is probable, that Amerigo was derived from the German. But it has yet to be proved that Columbus knew nothing of the visits paid by the Icelanders and Danes to this continent about the year 1000, and of the subsequent expeditions from Norway and Wales. It was well known that he had spent years in gathering up all the particulars and all the traditions he could respecting the far-off Atlantis of the ancients, and that he visited various countries in search of information on the subject, as well as to procure patronage for his undertaking. The knowledge he thus acquired was eloquently urged by him before Queen Isabella, and was one of the causes of her giving him her support. If, then, he had heard of the exploits of the northern navigators in the eleventh century, he could hardly have failed to hear, also, that they had named this continent or that portion of it which they coasted, extending from Massachusetts to Carolina, Vinland; and what is more extraordinary still, that they had met with an Irishman who had lived there many years, and also with persons who informed them that further south there were white men, descendants of some who had come from beyond the sea. Without detracting from the glory of Columbus, who reduced to practice what had ceased to exist, except in theory, there is not much risk in asserting that obscure traditions of the existence of a vast continent on the other side of the Atlantic had been current in Europe for centuries before his time; but to him is due the immortal honour of daring to put these traditions to the test. It would have been well if the continent had been named after him, but the name it now bears is musical and beautiful, and as it has been consecrated in history as the home of freedom, and rendered illustrious and sacred to us by the sages, warriors, and men of genius who have produced, it will stand until time shall cease to add "one freeman more, America, to thee!"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

TENNYSON AND TOBACCO.—Tennyson is a great smoker. He has never, with Lamb, praised "Bacchus' black servant, negro fine," nor with Byron hymned the delights of "sublime tobacco," but he dearly loves the weed for all that. Poet and dweller in the empyrean though he be, he knows nothing of Ruskin's scorn for those who "pollute the pure air of morning with cigar-smoke." But he does not affect the mild Havana in any of its varied forms. His joy is in a pipe of genuine Virginia tobacco. A brother-poet who spent a week with him at his country-seat says that Paragas, Regalías and Cabanas have no charm for him. He prefers a pipe; and of all the pipes in the world the common clay pipe is his choice. He is averse to general company. Ever since an enterprising Yorker, after repeated solicitations, finally gained entrance to his grounds and rewarded himself for the trouble he had had in effecting that entrance by cutting down the tree which Garibaldi had planted with his own hand, Tennyson's horror of admitting promiscuous visitors has been extreme. But to those who come properly accredited he proves a charming host. His den is at the top of the house. Thither he repairs after breakfast, and, in the midst of a sea of books on shelves, tables, chairs and floor, toils away until he is fatigued. These hours of labour are as absolutely sacred as were Rich's; no human being, unless upon an errand of life or death, is allowed to intrude upon him then; but when his morning's work is done he is glad to see his friends, sends for them indeed, or announces by a little bell his readiness to receive them. As soon as they enter, pipes are lighted. Of these pipes he has a great store, mostly presents from admirers and friends. The visitor has his choice, be it a hookah, nargileh, meerschaum or dhudeen. Tennyson is familiar with all grades of smoking-tobacco, and the guest may select at will Kutakia, Connecticut leaf, Perique, Lone Jack, Michigan, Killiknick, Highlander, what not. The poet himself follows the good old plan of his forefathers from Raleigh downward. At his feet is a box full of white clay pipes. Filling one of these, he smokes until it is empty, breaks it in twain, and throws the fragments into another box prepared for their reception. Then he pulls another pipe from its straw or wood enclosure, fills it, lights it, and destroys it as before. He will not smoke a pipe a second time. Meanwhile, high discourse goes on, interrupted not seldom by the poet's reading select passages from the manuscript not yet dry. So the hours are whiled delightfully away, until it is time to stroll on the cliffs or dress for dinner. Smoking ceases when the den is left—rarely, if ever, before.

During the year ending February, 1872, six firms in the Dominion alone, viz: Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons and Hanington Brothers, St. John; Evans, Mercer & Co., and Lyman, Clark & Co., Montreal, and Northrop & Lyman, Neweastle, Ontario, have purchased the enormous quantity of forty-nine thousand four hundred bottles of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

New Club List, sent free to any address by Archd. McPherson, Dundas, Ont. Send for it.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

A NIGHT OF PERIL!

BY MRS. J. V. NOEL.

The evening train from Dublin was due at the railway station near T——, an obscure town in the south-west of Ireland. A few travellers were impatiently pacing the platform and occasionally expressing their fears that some accident had caused the delay. Ere many minutes had elapsed, however, dark clouds of vapour in the distance and a rumbling sound gradually growing louder gave notice of the approach of the train. A few minutes afterwards the shriek of the engine was heard startling a thousand echoes in the neighbouring mountains, and the long line of cars rushed with fearful velocity into the station.

"Only five minutes here! Any passengers for T——?" was shouted by the guard in stentorian accents.

Only one solitary passenger obeyed the summons to alight at this wayside station. The waiting passengers and their luggage were speedily transferred from the platform to the cars, and at the expiration of the allotted five minutes the train was in motion thundering on its way to K——.

The passenger left behind was a gentleman about thirty, of pleasing appearance; the figure above the medium height, slightly formed, with a manly bearing; the face interesting; the noble brow and thoughtful eye denoting intellect of no common order. Though still young he had already attained considerable reputation in the legal profession and had lately rendered himself conspicuous at the Irish bar by his able prosecution of some Fenian prisoners, he being retained as counsel for the Crown, which prosecution had ended in their conviction of treason and consequent condemnation and imprisonment for life.

As the train moved off a railway porter approached the traveller we have been describing, and asked if he was going to stop at T——, and wished his luggage sent on to the hotel.

A curt negative was the reply.

"Is there no conveyance here from Mr. Meredith's? I hoped to find a carriage waiting to take me to the Lodge," remarked the traveller in tones of disappointment.

"Share, yer honour wasn't expected till to-morrow!" broke in suddenly a gaunt wild-looking creature who, with other loiterers, had gathered on the railway platform to see the Dublin train come and go. He was considered half-witted, but there were some persons who declared he was more knave than fool. He made mendicancy a trade, not from inability to labour, but from the love of a vagrant life, appealing to the compassion of his fellow-creatures by the utter wretchedness of his appearance. A coat literally of many colours—owing to its various patches—fastened round the throat, hung from his shoulders, leaving the muscular arms bare, an old felt hat or caubeen battered into a grotesque shape, trousers—or stockings without feet—and tattered brogues completed his attire. His face was exceedingly repulsive from the sinister expression of the deep-set eyes which flashed their baleful light from beneath the shaggy brow which, as well as the matted locks covering the ill-shaped head, were of an ebony hue.

"Not expected? did they not get my note informing them that I should arrive this evening?" asked the traveller in tones of annoyance.

"Not a letter ever came. In course if it did they would be here to meet yer honour."

"And who are you who speak so confidently on the subject," and the gentleman eyed the vagrant with mingled curiosity and disgust.

"Tony *dhú*, or black Anthony, please yer honour—that's what they call me. And you are Counsellor Dalton from Dublin, I'll go bail!" he added with a glance of peculiar meaning at one of the bystanders, a dark-visaged countryman who was listening eagerly to the colloquy between the vagrant and the traveller.

"How do you know my name? You never saw me before."

"Shure you say you want to go to the Big House, and didn't Mike the futman tell me yestherday you was comin' down to visit the young lady," and Tony leered hideously at the Counsellor.

"When did he say I was coming?"

"To-morrow, please yer honour, and he was to come over wid the dog-cart to drive yer self and the portmanteau to the Lodge."

Mr. Dalton paced the platform a few moments in some perplexity, then turning to the porter who was still guarding his luggage he said:

"I will leave my portmanteau in your care until to-morrow and walk to the Lodge. It is not very far, I believe, taking the mountain road."

"Not more than three miles, and the evening is pleasant," was the porter's observation.

"Yes, I shall no doubt enjoy the walk, and the pure mountain breezes will be quite refreshing after being shut up in a crowded court house, inhaling the heated atmosphere, during the last week."

Dalton was then turning quickly away about to leave the station when he was stopped by a whining appeal from Tony.

"The Saints bless yer honour! won't you give a shilling to the poor beggar to drink yer health and success to ye at the Big House with the purty lady. Shure isn't she the greatest beauty in the country. Sorra one in the barony can hold a candle to her. And won't ye be the happy man when ye get her. And aren't you the clever counsellor, Mither Dalton. Didn't you do for 'the boys' in the Dublin Court House. Bedad, by the power of yer tongue, ye brought them all in guilty, the cut-thurs! And isn't it yerself will have the curses showered thick and heavy on yer head—the curse of the widdy and the orphan?"

This last remark was muttered to himself as he clutched the silver coin Counsellor Dalton hung to him as he left the platform, and a malignant light shone in his eye as he watched him take the road to the mountains.

"He is come afore we looked for him, Dennis!" the vagrant added, in a low voice addressing the countryman already mentioned.

"So he is, Tony! but for all that he'll not escape us, the villyn! 'The boys' must be tould. Run for the bare life, man! don't let the grass grow under yer feet! I'll take to the road meself, and afore long the news of his coming will spread through the country. He mustn't have the mountains alive. It's well he took the road through them, for he'll lose his way and the night won't be long falling."

