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Vol. VII.—No. 3.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS



THE LATE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.] COMING HOME ACROSS THE SEA.

She comes from sunny Southern climes, Whose limpid waves late kissed her keel, Where faintly wafted o'er the limes The spicy breezes steal.

She comes from sunny Southern skies. The spicy odours in her sails Yet linger: stuffs of Tyrian dyes Are in her costly bales.

From slumb'rous Southern lotos-lands She brings the weary wanderers home, From seas that melt on golden sands Across the ruder Northern foam.

So plough through yielding waves thy way. The good God speed thee, noble bark. And grant thee favouring gales by day. And guide thee safely through the dark:

For full a hundred human eyes
Are strained to catch a glimpse of thee.
To greet thy pennons as they rise
Up from the valleys of the soa.

The shrine of human hopes and fears-The type and sign of human fate— he power that on the ocean rears The might of many a martial state.

Fast homeward wing thy joyous way Beyond the sunset into dark. Till o'er the ocean breaks the day. The good God speed thee, noble bark.

MARTIN J. GRIVEIN.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

THE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

11.

" CRAMMING AND CTILITARIAN SCHOOL SYSTEMS."

In "Dombey and Son" Dickens presents us with a powerful sketch of the "cramming" system and its evils.

The purse-proud and arrogant Mr. Dombey selects for his motherless son and heir, at the early age of six years, a firstrate classical academy at Brighton. The reasons for this choice are-1st. That it was very expensive; 2ndly, That it news. was very select; 3rdly, That it had had several boys in Greek at the same age.

"Now, Mrs. Pipehin," says the wealthy London merchant, "instead of being behind his peers, my son, my son ought to be before them, far before them.

And so poor little Paul was taken away from the gentle companionship of his sister. Florence, and was entrusted to the charge of Dr. Blimber, who promised to "take him in hand" immediately. A young gentleman " taken in hand" by Dr. Blimber was pretty sure of "a tight squeeze," for the Doctor only undertook the charge of ten young gentlemen, and it was the delight and business of his life to gorge the unhappy ten with "a supply of learning for a hundred at the lowest estimate." In fact, Dr. Blimber's establishment was a great hot-house in which there was a forcing apparatus incessantly at work-all the boys blew before their time-mental green peas at Christmas, intellectual asparagus all the year round, mathematical cooseberries from mere sprouts of green bushes, and every description of Greek and Latin vegetables from the driest twigs of boys. Nature was of no consequence at all. The Doctor made a " young gentleman" bear to pattern, somehow or other; "but the forcing system was attended with its usual disadvantages." One young gentleman who had "gone through" everything, suddenly left off "blowing," and remained in the establishment "a mere stalk." "People did say that the Doctor had rather overdone it with young Toots,' for "when he began to have whiskers he left off having brains." Under the forcing system "the young gentlemen were full of carking anxieties. They knew no rest from the pursuit of stony-hearted verbs, savage noun substantives, inflexible, syntatic passages and ghosts of exercises that appeared to them in their dreams." In three weeks, under this treatment, a young gentleman took leave of his spirits, and in three months had all the cares of the world on his head: and at the end of the first year had arrived at the conclusion that all the fancies of the poets, and all the lessons of the sages "were a mere collection of words and grammar, and had no other meaning in the world;" but he went on blow, blow, blowing in the Doctor's hot-house all the time, and took his wintry growth home to his relations and friends in due course,

On such a training little Paul enters very timidly. is my little friend?" says the great Doctor Blimber. How, is, my, lit, tle, friend, repeats the great clock in the hall!

Mrs. Blimber, " who though not learned herself pretends to

"Like a bee, sir! about to plunge into a garden of the choicest flowers! and sip the sweets for the first time! Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Terence, Plantus, Cicero! What a world of honey have we here!

Mr. Dombey takes his leave. "You are free on Saturdays and Sundays, you know," and "you'll try and learn a good deal here, and be a clever man, won't you?" "I'll try," returned the child wearily.

" And there, with an aching void in his young heart, (after parting with his darling Florence) and all outside so cold, and bare, and strange, Paul sat as if he had taken life unfurnished and the upholsterers were never coming!" The following morning he commences "his studies." "Now, Dombey," says Miss Blimber, "I am going out for a constitutional, and while I am gone, that is in the interval between this and breakfast, I wish you to read over what I have marked in these books and to tell me if you quite understand them." They were more than he could carry, even with his chin resting on the top book, and comprised:

A little English; A great deal of Latin; Names of things; Declensions, Exercises, Rules;

A trifle of Orthography; A glance at Ancient History A wink or two at Modern ditto; A few Tables;

2 or 3 Weights and Measures; and,

A little general information. "When poor Paul had spelt out No. 2 he found he had no idea of No. 1-fragments of which intruded themselves into Nos. 3 and 4-so that whether

20 Romuluses made a Remus;

or, Hie, Hoe, Hoe, was Troy weight;

A Verb always agreed with an Aucient Briton;

3 times 4 was Taurus, a bull, were open questions with him. So he has to take them seriatim and commence with subject A, followed immediately by subject B; then C, "and even D before dinner." But it was hard work after dinner. "He felt drowsy and ill, and so did the other young gentlemen; but the studies went round like a mighty wheel, and the 'young gentlemen' were stretched upon it.

"Oh Saturdays! Oh happy Saturdays, when Florence always came at noon. Those Saturdays were Sabbaths for at least two little Christians, and did the holy Sabbath Those Saturdays were Sabbaths work of strengthening and knitting up a brother's and sister's

The mid-ummer vacation comes at last and Miss Blimber calls Paul into her room:

" Dombey, I am going to send home your analysis."

" Thank you, ma'am, returned Paul.

···You know what I mean, do you, Dombey?' inquired Miss Blimber, looking hard through the spectacles.

· No, ma'am, said Paul. " 'Analysis, as opposed to synthesis, is thus defined by Walker: The resolution of an object, whether of the senses or of the intellect into its first elements. Now you know what analysis is, Dombey.

Analysis of the character of P. Dombey " 'Natural capacity extremely good; general disposition to

study in the same ratio. Thus, taking eight as our standard and highest number, I find these qualities in Dombey stated each at 61

"Miss Blimber paused to see how Dombey received this

"Being undecided whether 64 meant £6 15s 0 d: or,

634; or, 6 ft. 3 m.; or, 4 past 6; or, 6 something elses

(that he hadn't yet learnt) with 3 something elses over.

Paul rubbed his little hands and looked straight at Miss Blimber, who thus proceeded:

" Violence, -44 Selfishness, " Inclination to low company, 7

" 'Gentlemanly demeanour, - - - "
" 'It may be generally observed of Dombey that his abilities and inclinations are good, and that he has made as much progress as, under the circumstances, could have been expected. But it is to be lamented that his character and conduct are often unlike other young gentlemen of his age and social position.

"But he could not change his nature or re-write the analysis; so they all agreed that Dombey was old-fashioned.

The fact was that Paul wanted to love and to be loved. He liked to shake hands, to keep company; to beg off a boy who had got into any scrape; or, to do a kindness to anybody. Bye-and-bye Paul faints, and the Apothecary says

"I think, Doctor Blimber, you may release this young gentleman from his books just now.'

" Our little friend,' observed Doctor Blimber, thas never complained.

"10h, no!" replied the Apothecary, "he was not likely to And soon his sister comes and takes him home, and he

gathers up every shred that belongs to him and bids good-bye to everybody, and the little hot-house plant having over-blossomed goes home to die! In a more recent work : viz., "Hard Times," Dickens again

addresses himself to the Exposure of False Education: viz , An Education of the Intellect, with a repression of all moral and sympathetic perceptions.

"A hard man was Mr. Gradgrind, the Banker, and a hard

idea had he of education; but he was possessed with an educational idea, put it into a system and worked it out."

This school had none of the ameliorations of the Brighton Academy; no classic lore; no bright sea expanse; no well-laid table, garnished with talks about Cicero.

"The scene was a plain, bare, monotonous vault of a

"The speaker was a square man, with obstinate carriage, be so," and says "if she could have known Cicero she could have died contented," surveys the "little friend" with admiration, and exclaims to Mr. Dombey that she envies his dear also, by the speaker's hair, which "brittled on the sides of his bald head like a plantation of firs, as if to keep the wind from its shining surface, full of knobs, as if the head had scarcely warehouse room for all the hard and queerly-shaped facts stored therein." And this was the burthen of the speech :

"Now what I want is Facts. Teach these boys and girls NOTHING BUT FACTS. Nothing else will ever be of any service to them. Stick to Facts, Sir! In this life we want nothing but FACTS. Sir! Nothing but FACTS."

Poor Sissy June was taken, by great favour, into this school and she had a great and loving heart, and very few facts, being the abandoned child of a father who "belongs to the horseriding and calls her Sissy;" and poor Sissy cannot entertain facts even under the systematic teaching of Mr. McChoakemchild, the master of the Model School.

"'Now,' says the master, 'National prosperity! This schoolroom is a nation, and in it are fifty millions of money. Girl No. 20-Isn't this a prosperous nation, and ain't you a thriving girl?'"

Sissy said she didn't know. She'd like to know who'd got the money, and whether any of it was hers And that was all wrong, he said; so he tried her again and

"A town had one million of inhabitants and only twenty-

five were starved to death every year. Was that a small pro-

And she said she thought it didn't matter much to those who were starved whether the others were a million or a million million !

And he said he would try her just once more:

" In a given time, one hundred thousand persons went to sea on long voyages, and only five hundred were drowned or burnt to death. What is the percentage?

" 'I said,' says the sobbing Sissy, 'that it was nothing to the relations and friends of the people who were killed, and I shall never learn!" And she never did, but she was a good and true woman for all that!

Gradgrind had made it his boast that he had brought up his own children on these principles, and when his son robs the bank, and Bitzer—his favourite pupil—turns informer, he reaps some bitter fruits of his heartless system.

" 'If a thunderbolt had fallen upon me,' said the father, 'it would have shocked me less than this!'

""I don't see why, grumbled the son, 'so many people employed in situations of trust, so many people out of so many will be dishonest. I have heard you talk hundreds of times about Lows. How can I help Laws? You have com-

forted others with such things, father. Comfort yourself?"

And so also when the disconsolate father wishes to offer a bribe to the informer to get this ungrateful and hardened son out of the country, having maintained the principle that everything is a simple question of money, and that every man "has his price," he is met with a callous calculation on the part of Bitzer, "that it is not safe to compound a felony," and that it is "all a question of self-interest." in the cheapest market, and have to dispose of myself in the dearest. But that comes right, you known, sir!

In the end Mr. Gradgrind revises his Facts, and tries to make them subservient to the laws of " Faith, Hope, and

In these two great pictures Dickens teaches us that we can not (for the ends of a private and selfish ambition) raise young saplings to a forced knowledge, without endangering both life, sanity, and happiness. Nor can we establish useful systems of State Education apart from the higher culture of moral principles and human sympathies.

E.

Miscellaneous.

Paris consumes no less than three millions of oranges from the 20th December to the 10th January, at a penny aptece. The very poorest woman buys one for a New Year's Gift for her

Duelling is not to be countenanced hereafter by the Italian Government. Certain participants in recent duels have been imprisoned or exiled, and the Government has announced its determination to put an end to the practice.

An English chemist has estruck ite" in Alsace, where, at the depth of 150 test, he has found petroleum of a red-lish colour, and far superior to that of America. The first workings have been established at Schattweil, in the forest of Haguerau.

It is proposed in London to utilize the trainways in the very early hours of the morning, when there is no passenger traffle. The design is to ran on the lines suitable scavenger forries or waggons, by which the dirt and refuse of the London streets should be carried away to a distance.

A pleasant "band of brothere" have just been arrested in Paris. They called themselves Bequitherds Assummeurs, and numbered seventeen pseudo-wounded soldiers, a who had all lost their legs at Solferino." They used to frequent the more lonely thoroughfares and solicit aims. While the charitatic searched his pockets for a stray copper, the Béquillard would drop behind, slip off his wooden leg, and, hitting his benefactor on the heat, stun him, and then make off with the contents of his victim's pockets, this time on his own two legs.

"Josie," the name of the woman who figured conspicuously in Jim Fisk's career in New York, is cone more unfortunate added to the list of those whom ruin stare in the face. change paper says of her: -A gentleman recently arrived from Paris says that the notorious Josephine Mansfield appeared in that city some weeks ago. She had about \$37,990 in money. This she deposited in the Banking house of Bowles Bros. When the failure of that house was announced she wrong her hands in grief and declared that she was ruined. It is not probable that she will recover a cent of her money,

The zeal of the Government (British) for examination induced them recently, says the Court Journal, to have all the mental servants of a certain department examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A poor girl, who was merely a housemaid, but who was a great favourite with all lady visitors and a capital servant, remonstrated against the order. She was witting to give any proof, she said, of her efficiency in her duties, which nobody denied; but reading, writing, and arithmetic, she owned were not much in her way. However, she had to present herself, and, as might be expected, she broke down. A day or two grounds are transfer, and the second of the s ago she received notice that she had been reported as insuffciently qualified for her situation, and must therefore regard herself as dismissed. To have plucked a housemald is a new achievement of our Government.

An interesting discovery has, it is stated, been made lately by an Italian. He has hit upon a method by which nerves may be tuned like harp-strings, and brought into harmony with each other. His theory is that nervous systems, like musical instruments, are all liable to change of tone, and this change is of little importance if all the nerves change together, as by attention to diet and temperature the evil may be corrected en masse, but when, owing to accident or uneven wear, the general harmony of the nerves is destroyed, a disconnected action is the result, and a special mode of treatment is required, of which he professes to possess the key. He calls himself a "nerve-tuner," and contracts to keep nerves in order by the month or year. There seems to be no reason why people should not take lessons in "nerve-tuning," and, like violin performers, acquire themselves the tuning art. Some nerves, like fiddles, tuning each time they are used, and if every man and woman could screw up his or her nerve fibres as they become relaxed, the world would be saved a vast amount of trouble, for it cannot be dented that the principal sufferers from nervous disorders are not those who immediately labour under them, but their friends and acquaintances .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Unpleasant hints of a fresh "difficulty" brewing in the East come to us through the medium of the Overland China Mail, acting as the exponent of the Courter; and these shadows of coming events are none the more welcome that they leave us in grave doubt of the strict legality of the position which this country is urged to take up in the dispute. Our apprehensions on this point are certainly not removed by the style of argument adopted by the defenders of British policy, and especially

the liberal imputation of bad motives to opponents, and when we turn from the evil to the sole remedy suggested--"energetic action on the spot"—or in other words, overt hostilities to enforce the doubtful right, the right seems to us to become more questionable still. It is evidently "the old, old story"—en-eronelments by the European settlers, opposed by the jealousy and hatred of the Chinese authorities-filegal evasions on the one side and barsh retaliation on the other. Even the intensely patriotic Courier admits that the question at Issue is a ticklish one, and such an admission from such a quarter implies a great " It takes a form," we are told, " that of all others is the most difficult to deal with—the native officials punishing their own countrymen for disposing of their land to foreigners." men, it seems, have been imprisoned on charges of this nature but instead of stopping to inquire how far such proceedings are justified by the law of the land, to which Chinese subjects, at all events, must be amountle, the British advocates proceed to denounce the conduct of the native officials as an outrage upon British rights. Imprisoning the vendors, they argue, is putting pressure upon the European purchasers of native rights—a thing not to be tolerated on any account. The Chinese, we are assured, are determined, if possible, to prevent foreigners from acquiring hand or creeting buildings outside the foreign concessions, and hope, by a course of persistent worrying, to make "the Barbarians" forego the attempt .-- Court Journal.

Our Illustrations.

SUMMESSIDE, P. E. I.

Summerside is the second town of importance in Prince Edward's Island. It is prettily situated on an arm of Northumberland, and has a good harbour, where shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. As usual, on this island, the country round about is very flat, but it possesses the redeeming quality of extreme fertility. Summerside is also specially noted for its oysters. The population of the town in 1871 was about

Other illustrations show

THE BRITISH GARRISON AT BAN JUAN

drawn up previous to the evacuation of the island; and a

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE AT VICTORIA, B.C.,

which stands on a commanding eminence about one mile from the city

TERRIBLE INCIDENT AT THE FALLS OF ST. JOHN,

The thrilling incident which forms the subject of our front page illustration this week is described as follows by the St. John's News of the -th inst;

On Saturday evening a startling and fearful incident occurred at the Fails, by which fifteen persons narrowly escaped. as if by a miracle, a terrible destruction. About a quarter past ten o'clock the ferrylocat at Indiantown started over to cross to Pleasant Point. This was on the short ferry, after the regular boat had ceased her trip. There was on board at the time thirteen men, including the ferryman, a woman and a boy. The fog was very thick, and shortly after the boat left Indiantown side she encountered the wind, which was blowing quite heavily down the river. The tide, also, was going out at the time, and this, added to the cold vapor arising from the water, rendered the trip acros peculiarly dan-gerous. So many accidents have occurred near this place from persons crossing the eddy, and thence over the Falls, that the locality has long been dreaded. Very soon after starting one of the men in the boat observing that it appeared to be moving down the stream and that the water was becoming troubled, cried out, "We are going through the Falls." ferryman tried to re-assure his passengers by telling them there was no danger and that they were all right, at the same time plying his oars with renewed vigour. In the meantime the boat was being propelled, as the people in her thought, nearer the opposite shore, and when she got near the middle of the channel and became more exposed to the wind-which seemed to increase in strength—the passengers became more excited, and begged of the ferryman to turn. By this time the oarsmen, too, had become aware of the imminent danger to which they were exposed of going over the Falls, but conscious that danger would be increased if they attempted to turn, they still rowed onward, and at the same time tried to ease the excited fears of the now thoroughly alarmed passengers by telling them that they were drifting towards the place whence they had set out. At this time a passenger who was under the influence of liquor said he would manage the boat, and this added to the terior of those on board. Seizing the stroke oar, amid the expostulations of the ferryman, he pulled for a few moments with a desperate spurt, and soon to a swift and terrible destruction. The rowers stopped; an awful silence ensued, and it seem for a few moments as if the blood had frozen in the veins of the wretched occupants of the boat, as a realizing sense of their terrible danger dawned upon them. To those who have been in the neighbourhood of the Falls and know the danger of getting into the terrible eddy into which boats are drawn and hurled over the Falls an idea can be formed of the feelings of those on board. In another moment they felt they would be swept into the seething and boiling waters not far distant, and their apathy gave way to cries for help from some, and from others a prayer arose to Almighty God for preservation. At this moment, when they could distinguish no object shead, the boat suddenly struck against something hard, and the one nearest the bow sprang forward and grasped a projecting rock. It was Goat Island, scarcely a boat's length from the Falls, and in a moment the people had left the boat, were safe, and had escaped a watery grave. Their position now was a serione. The night was terribly cold, they were surrounded by a dense fog, and the roar of the Falls precluded the possibility of their being heard from the adjoining shores, or from the Suspension Bridge. The woman was almost perishing from the cold. One of the men took off his overshoes and placed them on her feet, and everything possible was done

for her comfort that sympathy for her suffering and unprotected condition could suggest. In this situation the halffrozen people remained for two hours, every minuse seeming almost like an age, until at last the fog cleared away. At this time the fog had turned and turned and risen sufficiently to enable them to stem the current of the river and pull away from their cheerless and uncomfortable place of refuge, and accordingly they all got into the boat and soon arrivel ac-Pleasant Point, their intended destination. The poor people were so completely benumbed with the cold that it was nearly daylight before they recovered from the effects of the chill and

REHEARSING FOR THE DIAWING-ROOM.

The Outen supplies us with a subject that is very apropus of the Drawing-Room held on Monday by H. E. the lovernor General. The artist introduces us to a youthful maiden preparing for that event of events, her presentation at the forthcoming drawing-room.

The young lady has locked the door, of that we may be quite certain, and with no looker-on but a criticising and unappreciative macaw, practises with more or less success before her cheval-glass that deep and profound obeisance demanded on the forthcoming occasion. She has doubtless been taking lessons from some fashionable "mistress of deportment," the enchantress of our youth, the "divine Taglioni," perchance, since the "points of the position" are perfectly on Egle, one dainty little foot slightly advanced, to accomplish the initiatory part of the mystic evolution, while the other, lost in the intricacies of the flowing drapery, is preparing for "the recovery."

The artist has managed to put such a sweet archness, and, at the same time, innocence, into the expression of the youthful debut no, that we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the event may realize all her fairy visions of it, and that she may escape from the crush without the mouiting of a teather or the shedding of a flower leaf, and in every respect as joyous and as radiant as the painter has represented

SEETCHES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Cogomuj-geog-which being interpreted is Jack Fish Lake -lies in the close vicinity of the gold lands discovered near Lake Shebandowan. Our view is taken from the portage on the winter route to Bois Blanc.

The sketch of Mendlebaume Location, in the Thunder Bay Silver District, snows the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which in this neighbourhood was fumous before the advent of the miners, for the abundance of speckled trout caught in its

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

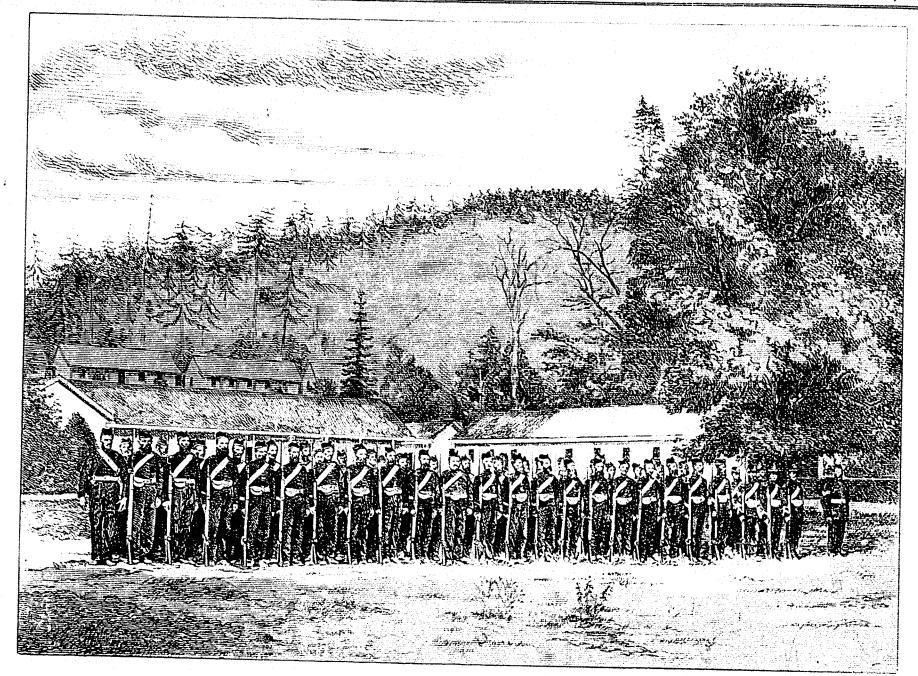
The ex-Emperor of the French died at Chisciparst on from a daugerous disease, and had already undergone two operations which were successfully performed. Little donor was entertained of his recovery until the morning of the very day on which he died, when, the telegrapa informs us, about nine o'clock his vital forces seemed to icave him, and he before his son or his spiritual adviser could reach his bedside. Thus passed away a man whose life exhibits a most unusual and astonishing chapter of vicissitudes-1; man to whom Portune was more changeable than is her want, who was in turn acquainted with powerty and regal splendour, with obsourity and with fame, and who just before his final fell oncupled the first place among the monarcus of the cartie.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonapute, Emperor of the French, is the third son of Louis Benaparte, ex-king of Helland, has November 4, 1819, the Emperor and the Empress Marie Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's neturn from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de-Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the project. He was only seven years old at the time, and the series created a vivid impression upon his mind. When he saw his uncle for the last time at Malmaison he was deeply agitated. and was with difficulty dissuaded by his mother from foil oring the fortunes of the family. Then followed the ban---ment of the family. Louis and his mother retired to Augsburg, and afterwards to Switzerland, where the young exile was admitted to the citizenship and served in the army of time he and his mother made application to be allowed to return to France. This was refused, and a second application from the young man, begging to be allowed to enter the French the boat became totally unmanageable and no one could tell ning of 1831, Louis and his brother left Switz-rland and expedition resulted in the capture of Pekin, after which the what direction it was taking. At this moment a new horror settled in Tuscauv. After the death of his elder brother in Chinese made reparation. In 1861 another expedition was was added to the scene; above the noise of the wind arose the 1831 Louis escaped to England, where he remained a short organized by France, England and Spain with the avowed indull rear of the Falls, which fell upon the ears of the terror-time and then retired to the eastle of Ahrenenberg, in Thurstention of demanding redress from the Mexican Government stricken people like a death knell, who now seemed doomed gau, devoting a part of his leisure to the preparation of for injuries indicated on subjects of the respective countries, several books. In the first of these which appeared, the Revues Politiques, he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others; Considerations Politiques et Miliairis sur la Suisse, and a 6 Manual of Artillery," In 1931-2, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France and fixed their eyes on the Duke of Reichstadt; and the Duke dying shortly afterwards, Louis Sapoleon became the legal heir of the Imperial family. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836, his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg; his intention being, should the attempt prove successful, to march upon Paris before the Government could take any active measures. The attempt, however, proved a miserable failure. The Prince himself was captured and confined in Strasburg until the close of the year, when he was conducted to Paris. His mother, in the meantime, had repaired to the French capital to try to obtain his parsion and save his life. His life was spared, on condition that he should be sent to the Unit'd States. He protested against this, but in vain, and was accordingly conveyed to that country,

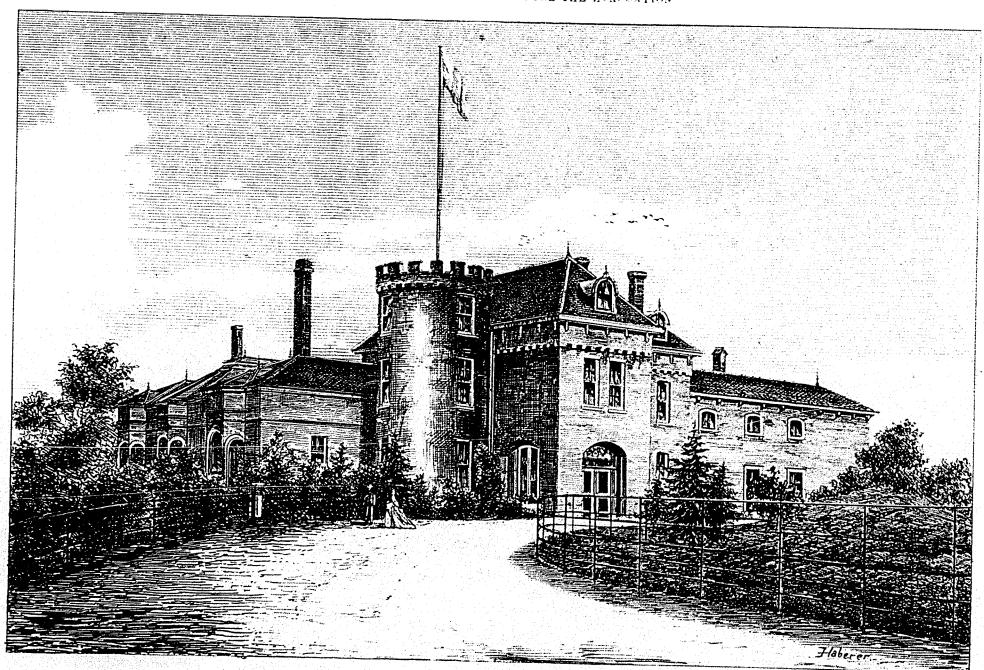
There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. French animosity followed him even here, and he was compelled to leave Switzerland and again take refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work, entitled, "Des Idées Napoleoniennes." In 1849 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French Crown. He hired in London a Steamer called the City of Edmburyh, and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen Voisin, and 50 associates landed with this party near Boulogue, on Thursbury, August 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The attempt again proved a failure, and the Prince was captured while attempting to retire to the steamboat. In company with Count Montholon and Gen. Voisin, he was sent to Paris, to stand his trial on the charge of high treason. The trial took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 peers of France, many of whom owed their elevation to the prisoner's uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Montaolon, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement. The Prince was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham; and, after having been confined there say years, made his escape. May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the eastle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby decriving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the fcontler into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848. This event he watched from across the Channel with the

keenest interest, but he gave proof even at that time of his opposition to rabble government and his respect for law and order, by turning out to be sworn in as a special constable for the preservation of the peace on the occasion of the great Chartist demonstration, by which the late Fergus O'Connor and some of his maleap associates hoped to overturn the Queen's Government. Soon after the revolution Louis Napoleon was elected to the National Assembly, and in the following year to the Presidency of the Republic. Shortly after his election to the latter office he mule a pilgrimage to Hum, and there expressed his contrition for his rash attempts at Strasburg and Boulagne, Eucouraged by the secret councils of some enthusiastic Imperialists, Napoleon craftily set himself to work to prepare for the establishment of the second Empire. Early in the morning of December 2nd, 1851, he had the most distinguished. Generals upon whose assistance he could not rely, and all the public mon opposed to him, east into prison; and proclaimed himself Dictuor. His midtary arrangements being ample for the muntenance of authority at the Capital, he was now thoroughly master of the situation, and shortly afterwards had himself elected by universal suffage as President for ten years. Opposition to him at this time was utterly paralysed. The leaters were in prison, and their supporters too few to make an effective show Thursday, the 9th. He had been suffering for some time past of resistance. Promulzating a constitution which placed the Government entirely in his own hands, Napoleon next laid his plans for ecalizing his object. Letting it be understood that the saluration "Vive : Empereur," would neither be deemed treasonable nor adensive he made a tour of the departments, and was frequently greeted with this shout by exented crow is of people. On his return to Paris these cries were represented to him by his discrepts in the Senate as sank with alarming rapidity. In two hours he was dead, unmistakably expressing the will of France, and it was proposed that the question of the restoration of the Empire should be scientified to a formal vote of the nation. This was done, and by a majurity of five or six millions the Empic was vote i and pro-durined accordingly on the 2nd Dec., 1852. He task the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the Will of the People." The Unpire was first recognized by England, and afterwards by other States. The incidents which led to the Crimean war in 1851 were then being skulfully munipulated mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by Napoleon, and it is said that he drew England into that by her first marriage. He was born at the Tulleries, on the war and then induced her to make peace when she was fully 20th August, 1898, and was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, prepared to have continued it until more substantial advantages had been obtained. In 1853 the Euperor married Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, the only issuof the marriage being the Prisco Imperial, born March 10, 1866 In April, 1856, the Empiror and Empress visited England, on which occasion the Queen invested his Imperial Maj sty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter. In 1858 the celebrated Orsini conspiracy to murder the Emperor was scovered in time to frustrate the designs of the conspira-The following year Napoleon marched to the assistance of