Dennis and his vagrant companion now hurriedly left the station, each rapidly pursuing a different way.

The evening was fine. An autumnal sunset was shedding a mellowed radiance over the wild but picturesque scenery of the mountains, glistening on their granite peaks, which rose bare and abrupt into the clear blue sky, and touching with golden light the dark green leaves of the holly and the silvery foliage of the ash, which sprung out grotesquely from the deep fissures in the cliffs. The road which Dalton pursued at first led up a precipitous ascent, then at a considerable elevation it wound through a deep defile, in some places so narrow that it seemed to be cut in the rugged cliffs that bordered it on either side rising high as the eye could reach. At the end of this gloomy pass the prospect suddenly opened, and Dalton, struck by the savage grandeur of the scene, seated himself on a moss-covered rock to contemplate it a while and indulge in the luxury of a cigar. Ranges of mountains piercing the clouds rose boldly around him, their sides showing magnificent precipices entirely destitute of herbage, with more than one silvery waterfall leaping from crag to crag. Far below was a deep secluded glen, through which a mountain torrent wound a tortuous course rushing and foaming over its rugged bed. On the bank of this noisy stream rose the humble cottage of a peasant, the only habitation Dalton had yet seen in his brisk walk from the roadside station. Nothing could exceed the picturesque solitude of its situation, hemmed in by the towering mountains. One solitary figure was seen crossing the glen in the direction of the cottage or cabin, as it is called in Ireland. It was a young girl in the picturesque costume of the Irish peasant, her scarlet cloak—the hood of which was partly drawn over her face—contrasting brightly with the verdant turf over which she lightly sped and the sombre hue of the surrounding mountains. After a while the shades of evening gathered over the scene, and although daylight still lingered on the fantastic peaks above, in the glen below the twilight was deepening rapidly.

"By Jove! I shall be benighted in this wild place," exclaimed Dalton, dicing away his cigar and continuing his way by hastily descending the precipitous path leading to the glen, through which the road to the Lodge lay. "How foolish I was to remain so long admiring the sublimity of nature! It would not be so pleasant to have to spend the night in these deep solitudes, although they do look so grand and imposing by day."

From the glen more than one narrow defile opened a way through the mountains. One of these led in the direction of the Lodge, the residence of Owen Meredith, Esq. In the darkening twilight, Dalton was obliged to approach the cottage in order to inquire his way. As in most Irish cabins the door was open, and through it he could see the interior. There was an air of comfort, and an appearance of neatness, not always seen in the dwelling of the Irish poor. A large turf fire burned in the wide fire-place, to which a piece of bog-wood had been added, and by the ruddy light it cast around, the inmates were distinctly seen. There were two women, one old, the other in the bloom of girlhood. The older woman was sitting on a low seat on one side of the hearth, busily knitting, while she listened with eager interest to some piece of news the girl was telling, and so deeply were they engaged talking, that they heard not the footsteps of Dalton approaching the door, which, however, fell softly on the grassy paths without.

The countenance of the girl was very prepossessing, the blue eyes had a peculiar sweetness of expression, and her rich masses of

auburn hair might have excited the envy of a city belle.

His own name pronounced by the girl, arrested Dalton's steps on the threshold, and made him pause to listen.

"And who told you he was come, Aileen?" the old woman asked, dropping her knitting and looking anxiously at her young companion.

"Tony *dhú* the vagabone, and he tould some of the boys, and sent them on his thrack."

"And where did you see Tony, avourneen?"

"When I was leaving T——, after selling the eggs this evening, he come up to me and tould me to tell Brian." He was going at full speed to carry the news to Mike Devanny. "You know granny, two of his sons was among the prisoners."

"And what do 'the boys' intend to do wid the misfortunate gentleman?" Shure it isn't his life they are after."

"Meself doesn't know, granny," but Tony said as much that nothing else would satisfy them. I hope Brian won't take any part in the business. Shure it would be the manes of turning Mither Meredith and Miss Dora agin us, and aren't they the best friends we have in the country?"

At this moment the old woman's eye fell on the distinguished-looking stranger standing in the doorway, and at her exclamation of surprise, Aileen turned eagerly round. With a start of dismay she recognised the Counsellor, the lurid light of the fire gleaming on his now troubled face. She had seen him before more than once, during his visits to the Lodge.

"Pardon my intrusion," he said, advancing a few steps, "night has overtaken me on my way to Mr. Meredith's, and I called to inquire in what direction is the pass leading to the Lodge."

Aileen and her grandmother exchanged glances.

"I have heard part of your conversation," he continued, "and I am aware of some danger threatening me, though I have yet to learn how I have incurred the ill-will of those who are strangers to me."

"Well then, sir, the thruth is 'the boys' have sworn to be revenged becase ye prosecuted some of their people that was took up for Fenians, and denounced 'the cause' in yer grand speech afore the judge."

"Ah, now I understand, I was Queen's Counsel in the case," and a sense of the danger of his position impressed Dalton painfully.

"Shure it was the witnesses that swore agin them that was most to blame," remarked Aileen, "and that is what I tould Tony *dhú* this blessed evening, but he wouldn't listen. He said it was yer honour's clever tongue cross-examining them that ruined the cut-thurs intirely."

"That fellow is no fool," said Dalton half irritably, "He should be taken up for vagrancy."

"Thine for you, sir! but beggar as he is, and fool as he purtinds to be, he is mighty useful to 'the boys,' for he goes everywhere and picks up bits of news here and there."

"The distance from this glen to the Lodge isn't more than a mile," Dalton resumed after a short pause, "If you point out the way I may yet reach it in safety."

"Don't attempt it, Mither Dalton," put in Aileen eagerly, "The road is beset wid them that is no friends of yours."

"Perhaps I had better turn back and seek refuge in T——" There was perplexity, but no craven fear in the fine eyes looking so anxiously into the commiserating face of pretty Aileen Hanlon.

"That wouldn't save ye I'm afraid. Aither dark the mountains is no safe place for travellers. The country is in a dreadful state, sir. I wish you hadn't ventured down here now, when the feeling is so hard agin you."

"My coming unexpectedly is very unfortunate. If I had waited until to-morrow, and been met by a servant with a conveyance from the Lodge, I would have escaped this peril."

"I doubt it, sir! they would have attacked you even then. The very servants at the Lodge couldn't be depended on."

"Is there no place where I could be secreted till morning?" Dalton asked very anxiously, for his situation was looking alarming, and even his brave spirit quailed before the danger threatening him.

Aileen turned eagerly to the old woman who had remained silent during this conversation between the counsellor and her granddaughter, and they conversed in Irish for a few moments. By their gestures and the expression of the old woman's face, Dalton conjectured that the girl was proposing something which she did not approve. In the midst of this altercation a distant whistle was heard.

"Holy Biddy!" if it isn't that vagabone Tony coming for Brian. He'll be here in no time!" exclaimed Aileen excitedly, "Granny, ye must consint! You wouldn't have him kilt at our door. Think of Miss Dora and all she done for you."

"Well, do as you like, Alannah! Shure you are right. It is his only chance."

Concluded in our next.

ART AND LITERATURE.

A monument to Leonardo da Vinci is to be inaugurated at Milan in the course of the coming autumn.

Another volume from the pen of M. Jules Favre is announced for publication, entitled "Souvenirs Personnels."

Everything is now ready for the reconstruction of the column in the Place Vendôme, at Paris; estimated cost 300,000 fr.

Messrs Sampson Low and Co. announce a new and enlarged edition of poems, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

A committee has been formed at Paris for the purpose of erecting a monument to Auber. An appeal for subscriptions will shortly be made.

A new comic work, by Mr. C. H. Ross, editor of *Judy*, will appear in a few days. It is called "Unlikely Tales and Wrong-headed Essays."

The Royal Academy of Lisbon, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, have presented their publications to the Strasburg Municipal Library.

The King of Bavaria has just presented to the Library of Strasburg the library of Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, and afterward Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The Ex-Emperor Napoleon has presented a claim to have such articles as belonged to his uncle now in the Museum of Sovereigns at the Louvre, returned to him.

Mlle. Silly, the rival of Schneider, has just signed an engagement with a manager at St. Petersburg, and she will receive 25,000 francs for each month's performance.

Count Moltke has forwarded to M. Thiers a presentation copy of "The Official History of the War of 1870-1871," with a manuscript dedication in Count Moltke's handwriting.

Ferdinand Freiligrath, the German poet, is making a translation of Bret Harte's dialect poems into the German language. The effect is said to be surprisingly good and "awfully" funny.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Jesse is said to be engaged on a work which will tell the history of Eton School, and show the influence of its teaching, in narratives of the lives of the most illustrious of its pupils.

A work, entitled "Threads of Knowledge drawn from a Cambrie Handkerchief, a Brussels Carpet, a Print Dress, a Kid Glove, a Sheet of Paper," by Miss Annie Carey, will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin.

Prince Hassan (son of the Khedive of Egypt), of Christ-church College, Oxford, has had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him—the first instance where that distinction has ever been conferred upon an Egyptian prince.

Dom Fernando, father of the king of Portugal, has composed an opera called "Vasco da Gama," the same subject set by Meyerbeer in the "Africaine." Dom Fernando, although 70 years of age, sang lately a tenor air, out of his own work, at one of M. Thiers's soirées at Versailles.

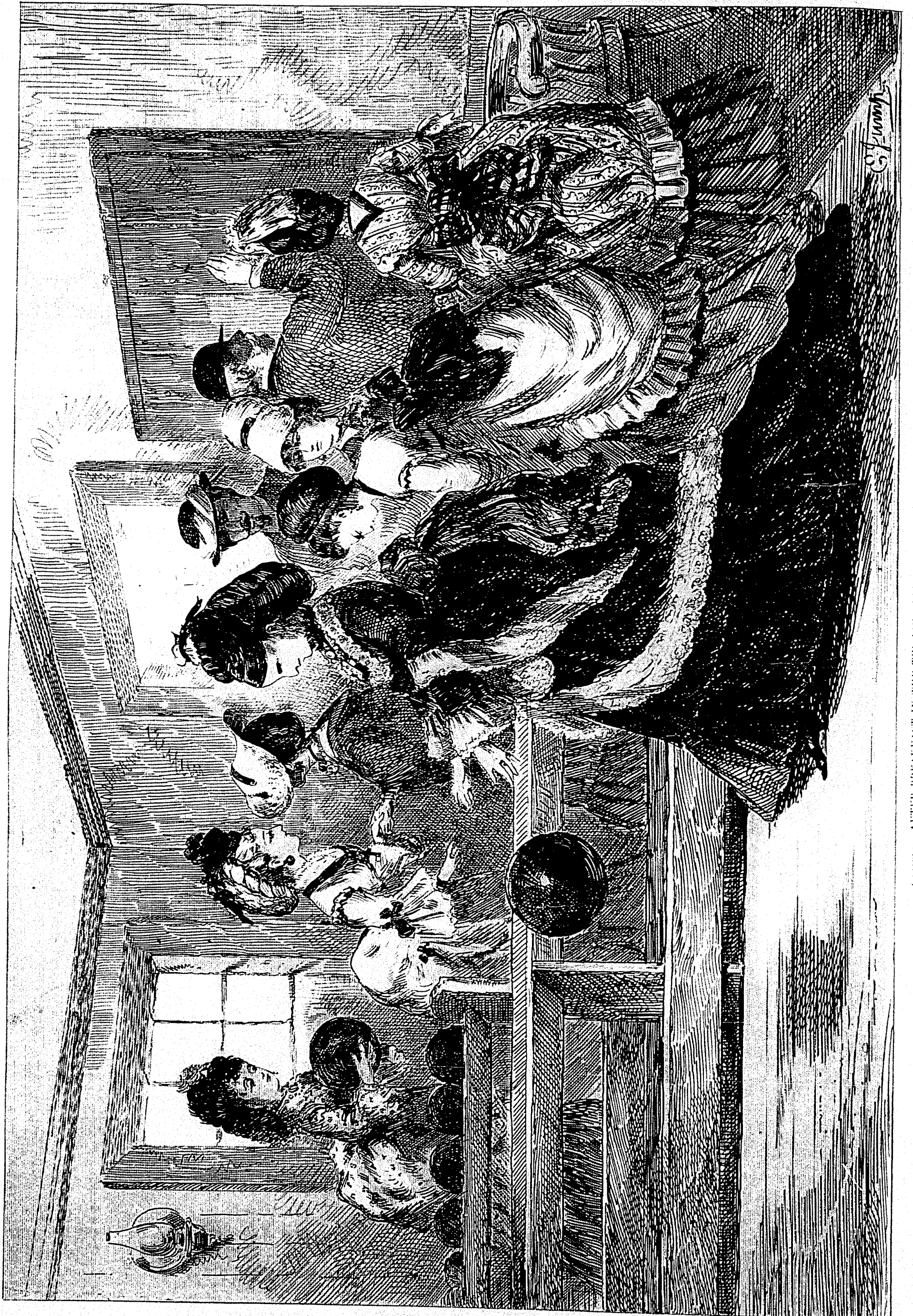
A series of works is announced by Messrs. Longman, to be called "The school of Shakspeare," being reprints of scarce publications of which Shakspeare was cognizant, and which may be useful in making us live more completely in the world of ideas by which he was surrounded.

On the 1st day of August a new museum was opened in Paris—the Municipal Museum—in the old Hotel Carnavalet. It is a collection of objects forming the material history of the city—arms, pictures, manuscripts, sciences, jewels, etc., either characteristic of Paris or illustrating its progress.

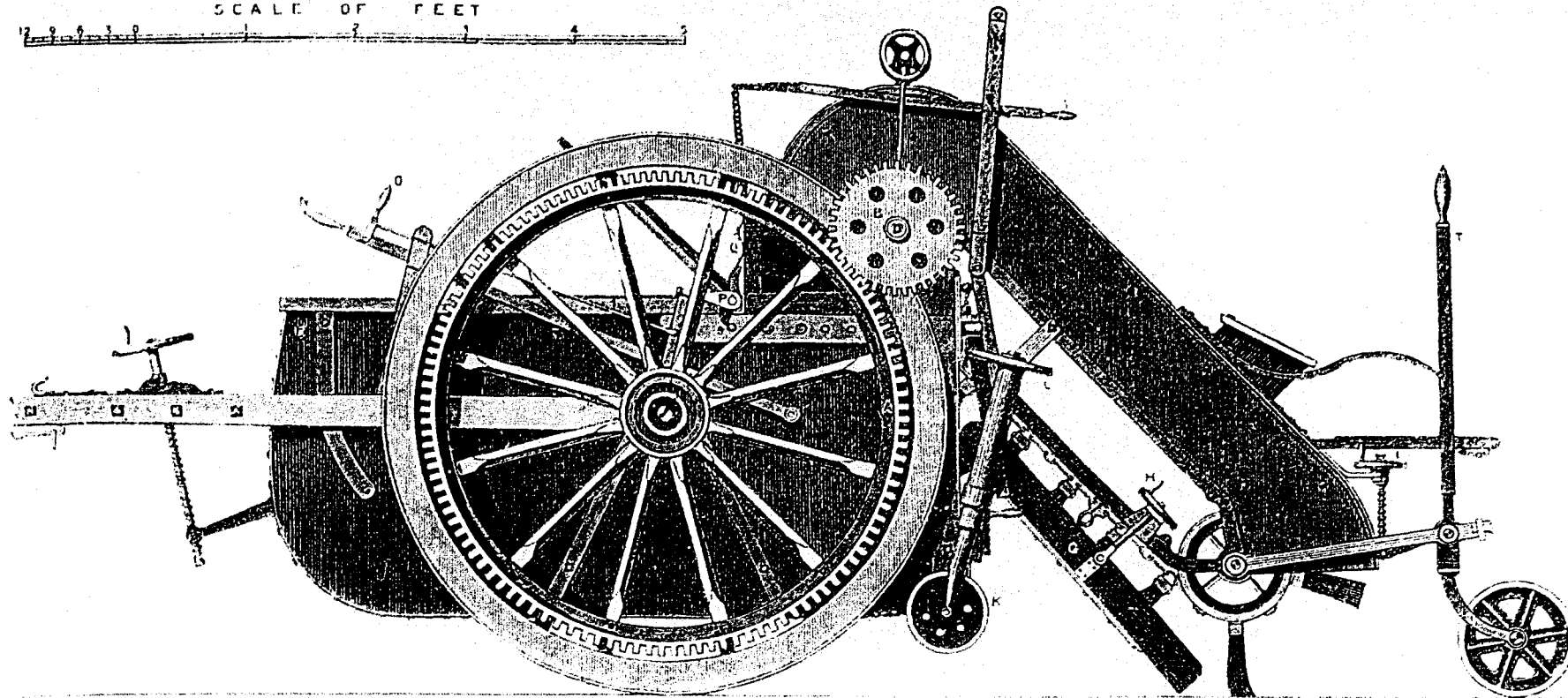
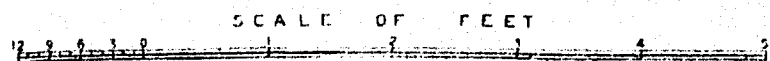
The well-known colossal statue of David, by Michael Angelo, outside the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, is falling into decay from the effects of the elements. A proposal has been made to place it inside the building of the Academy of Fine Arts, and to put in its place a copy cut out of a single block of Carrara marble, like the original.

The same German agent whose ingratitude and brilliant proposals were indignantly refused by the patriotic manager of the Bouffés in Paris, has met with another rebuff at the hands of M. Contin, the proprietor of the Folies Dramatiques, who, when asked what price he would require for a series of performances by the *troupe* now charming all London at the Globe, replied that only the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine to France could satisfy him.—*Court Journal*.

In executing some repairs in the cellars of the Paris Hotel de Ville the workmen stumbled across the statues of Louis IV., and Francis I. That of Louis IV., by Nicholas Courton, is not much damaged, but that of Francis I. is in a sad state of dilapidation. It is hoped, however, that it will not be impossible to restore this work of art. These two statues, which originally decorated the "Cour d'Honneur," had been given up as lost for ever, and their discovery has caused great satisfaction to the lovers of art.



COMING — AFTER BREAKFAST IN THE TEN-PIN ALLEY — FROM A SKETCH BY E. JUMP.



STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.