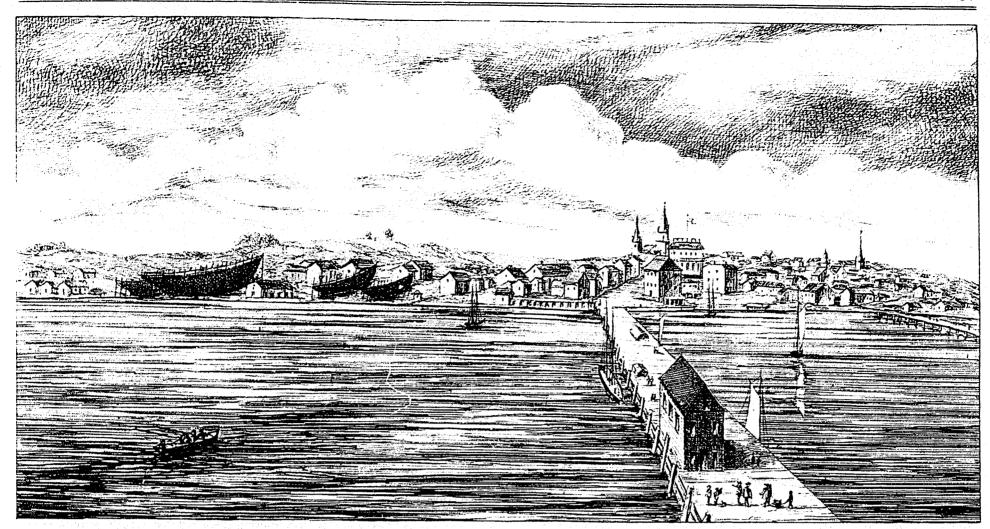
Victor Eminus against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Maxinta and Solferino, and to whom he subsequently distated small republic. At the time of Louis Philippe's accession the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were coded to Sardinia, and Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory annexed to France In 1860 an Anglo-French expedition sailed for Caina for the purpose of punishing the Governarmy as a private, met with no better success. In the begin- ment for repeated acts of treachery to Europeans. This and for the payment of a debt obsidately rolisted by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain secoded from joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The Emperor prosecuted the war alone, and, after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing au imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which was accepted by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, The French soon after withdrew from Mexico, and the unforturred prince met with a tragic end at the hands of his sub-With the Mexican campaign the star of Napoleon wgan to wane. In 1964 the Emperor concluded with the Cabinet of Turin a treaty having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops-which was fully carried For some time the Emperor devoted himself to the work of developing the resources and of raising the prosperity of France. Finally, in 1870, came the grand crash. A difficulty arose between the French and German Governments with respect to the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohengollern to the Crown of Spain. War was declared. One action followed another, all terminating alike in favour of Germany. Finally, cooped up at Sedan, the Emperor was compelled to surrender. Then came the captivity at Wilhemshole and the exile at Chischurst, to which latter Death last week put an end.



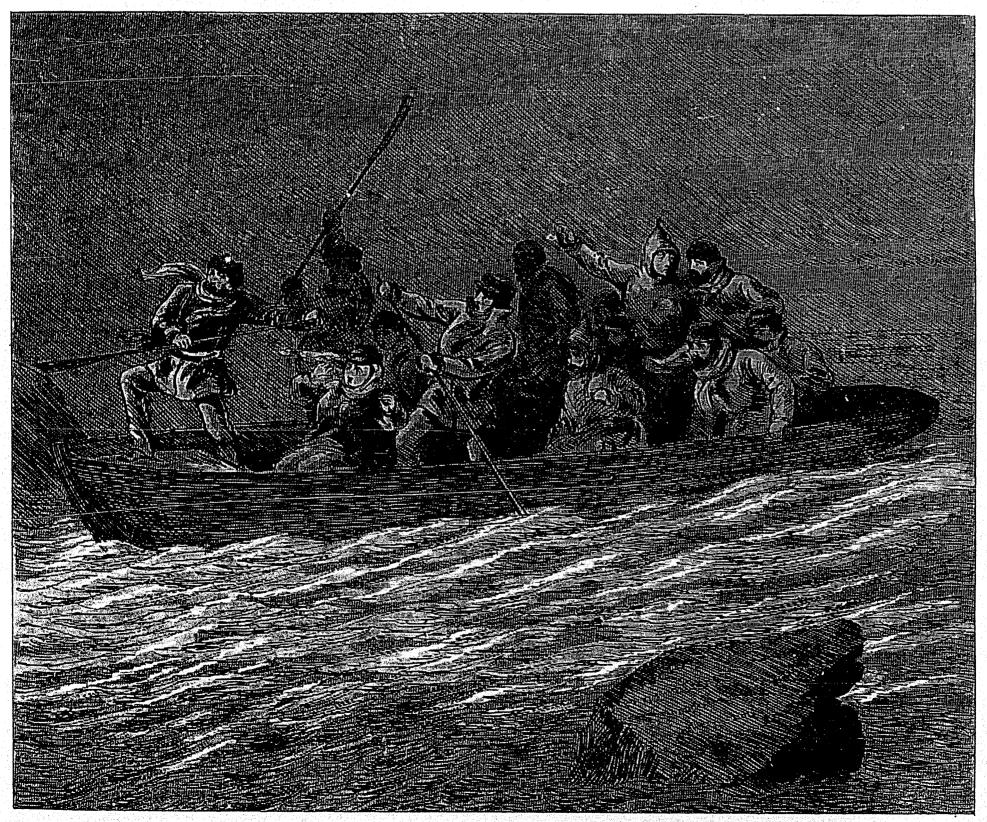
THE GARRISON AT SAN JUAN BEFORE THE EVACUATION



VICTORIA, B. C.—THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE



SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I .- FROM A SEETCH BY W O C.



St. John, N. B.—FEARFUL INCIDENT ON THE RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY. JANUARY 25, 1873.

SUNDAY, Jan. 19 .- Second Sundayafter Enighous. Copernious born. ato 1, 17 %. James Watt born, prior of Mount Vestivias, 1776, fold 38 is

harles VII, died. 1715. MOSDAY. J. U.S. In countle of no John Howard Bod, 1779. Miles Coverdally died, 1783. TUKSDAY, V. a. M.

WEDNESDAY. THURSDAY, PRIDAY.

SATERDAY. on of St. Poul. Burns born, 1759. Journs Hogz born, 1772. Osmor of 1811. Princess Royal married, 1858.

OUR SEXT AUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain, among other illustrations.

SKETCHES AT THE DRAWING-ROOM: THE START OF THE QUEBEC TANDEM CLUB,

THE COVERNOR-CENERAL'S VISIT TO MONTMORENCI.

do do.

The undersigned has much pleasure in acquainting the public that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Johnston, C E., of Montreal, for the early publication of his large "Map of the whole Dominion, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, with the Northern and Western States."

This Map is approved and recommended by the highest Geographical Authorities in Canada as being the most accurate, comprehensive and useful Map yet made. It will be the special care and aim of the undersigned to place this valuable work before the Canadian public in a style commensurate with its great merits, early in the ensuing year.

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

[See Prospectus.]

OUR CHROMO FOR 1873

We are happy to state that we are preparing a fine Chromo for prescutation to our subscribers for 1873. The subject and execution being thoroughly war, are now being rapidly developed, and when the Pacific Canadian and very actistic, will no doubt please our numerous patrons. It represents a Snow-shoe Party by Monalight, halting at a firm-house near the Mountain of Montreal, and is taken from a photograph by Notman, coloured by Henry Sindham. It will be printed on plate paper, and be the size of a double page illustration in THE NEWS. We hope to distribute it early in January to our subscribers; and we take this opportunity to crauest an early renewal of all subscriptions, and trust that our friends will exect themselves to send us each a few new names. The price, \$4.00, is henceforth strictly payable in advance. One remittance of \$20.00 entities the sender to six copies for the sholow. But our American friend has forgotten one more one year, which will be addressed separately if desired.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

panied by the name and address, in full, of the we are the last to imagine that Great Britain is desirous

Rejected MSS, will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps to defray postage.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Proprietor of this paper wishes to secure the services of two responsible, active, intelligent business men to take charge, the one of the Northwestern Ontario, and the other of the Eastern Ontario Agencies of THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Exclusive territory and liberal percentage given. Satisfactory references or adequate security required. Apply at once to

GEORGE E. DESBARATS, Canadian Illustrated News Office. Montreal.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

The visit of the New York Merald Commissioner to Canada has, after all, been productive of some good. After travelling through the country for some time the gentleman who undertook to show his countrymen the Canadians as they are has come to the conclusion that we have no wish for annexation; that there is no reason for it, and that, finally, there is no hope of any proposal for annexation to the States ever emanating from us. Canada is perfectly contented as she is; the great mass of Canadians have a deep-rooted aversion to the average American character, while they have a corresponding want of faith in the honesty and trustworthiness of American politicians. These are the three great reasons he gives for which we would prefer remaining outside the Great Republic. 6-1 would," he says, "summarize my views of the Dominion "thus: The great mass of the people have no desire for an-" nexation for this reason—an inate aversion to the average " American character. Canadians, as a rule, are not rich, but "they enjoy a mediocre degree of comfort or competency. "They prefer being as they are to running the risks of annex-" ation, one of which risks, they firmly believe, would be a " compulsory measure saddling on them a share in the pay-" ment of the public debt. They have no faith in American " politicians in negotiating for annexation, and would distrust " the most solemn promises of exemption from federal tax-6 ation to pay the national dept. They say, 4 We cannot tell " but that the party in opposition to the one under which an-" in xation might be accomplished would come into power on "the cry of Tax the Canadas! We should have no remedy " when once out loose from England and within the Union." " Canada is at this moment the happiest country on the face of " the globe. She has neither a standing army or navy, and " yet she is as abundantly protected as if she owned the " power of Russia. She has no taxes to pay, or they are so " insignificant as to be barely appreciable. She discriminates " 15 per cent, on her imports, and thus, while raising a reve-" hade, festers the growth of home industries. Crime is " rigidly punished. Murderers never escape the gallows. The " revolv of the public service is far higher than our own. "Judges are not commonly bribed, and public opinion has " not yet lost its influence in exercising a wholesome restraint hon the conduct of those who have important trusts com-" mitted to their charge. The legislative branch of the " government is carried on with great economy. Cases of cor-" reption are rare, and when they do occur the offenders are wishown no clemency by society. The resources of the coun-" Railtowi is completed the Dominion cannot help being a " great weld for emigration. For these and many other rea-" sons too numerous to detail Canada prefers remaining as

So far the Herald Commissioner is perfectly right. In the state of prosperity we now enjoy the idea of annexation is so occoosterous that Americans themselves admit it to be out of the question. There is a story affoat that the Herold manwrote home that he had met only one Canadian in Montreal who was in favour of annexation-and he was a fool. Accepting this statement only as a faces de parler it is still a very fair expression of what honest, unbiaseed Americans, who have had opportunities of seeing us and becoming acquainted with our resources, must think of those among us who, like the dog in the fable, wish to drop the substance for trason which tenders annexation impossible, or, to say the least, unlikely, and that is the innate attachment of the Canadians to the British Crown. There is, connecting Comada to her Mother Country, a three-fold bond of love, paid, and mutual esteem which it would be difficult indeed to sever. It has been strained more than once, but it has Contributors are requested to take notice that any wasting yet, and, please God, it never will. Canada has MS, sent to the Editor on approval must be accom- no wish to scene independence, much less annexation, and of setting us adrift. We are proud of our British connection. And, so far from Canadian loyalty being on the wane, we believe it to be steadily on the increase-an increase largely due to the interest manifested in the country by Her Majesty's Representative, and the universal kindness and courtesy which have carned him his well-deserved popularity.

> Naroleon III, is dead. The man who, for the last quarter of a century, occupied the most prominent position in the arena of European politics, has gone to his rest, and with his death we are compelled to believe the cause of imperialism in France is lost. In vain may his son and heir assume the title of Napoleon IV.; in vain may Eugenie issue her proclamations; the cause for which the dead man laboured through so many years with such strength of will and tenacity of purpose, is hopeless. Now that the ex-Emperor has passed away even his enemies do not refuse to acknowledge that he did much for France, but even those who were the first to wish him cannot deny that in all human probability the Napoleonic

dynasty will never again occupy the throne of its founder The young Prince Imperial, now in his seventeenth year, has no claim upon the people of France, and his mother, though a woman of great parts and unbounded courage, is not calculated to meet the difficulties of the position to which she is now exposed. Added to this the French are heartily sick of Napoleonism. The defeat of Sedan will always be an insurmountable barrier in the path of any scion of the race who may venture to stretch his hands to the imperial purple. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and the heavy debt with which their country has been saddled, will rankle in the breasts of Frenchmen for centuries to come. Granted that the Emperor was forced to enter upon the campaign which proved so disastrous for him and for France; granted that the condition of the army was abominably misrepresented, still this does not suffice to efface from the Frenchmen's mind the fact that this man, who was continually talking of his destiny and his mission, and was perpetually about to "crown the edifice," proved himself, when the moment for action came, irresolute and utterly incapable-in every respect totally unlike the man whose nephew he was, and whose capabilities and military tact he fain would himself and would have others believe. As the Journal des Débats has it, we must fain believe that now the Empire is peace, the peace of the tomb."

The Victoria Skating Rink is to be the scene of two entertainments during the next fortnight, at both of which the company will be honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the Governor General and Ludy Dufferin. On Friday. January 30th, will be held a grand Fancy Dress Entertainment, which it is expected will be largely attended. On Tuesday evening, the 4th prox., the Skating Tournament for the prizes offered by Their Excellencies is announced to take place. A list of the prizes, with all other particulars, will be found in our advertising columns

Our readers will be pleased to know that the Strakosch concerts in Canada with the following celebrated artists-Mile, Carlotta Patti, Signor Marie, Miss Cary, contralto, Mile, Carreno, praniste; Mons. Sauret, violinist; and Signor Scolara, basso-will take place as follows: February 3, London; February 5, Hamilton; February 6, Toronto; February Ottawa; and February 11 and 12, at Queen's Hall, in

STARKE'S POCKET ALMANAC.-This popular little publica tion has now entered upon its thirty-second year. It contains a large amount of useful information, covering nearly three hundred pages-and is printed for gratuitous distribution. Advertisers will do well to bear this fact in mind.

It is a remarkable fact that, although the absurdity of the soldier's dress is the subject of continual observation, the alcordity of the sailor's dress is, as a rule, entirely overlooked. Yet there can be little doubt that it is the source of many of the illnesses to which he is liable. The following remarks by the surgeon of the Bel'erophan, which appear in the Medical Statistical Returns of the Mediterranean Station for 1870, just published, are well worth attention. It will be seen that he attributes much of the sore throat which prevailed in that ship to the peculiar dress of the sailor. "I have said before, he remarks, "and I am of the same opinion now, that the ridiculous dress which is continued to be used by the sailor exposing the throat and upper part of the chest, has a good deal to answer for in regard to the disease and the three preceding ones (catarrh, broachitis, and pneumonia.) It is neither elegant nor useful, nor convenient, and the sooner it is made to give place to a costume more in accordance with the enlightenment of the present time the better. The dress of soldiers has undergone many changes to meet the enlightenment of the age, while the poor sailer is roved as he was in Benbow's time. Surely we know better what is suitable for a man to wear now than was known then; and no doubt we do; but there is a degree of prejudice to be got over which appears insurmountable. However, it does seem clear to me that the trousers as now worn, tight about the hips and thighs, must be an impediment to a man going aloft, and being so very loose at the ankles they are always dapping about to his annoyance. The throat and chest being so uncovered must meet with sufficient condemnation in a sanitary point of view, not to say one word of the effeminate nature of the fashion. It must, on the other hand, be remembered that our sailors are not more decollete than many delicate girls and infirm old ladies who brave the rigours of cold winds night after night during the season.

relative to the principal European calculation and leave nothing undone to make ourselves worthy of it, languages shows that English is spoken by 90 millions of persons, inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Newfoundland, and the East Indies; German by 55 millions, in their own country, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, La Plata. Australia, and the East Indies; Spanish by 55 millions in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the republics of South America, Manilla, etc; and French by 45 millions in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Cayenne, and North America.