WARREN'S STREET SWEEPING MACHINE

The machine of which an illustration is given above was manufactured by the Bristol Wagon Company, and exhibited last year at the Wolverhampton show. It will be seen that it embodies a new arrangement.

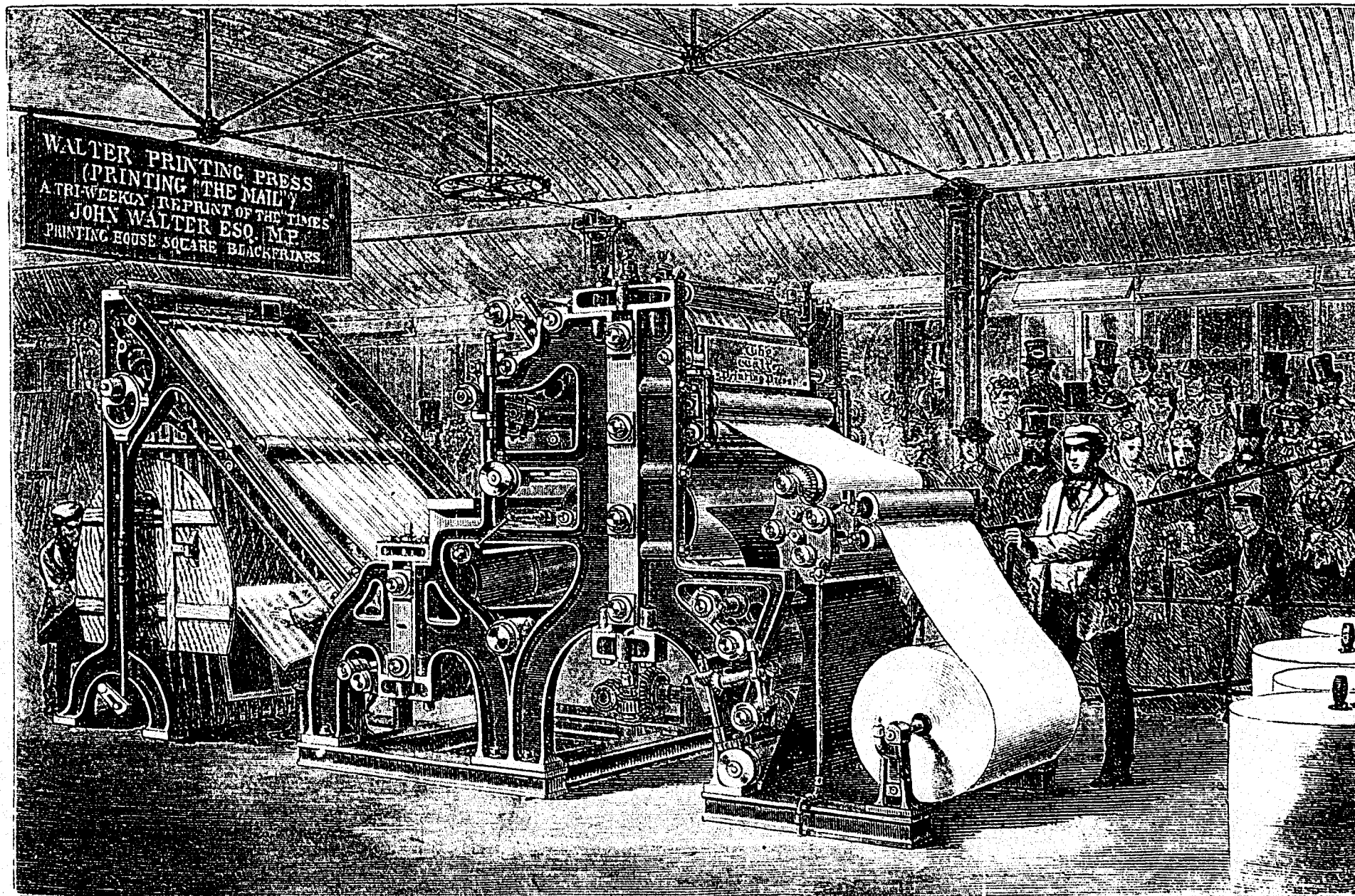
The machines usually employed for sweeping and hauling mud from roads and streets, are all combined, in other words, the mud cart and the apparatus for working it, are contained in one and the same implement. Thus, after the mud cart has been charged, the old system necessitates the transit of the machine, as well as of the cart, to the place where the sweepings have to be deposited. According to Mr. Warren's plan, on the contrary, the cart can easily be attached to, or detached from, the machine, as we shall describe presently, by an operation occupying only a few minutes of time. By this arrangement, therefore, much time, as well as a corresponding outlay incurred in the purchase of a greater number of combined machines, can be saved. It is evident, also, that Warren's sweeping machine can be kept almost continually at work, being sufficient, in fact, for from five to ten carts, according to distance of the tipping place.

The apparatus we are describing, and which we illustrate on the present page is furnished with two sets of brushes

working independently of one another on separate shafts, while in the ordinary machines of this kind but one set of brushes is provided for. The former plan allows the sweeping of a total width of 4 ft. 2 in., and as the brushes work loosely on the shafts, and not as a fixture to the cart, they can easily adapt themselves to all the inequalities of the ground. Each set of brushes is worked from the road wheel nearest to it, whereby the turning of the machine is greatly facilitated, the set of brushes, of course, stopping with the wheel on the side to which the cart is turned.

We will now describe the manner in which the sweeping portion of the apparatus is detached and attached. Referring to our engraving, a pair of small wheels, K, will be noticed, which can be lowered by means of the hand wheels, L. These wheels are made to support the apparatus after having been detached from the cart, and in order to do this, the lever, N, is first raised, and the handle O, pulled forward so as to disengage the catch, P. As soon as this has been effected, the spring, Q, releases the pawl from its fastening, S, when the cart can be taken away, and another instantly be attached by merely raising the lever, Y, and by repeating a similar operation as in disengaging. The hand wheels, I, lower the brushes as they become worn, while the shute, G, can be raised to suit the brushes by means of the hand wheels, H.

STONE TURNING APPARATUS.—Mr. J. B. Drunion, says the *Iron Age*, has invented an apparatus for turning and polishing granite and other stone, which promises to become of much practical utility. It is described as follows:—"There are two discs, one placed at the front and another at the back of the stone, inclined diagonally toward it. Each cuts off from 3-8 to 5-8 of an inch at a time, and moves over about 2½ feet per hour. The two discs thus applied to the stone—the one a little ahead of the other—reduce its size by 1½ to 2 in. in an hour. It will do as much turning in a day as a mason can accomplish in a week, and, the mason's tool marks being avoided, the work comes out with a smoother surface—so much so that the first process of polishing is almost saved. The machine on which the patent tools are worked was made in Aberdeen, mostly from patterns designed in the establishment. The laths of the machine have heads similar to those already in use. They have the peculiarity of possessing two beds. Each bed has saddles and slide rests, and on top of the latter the patentee's tools are borne. The machine is capable of working stones of 16 inches diameter and under, but arrangements are in progress for extending its applications to work of larger dimensions. Balusters, vases, pedestals, and all sorts of circular moulded work are done very satisfactorily.



THE WALTER PRINTING PRESS

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

HORATIO FLACCI CARMINUM LIB. II. X.

Best shalt thou live, Lieinius, neither tempting
Always the deep sea, neither, whilst thou fearest,
Storm-blasts of ocean, venturing too near thee,
Shere danger-haunted.

Golden is the mean, which whosoever chooseth,
Free from coarse cares which poverty brings with it,
Lives in a home where envy never enters,
Tranquil and happy.

Off'nest the tall pine by the wind is shaken,
Greatest is the shock when fall the highest towers,
Loftiest mountains are the soonest stricken
By the swift lightning.

When the world frowneth, for a better fortune
Hopes the brave heart, and, when the world is smiling,
Thinks of the future, God gives the winter,
God gives the summer.

If the times are bad, better times are coming,
Sometimes the lyre-voice wakes the silent muses,
But do not marvel, if Apollo sometimes
Rest from his labour.

Bravely and bravely cope with adverse fortune,
But with wise foresight farl the sweating canvas,
Lest, filled with pride, it urge thee into folly,
Folly and ruin.

JOHN READE.

[REGISTERED in accordance with the Copyright Act
of 1871.]

TECUMSEH.

The Shawnee Brave.

BY ALQUIB,
(Of Kingston, Ont.)

CHAPTER XXI.

FORTUNE IS CAPRICIOUS.

As soon as 1813 arrived the Americans resolved to again attempt the conquest of Canada. In the West, General Harrison assembled his forces at the head of Lake Erie, determined to drive the British out of Detroit—which they had held since Hull's defeat—and capture the Canadian Fort at Malden. Colonel Proctor, the commander at Detroit, had established an outpost at Frenchtown on the River Raisin and garrisoned it with 30 militia and 200 Indians. Early in January this point was carried after a sharp resistance by General Winchester with a brigade of Harrison's army.

Proctor made preparation to attack Winchester before Harrison should join him with the main army. Accordingly, on the twenty-first he started with 500 regulars and militia and 600 Indians. Through the snow-covered forests the British pushed forward on snowshoes all day, and at night bivouacked in the open air at Swan Creek. Next morning before dawn Proctor appeared in front of the astonished Americans, and without giving them time to recover from their surprise, assailed them vigorously. Winchester's left wing was quickly defeated and he himself taken captive by the chief Roundhead, who obliged the General to divest himself of his great-coat and uniform and stand shivering in the keen frosty air of a January morning until he had arrayed his own swarthy frame in the plumed cocked hat, coat and trousers of his prisoner.

The rest of the Americans had barricaded themselves in the houses of the village of Frenchtown, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, knowing well the fate that awaited them did they fall into the hands of the Indians whose hate they had incurred by their cruel treatment of the race; but now, seeing the utter hopelessness of fighting longer, and being fearful lest the houses should be fired over their heads, they surrendered on condition that they were protected from the savages. Although every effort was made by the British officers and the chiefs to restrain the vindictive natives still many of the Americans after their surrender fell victims to their rage.

Harrison, being thus checked in his advance, constructed a fortified camp—called Fort Meigs—on the Miami, intending to await reinforcements. Proctor, however, was determined to give him no rest, and with a force of 1,000 whites and 1,500 red-men invested the fort, but so light were his guns he effected very little damage to the works. On the fifth of May the American reinforcements, 1,200 strong, together with the besieged, made a vigorous rally, carried the British batteries and pursued the Indians, who fell back steadily though rapidly until Proctor's main body got under arms, then they turned upon their pursuers and after a sharp contest captured 500 of them. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Indians were restrained from massacring all the prisoners; several of the British soldiers on guard over them were wounded in endeavouring to shield them. George Waggoner, who exercised immense influence over the savages on account of his great ventriloquial power (which at all times filled the simple denizens of the forest with wonder and awe,) did all he could to save the luckless captives. Tecumseh, also, exerted himself to subdue the fierce passions of his followers, but with little success, until meeting a Chippewa chief, on whom neither entreaties nor threats had any influence, he buried a tomahawk in his brain.

After this victory the Indians, wearied with the slowness of the siege, and anxious to return home to see the wounded and to dispose of the plunder, despite the efforts of Tecumseh

to retain them, left the scene of action; whereupon Proctor was compelled to raise the siege and retire.

Fortune seemed now to favour the brave, and the events of the early part of this year form a glorious chapter in the history of our land, deeds of bravery and renown were performed in all parts by our gallant defenders, deeds of valour, the very recital of which causes a thrill of pleasure and of pride to course through the veins of every true born son of Canada. In every quarter British arms triumphed, and the British flag waved victoriously over every field. All this time Harrison was steadily prosecuting his preparations for the recovery of Michigan, and Commodore Perry was fitting out a fleet by which he hoped to obtain the command of Lake Erie.

Proctor and Tecumseh made another gallant dash at Fort Meigs at the end of July, but finding the garrison on the alert, and the place too strong to be easily carried by an assault, they left it, and made for Fort Stephenson on the Sandusky. Here having effected a breach in the wall, a column moved on to the assault; but a murderous fire from the besieged checked them for a time; rallying again, and cheered on by their leaders, they dashed into and over the ditch amid the loud huzzas of the British, and still louder yells of the Indians. The breach itself was gained, when a cannon loaded to the very muzzle with grape shot, belched forth its deadly charge upon their crowded ranks, mowing them down like grass before the scythe. With sadly diminished numbers they retreated, and retired to Amherstburg.

On the tenth of September, Commodore Barclay, after a desperate engagement of three hours, surrendered his flotilla to Commodore Perry, thus giving the Americans the absolute mastery of Lake Erie.

Proctor, with the enemy on his flank and in front, and in need of provisions and supplies of every kind, could now no longer hold his position, and was forced to retreat. Detroit, Amherstburg and Sandwich, and all the other fortified places in the neighbourhood, were dismantled and abandoned, and the British—to the number of 800, retired along the banks of the Thames towards Lake Ontario.

Harrison lost not a moment in following after Proctor, and on the fourth of October, came up to the rear guard of the British army, which he speedily overpowered, and captured a considerable number of prisoners together with all the stores and ammunition.

CHAPTER XXII.

"THE PATHS OF GLORY LEAD BUT TO THE GRAVE."

The early morn of the fifth day of October, 1813, was fair and beautiful, a light haze rested upon the landscape, and the many tinted woods were wrapped in the thin drapery of mist, the air was mild and calm as that of an evening in early June; Nature seemed as if she was prepared to take part in the festivities of a bridal feast rather than to be a witness of the scenes of blood and conflict that were that day to be perpetrated.

Proctor's good genius had deserted him; in his hasty retreat he had most carelessly neglected to destroy the bridges over the streams in his rear. He knew that it would require the genius of a Wellington or a Napoleon to oppose successfully the numerous and well equipped army of Harrison with the 600 worn and harassed soldiers and the untrained Indians at his command. But fight he must, or else have a victorious foe fall upon his rear. Accordingly the British forces were drawn up in battle array at the Moravian Village, the right flank resting on the River Thames, while their left was protected by a morass. The faithful Tecumseh, who had not forsaken his friends now in the time of their greatest need, bravely took up a position beside Proctor, and before the battle began long and earnestly did he harangue his assembled warriors recounting to them the deeds of valour they had done on former days, the scalps and booty they had taken on other fields, firing the raging passions in their dusky breasts by tales of the cruelties of the Americans, and to remove from them any fear of death painting in brightest colours the joys that awaited the brave in the happy hunting grounds of the spirits.

Harrison, having drawn up his army of 3,500 men in two lines, began the attack by charging with his cavalry, consisting in the main of mounted riflemen from Kentucky. Accustomed to fight on marshy and wooded ground they fell upon their adversaries with such overwhelming force that Proctor's ranks bent as bends a sturdy oak before the blast of a hurricane, and, unprotected by any breast-work, were broken through and speedily put to utter rout.

The Indians still stood firm; again and again was the whole force of the Americans launched upon them, and again and again did the lion-hearted Tecumseh and his brave warriors beat them back; often was their shrill whoop heard above the clash of swords, the shriek of the bullet or the death cry of some poor soldier in his agony; often were their bright tomahawks seen to gleam in the sunlight by those who saw naught more on this side the dark River of Death. The Redmen

fought that day like lions brought to bay; closer and closer were they pressed by the foe, yet they thought not of retreat, cheered on as they were by the fierce battle cry of their chief, who, though severely wounded in the arm, fought on with unabated fierceness, rushing hither and thither like some veritable war god heedless of the carnage that surrounded him. But at length Tecumseh's last hour arrived; an unknown hand aimed a musket, from which issued forth a bullet which speeding on its way pierced through Tecumseh's brain and laid that gallant chieftain low in the very thickest of the fight.

And thus perished, battling bravely for the Crown of England, one of the fiercest foes and most dreaded opponents of the young Republic of America; with his spirit fled all the hopes of his warriors, who at once retired, leaving the Americans undoubted victors of the field. Tecumseh was in his forty-fourth year when he fell a victim to his own indomitable courage. In person he was slightly above the middle height, of a noble appearance and well proportioned frame. His carriage was erect and lofty, his motions quick, his eye penetrating and flashing, his visage stern, with an air of haughtiness on his countenance which arose from a consciousness of superiority. The Indian tribes in general are extremely fond of decorating their persons with gaudy and showy finery, but Tecumseh, though often the possessor of rich spoil, always wore the plainest clothes made out of deerskin. He was usually taciturn and silent, but when the encroachments of the white man roused his mighty soul his strong intellct and eloquent tongue could supply him with a flow of oratory that at all times swayed his savage hearers as he willed. His manners were austere, else he could never have controlled as he did the wayward passions of those who followed him through all the dangerous windings of the war-path.

Courage, resolution, wisdom, address and eloquence are the true passports to distinction among all the North American nations; with all these Tecumseh was endowed, and by their means, coupled with his lofty ambition, he carved for himself a name in the great Temple of Fame that will long be had in remembrance. He possessed great energy and force of mind, and scarce one among all the tribes of the West could be found as crafty and subtle as he. Still after all he was a thorough Indian; he hated civilization with a hatred as bitter and as intense as that of his prototype Pontiac; he shared with his countrymen all their passions and prejudices, their ferocity and their superstitions. Some describe Tecumseh as most cruel and blood-thirsty, but was he as bad as his opponents who after their victory outraged all decency by committing acts of astonishing ferocity on his poor lifeless body, picking the hairs from his head, tearing the skin from his bones and carrying it away as trophies of their prowess and brutality? yet he was fighting for his home, the graves of his fathers, the dwelling place of his gods, while they were urged on by the lust of conquest, an unsatiable spirit of covetousness.

Yea, what nation civilized or savage can call Tecumseh and his co-patriots cruel and bloody, without by the self-same breath condemning those to whom they owe their being? Is the tomahawk and scalping-knife more deadly than were the fires of Smithfield or the Guillotine of France? Is it worse to burn a log-hut in the far West and carry its inmates into captivity than it was to snatch from their home, crowd into the dismal holds of the ships of England, France, Spain or America, and hurry into slavery, the sable inhabitants of Africa's shores? No, until it is blotted out of the great book of remembrance that Napoleon at Joppa shot down 1,200 unarmed prisoners; until the agonies endured at the siege of Jerusalem be forgotten; until the pitiless barbarities committed by Saracenic hordes no more appear on the page of history; until all traces of the bloody story of the conquest of Peru and Mexico by the Christian chivalry of Spain are washed away by the waves of time; yes, until the horrid dealings of the Anglo-Saxons themselves, with the untutored Red-man of the virgin-forests of North America be no more spoken of; let not the Indian be pronounced the most cruel of men, let not the terms blood-thirsty and treacherous be applied to the chief of the Shawnees, the great Tecumseh.