> A remarkable exhibition of relies of Sedan is being exhibited in London. The collection includes the dial of the church of Bazeilles, pierced and cracked by bullets, and blackened by the fumes of the fire, and the campaign carriage of the Emperor Napoleon, together with a portion of his Imperial Majesty's glass and china.

> The President of France usually dines as follows: A plate of soup, the wing of a chicken, a few leaves of salad, a glass of claret, and bonbons ad libitum. If he wishes to dine heartily he adds a mutton-chop. Instead of Champagne or liquors, he indulges in humorous conversation and speckling witticiams.

Hotes and Comments.

Servia, under the rule of Prince Milan, promises to become a very paradise for criminals. That merciful potentate is about to take a step which, however fatal it may prove to the community at large, will doubtless gain him the unbounded applause of Mr. Peter Taylor and his supporters. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet he announced his intention of signing no more death warrants, and of pardoning any convict who shows true repentance. The Servians may therefore look forward to a pretty large increase of crime in their midst, with a corresponding show of deep contrition among their crimi-

The Fisk-Stokes case furnishes two cases of "remarkable coincidence" which are worthy of being noted down. It will be remembered that at the very moment when Fisk breathed his last, his bust, which stood in one of the offices in the Opera House, fell with a crash from its standing place and was completely shattered. Now some lover of the curiousor shall we say the sensational-points out that the sentence of Stokes was pronounced exactly one year, to the minute, from the time when Fisk was murdered. On the 6th instant, at nine minutes to eleven, Judge Boardman consigned Stokes to death by hanging, at nine minutes to eleven, on the 6th of January, 1872, James Fisk gave a convulsive gasp and died.

A bill has recently been presented to the Cantonal Council of Lucerne which, if passed, promised to be effective of much good to the classes whom it is intended to benefit. Its object is especially to direct the working of factories, and to regulate the employment of children in such establishments. By its provisions no child under twelve years of age may be employed in factory labour, and children over fourteen no longer than six hours a day; while those of schooling age may not be employed at all during school hours. No infants are to be admitted to factories where poisonous matter is used. No night labour of any kind is to be permitted in any factory except by the express permission of the Cantonal Conneil; and finally a day's work for adults will consist of no more than twelve hours. What would our nine hours agitators say to the last clause?

"It is a good thing," says the wlage, "to have friends at court." But it is a very much better thing to be oneself at court. This was curiously exemplified some weeks ago at Windsor, on the occasion of the mayor's inaugural banquet. The evening fixed for the festivity was unfortunately that of a Saturday, when all houses of public entertainment are compelled by law to close at eleven o'clock. As the hour for closing approached, some of the party exhibited a disinclina-tion to abandon their enjoyments. Some one at once suggested that, as there were three magistrates, a petty session should be held, and that the landlord should apply for permission to keep open an extra hour. This suggestion was accordingly acted upon. The application was formally made and formally granted, and the festivities were continued until

The French colony of Pondicherry would appear to be, at present, in a condition of most lenten sombreness, which is Never Again. By W. S. Mayo, M.D., author of "Kaloolah." the more felt by the inhabitants, as until lately the city was New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Montreal: Dawson the more felt by the inhabitants, as until lately the city was celebrated throughout all India for its gaiety. This state of things is due to a recent order of the Governor prohibiting dancing. His Excellency, worthy man, is, it seems, a patriot, and maintains that no Frenchman should dance so long as the hated Prussians occupy any portion of the "sacred soil" of France, and any cheerful person who is discovered indulging in graceful movements to the sound of music incurs his Excellency's serious displeasure. As this rule, of course, equally applies to Frenchwomen as to Frenchmen, dancing in Pondicherry has practically come to an end, or is only practised by stealth under almost insuperable difficulties. The Governor himself sets an example of wholesome austerity, and his "evenings at home" are described as "lenten entertainments?"

Toronto creditors who desire for better security to lodge their debtors in gaol would do well to think twice and count the cost before they take out their writs of capias. From present appearances it would seem that petty debtors thus deprived of their liberty are no small expense to their detainers. In fact, they seem on the whole to have a very jolly time of it. One of these gentlemen writes, dating from the abode he facetiously terms. The Palace: "A debtor lying here for any length of time would get so fat that by going out he would not be able to work after living so long on the luxuries of the Palace. We have for breakfast, at the expense of our worthy creditors who put us here, coffee, sausages, potatoes and toast; for dinner, soup, vegetables, roast beef and applepudding; for tea, beefsteak and onions, mush and milk; pickled cabbage, sour krout (couldn't a German live where krout can be had?) We have good beds, warm rooms, the Bible and daily papers to read, and a number of waiters to bring in wood, water, and clean up our room.

Lord Selborne, since his elevation to the Chancellorship, has introduced two new and important reforms, the one affecting his own personal privileges, and the other the whole system of legal education. In the first instance his lordship has decided to have no such list of clergymen recommended for appointments to livings as has been adopted by previous Lord Chancellors of England, but on any vacancy occurring to seek out the most fitting clergyman for presentation. In the second case his lordship has initiated a new system of legal education which has been introduced into Parliament, and a complete scheme, matured by a committee, submitted to the Inns of Court. This scheme contemplates the abolition of the senseless customs (sanctified only by antiquity) through which the English layman is transformed into a barrister. and the substitution of a comprehensive system of education and examination. Should this plan be adopted, the race of barristers qualified by dinners, or by mere attendance at lectures or in chambers, or by a slight and fragmentary examination, will disappear, and every one henceforward called to the Bar will be required to show a satisfactory knowledge of Roman Civil Law, of the Law of Real and Personal Property, and of both Common Law and Equity.

NEW BOOKS.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHARTON. A Novel. By Wm. Black, author of " Love or Marriage," &c. New York : Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. pp. 216. Paper, 75 cents.

Under this title, Mr. Black gives us a charming account of "Cruise on Wheels" to the North Countrie. The persons composing the party are four in number, the writer, his lady-Queen Titania-Miss Bell, more generally known as Lady Bell, and a young Prussian Lieutenant of Uhlans, fresh from The latter at first threatens to become a Sedan and Paris. dead-weight, and is especially an object of a mild form of dislike to Miss Bell, who is half engaged to a young English lawyer. Unfortunately for himself, Arthur Ashburton plays his cards but badly, behaves in a jealous, ill-tempered, boorish manner, and generally earns the encomiums bestowed upon him by our young Uhlan—"a pitiful fellow—a very pitiful fellow indeed." By the time the party reach their destination Miss Bell has entirely got rid of her Germanophoby. Where at starting she would invariably oppose the Prussian, she now as invariably sides with him, declaring that " Count von Rosen is always right." The sequel can be guessed.

A. Woman's Vengeange. A Novel. By James Payn, author of "Carlyon's Year," &c. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal · Dawson Bros. pp 132. Paper, 50 cents.

This writer is too well known to need much comment. His last work is in his peculiarly indescribable style, and will doubtless be read with much interest, some sympathy, and, towards the close, not a little awe. Mrs. Arthur Tyndall No. 1 is, fortunately for mankind in general, not a common character; and the mode which she selects to revenge herself upon her husband for marrying again after there was every reason to suppose that she had been killed, is as unique as it is horrible. Some of the minor characters in the book are, to our taste, far more pleasant company than the hero and heroine. There is, for instance, Mr. Magus, with his old-fashioned ideas on the duello, who challenges Mr. Paul Jones in a chivalrously blood-thirsty manner that makes that pitiful young scoundrel's blood run cold. There is, too, honest Jack Adair, who, on being applied to for assistance by Mr. Jones in the scrape aforesaid, cleverly works on his fears until he obtains the return to his friend Tyndall of the certain sums Mr. Paul had won by swindling at cards. Some of the scenes are admirably drawn, but on the whole the author has drawn pretty largely on the fiction-writer's prerogative

FOR THE KING. By Charles Giobon, author of "Robin Gray," &c. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson

This is a historical story, founded on the rebellion of 1745, which deserves something more than ordinary attention. The author has evidently carefully studied his subject, and the result is a most pleasant historical sketch, in which the great ersonages of the period connected with the movement are made to pass before the reader in company with characters of the author's creation. It is an excellent story, told with picturesque clearness and possessing unflagging interest.

We can give our readers no better idea of the value of this book than by quoting a passage which the author puts into the month of one of his pet characters.

"Martin Chuzzlewhit is mentioned. . How do you like the Poor, sir, comically poor! most comical thing is that an apology should have been thought necessary. I never saw or heard yet of an American who has expressed the slightest anger at them. Many a one has felt provoked with Dickens that he did not put more point and force and truth in them-there was such a good chance, and no one would have objected to the lash well laid on, even if it did tingle his own hide a little; but all Dickens' American work is so dauby that there is no light of consciousness in which we can hang it that makes it look like a picture at all. It is a kind of thrashing roundabout with a ridiculous old broom-handle, rather than a raw hide. He reminds one of a blind teamster, he whirls his whip around his head quite vigorously, and makes a devil of a cracking, but never really touches the raw.'

A PROGRESSIVE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLIS! TONGUE: Based on the Results of Modern Pariology Br Prof. William Swinton, A.M. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 12mo, pp. 220. Haif roau, 75 cents.

The study of grammar, though a very necessary, is without doubt a most unattractive branch of learning. Prof. Swinton does not pretend in his little work to have invested it with any new interest or attraction, but he certainly has done much to lighten and smooth what has always been a most rugged path. His rules and definitions are clear, simple, and practical, and will be easily understood by any boy not absolutely a dunce. A remarkable feature of this work is the omission of Orthography and Prosody, as branches not properly belonging to English Grammar. The book comes to us with high recommendations, and we have no doubt, from what we have seen of it, that it will speedily come into general use.

THE WANDERING HEIR. A Christmas Story. By Charles Reade, Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Montreal Dawson Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Bros. pp. 206, Paper, 50 cents.

This story was written by Charles Reade expressly for the Christmas number of the Graphic. The edition before us is the Canadian copyright, and forms one of the series of works by living authors published by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. The story is full of interest, and, like most of Charles Reade's works, is based upon facts. The date at which it is fixed is about the middle of the last century. The wandering heir is, as implied in the title, the rightful owner of great estates, but an exile and a wanderer in a strange land. For years he serves as a slave in Philadelphia, but finally returns to England, and recovers his possessions after a trial that takes us on to 1872 and the lichborne case.

Mews of the Weck.

THE DOMINION.—The Reform Banquet at Toronto on the 8th Instant was attended by some 400 guests.——The Ottawa Board of Trade intends entertaining members of the Dominion Board at a grand banquet on the occasion of the approaching annual meeting of the latter body. perations on the Credit Valley Railway were commenced on Thursday week. An oil refinery near the Great Western Rallway, London, took fire and exploded last week, causing much damage to the buildings, and consuming an oil train.—On the 9th instant the rails were laid on the first section of the Hamilton and Lake -On the 9th instant Eric Rallway. The road will connect with the Canada Southern and the Canada Air Line, being built by the Great Western. It is to be worked on a joint arrangement by the three companies, on a lease securing interest as cost, and will thus make Hamilton a lake port from the country supplied by the Grand Trunk, Montreal from Quebec on Friday last. On Monday they held a drawing-room, which was largely attended.

UNITED STATES. Stokes' counsel are confident of being able to secure a new trial,——A Herald Washington despatch says that the cause of the misunderstanding between the United States and Spanish Governments has been removed, and their -There has been a heavy relations are now quite friendly.snow-fall in Minnesota by which traffic was greatly impeded. Several deaths from freezing have occurred.

GREAT BRITAIN,-Guilford Onslow and Mr. George Whalley, members of Parliament, have been summoned by the Crown to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 29th instant, for having in speeches delivered in St. James' Hall accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.——Fift were drowned in a recent give.— -Fifty-nine Yarmouth ashermen -In a speech recently delivered at the Devoushire Chamber of Agriculture Sir Stafford Northcote urged the speedy payment of the demages awarded by the Geneva Tribunal.——The trial of the Tichborne claimaut on the charge of periory will commence on the 23rd of April.——The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.—A desputch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed .--The ex-Emperor Napoleon died at Chiselhurst on Thursday, the 9th, at 10:45 a.m. The funeral took place on Wednesday. At latest advices the Empress Eugenie is seriously indisposed, and her condition causes much alarm amongst her friends. Particulars of the circumstances attending the ex-Emperor's death will be found in another column.

FRANCE,-Despatches from Paris say that numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral of Napoleon, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's Household. Latest despatches state that it was feared that some of the Paris journalists would attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral.—Prince Napoleon's action against the Prefect of Police for illegal expusion from France has received a preliminary hearing.— M. Thiers has instructed the French Ambassador at Vienna to convey to Prime Minister Andrassy the expression of deep regret of the French Government at the indiscreet publications of the Due de Grammont, --- A rupture has taken place in the Left Centre. At a recent meeting of the depaties belonging to that party, M. Christophe, a Radical, was elected President, whereupon Casimere Perier and his friends immediately withdrew and joined the Right. It is said that the Bonapartist deputies will also unite with the Right. L'Indépendance Belge puties will also unite with the Right.——L'Indépendance Belge publishes a letter from Count Von Beust, in answer to assertions made by the Dake de Grammont. The Count shows that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutral, and that France, after the war, declared she asked for alliance and Austria refused. The Journal Official announces the appointment of M. Corcobes as French Ambassador at the Vatican in piace of M. Bourgoing, who resigned.

GERMANY .- A recent number of the Prussian Cross Guzette contains an article against England. The invasion of Khiva by the Russians, the acquisition by Prussin of Delogea Bay and the United States expedition to the Sandwich Islands are, it says, so many attacks on England's prestige. The United States, combined with Germany, might divide the world between them. The Post in an article, evidently inspired by Government, says the proclamation of the Dogma of Papai Infallibility has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as the ruembers of other new religious societies.

SPAIN .- It is stated that the Carlist insurrection in Spain is assuming formidable proportions. Large numbers of insurgents have appeared in several Provinces fully armed and equipped, and are preparing to commence active hostilities. The Government is becoming alarmed at the activity of the leaders in the movement, and measures of a precautionary nature are being instituted to defeat the plans of the Insurgents. Orders for the concentration of large bodies of troops at different points, to guard against surprise, have been issued. The insurgent leaders are kept well informed of all the movements of the Government forces. Several minor engagements have taken place, in which the Carlists were defeated. ——A great popular demonstration in favour of the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was made in Madrid on Saturday.——The King has signed a con-cession to a Spanish company for a felegraphic cable from Cadiz to Cuba, by way of the Canaries and Teneritle .-Porto Rico Reform League of this city have signed a manifesto, protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves on that Island. Admiral Topete was askal to sign the manifeste, but refused to do so

ITALY .-- A subscription has been opened at Milan for a monu--- In the session of the Italian Chamber ment to Napoleon.on Friday last Signor Lausa, Minister of the Interior, formally aumounced the death of Napoleon. He said the Italian Government learned of the death of the ex-Emperor with the deepest regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm appliance by the members.