THE END.

SNAKE—HARMING IN LONDON.

Snakes are regarded with horror and repugnance by the generality of man and woman-kind, and for this reason their habits and instincts have not been sufficiently studied. Snakes may be broadly divided into poisonous and not poisonous. As a rule poisonous snakes will get out of man's way if not attacked or insulted. I do not recommend people trying to tame poisonous snakes, nor do I advise them to charm them after the fashion of the Indian jugglers, though, as has been often shown, these poisonous snakes are generally "doctored" as regards their fangs being now in London a gentleman who has a charming family of pet snakes—harmless, of course. This gentleman's name is Mann. He is a

professor of music, and lives in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. Mr. Mann called on me a day or two ago at my office, and requested me to give him assistance, as he has got into a bother with his neighbours about keeping his snakes.

Anxious to be of service to this gentleman, I called at his house in order to examine his snakery. He placed in the middle of the room a large box, which was carefully locked. He told me the box was always locked, unless he or his wife took out the snakes to feed or examine them. The first he produced from the box was a very fine common British snake (*Coluber natrix*). His snakes have all got names, and this one's name was Julia. Julia not long ago laid thirty-six eggs, which were hatched out successfully. The next was also a common British snake. The ring round the neck was very bright in this snake. She rejoices in the name of Sylvia. Sylvia is very good at frogs; lately she ate nine frogs, seven large frogs and two small, at one meal, one after the other. Mr. Mann has also two other common snakes, whose names are Proteus and Beatrice, or her of the golden hair. This modern snake-charmer then dived his hand into the box, and brought out an exceedingly lively brown-coloured snake. The head is remarkable pretty and lizard-like, and it has the power of moving the head very quickly from side to side; the eye is also remarkably brilliant. This snake was bought from Lamrach; it is called a Lacertine, and comes from the coast of Mogador, Northern Africa; it is perfectly harmless. Mr. Mann has had the lacertine about twenty months. It is a pretty, elegant creature. It feeds on white mice.

Mr. Mann then showed me the gem of his collection. It is a remarkably handsome Brazilian boa, measuring between five and six feet long, and weighing from twelve to fourteen pounds. The name of this snake is "Cleo," short for Cleopatra. Continued handling and petting has caused this snake to become most remarkably tame, and I think there can be no doubt that she knows individuals. When placed on the table, "Cleo" would not come to me at all, but glided away to her master, who was sitting at the opposite side of the table, and stretching her length from the table to the chair, gradually pulled her long length on to him. She then glided up his right side, and folding her coils round his neck, placed her head close to her master's face, and there she lay for some minutes quivering her black forked tongue with evident pleasure. Mr. Mann's two little children, aged five and six respectively, then came into the room. They immediately ran to the snake and began playing with it, kissing it, and pulling it, calling it "Cleo; dear; Cleo." "Cleo" was then made to glide on the floor; the children ran after her and picked her up, and the little girl picking her up put her round her neck like a *boa*. (I wonder if this was the origin of the word *boa*.) "Cleo" evidently enjoyed the fun as much as the children. It was very curious to see these two little children encircled in "Cleo's" ponderous folds, reminding me much of the celebrated statue of the Laocoon, and I recollect right, the marble children in the statue are represented as about the same age and size as Mr. Mann's two children. "Cleo" is a particular favourite of Mrs. Mann's, and I saw a very nice photograph of her, with "Cleo" coiled round her neck. I subsequently saw Mrs. Mann in this attitude, with her pet snake. "Cleo" has shed her skin several times, and it is curious to remark that she has shed her skin ten times in two years. Mr. Mann has the last skin shed. It is quite perfect, and as thin as tissue paper, and I should think would make good pattern for fancy lace work.

"Cleo" feeds principally on pigeons. If a pigeon is put into her cage, and she is not hungry, she seems to make friends with the pigeon, and will never attempt to eat it. Should, however, a fresh pigeon be put into her cage, she will devour it instantly. She feeds once a fortnight, and two pigeons will about last her for this time. Mr. Mann has observed that when let loose "Cleo" always tries to climb upwards, whereas the Lacertine always seeks the ground. "Cleo" most certainly knows her master and mistress. Once, when they went out of town, "Cleo" was sent away. She pined and would not feed during their absence. When Mr. and Mrs. Mann returned, after six weeks' absence, "Cleo" on hearing her mistress's voice, instantly rushed out of her box, curled herself round her, and kissed her face. She evidently recognised her kind friends and protectors.

Mr. Mann has also another large Indian python, but this snake is not very well, and has private apartments to herself in a leather carpet-bag. The snakes will feed out of Mr. Mann's hand. The common snakes eat frogs, and frogs only; the lacertine eats white mice; the python delights in guinea-pigs. Altogether I was exceedingly pleased with Mr. Mann's collection of snakes. By his very successful snake-taming he has opened up quite a new chapter in natural history, and has shown what persevering kindness will do in taming snakes, poor creatures which have hitherto been thought to have little or no intelligence.—*Frank Buckland, in Land and Water.*

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

A rich silver mine has been discovered at Burrard Inlet, B.C.

A new furniture manufacturing Company has been established at Brantford.

A lobster and salmon preserving establishment has been opened at Lockeport, Shelburne Co., N.S.

The twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the Ontario Provincial Agricultural Association will be held in Hamilton on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th prox.

The ratepayers of the Township of Verulam voted upon a by-law on Monday last, granting a bonus of \$20,000 to the Omence, Robeygeon and North Peterborough Railway.

The island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to be purchased by several Chicago, Montreal, and Quebec capitalists, with a capital of \$2,000,000. They propose to colonize it with emigrants from Norway and Sweden, and go into the raising of wheat, barley and potatoes.

The tunnel under the bed of the Detroit River is rapidly approaching completion. Night and day the work goes on, both on the Canadian and American sides. The Canadian soil is somewhat stiff, which retards progress. On the American side ten feet per day of excavation is considered a fair day's work.

The correspondent of the Halifax Express in the Magdalen Islands writes:—The cod-fishery in the Gulf, which earlier in the season was thought would be a failure, has since then been very productive, but mackerel continue to be scarce, and very few American fishing vessels have as yet arrived for this fishery.

The work on the Gananoque and Rideau Railway is progressing rapidly. The road is graded for some distance from the Gananoque river, and considerable rock excavations have been made at different points. The Reporter is informed by the paymaster that great difficulty is experienced in getting men; they are paying \$1.25 per day for labourers, but so far, have been unable to procure anything like an adequate force.

The Amherst Gazette reports that the Intercolonial Iron & Steel Co., lessees of the Canadian Mines, Londonderry, recently purchased the property, and have just sold it to Sir Hugh Allen, for \$25,000. The previous owners were the Acadian Charcoal Iron Co., who had bought from Charles C. Archibald & Co. This company leased it in 1865 for seven years, to the Intercolonial I. & S. Co., with the option of a purchase at a certain sum within that period.

Under the head of "Canadian Manufactures" the Leader says:—The last piece of home-manufacture we have seen is worthy of note. It is an engine, No. 133, built for the Great Western Railway Company by the "Canadian Manufacturing and Machinery Company, of Kingston, Ont." The superintendent of the company, M. G. J. Tandy, may well feel proud of the work he has turned out of his shop. This is the fourth of the eleven which have been ordered by the Great Western Railway Company.

On Tuesday of last week a telegraph cable was successfully laid across the bed of the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Ogdensburg to connect the wires of the Dominion Telegraph Company; which now extend through a portion of the States as well as throughout Canada. The cable contains three conducting wires enclosed in gutta percha, the outside casing consisting of several strands of wire strongly twisted together and rendering the cable capable of resisting the heaviest strain ever likely to be put upon it. It is about 8,500 feet long.

The St. John's (E. T.) News says that the Phillipsburg, Farnham and Yamaska railroad is making satisfactory progress. It is to start from Phillipsburg, thence to Stanbridge, Mystic, West Farnham, St. Cesaire, St. Paul d'Abbotsford, St. Dominique, St. Hyacinthe (connecting with the G. T. R.) St. Rosalie, St. Simon, and Three Rivers, where it connects with the Three Rivers and Athabaska line and the North Shore Railroad. With the exhaustless water power at West Farnham it will, when thus a centre with 5 lines diverging from it, become one of the most important places in the Townships.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.—The New York Bulletin says that Montreal is now the second commercial city on the continent of America, New York being the first. There is also one important difference between the two cities. The Western carrying trade on which its wealth and prosperity so largely depend, is decreasing in New York, while that of Montreal is rapidly increasing. The trade of Chicago and the lakes is being gradually diverted from this city to the St. Lawrence, with the result of increasing the trade of the harbour of Montreal beyond its capacity to accommodate it. There are now forty-one steamships plying regularly between Montreal and Great Britain besides a large number of transient steamers.

VARIETIES.