Russia.-The Russian budget for 1873 shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures.——A special despatch from St. Petersburg to the London Observer, says: Count Schoomvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a Prince whose name is not given, and the daughter of the Czar.

INDIA .-- A despatch from Bombay says, a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Soonghur, a town in India, a detached district of Baroda Dominion, 114 miles north of Bombay: 1,500 persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the irrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

CHINA.—The question which arose concerning the manner in which foreign representatives should enter the presence of the Emperor of China has been settled. The Chinese officials yieldmy to the demands of the foreigners.



REHEARSING FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.



Science & Mechanics. Courrier des

THE FELL RAILROAD.

We give on page 45 a view of the Fell Narrow Gauge Railroad at Aldershot-of which a seem to take a pleasure in charging a foreigner full description appeared in our last issuetogether with illustrations from the Engineer of the rolling stock on the road.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 are side and end elevations and a plan of the form of waggon used on the Aldershot Camp Railway. The dimensions of the latter are as follows:-Length of waggon over ail, 13 ft.; length of body, 8 ft.; width, 5 ft. 6 in.; depth, 2 ft.; diameter of wheels, 16 in. The side frames of the waggons are suspended from the axles by boits passing through two volute springs fixed on each pedestal, the latter rising and falling with the action of the springs within two cast Iron V shaped grooves. By this arrangement the bottom of the waggon is brought within 3 in, of the level of the rails, and the centre of gravit; of the waggon when empty is about 8 in, above the carrying rails. Each waggon is provided with four horizontal wheels which run uponguide rails fixed on each side of the structure, and 12 in, below the carrying rails. Mr. Fell claims that the stability thus obtained renders an 18 in, gauge of this form of railway equivalent to a 3 ft. 6 in, gauge of an ordinary railway. The body is made of 2; in. planking, strengthened by corner plates of iron i in, thick. The side frames or buffers are oak, 16 in, deep, 5 in, thick, which descend 7 in, below the level of the rails, and form a kind of inverted box over the top of the structure. The draw bar passes underneath the centre of the waggon, and the draw lock and chain are attached to it. The weight of the waggons is 30 cwt., and they carry a load of four tons each, or from 300 cobic feet to 100 cubic feet of bulky articles, or 500 cubic feet of light materials,

Figs. 4 and 5 represent a passenger carriage. the general arrangements of which as regards carrying and guide wheels and under frame are similar to those of the waggons above described. The passengers sit facing one another, as in an omnibus, the roof of the carriage being raised in the centre to give sufficient head way for walking through it, the sides being kept low, in order that the centre of gravity may be raised as little as possible above the level of the rails The width of the body is 5 ft. 6 in., height above floor 6 ft., and length 12 ft., containing places for twelve first-class or fourteen second-class or third-class passengers. It will be seen that in both carriages and waggons the wheels are placed at the extreme en is of the bodies, which are let down between them to near the level of the rails. The passenger carriages weigh from 14 tons to 2 tons each, and may be constructed the form described, or with the seats back to back, after the fashion of an Irish car,

The view of the Alderhot road is taken from the Illustrated London News.

The "Britannia" is the first of a new fleet of ferry-boats for crossing the English Channel, Whoever has crossed that tumultuous strip of sea has doubtless a most vivid remembrance of deathly sea-sickness. It is now proposed to arrange matters more comfortably, and to banish that distressing malady, for which, if it really comes to pass, all trav-flers will be devoutly grateful. The "Besseiner saloon" is the proposed method by which this much-desired result is to be accomplished. This contrivance which takes its name from the inventor-is, in brief, a centrally situated saloon, 70 feet long, 36 wide, and 29 high, with promenade deck above, so poised and managed that the slightest deviation from the horizontal position is prevented, and all the ordinary motions of a vessel are neutralized. Thus it is expected that all that motion which produces sea-sickne-s will be prevented. It would seem that there must be many and great mechanical difficulties at-tendicy the operation of such an arrangement. But it is to be tried; and if successful on the English Channel, why not upon the ocean in large steamers? Then, indeed, there will be some comfort in crossing the waters,

Somebody who has been "studying our weights" reports that, upon the average, boys, at birth, weigh a little more, and girls a little less, than six pounds and a-half. For the first twelve years the two sexes continue nearly equal in weight, but beyond that time males voung women of twenty average 196 the Manreach their heaviest balk at about thirty-five, when their average is about 1521bs.; but women slowly increase in weight until fifty, when their average is about 129 lbs. Taking men and women together, their weight, at full growth. averages about twenty times as heavy as they were on the first day of their existence. Men range from 168 to 220 ths, (the Tleithorne Claimant weighs about 860 lbs. ij and women from 88 to 207 lbs. The actual weight of human nature, taking the average of all ages and conditions -- nobles, clergy, tinkers, tallors, maidens, boys, girls, and bables, all included—is very nearly 100 lbs. These figures are given in avoirdupois weight; but the advocates of the superiority of woman might make a nice point by introducing the rule that women be weighed by troy weight-like other jewels-and men by avoirdupois. The figures would then standyoung men of twenty, 143 lbs. each; young women of twenty, 160 lbs., and so on.

Gustave Doré is not coming to America yet, as was reported. His illustration of London have given less satisfaction to his admirers than anything yet from his pencil.

Pames.

SHOPPING IN PARIS.

The shop-keepers of Paris at the present day double what they would ask of one of their own countrymen or women. An instance of this came under my notice not a month ago. Two ladies, one an American, the other a French woman, were walking down the Rue Saint Honoré, when the former saw in the window of a most respectable shop a straw hat which she thought she would like for one of her children. She went in and asked the price, and the shopwoman asked her sixteen francs, about thirteen-and-sixpence, for an article she could have bought at any West-end shop in London for about three-and-sixpence or four shillings, Americans are not much given to find anything too dear-in Paris, people say that most of them would rather pay a high than a low price for what they want—but so manifest an attempt at imposition was too much for her; she laid down the hat and joined her friend, who had waited outside. The latter asked why she had not bought the hat. When told the reason, she said she feared she did not know to drive a bargain in France, and if she would say how much she would give for the article, she, the French lady, would try and get it for her at that price. The American lady said that the utmost she would pay for the hat was six francs-five shillings. The French hidy entered the shop alone, asked the price, and told that it was nine francs instead of sixteen, as had been demanded of her friend. She said that was too much, and offered six francs, whereupon the article was put in paper and made over to her. She then taxed the shopwoman with having attempted to impose upon a stranger, but the other was not in the least ashamed of herself. "Mon Dieu, madame, les étrangers sont toujours très riches, et les adhires à Paris sont si mauvaises à présent," was all the satisfaction she could get out of this pleasant specimen of a Parisian tradeswoman. Accastomed as we are in England for tradesmen to ask what they intend to take-no more and no less-the idea of bargaining for everything we buy-from the silk dress to the handful of carrots required for the soup-is to English men and women most obnoxious: but in Paris it is absolutely necessary, unless we wish to throw away money by the pocketful, I saw a curious trial of the art of bargaining made last Winter in Paris. Two French gentle-men, each accompanied by his wife, and having an umpire with each to see fair play, started round the Halles Centrales, or central markets, to lay in their provisions for the day. A list was made out, so that the two individuals were to purchase exactly the same articles and the same qualities of fost-so much rish, so much vegetables, so much beef for soup, so much mutton for roasituz, so much poultry, and the like. One of them was to bargain and get things as cheap as he could; the other was to give whatever the women at the different stalls asked him. They were not to go round together, but within half an hour of each other; and the bet was a breakfast for the whole party, at Bignon's, that the gentleman who did not bargain with the dealers would have to pay double what he who did bargain paid for his supplies-not one by one, but taken as a whole. They met about an hour later at the door of St. Eustache, and, when the umpires came to compare notes, it turned out that the nonbargaining purchaser had paid not only double, but more than three times what his adversary had done, and yet both had got the very same articles, and the same quantity and quality of each.--Belgravia.

UGLY FASHIONS.

Everybody agrees as to the advantages which might accrue from occasionally "seeing our-selves as others see us." But In the matter of fashions in dress, we all have that opportunity perpetually ufforded to us. Nevertheless, we do not seem to derive the benefit from it which we might receive, and we go on doing what everybody else does, and dressing like everybody else, whether the style suits us or not. We see short fat women with flounced dresses and "bunched-up" tunies; we see tall women with long stripes; we see people with square faces, and their bair spread out so as to increase the breadth; we see others who have long thin visages, with every hair carefully brushed back acquire a decided preponderance. Thus, young and up, so as to make more distinct the aready men of twenty average 143 (bs. each, while over-sufficient clongation. But these things, over-sufficient clongation. But these things, like the "applications" of sermons, are taken to be of importance with regard to everybody but ourselves. Our dressmaker or our buirdresser says such a toing is "worn," and forthwith we surrender ourselves without discretion.

Tight-lacing and high heels are fashions which people follow quite regardless of how they crip-ple themselves and lay the foundations of permanent disease. "So-and-so does it, and why should not I?" is the effective argument in many cases.

Then by-and-by, when the fashion goes out, we laugh at it ourselves. We look at the fashion plates of twenty years ago and say " What guys we were!" or "our mothers were." We view and laugh at the bonnets in all their varietiesthe "coal-scuttles" and the "spoons," and the bonnets that were always falling down in the back of one's neck; and those that were described as "a postage stamp and two pieces of red tape"-the enormous hoops and erinolines, which are always going in and out of fashionthe varieties of hairdressing, which all seem ridiculous, excepting the reigning absurdity.

There is one modification of dress which ladies are wearing at the present moment, the fashion of which must have been invented to imitation of Hottentot women, and which is

almost more unsightly than the enormous chignons, whose race seems to be almost finished, or the unwieldy hoops, which we hope have yet a long period to run before, in the accomotishment of the cycle of fashion, they return

We allude to the panier. This addition to the dress, when covered with a much-ornamented skirt, produces occasionally a most ludicrous effect. Sometimes it seems to be endowed with a separate power of motion, which does not accord with that of the body of the wearer, and then the effect is, to say the least, remarkable. The other evenlyg it was our fate to observe several ladies leaving a lecture theatre. Each lady had to mount a flight of steps leading up from the bottom to the top of the theatre, each lady wore a panier, each panier projected in a most ugly and obtrusive manner, and in each case a smile passed over the faces of the people present at the meeting. The ladies themselves were beautifully unconscious of the mirth which they excited; but it appeared to us an unscennly thing that women should thus expose themselves to just ridicule. Before people promutgate such fashions, could not a model be made, on which the new fashion could be tried in all its possible bearings ?--Queen.

The eleverness of wom in, who a they set up as impostors, is almost as proverblal as their skill in doing and devising good. The Globe illustrates the craft by a story derived from the Swiss Times, from which we gather that a retired actress, about three years since, founded the Dachmuer Bank, near Munich, promising all depositors interest at the fascinating rate of from 80 to 100 per cent., and more. So popular did the speculation become that crowds of eager clients converted all their property into money, and gave it freely into the hands of Mile. Spitzeder, apparently without any scenity beyond her magnificent promises and her ostentations manner of living. The interest was to be raised by lending the deposits at from 160 to 129 per cent,; and so much capital did she absorb that would-be borrowers were driven to her by the impossibility of obtaining loss elsewhere. Without extraneous support such a gigantic habble must have burst in a day; but the indy knew how to play her eards. She presented a silver crucifly to one of the Munich churches; she made herself notorious for her piety; she was profuse in charities and gifts. and obtained the active support and encouragement of the Ultramontane clergy and their organs. The peasants and neighbouring proprietors, it is said, used to throng her bank on market days as if it were the door of a (heatre, and when the crash came, with a deficit estimated at nearly 11,000,000 florins, or £1.-600,000, it was natural that popular indignation should turn against hor ecclesiastical acrous-Spitzeder has probably done more intmediate damage to Bayarian Uitramontanism than Dr. Dollinger himself.

The following remarks from the Conservative on the Woman's Suffrage question, will doubtless meet with the approval of all our body readers: The question, which will be of primary interest to most Conservatives is, whether it is true that their leaders have individually, or inany official manner, recognised the force of the woman suffrage movement, and have agreed to the principle, at least to the extent of allowing single women, who hold property to vote at political elections. We most emphatically deny that there has ever existed any foundation for such an opinion. One or two of the prominent members of the Conservative party have, as it well known, voted in favour of Mr. Jacob Bright's motion, and some others have been disposed to regard the question as an open one, at least so far as politics are concerned. nothing has occurred to warrant the belief that the Conservative party at large has changed its views on the subject of woman's sufrage; and those who have somewhat intrepidly endeavoired to convey a contrary impression re-present only their own variations. We can vouch for it, that Mr. Hardy's opinious on the subject have undergone no change since he last recorded his vote against the proposal. The question of woman's suffrage is precisely where it was. There may be, of course, some was go to the root of the matter, and believe that the two sexes are not only intellectually and morally equal, but identical. With these it is useless to argue, even if the argument were pertinent to the present Issue." We regret that we can only find room for the conclusion; "Our objection to the proposal is based upon principles which are at the root of all Conservatism. It is impossible that there can be the home, the conservation of the English Emmanuele II., 1872, family sentiment, the conservation of the social system -- these are objects of infinitely greater concern to true Conservatives than the increasing of their strength on the electoral register, or than the Interests of property. Let property perish a thousand times rather than one stone be taken from that fabric of domestic and social life which is the basis of all that we know as English feeling and English freedom."

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEM-LITY, - CAUTION, - Hypophosphites, - Fal-LOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. -As this preparation is entirely deferent in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the public are confroned that the comine has the name of Frinces & Co. blown on the bottle. The signature of the Inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and the price is \$1.50 per bottle. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians. in every city and town where introduced, and is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid cures Lame Back.

Art und Literature.

Christus, an oratorio by the Abbé Liszt, has Just been published.

The Crown Princess of Germany is making a design for a monument, to be erected on the field of Weissenburg by the officers of the third army.

Meissonler has painted three hundred and nineteen pictures from 1840 to 1872. Rosa Bonheur has flaished, from 1848 to 1872. venty-one paintings.

A grocer in Ipswich, England, is exhibiting in his window an original painting by Gains-boro, said to be worth \$5,000, and which only cost the present owner \$29.

A lofty story has been added to the old part of Burlington House, London. Shrouded by the buildings next Piccadilly, intended for the tearned societies, the addition has been made quietly that it will take many by surprise, If includes three galleries for the purpose of the Royal Academy, one of which is destined to receive the statues, casts, and other works of art left to the Academy by the late John Gibson.