A contemporary calls the lurking banana skin on the side-walk "a tropical incentive to profanity."

An old farmer said of his clergyman, whose sermons lacked point, "Ah, yes, he's a good man, but he will rake with the teeth upward."

A man having a cock that was much given to crowing by night as well as by day, gave him the name of Robinson. The reason was, because Robinson Crusoe.

The Indianapolis Journal says that a bulldog with sound teeth is the only thing that a lightning-rod peddler will not tackle and try to persuade into buying a rod.

A sailor, looking serious in a chapel in Boston, was asked by the clergyman if he felt any change. Whereupon the tar put his hand into his pocket, and replied, "Not a cent!"

An ignorant woman of great wealth and pretensions said, in response to a compliment to some mutton on her table: "Oh yes, my husband always buys the best. He isn't stingy; and, besides, he's a great epicure."

At a certain church fair a set of Cooper's works was promised to the individual who should answer a certain set of conundrums. A dashing young fellow was pronounced the winner, and received a set of wooden pails.

A countryman went to see his lady-love, and, wishing to be conversational, observed, "The thermomokron is twenty degrees below zelon this evening."—"Yes," innocently replied the maiden, "such kinds of birds do fly higher some seasons of the year than others."

Said a Baptist to a Methodist: "I don't like your church government. It isn't simple enough—too much machinery about it."—"It is true," replied the Methodist, "we have more machinery than you; but then, you see, it don't take near so much water to run it."

A poet was recently horrified to find one of his choicest couplets printed as follows:

"Little pimples, so sweet and soft,
Love the cheek of my love."

It is to be presumed that the unhappy man intended to speak of dimples.

Two Irishmen on a sultry night took refuge under the bed-clothes from a party of mosquitoes. At last one of them, gasping from heat, ventured to peep beyond the bulwarks, and espied a fire-fly which had strayed into the room. Arousing his companion with a punch, he said: "Fergus, Fergus, it's no use. Ye might as well come out. Here's one of the craythurs searching for us wid a lantern!"

A New Orleans mother was recently questioning her little girl in geography, as follows: "Who first went through the Straits of Magellan?"

Daisy quickly answered, "Magellan, with his squadron."

"What do you understand by his squadron, Daisy?"

The question was not in the book, but Daisy was ready for the emergency. "Oh, I know; it's one of those women that ain't quite white."

William S.— is a tanner, who is noted for keeping late hours, as he usually goes home at two o'clock in the morning. Well, one stormy night about a year ago, William concluded to go home early, and accordingly he arrived at his house just at midnight. In answer to his knock his mother opened a window and inquired "Who is there?"

"William," was the reply.

"No," said she, "you can't come that over me; my William won't be home for two hours yet."

Poor Bill had to wait till his usual time.

When Theodore Hook was travelling along the south coast, he arrived in the course of his journey at Dover, and alighting at the Ship Hotel, changed his boots, ordered a light dinner, and went out for a stroll through the town. Returning at the appointed time, he was surprised to find the whole establishment in confusion. A crowd had collected outside the door—the master of the house was standing at the foot of the stairs with two candles in his hands, and on Theodore's entrance he walked backwards before him, and conducted him into the principal saloon, where all the waiters were standing, and a magnificent repast had been provided. The wit was much amused at the dignity to which he had been promoted; but, being an easy-going fellow, made no scruples, and sitting down, did full justice to what was set before him. Next day he signified his intention of departing, and ordered a coach, when to his astonishment, a carriage and four drove up to convey him to his destination. He inquired, with some apprehension, what he was to pay for all this grandeur, and was no less astonished than gratified on receiving the answer, "Nothing whatever, your Royal Highness." He was never more thoroughly mystified; but the next night, on taking off his boots, which he had bought ready-made just before he went to Dover, he found "H.S.M. the Prince of Orange" written inside them. They had

been originally made for the prince, who was then in England, suing for the hand of Princess Charlotte, and notice had been given that his expenses while in the country should be set down to the charge of the Government. Always wear boots with a royal name inside was the philosophy he afterwards inculcated into the minds of his friends.

FANTASTIC FREAKS OF A DECIDEDLY TIPSY GENTLEMAN.—A correspondent sends the following amusing incident:—I was in Bear Street the other day, and there saw a mason's labourer attempting to trundle along a wheelbarrow full of mortar, in doing which he became the victim of some strange hallucination. First he took the barrow by the wheel, instead of by the handles—then, finding that locomotion was thus rendered difficult, he travelled around to the aforesaid handles and laid hold of them—and then he concentrated all his energy in an essay to lift the barrow, but was evidently non-plussed. After persistent endeavours to move the vehicle along, he managed to succeed so far as to move—not, as any rational individual would have done, straight forward, but round and round, in a prescribed circle, with the wheel for a centre and the barrow as a radius. Having accomplished one or two revolutions to his evident satisfaction, down he dropped the conveyance, and for a time rested. Another effort was then made at progress, but he still moved in a circular direction, although now he rotated to the left hand instead of to the right, as formerly. After a repetition of this singular conduct, the gentleman in question became apparently discontented at the advances made, and with peculiar sagacity proceeded to investigate the cause. He stood by the side of the vehicle, rested his hands on the top edge, for a second or two gazed into the half-liquid contents, and then, in the most fearless and intrepid manner, dived into it, completely burying his head and the upper part of his body. This he found, after a momentary immersion, to be uncomfortable, and up he came again, covered now with mortar half-an-inch thick all over his face, hair and beard. The bystanders roared with laughter, but the gentleman in question, nothing daunted, looked round with commendable self-possession, nodded familiarly to the persons near, and then sat himself down, with all the majesty befitting such an occasion, in the boggy substance which filled the barrow. He was immediately half-buried, and this seemed to be the consummation of all his aspirations, for a smile that told of hopes not blighted was upon his countenance, his hands were clasped in rapture, his legs swung about as if they had for ever ceased from labour, his eyes twinkled with sublime indifference to things earthly, and—I didn't see any more, for just then I left, with an impression on my mind that the individual referred to was in a deplorable state of intoxication.—North Devon Herald.

WANTED.

AN energetic, responsible man in every District in Canada, to act as Wholesale Agent and apportioner of agents for the North British Cattle Feed Company's proved genuine manufacture. Address the Company's Manager.

G. GORDON,
6-54 32, St. Francois Xavier Street.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Post Office, Montreal," will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER next, at Noon, for the erection and completion of a new Post Office, at Montreal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of H. M. Perrault, Esq., Architect, Montreal, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, 14th August, 1872. 6-8 c

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd August, 1872.
Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Mail Steamer "Prince of Wales" leaves Lachine on arrival of the 7 A.M. Train from Montreal daily.
Steamer "Queen Victoria" from Ottawa at 7 A.M. Market Steamer "Dagmar" leaves Canal Basin for Carillon every Wednesday and Saturday.
Tickets to be had at the Company's Office, 14 Bonaventure Street.
Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be procured at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.
Montreal, June 15th, 1872. 5-25 m

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

We can confidently recommend all the Houses mentioned in the following List.

- NEW YORK. THE GILSEY HOUSE, on the European plan, corner Broadway and 2nd Streets. BRESLIN, GARDNER & Co., Proprietors. 5-26 zz
- SARATOGA. GRAND UNION HOTEL: BRESLIN, GARDNER & Co., Proprietors. 5-26 m
- CALT, ONT. COMMERCIAL HOTEL. HENDERSON DIXON, Proprietor.
- MONTREAL. ST. LAWRENCE HALL. H. HOGAN. ST. JAMES HOTEL. H. HOGAN.
- MURRAY BAY, P. Q. DUBERGER HOTEL. GEO. DUBERGER, Proprietor. 6-5 m
- OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE. JAMES GOUDIN.
- PORT ELGIN. NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. WM. ALLEN, Proprietor.
- QUEBEC. ST. LOUIS HOTEL. WILLIS RUSSELL & SON. THE CLARENDON.
- SOUTHAMPTON, ONT. MASONIC ARMS. W. BUSBY, Proprietor.
- ST. JOHN, N. B. VICTORIA HOTEL. B. T. CREGEN.
- TEESWATER, ONT. KENT HOUSE. J. E. KENEDEY, Proprietor.
- TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE. G. P. SHEARS, Lessee and Manager. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL. CAPT. THOS. DICK.
- WALKERTON, ONT. HARTLEY'S HOTEL. MRS. E. HARTLEY, Proprietor.

S. GOLTMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
212, ST. JAMES STREET.
MONTREAL.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
G. B. MURRAY, PHOTOGRAPHER,
BROCKVILLE, ONT., has rented his rooms and is now prepared to take all kinds of Photographs. Studio—Opposite Victoria Hall, Main Street. 5-14tt



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (endorsed Tender for Basins) will be received at this Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 24th AUGUST instant, for the formation of two Basins, construction of Wharves, etc., at Montreal, on the north side of the Lachine Canal, between Wellington Street and St. Gabriel Lock.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Thursday, the 16th instant, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.
The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work must be attached to each tender.
The Department will not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1872. 5-7c

TO CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OUR STOCK OF
MEDICAL, PERFUME,
AND
LIQUOR LABELS.

Is now very complete. GREAT VARIETY, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, and all at very moderate prices. Liberal Discount to large dealers. Orders can be promptly sent by Parcel Post to all parts of the Dominion.