Mossrs, Duhan, of Paris, have formed a coffeetion, in six volumes of carrentures published in Paris in 1870 and 1874. The first series embraes the period from the Declaration of War to the close of August; the second, from Sodan to the fall of Metz; the third, from the surrender of Metz to the March Revolution; the fourth the reign of the Commune; the fifth and sixth relate to Italian matters, and also comprise sa tires on Germans of a date posterior to the fall of the Commune. The whole comprises about Low to 2,050 carrentures, time copy has been purchased by Prince Bismarck, a second by the British Museum, a third is in the hands of the

Mr. Eithu Burritt has imprested himself deeply in sollecting materials for a memorial of the bite Charles Dickens. The "monument," as he calls it, consists of copies of the tributes to the memory of the great novellst which appeared in the public journals and other periodicals of all rections; also extracts from sermous preacted in all parts of the world in which reference was made to the deceased. The first Mr. Burritt Styles "The Voice of the Press;" the second, "The Voice of the Pulpit;" and the whole, "The Voices of the Nations at the Beach of Dickens," Publishers to whom Mr. Barritt applied refused, however, to undertake the bringing out of this memorial, so he remains sole owner and possessor of a household monument which, he says, he had hoped to see created in many a family on both sides of the

Lady Georgiana Chatterton has addressed to the London Speciator a letter which seems to fix very clearly again Lord Brougham the au-thorship of the novel of a Albert Lunch." She states that she was with Rogers, the poet, at one of his well-known little breakfast-parties. when "Albert Lanet" was brought to him from Lord Brougham. Rozers gave the book to Lady Chatterton, charging her to read it quickty, and not to say who had written it. "I did so," she continues, "and maished it by the time I went to a denier-party on the following day. In the evening I met Mr. Rogers, and he told me that he had sent to my house for the book. as Lord Brougham had ordered it to be suppressed, the reason (as he had beard) being that many of the characters were from real life. I have hever met with any one who read it before its suppression, except the late Dean Milman, nor since its suppression, till within the hast few months,"

The Ring of Italy's modal for presentation to Dr. Living-tone, the African traveller, has been consigned with an official letter to the great African traveller-to Sir Bartle Frere, in the hope that he may either present it in person, should Layangs tone reach the coast in time. or forward it to him by some safe hand. The Commendatore Negri Cristoforo, President of the Italian Geographical Society, has been the prime mover in bringing about this gratifying recognition of Livingstone's labours in behalf of science and nomanity; and the Italians generally appear to be delighted with the idea of being the first to tender him this national proof of the bulk estimation in which they hold The letter to Dr. Livingstone is written In the King's name, and signed by His Majesty's private secretary, the Commendatore Vagherno. The medal is of massive gold, and bears on one side the last of the King, with the legend, "Vittorio Empeanagle II., Re d'Italia," and on any open question here. The conservation of the obverse, "A Davide Livingstone, Vittorio

> Soon after the Lord Chief Justice of England had taken his seat on the bench the other day, an American gentleman introduced himself to n group of members of the pinior har by remarking that he was an American lawyer, he was, and had come in there just to see how things were managed in the English courts. Upon which one of the stuff gownsmen, to whom he had addressed himself, quietly remarked, "Then you're just in time, for that's Cockburn on the beach, and they're just going to apply for a rule to set aside the Geneva award!"

THEY EXCEL. Doctor Josephus' Shoshoners Vegetable Pills now superiorly sugar-coated cannot be excelled as a Family Medicine for general purposes.

The Pill contains the active properties of Mandrake and Dandelion, as well as compound Extract of Colocynth and Extract, of Hyoscyamus. Test them for your own satisfaction. One box contains about 28 PHs, and each PH is a sufficient dose for an adult in ordinary cases.

Uliess.

no Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

GEO. E. C., Montreal.—Your solution of Problem No. 67 is perfectly correct.

INTELLIGENCE.—The chess players of the Dominion will learn with pleasure that His Excellency the Governor-General has kindly consented to become Patron of the recently inaugurated "Canadian Chess Association."

Belleville and Elora, Ont., played a match by tolegraph last month, the fermer coming off vic-

Canadian Chess Association: His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Gov.-Gen. of Canada, Patron.— Subscriptions received: Messrs, G. B. Satten, Port Hope; W. H. Judd and F. C. N. Robertson, Hamil-Hope: W. H. Judd and F. C. N. Robertson. Hamilton: Toronto these Club and J. A. Russell, Toronto: Dr. Lauder, London: Montreat Chess Club and J. White, Montreat: Dr. Coleman, G. E. Jackson M. T. Hayes, and Dr. Vercoe, Scaforth: J. T. Wylde, 18,1628.

White, Montreal, 17. Cooks, Seaforth: J. T. Wylde, T. Hayes, and Dr. Vercoe, Seaforth: J. T. Wylde, Halifax.

Intending subscribers should remit, without delay, to Dr. I. Ryall. Sec.-Treas. P. O. Box 5tl. Hamilton, Ont., so that the Committee may be enabled to make saitable arrangements for the next general meeting in May. The subscription for individual membership is \$2.00: life membership, \$20.00, and for clubs, \$3.00 annually.

Printed copies of the constitution, Ac., have alrea by been distributed in chees circles throughout the Dominion. The Sec.-Treas, will be happy to give any further information required.

Gamo played some years ago, by correspondence, between Messrs, J. Henderson, of St. Liboire, P. Q., and G. Jackson, of Seafarth, Ont.

12	
King's G.	AMBIT.
White.	Black.
Mr. G. A.	Mr. J. H.
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th
2 P. to K. B. 4th	P. takes P.
3. K. Kt. to B. 3rd	P. to K. Kt. 4th
4. K. B. to Q. B. 4th	B. to K. Kt. 2nd
5. Castles	P. to K. R. 3rd
6. P. to K. 5th	P. to Q. 4th.
7. P. takes P. on pains.	B. P. takes P. (a)
7. P. takes P. en pases. 8. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd (b)
9. 1 . Kt. to Q. 5th	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd (b) K. Kt. to K. 2nd
10. P. to Q. 4th	Q. B to K. 3rd (c)
11. Q. Kt. takes K. Kt.	O. B. takes B.
12. Kt. tukes Kt.	P. takes Kt.
13. Q. to K ch (d)	Q. B. to K. 3rd (c)
4. P. to Q B. 3rd	Castles.
15. P. to K. R. 4th	K. B. to K. B 3rd (.
13. Q. to K ch (d) 4. P. to Q. B. 3rd 15. P. to K. R. 4th 16. R takes P.	R. P. takes P.
L, P. to K. Kt. ard	K, to Kt. 2nd
18. P. takes P.	P. to Kt. 5th
19. Q. to K. Kt. 3rd	K. R. to R.
30 P. to K. B. 5th. (g)	В. to Q. В. 5th.
20. P. to K. B. 5th. (9) 21. Q. takes P. ch.	K. to B
22. K. R. to K. 23. B. to B. 4th (&) 24. Kt. takes B. 25. Kt. en	B. to K. R. 5th (h) Q. to K. B. 3rd (l) R. to K. Kt. (m)
23. B. to B. 4(B (*)	Q. to K p. std tt
24. Kt. mass D.	P. takes Kt.
26. R. to K. 6th (n)	B. takes R.
27. P. takes B.	Q. to B. 4th
78. B. takes Q. P. ch.	K. to K.
29. Q. to R. 4th	P to Kt. 4th
30. O. to Kt. 36d	P. to Kt. 4th R, to R.
30. Q. to Kt. 3rd 31. R. to K. B.	R. to d. 8th ch.
32. K. takes R.	Q. takes R. ch.
33. K. to R. 2nd	R. to Q.
34. Q. to K. 5th	Q. to B. 7th ch.
And the game was di	
(a) Dattor in some roses	

(a) Better in some respects than taking with Q., although it leaves the detence a weak pawn.

(b) K. Kt. to K. 2nd seems preferable.

(c) A good move for the defence.

(d) In order to break up the adverse pawns by P to K. K. 4th.

(e) Q. to K. 2nd, would have been bad, as White might have replied with Q. to Q. B. 3rd. Instead of the move made, however, we should have preferred the following :

White. 13. K. to Q. 2nd 14. R. to B. 2nd Q. to Q. Kt. 3rd 15. P. to Q. B. 3rd Q. R. to K. And Black's game for choice. (A) P. to Kt. 5th seems stronger. *

(g) Well played; Black cannot safely take this

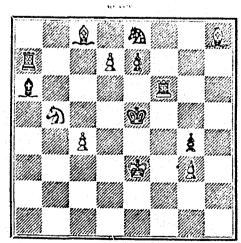
(a) If R, to K, Kt., the reply would have been B, ch., Ac.: the positions are interesting and critical for both sides.

(k) White's best move, apparently, in order to keep up the attack.

(i) B. takes R. could not have been played without some danger, but Black's game, it we mistake not, would have remained quite defensible afterwards.

(m) The only resource, as the Kt. cannot be taken. (a) But for this line coup. Black must have won.

> PROBLEM No. 68. By Mr. W. Atkinson, Montreal.



White to play and mate in two moves

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 67. White. Black. 1. Kt. takes R. ch. B. takes Kt.
2. R. to Q. R. 2nd R. takes R.
3. B. to Q. sq. Anything.
4. B. mates at Q. R. 4th, or K. B. 3rd. (Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.) THE AVENGED CROW.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

(Imitated from the French.)

You have all heard the color of the Fox and the Crow, But the sequel. I fancy, that few people know: vermit me to tell the dénouement, for I Was a witness, alas! of poor Renard's last sigh.

His Papa, his Mamma, and the nearest of kin, Who kiesed his cold mazzle, were filled with chagrin, When the Doctor (called in rode termine the question) Pronounced his death caused by severe—indigestion!

"My Friends." said Papa. "this deplorable case Will brand us. I fear, as a gluttonous race: "Twill be said, this dear child, whom we idolized so, Died from eating the cheese of that imbecile Crow."

All grouned at these words. The dead gourmand. next morn.

In a hearse with white plumes to the grave-yard was horne:

The Foxes in black—some three hundred in all—
Walked two and two, chanting the "Dead March"
in "Saul."

When they stood round the pit, they again groaned And the Mayor made a heart-rending speech to the

what he said. I don't know-but of this there's no doubt. That each Fox held a handkerchief up to his shout.

Just then, Madum Crow (perched hard by on a tree) Creaked "Renard is dead! What a grand day for

"He succred at my singing, and pilfered my cheese"In return, he lies here, carried off by disease!"

MORAL.

The Moral is this: when we rob friend or foe.
It seldom bring: weal-but it often bring: woe.
Had Renard not been an unprincipled thief.
Dyspepsy would never have brought him to grief!
GEO. MURRAY. Montreal.

REGISTERED in accordance with the Copy-right Act-of 1864.]

THE NEW MAGDALEN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

Second Scene-Mablethorpe House.

CHAPTER XV.

A WOMAN'S REMORSE.

Having warmed his feet to his own entire eatisfaction, Horace turned round from the fire-place, and discovered that he and Lady Janet were alone.

Can I see Grace?" he asked.

The easy tone in which he put the question —a tone, as it were, of proprietorship in "Grace"—jarred on Lady Janet at the moment. For the first time in her life she found herself comparing Horace with Julian-to Horace's disadvantage. He was rich; he was a gentleman of ancient lineage; he bore an unblemished character. But who had the strong brain? who had the great heart? Which was the man of the two?

Nobody can see her," answered Lady

Janet, "Not eyen you!" The tone of the reply was sharp—with a dash of irony in it. But where is the modern vanne man-possessed of health and independent income -- who is capable of understanding that irony can be presumptuous enough to address itself to hea? Horace (with perfect politeness) declined to consider him-

self answered. " Does your ladyship mean that Miss Roseberry is in bed ?" he asked.

"I mean that Miss Roseberry is in her I mean that I have twice tried to persnade Miss Roseberry to dress and come down stairs-and tried in vain. I mean that what Miss Roseberry refuses to do for Me, she is not likely to do for You"----

How many more meanings of her own Lady Janet might have gone on cuumerating, it is not easy to calculate. At her third sentence, a sound in the library caught her car through the incompletely-closed door, and suspended nearer and nearer over the library carpet) of -a silken dress.

(In the interval while a coming event remains in a state of uncertainty, what is it the inevitable tendency of every Englishman under thirty to do? His inevitable tendency is to ask somebody to bet on the event. He can no more resist it than he can resist lifting his stick or his umbrella, in the absence of a gun, and pretending to shoot if a bird flies by him while he is out for a walk.)

"What will your ladyship bet that this is not Grace?" cried Horace.

Her ladyship took no notice of the proposal; her attention remained fixed on the library door. The rustling sound stopped for a moment. The door was softly pushed open. The false Grace Roseberry entered the room.

Horace advanced to meet her, opened his lips to speak, and stopped -struck dumb by the change in his affianced wife since he had seen her last. Some terrible oppression seemed to bave crushed her. It was as if she had actu-

ally shrunk in height as well as in substance. She walked more slowly than usual; she spoke more rarely than usual, and in a lower tone. To those who had seen her before the fatal visit of the stranger from Mannheim, it was the wreck of the woman that now appeared, instead of the woman herself. And yet, there was the old charm still surviving through it all; the grandeur of the head and eyes, the delicate symmetry of the features, the unsought grace of every movement-in a word, the unconquerable beauty which suffering cannot destroy, and which time itself is in his. Her head sank with a helpless wearipowerless to wear out.

Lady Janet advanced, and took her with

hearty kindness by both hands.
"My dear child, welcome among us again! You have come downstairs to please me?

She bent her head in silent acknowledgment that it was so. Lady Janet pointed to Horace: "Here is somebody who has been longing to see you, Grace.

She never looked up; she stood submissive, her eyes fixed on a little basket of coloured wools which hung on her arm. "Thank you, Lady Janet," she said faintly. "Thank you,

Horace placed her arm in his, and led her to the sofa. She shivered as she took her seat, and looked round her. It was the first time she had seen the dining-room since the day when she had found herself face to face with the dead-alive.

"Why do you come here, my love?" asked Lady Janet. "The drawing-room would have been a warmer and a pleasanter place for

"I saw a carriage at the front door. I was afraid of meeting with visitors in the drawingroom.

As she made that reply, the servant came in, and announced the visitors' names. Lady Janet sighed wearily. "I must go and get rid of them," she said, resigning herself to circumstances. "What will you do, Grace?"

I will stay here, if you please

"I will keep her company," added Horace. Lady Janet hesitated. She had promised to see her nephew in the dining-room on his return to the house-and to see him alone. Would there be time enough to get rid of the visitors and to establish her adopted daughter in the empty drawing-room before Julian appeared? It was a ten minutes walk to the lodge, and he had to make the gatekeeper understand his instructions. Lady Janet decided that she had time enough at her disposal. She nodded kindly to Mercy, and left her alone with her lover.

Horace seated himself in the vacant place on the sofa. So far as it was in his nature to devote himself to any one he was devoted to Mercy. "I am grieved to see how you have suffered," he said, with honest distress in his face as he looked at her. "Try to forget what has happened.

thought of.

She placed her work-basket on her lap. Her wasted fingers began absently sorting the wools inside.

"Have you seen Mr. Julian Gray?" she asked suddenly "Yes.

"What does he say about it?" She looked at Horace for the first time, steadily scrutinising his face. Horace took refuge in prevarication.

"I really hav'nt asked for Julian's opinion," he said.

She looked down again, with a sigh, at the basket on her lap-considered a little-and tried him once more

Why has Mr. Julian Gray not been here for a whole week ?" she went on. "The servants say he has been abroad. Is that true?" It was useless to deny it. Horace admitted

that the servants were right. Her fingers suddenly stopped at their restless work among the woods: her breath quickened perceptibly. What had Julian Gray been doing abroad? Had he been making inquiries? Did he alone, of all the

people who saw that terrible meeting, suspect her? Yes! His was the finer intelligence; the belt! the next words on her lips. Horace heard it his was a clergyman's (a London clergyman's) also. It was the rustling sound (travelling experience of frauds and deceptions, and of the women who were guilty of them. Not a doubt of it now! Julian suspected her. "When does he come back?" she asked, in

tones so low that Horace could barely hear

" He has come back already. He returned last night."

A faint shade of colour stole slowly over the pallor of her face. She suddenly put her basket away, and clasped her hands together to quiet the trembling of them, before she asked her next question.

"Where is "- She paused to steady her voice. "Where is the person," she resumed, "who came here and frightened me?"

Horace hastened to reassure her. "The person will not come again," he said, "Don't talk of her!" Don't think of her!"

She shook her head, "There is something want to know," she persisted. "How did Mr Julian Gray become acquainted with her?

This was easily answered. Horace men-tioned the consul at Mannheim, and the letter

of introduction. She listened eagerly, and said her next words in a louder, firmer tone

"She was quite a stranger, then, to Mr. Julian Gray-before that?"

"Quite a stranger," Horace replied. "No more questions—not another word about her, Grace! I forbid the subject. Come, my own love!" he said, taking her hand, and bending over her tenderly, " rally your spirits! We are young-we love each other-now is our time to be happy!"

Her hand turned suddenly cold, and trembled ness on her breast. Horace rose in alarm. "You are cold—you are faint," he said.

"Let me get you a glass of wine!—let me mend the fire!"

The decauters were still on the luncheontable. Horace insisted on her drinking some port wine. She barely took half the contents of the wine-glass. Even that little told on her sensitive organisation; it roused her sinking energies of body and mind. After watching her anxiously, without attracting her notice, Horace left her again to attend to the fire at the other end of the room. Her eyes followed him slowly with a hard and tearless despair. "Rally your spirits," she repeated to herself in a whisper. "My spirits! Oh, God!" She looked round at the luxury and beauty of the room, as those look who take their leave of familiar seenes. The moment after, her eyes sank and rested on the rich dress that she wore-a gift from Lady Janet. She thought of the past; she thought of the future. Was the time near when she would be back again in the Refuge, or back again in the streets?-she who had been Lady Janet's adopted daughter, and Horace Holmeroft's betrothed wife! A sudden frenzy of recklessness seized on her as she thought of the coming end. Horace was right? Why not rally her spirits? Why not make the most of her time? The last hours of her life in that house were at hand. Why not enjoy her stolen position while she could? "Adventuress!" whispered the mocking spirit within her, "be true to your character. Away with your remorse! Remorse is the luxury of an honest woman." She caught up her basket of wools, inspired by a new idea. "Ring the bell!" she cried out to Horace at the fireplace.

He looked round in wonder. The sound of

her voice was so completely altered that he almost funcied there must have been another woman in the room.

"Ring the bell!" she repeated. "I have left my work upstairs. If you want me to be

in good spirits, I must have my work."
Still looking at her, Horace put his hand mechanically to the bell and rang. One of the men-servants came in.

"Go up-stairs, and ask my maid for my work," she said sharply. Even the man was taken by surprise; it was her habit to speak to the servants with a gentleness and con-"I am trying to forget. Do you think of it silvains with a gentlemess and contained?"

their hearts, "Do you hear me?" she asked "My darling, it is too contemptible to be hought of."

to the servains with a gentlemess and contained to the servained to the ser flashing eyes and fevered cheeks.

"What a comfort it is." she said, " to belong to the upper classes." A poor woman has no maid to dress her, and no footman to send up-stairs. Is life worth having, Horace, on less than five thousand a year?

The servant returned with a strip of embroidery. She took it with an insolent grace, and told him to bring her a footstool. The man obeyed. She tossed the embroidery away from her on the sofa. "On second thoughts don't care about my work," she said, " Take it up-stairs again." The perfectly-trained servant, marvelling privately, obeyed once more. Horace, in silent astonishment, advanced to the soft to observe her more nearly. grave you look!" she exclaimed, with an air of dippant unconcern. "You don't approve of my sitting idle, perhaps? Anything to please ou! I hav'nt got to go up and down stairs, Ring the bell again."

OMy dear Grace," Horace remonstrated

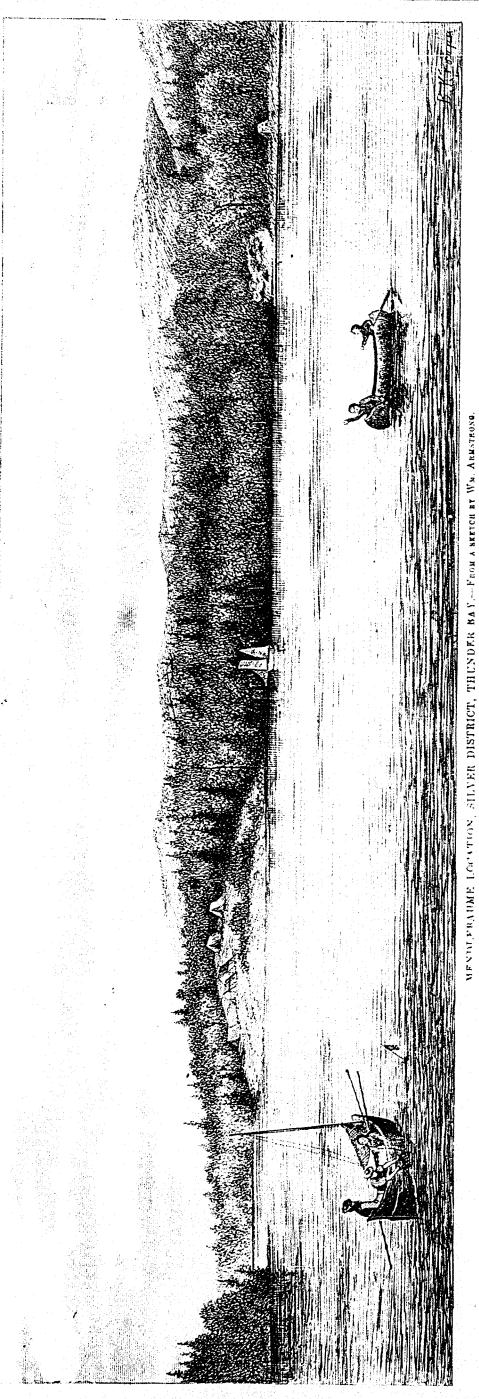
gravely, "you are quite mistaken. I never even thought of your work."

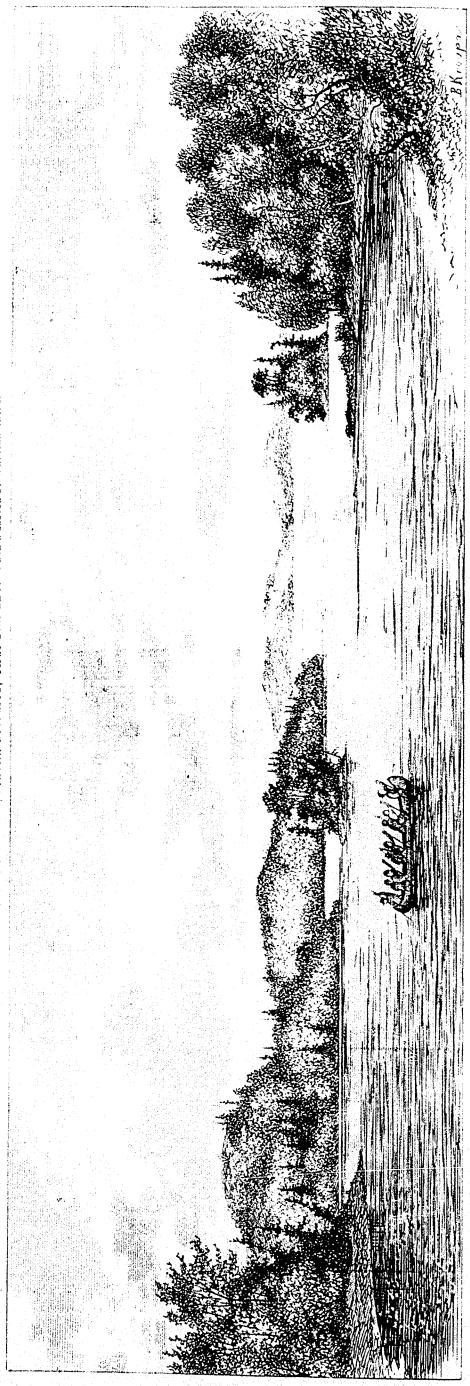
"Never mind; it's inconsistent to send for my work, and then send it away again. Ring

Horace looked at her, without moving, Grace!" he said, " what has come to you?" "How should I know?" she retorted care-"Didn't you tell me to fally my

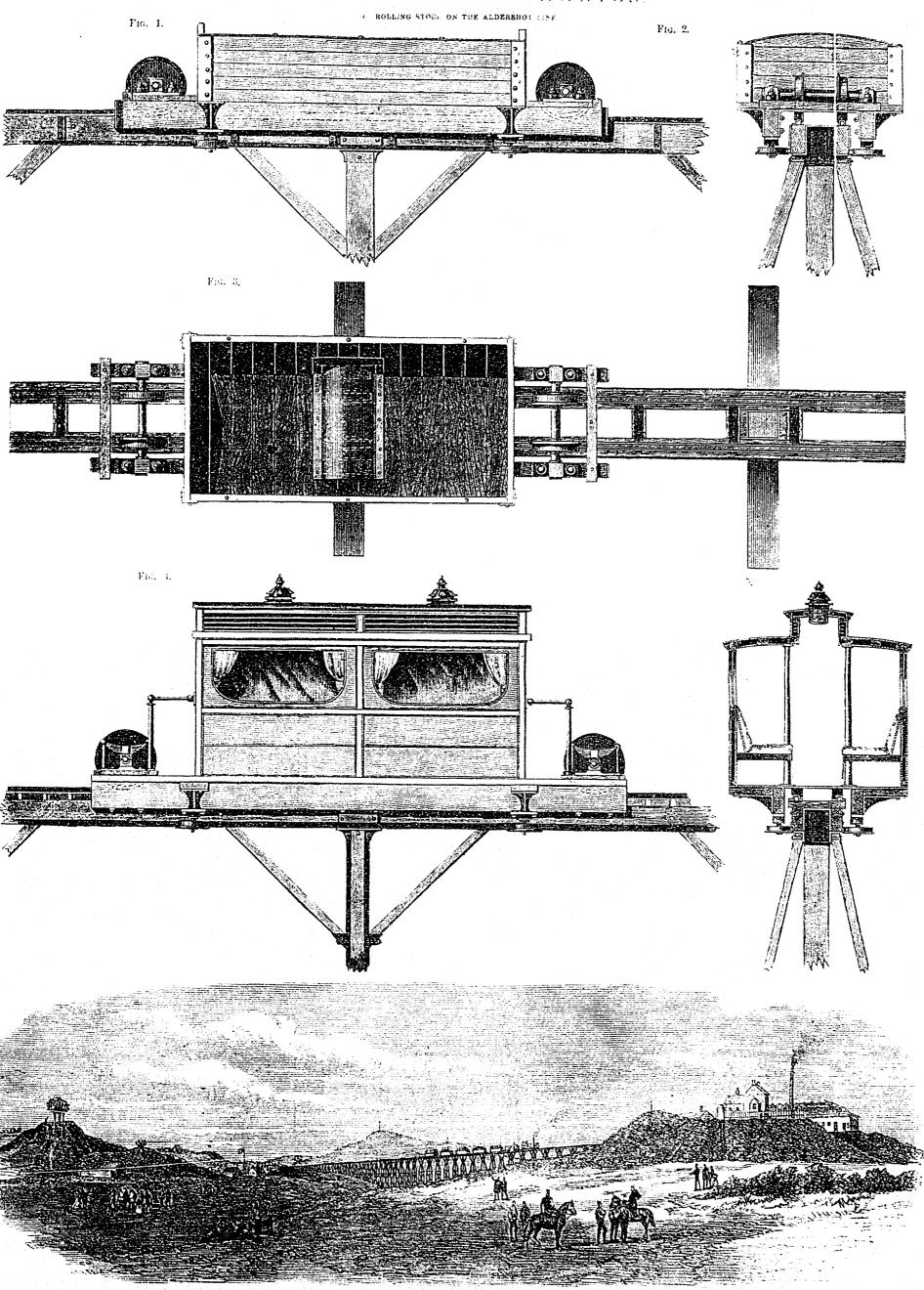
lessiv. "Didn't you tell me to tally my spirits?" Will you ring the bell? or must I?" Hora e submitted He frowned as he walked buck to the bell. He was one of the many people who instinctively resent anything that s new to them. This strange outbreak was quite new to him. For the first time in his lite he felt sympathy for a servant, when the

much-enduring man appeared once more " Bring my work back; I have changed my ming! With that brief explanation she reclined luxuriously on the soft sofa cushious; swinging one of her balls of wool to and tro above her head, and looking at it lazily as she lay back. "I have a remark to make, Horace," she went on, when the door had "I have a remark to make, closed on her messenger. "It is only people in our rank of life who get good servants. Did you notice? Nothing upsets that man's temper. A servant in a poor family would have been impudent; a maid-of-all-work would have wondered when I was going to





SCIENCE AND MECHANICS



THE SOUTH CAME TERMINES AT ALDRESSON FELL'S NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY

know my own mind." The man returned vainly with the embroidery. This time she received mind. him graciously; she dismissed him with her thanks. " Have you seen your mother lately, Horace?" she asked, suddenly sitting up and that way.

"I saw her yesterday," Horace answered.
"She understands, I hope, that I am not well enough to call on her? She is not offended with me?"

ence to his mother implied in Mercy's questions gently flattered his self-esteem. He resumed his place on the sofa.

"Offended with you!" he answered, smiling. peat them in a new form. " My dear Grace, she sends you her love. And, more than that, she has a wedding-present for

Mercy became absorbed in her work! she lowered tones, speaking absently.

Shall I go and get it to-day?

dustriously than ever.

"I can go before dinner"

Still she took no notice; still she never looked up. "Your mother is very kind to me," she said abruptly. "I was afraid, at one time, that she would think me hardly good him back from her with a wild action of her enough to be your wife.

Horace laughed induspently; his self-esteem was more gently flattered than ever.

"Absurd!" he exclaimed, "My darling, you are connected with Lady Janet Roy. Your family is almost as good as ours.

" Almost?" she repeated. "Only almost?" The momentary levity of expression vanish- ; sea, ed from Horace's face. The family-question was far too serious a question to be lightly! treated. A becoming shadow of solemnity stole over his mainer. He looked as if it ! was Sunday, and he was just stepping into

"In ora family," he said, " we trace backby my tainer, to the Saxons: by my mother, you love me-leave me here by myself! leave VANCOUVER user The ISLAND. old family-on her side only."

Mercy dropped her embroidery, and looked Horace full in the face. She, too, attached no

say,

"If I had not been connected with Lady Janet," she began, "would you ever have thought of marrying me?"

" bly love! what is the use of asking? You are connected with Lady Janet."

She refused to let him escape answering her

Suppose I had not been connected with Lady Janet," she persisted; "suppose I had; me only been a good girl, with nothing but my own merits to speak for me, your mother have said, then?"

Horace still parried the question-only to distance, there were eyes waiting to see her. find the point of it pressed home on him once more.

" Why do you ask?" he said.

" Would your mother have liked you to marry a poor girl, of no family-with nothing but her own virtues to speak for her?

Horace was fairly pressed back to the

"If you must know," he replied, "my mother would have refused to sanction such a marriage as that.

" No matter how good the girl might have been?"

There was something defiant-almost threatening-in her tone. Horace was annoyed-

and he showed it when he spoke, "My mother would have respected the girl, without ceasing to respect herself," he said.

" My mother would have remembered what was due to the family name."

"And she would have said, No?"

"She would have said, No."

" Ab !"

There was an undertone of angry contempt in the exclamation which made Horace start, " What is the matter?" he asked

"Nothing," she answered, and took up her embroidery again. There he sat at her side, might withdraw again by way of the garden. anxiously looking at her—his hope in the fu- Kneeling behind the door, with her ear at the ture centred in his marriage! In a week more, keyhole, Grace Roseberry waited the event. if she chose, she might enter that ancient family of which he had spoken so proudly, as his wife "On!" she thought, "if I didn't love him! if I had only his merciless mother to think of!"