LEGGO & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.,
39 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
AND
1 & 2 PLACE D'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL. 3-16-tt

"The Canadian Illustrated News,"

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of current events, Literature, Science and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.
Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by Geo. E. Desbarats.
Subscription, in advance, \$4.00 per annum
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Postage: 5 cents per quarter, payable in advance by subscribers at their respective Post Offices.

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Advertisements received, to a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.

CANADA CENTRAL AND Brockville & Ottawa Railways.



GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY MAY 20, 1872.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:-

LEAVE BROCKVILLE. EXPRESS at 8:00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:00 P.M., and at Sand Point at 1:40 P.M. MAIL TRAIN at 8:50 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M. 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 8:10 P.M.

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

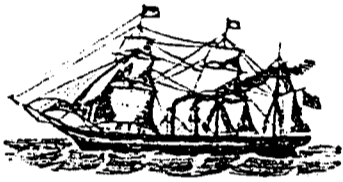
ARRIVE AT SAND POINT at 1:40 P.M., 3:10 P.M., and 9:45 P.M.

LEAVE SAND POINT at 6:00 A.M., 11:40 A.M., and 3:30 P.M.

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway.

Connections made at Sand Point with Steamers to and from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c. Freight loaded with despatch, and NO TRANSHIPMENT WHEN IN CAR LOADS.

H. ABBOTT, Manager. Brockville, 16th May, 1872.



ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of

Canadian & United States Mails

1872.—Summer Arrangements.—1872.

This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:

Table listing ships, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line, including Polynesian, Circassian, Sarmatian, etc.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

(Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from Quebec.

Table showing rates of passage from Quebec for Cabin and Steerage.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE

(Sailing from Glasgow every TUESDAY, and from Quebec for Glasgow on or about every THURSDAY). An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight, or other particulars, apply in Portland to J. L. FAIRBANK, or HUGH and ANDREW ALLAN, in Quebec to ALLAN, HAZ & Co., in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AGO. SCHMITZ & Co.; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ZOON; in Hamburg to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENSHORN, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROS., James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal. 3-20 tf

CANADA WIRE WORKS.

THOMAS OVERING, Practical Wire Worker, and Manufacturer of Foundry and Cylinder Cloths for Paper Mills, Wire-Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Fenders, Grate and Stove Guards, Meat Saws, Rat and Mouse Traps, Bird Cages, &c.

Particular Attention Paid to Builders' Work. Cemetery, Garden and Farm Fencing made to order.

757 CRAIG STREET, West of Victoria Square, P. O. Box 1921. MONTREAL. 5-25m

THE MARION WATCHES, Manufactured by THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY.

are unsurpassed as Reliable Timekeepers.

Read the following certificates from railroad men who have tested them: "UTICA, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1870. "Watch No. 2617—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me twelve months; its total variation from mean time being fifteen seconds. "I. VROOMAN, "Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R."

"Watch No. 4026—bearing Trade Mark 'Edwin Rollo, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being three seconds. "JOSHUA I. BRANG, "Conductor N. J. R. R."

"Watch No. 1064, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only one second per month. "WILLARD DEBRY, "Of Derby, Snow & Prentiss, Jersey City, N. J."

"Watch No. 2183—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being thirty seconds. "WM. DENNK, "Baggage Express, Utica, N. Y."

"Watch No. 1251, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds per month. "F. A. HASKELL, "Conductor Hudson River R. R."

"Watch No. 1143, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me eight months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month. "JAMES B. RYER, "Of Kelly & Co., 47 Broadway, N. Y. City."

"Watch No. 1117, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only an average of two-thirds of a second per day. "B. F. PHOENIX, "Conductor N. J. Cen. R. R."

A large stock of the above Watches on hand. Stem Winders or Key Winders, in every style of Gold and Silver Cases, by JOHN WOOD & SON, 25 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' wholesale prices. Fine Jewellery always in Stock.

5-24 tf

Advertisement for Ives & Allen's Dominion Black Lead, featuring an illustration of a lead pencil and text describing its quality.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST! ENQUIRE FOR IT!! BUY IT!!! USE IT!!!!

HOUSE without the aid of a medium! Innocent amusement for all. The great demand for this development of Optical Science shows it to be one of the wonders of the age! Sent post paid for 15 cents with directions.

H. C. BOSSE, COMMISSION AND TIMBER MERCHANT, No. 8, St. Peter Street, Quebec.

POSTAL CARDS. Great credit is due to the Post Office authorities for the introduction of this very useful card. It is now being extensively circulated among many of the principal mercantile firms of this city in the way of Letters, Business Cards, Circulars, Agents' and Travellers' notices to customers, &c. We supply them printed at from \$11.50 to 12.50 per thousand, according to quantity.

LEGGO & CO., 419 St. Antoine Street, AND 1 & 4 PLACE D'ARMEES HILL, MONTREAL. 2-16-17

Large advertisement for Leggo & Co. featuring stylized text and the company name in various fonts. Includes text: 'LEGGO & CO. LEGGOTYPERS, REPRODUCERS, SERRATYPERS, Engravers, Chromo-Photo-Lithographers, PHOTOGRAPHERS, General Printers by Steam Power, OFFICE, WORKS, MONTREAL'.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so." Morning Post. "It may justly be called the PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."—British Medical Journal.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The Globe says: "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the parent elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest HOMOEOPATHIC advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH NET.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING. THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium. 5-19-72

SEA BATHING.

TADOUSAC HOTEL, SAGUENAY.

THIS Fashionable SUMMER RESORT will be OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS on the 15th JUNE.

JAMES FENNEL, Manager.

BLOOD FOOD.

DR WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALSAYA, the Celebrated Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic. This elegant and agreeable preparation owes its remarkable efficacy and reliability to its action in curing Dyspepsia, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. It immediately creates a vigorous appetite, perfects digestion, and enables the stomach to dissolve sufficient food to nourish, and build up the vital organs. It never fails to remove all impurities of the blood of a Scrofulous or Consumptive nature, rapidly restoring healthy action of the Lungs. Where there is shortness of breathing, cough, expectoration, night sweats, with prostration and general debility, this remedy acts like a charm, a few bottles frequently eradicating all traces of disease. In delicate women suffering from irregularities, suppression and exhausting discharges, it is positively certain to relieve, and pale, feeble children, of debilitated constitutions, speedily develop a strong vitality. Neuralgia and rheumatism, sick headache and constipation, with bilious attack, yield to this extraordinary medicine at once, and all the organs of the body are energized and vitalized. Sold at \$1. 4-26-72

DR. J. H. ARNOLD,

Surgeon and Chiropodist, Residence at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Galt, Ontario.

GIVES only Special Attention to all Diseases of the Feet, Hip-joint Diseases, Inflammatory Rheumatism and White Swelling, without taking Internal Medicine. Also, treats Diseases of the Gastric Juices, Saliva Glands, Asthma and Heart Disease, etc. Cures are permanent. Cancers and Eye Diseases cured without the use of the knife, by a new, but certain, speedy and nearly painless process. Consultations in English, German, French, and Spanish. Consultations free to all Galt, Ontario, July 15, 1872. 6-4-72

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THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 3-15-11



So'd by all Dealers throughout the World. 4-15-72

The most agreeable, invigorating and popular Tonic in use.



Cures Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever & Ague.

CERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED KNUCKLE, American House, St. Joseph Street.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872. DEAR SIR.—I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced me so low that many persons supposed I could never recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my doctors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anything until I commenced using your "HOARBOUND AND CHERRY BALSAM," which seemed to give me relief immediately. I continued using it until I was completely cured, and now I believe I am as well as I ever was in my life. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a similar complaint. Almost anybody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE, Mr. RICHMOND SPENCER, Chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

MONDAY, 8th Day of July, 1872. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provision of the 5th Section of the Act 31st Vict., Cap. 6, in relation to "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Customs established under the Order in Council of the 25th of May, 1872, and therein designated as the Out Port of "Salmon River," in the County of Albert, and Province of New Brunswick, shall henceforth be designated and known as the Out Port of "Alma," and that the said Order in Council be amended accordingly. Certified, W. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk, Privy Council.

FOR SALE.

A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varannes, and commanding a fine view of the River St. Lawrence. The House is 48 feet front by 30 feet deep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 146, St. James Street.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

THIS OIL has been in very general use in Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading Houses in Ontario. It will not thicken in cold weather. From the JOSEPH HALL WORKS, Ottawa: I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at \$1.00 per gallon than Olive Oil at 50 cents. Yours respectfully, F. W. GLEN, President.

Sold in quantities to suit purchasers at MESSRS. LYMAN, CLARE & CO., 382, 384, & 386, St. Paul Street, Montreal, where the testimonials of the principal consumers of Oil in Ontario can be seen. 5-8-72

NEW YORK & BOSTON PIANO-FORTE COMPANY.

432, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Sole Agents for the Celebrated HALLET DAVIS & Co's Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.; A. H. JEWETT & Co's Piano-fortes, Boston, U. S.; GEO. WOOD & Co's Parlour and Vestry Organs, Boston, U. S.; WEBER & Co's well-known Piano-fortes, warranted for five years.

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CHEAPEST INSTRUMENTS IN MONTREAL. 5-16-72

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