Uneasily conscious of some estrangement between them, Horace spoke again. "Surely, I have not offended you?" he said.

She turned towards him once more. The work dropped uniteeded on her lap. Her grand eyes softened into tenderness. A smile trembled sadly on her delicate lips. She laid one hand caressingly on his shoulder. All the beauty of her voice lent its charm to the next words that she said to him. The woman's heart hungered in its misery for the comfort that could only come from his lips.

" You would have loved me, Horace-without stopping to think of the family name ?"

The family name again! How strangely she persisted in coming back to that! Horace looked at her without answering; trying

vainly to fathom what was passing in her

She took his hand, and wrung it hard-as if she would wring the answer out of him in

" Fou would have loved me?" she repeated. The double spell of her voice and her touch was on him. He answered warmly, "Under any circumstances! under any name !"

She put one arm round his neck, and fixed Horace recovered his serenity. The defer- her eyes on his, "Is that true?" she asked.

" True as the heaven above us!" She drank in those few commonplace words with a greedy delight. She forced him to re-

"No matter who I might have been? For myself alone?

scooped close over the embroidery—so close the head passionately on his breast. "I love that Horace could not see her face. "Do you know what the present is?" she saked?" Her know what the present is?" she asked in voice rose with hysterical vehemence, at each repetition of the words-then suddenly sank "No. I only know it is waiting for you, to a low hoarse cry of rage and despair. The sense of her true position towards him re-She neither accepted nor refused the pro- vealed itself in all its horror as the confession posal-she went on with her work more in- of her love escaped her lips. Her arms dropped from him; she flung herself back on "There is plenty of time," Horace persisted, the sofacustions, hiding her face in her hands. " Oh, leave me " she moaned, faintly. " Go!

> hands, as if she was irightened of him. "The wedding-present " she cried, seizing the first pretext that occurred to her. "You offered to bring me your mother's present. I am dying to see what it is. Go, and get it!"

fforace tried to compose her. He might as well have tried to compose the winds and the

"Go" she repeated, pressing one clenched NEW, GENERAL, AND DETAIL MAP hand on her bosom. "I am not well. Talking excites me-I am hysterical; I shall be better alone. Get me the present. Go!

" Shall I send Lady Janet? Shall I ring for your maid

"Send for nobody! ring for nobody! If

" shall see you when I come back?" "Yes! yes!

There was no alternative but to obey her. common importance to what she had next to Unwillingly and forebodingly, Horace left the

> dropped into the nearest chair. If Horace had stayed a moment longer-she felt it, she

What would for concluding that she was alone. And yet, at that very moment, there were ears that

"I ask to be answered," she rejoined, an inch at a time As the opening was enlarg-

Who were the men? and what would they next? They might do one of two things:

WILL BE MADE TO DATE OF PUBLICATION.

Mr. Johnston has been engaged on the compilation. do next? They might do one of two things: they might enter the drawing-room, or they keyhole, Grace Roseberry waited the event.

(To be continued.)



NOTICE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 27th December, 1872.

TOTICE is hereby given that His Excel-Council, bearing date the 26th instant, and under the authority veste in him, by the 3rd Section of the 26th Victoria. Car. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, viz.:

Felt, Cotton and Woollen Netting, and Plush, used in the manufacture of Gloves and Mitts.

By Command.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs

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MANAGER..... .. MR. GEO. HOLMAN.

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PROSPECTUS

WHOLE DOMINION OF CANADA,

NEWFOUNDLAND

Northern and Western States.

J. JOHNSTON, C.E., MONTREAL. She drew a deep breath of relief, and TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE EARLY PART OF 1873

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

dropped into the nearest chair. If Horace had stayed a moment longer—she felt it, she knew it—her head would have given way; she would have burst out before him with the terrible truth. "Oh" she thought, pressing is recoid hands on her burning eyes, "if I could only cry, how there is nobody to see me."

The room was empty, she had every reason for concluding that she was alone. And yet, at that very moment, there were ears that listened, there were eyes waiting to see her.

Lattle by little the door behind her which faced the library and led into the billiardness was expended noiselessly from without, by an inch ata time. As the opening was enlarged, a hand in a black glove, an arm in a black sleeve, appeared, guiding the movement of the door. An interval of a moment passed, and the worn white face of Grace Roseberry, showed itself stealthily, looking into the diming-room.

Hereyes brightened with vindictive pleasure as they discovered. Mercy sitting slone at the farther end of the room. Inch by inch shopehed the door more widely, took one step forward, and checked herself. A sound, just auditide at the fare end of the conservatory, had caught her ear.

She listened—satisfied herself that she was not mistaken—and, drawing buck with a frow of displeasure, satify closed the door again, so as to hide hetself from view. The sound that had disturibed her was the distant murmur of the longester, every large and business received the health of the conservatory, that had disturibed her was the distant murmur of the while herself from view. The sound that had disturibed her was the distant murmur of the had been conservatory and while to grapher the factor of the conservatory who had been conservatory who had a supplied by the factor of the conservatory who had a supplied by the factor of the conservatory who had been conservatory who had been conservatory. The contents of the conservatory who had been conservatory who had been conservatory. Who were the men? and what would they do next? They might do one of two things:

and drawing, uncountries; of a period of nearly four years. Neither below: for (Alenve has been economised in the c. deavour to sun for this great Geographical and Topographical work the merit of being the Standard May or Canada for many years

The manuscript has been submitted to the The manuscript has been submitted to the following eminent authorities, receiving their unqualified approval and recommendation—
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minion Government.
Lieut. Col. Dennis, Surveyor-General,
Thos. Devine, Esq., F.R.G.S., Surveyor-in-Chief.

Ontario.

Sanyeogo Fleming, Esq., Government Engineer-in-Chief.

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6-14 tf.

CITIZENS' BALL

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN WILL BE HELD IN THE

QUEEN'S HALL,

ST, CATHERINE STREET WEST,

TUESDAY, 28th day of Jan. inst.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS WILL PLEASE LEAVE THEIR NAMES AT THE

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE 171 ST. JAMES STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S TICKET..... At this date, though the enpacity of the Hall is large, the Committee are compelled to restrict to issue of tickets to Thursday the 23rd instant H. ST. A. ORMOND.

January 18, 1873.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

SKATING TOURNAMENT.

General and the Counters of Dufferin having signified their desire to offer four Champton Prizes for proneiting in skating, the Directors of the Cinhave much pleasure in kiving this early notice that a Tournment will be held at the Rink on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 4th February, when the Prizes will be competed for in the following order:
Lady's Givernor-General's Champion Prize, Gentleman's, do. do. do. do. Girl's, under hy years of age, Countess of Dufferin's Prize.

Boy's, at der 15 years of age, Countess of Dufferin's Prize.

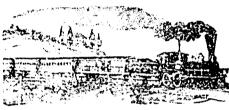
Open only to amateurs, residents of the Dominion, Competitions must send their mames to the undersigned on or before 1st February.

The Directors are further authorised to state that their Excellences hope to be able to arrange for an annual competition of similar Champion Prizes during their residence in this country. THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Governor-

ing their residence in this country.

R. BEAUFIELD.

No. 40 St. James St.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1872-3. Winter Arrangement. 1872-3.

On and after SATUE DAY, 21st inst. a Passenger and Mail Tevin will base Has fax daily, at 7:30 a.m., and to due in St. John at 8:55 p.m. A Passenger and Mail Train will also be see St. John daily, at 8:00 a.m., and be due in Habilax at 9:00 p.m.

Trains will connect
At Painsee with trains to and from Shedize and intermediate stations.

intermediate stations.

At Trore with trains to and from Pict u and intermediate stations.

At Windsor Junction with the trains of the Windsor and Animapolis Radiway.

At St. John with the Consolidated European and North sometican Radiway for Banger, Danville Junction, Mortreal, Queboc, Portland, Boston, also with the International Steamers to and from Eastport, Portland, and Boston. LEWIS CARVELL.

General Superintendent. Railway Offices. Moscros, N.B., Dec. 1872.

TO PRINTERS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Old Type, or paid in Electrotype or Stereotype work. Apply at this office.

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A STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the best part of the Village of Varennes, and commanding a time view of the River St. Lawrence.

The House is 48 feet front by 20 feet Jeep, and there is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acres of ground. Apply to

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146. St. James Street.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CLEALED TENDERS addressed to the andersigned, and endoused "Tender for Carilion Canal, Don and Stide," will be received at this office until NOON of MONDAY, the 2th Day of JANUARY next (1873), for the construction of a Dam, Timber Stide, and Canal with two Locks, in the Carillon Rapids.

the Carillon Rapids.

Plans and Specification of the works can be seen at this office, and after Wednesday, the 22nd d y of Janeary next, when printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and selvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due foliment of the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

F. BRAUN.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 28th Dec., 1872.

The time for receiving Tenders for the above works has been extended to MONDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY

Department of Public Works, }
14th January, 1873.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANO-FORTE COMPANY

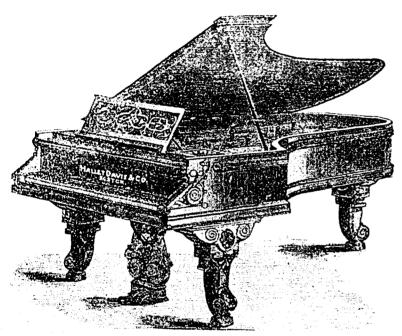
THOMAS A. HAINES, Manager.

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Pianos, Organs, &c., sold at the old prices during the Holiday's.



SOLE AGE IS FOR THE DOMESTON OF

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6-25.0 THOMAS A. HAINES, Manager.

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NOTICE.

Intercolonial Railway.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed for the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders at their Office, in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock Noon on Friday, the 31st of January, 1873, for 760 Tons of Railrond Spikes, necording to sample, to be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, and the Offices of the Engineers at Kimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and concton. Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs, delivered as follows: 300 Tons at Campbellton, 225 Tons at New Castle, 175 Tons at Moncton, N. B., in equal quantities in the months of June, July, August, September, and October next.

A. WALSH.
ED B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES.
A. W. McLELAN.
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway.

Commissioner's Office.

Ottawa, Dec. 12, 1872



(Opposite the Post Office.)

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PALL MALL PIPES, MEERS CHAUMS.

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THE MARION WATCHES, Manufactured by THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, are unsurpassed as Reliable Timekeeers.

Read the following certificates from railroad men who have tested them:—"UTICA. N.Y., Feb. 14, 1870.
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"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.

"Jushez I. Braco, "Conductor N. J. R. R."

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

"Watch No. 2183-bearing Trade Mark 'Payette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'-nas been carried by me lifteen months: its total variation from mean time being thirty seconds. "War Dunks, "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. HASKFLL." "Conductor Hudson River R. R."

"Watch No. 1143. Stem Winder-bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Mario , 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.

"Jam's B. Ryer.

"Of Kelty & Co., 447 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. Pheles."

"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

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Every drop of the Sarsapari lian Resolvent communicates through the Blood. Sweat. Unine and other fluid, and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and und make of. Sciencial Syphinis, Consumption, liandular Pise ise. Cheers in the Throat. Mouth, Immers, Noises in the Glands, and other parts of the system. Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, rruptions. Fever Sores, Sould Head. Ring Worm, Salt themm, Erysipelas, Ache. Binck Spots. Worms in the Flesh. Tomors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges. Night Sweats, Loss of Sporm, and all wastes of the Lafe Principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days, use will prove to any person using at for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. If the patient daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arrestime these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the Sarsaparilian will and does secure, a cure is certain; tor, when once this temedy commences its work of purit ration, and succeeds in diminishing he loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapit, and every day the patient will teel himself growing better and stronger, the tool digesting better, appetite improving, and the basic wastes better, appetite improving, and the basic wastes formy better and stronger, the tool digesting better, appetite improving, such days of the safe, and white sike, consity, mixed with substance like the white of an egg. or threads like white sik, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white boned and the Back and along the Loins.

Sold by all Droguests

1. James M.

2. James M.

2. James M.

TERTIFICATE FROM MR. ALFRED KNUCKLE, American House, St. Joseph

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1872

DEAR SIRE-I was afflicted during the beginning of this winter with a most severe COLD, attended with incessant COUGHING and DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, which reduced meas law that many persons supposed I could rever recover. I tried a great many things, which were given me both by my dectors and friends; but did not receive any benefit from anythine until I commenced using year "HOARHOUND ANDOHERRY 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 lite. I would is the it unit? I was completely cured, and now 1 octive 1 am as well as 1 ever was in my lite. I would gladly recommend it to any person suffering from a smilar complaint. Almost anyhody who knows me can certify to the above. ALFRED KNUCKLE.

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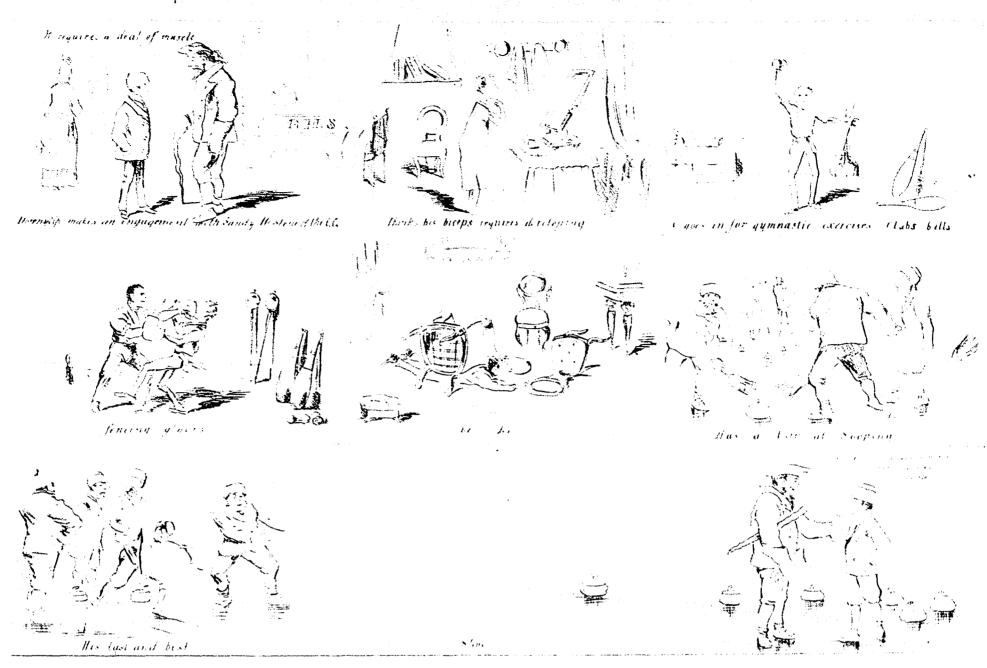
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Downylip's Visit to Canada.-His Curling Experience.-By W. O. C



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Through Ottowa Express at 3.20 P.M. making a sectain connection with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West arriving at Ottowa at 7520 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA.

Theocon Wistern Express at 1000 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 150 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going East and West.

Bost Express at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:25 P.M., and at Sand Point at 8:10 P.M.

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ARRIVE AT SAND POINT 1:40 P.M., 8:10 P.M., and 9:45 P.M. LEAVE SAND POINT

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

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

H. ABBOTT

Manager, 5-21 tf

Brockville, 16th May, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

And its Amendments.

Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT

The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court The undersigned has tyled in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on PRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH Day of Francary next A D., 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a c..... mation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 11th Dec., 1872.

PIERRE CRAVEL.

By Cassidy & Lacorre,

6-24 g His Attorneys ad liters.

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