# CRICINES POR SCIENCE SPECIAL CONTRACTOR OF THE SPECIAL CONTRACTOR OF T

Vol. II—No. 19.]

HAMILTON, C.W., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

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THOMAS COLTRIN KEEFER, ESQ., CIVIL ENGINEER.—(See Page 224.)

#### NOTICE.

Inventors, Engineerss, Manufacturing Mechanics, or any other persons, intending to apply for patents, con-obtain all requisite information, and have mechanical drawings made at the office of the Canadian Illustr, ted

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## THE CANADIAN Allustrated Aews.

#### HAMILTON, SEPT. 26, 1863.

FERGUSON & GREGORY, . . . . . Froprietors. J. A. Spencer, ..... Editor.

A year has now clapsed since the publication of the first number of the Canadian 11lustrated News. During that time we have had many and serious difficulties to encoun-We entered upon an entirely new field, so far as Canada was concerned. The succes of the enterprise was doubted; for we started in a city of 20,000, a paper of a class that had never been undertaken in any but the first cities of the world. To a certain extent we were inexperienced; and were unable at first to make use of the best means of success. People, too, are slow to subscribe for new and what they consider struggling papers,-And other difficulties from time to time presented themselves which none but practical men could appreciate.

We are happy to say that we have surmounted every obstacle—that perfect success has crowned our efforts: and that the Cana. dian Illustrated News is no more an experiment, struggling with difficulties and surrounded with dangers; but a fixed fact-a permanent, substantial, paying, business enterprise.

As a result of our success we now present to our readers an enlarged and otherwise improved sheet, while the price of the paper remains the same. In order to do this we have purchased a press, the largest and best that money could procure for the work required We have engaged, and permanently employ the best artists, designers and engravthat are to be had; and have procured new type and other material, in order that the mechanical and artistic appearance of the paper may be of the very highest orderfact, second to none on the continent. We have secured literary talent, professional and occasional, of which we have no reason to be ashamed; and we shall continue to have the services of the best pens, to make the News a first-class literary, as well as illustrated paper.

We dislike boasting. We are modest in making a catalogue of our claims to popular favor: but we place the enlarged and improved sheet in the hands of our friends and ask them the question: Does it or does it not compare favorably with similar papers issued in Europe and the United States?

The circulation of the Illustrated News has steadily increased from the beginning; and we now issue many thousand copic which go to all parts of the province. This circulation is becoming greater every week and we believe the day is not far distant when it will far exceed the aggregate issue of any paper, political or literary, published in the country. It is even now by far the best advertising medium in the country.

fact that advertisements must necessarily be limited in number ensures the bringing of all under the notice of the reader; and the additional fact that the paper is taken by a class different from the subscribers to any other paper, renders it still more valuable.

CHANGES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Several changes have been made in the Departments of the Great Western Railway. taking effect on Monday last. We re-publish from the Hamilto n, Times as follows : The Financial Manager and Secretary of the Road, J. Reynolds, Esq., and the Assistant Secretary, W. Knapp Henderson, Esq., naving retired, the offices of Financial Maneger, Secretary and Assistant Secretary have been abolished. In place of them the office of Treasurer, which will be filled by Thos. Bell, Esq., has been substituted. The ac countant, audit and other offices, recently controlled by Mr. Reynolds, will hereafter be supervised by Mr. Bell. Mr. G. H. Mingay, late Paymuster, having also retired, the duties of his office will devolve on the cashier, Ec. Charles Malcouronne. Freight Department has been divided into wo sections, the eastern and the western. The castern division will include London and all places east thereof, and will be suervised by Mr. W. Orr, under the title of District Freight Superintendent. Mr. Ocr's office will be in Hamilton. The Western Division will include all places west of London, inclusive of the Sarnia Branch, but exclusive of London, and will be supervised by Mr. J. Peacock, under the title of Distric Freight Superintendent. Mr. Peacock's office will be in Detroit. The passenger Department has been placed under the supervision of one Superintendent, Mr. Wallace, who will, in future, have charge of the working arrangements of the whole line, Mr. Wallace's office willbe in Hamilton.

#### AUTUMN.

The melancholy days have come. The saddest of the year.

The nominal Autumn commences about the 21st of the present month. Then the sun crosses the equatorial line, and carries the opening Spring to the Southern hemisphere. But the fall of the leaf-the gradual change of nature from the joyous Summer into the subdued sadness of Autumn is now around us, and its softened influences are felt whenever leisure and inclination lead us away to the peaceful woods, where nature's beneficent reign is not rudely interrupted by mammon's invading hand. Let us saunter among these pleasant aisles, and watch the leaves slowly and with circling flight descending to the earth. The maples have arrayed themselves in gorgeous crimson, yet the sadness of deay is stamped upon their barbaric pearl and gold; the elm grows yellow and even the royal oak, clinging tenaciously to his foliage, suffers himself to be

Touched with the dewy sadness of the time. To think how the bright months have spent their prime.'

Here in these dim old woods let us pause and think. No, we cannot think. Thinking belongs to the world of man; here we dwell with nature. But the spirit of the scene is upon us, and we feel that

There comes a time when laughing Spring And Joyous Summer cease to be and me put on the Autumn robes To trend the last declivity.'

It is well to forget our worldly wisdom in the presence of the spirit of decay. It is well with subdued feelings to put off our business suit and linger awhile with nature—to feel

'There is a pleasure in the pathless woods' and here, if ever, one might with reverent

'Kneel remote upon the simple sed, And suo, in forma pauserie, to God.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is a new periodical which has quietly and unostentatiously made its way into the journalistic world. It is in magazine form, and contains sixty-four pages of very inter-esting reading matter. The leading articles are : The Reciprocity Treaty ; Our Military Position; Canadian Retrenchment; and Canadian Aristocracy. They are all the production of an eminently practical mind which has given the closest attention to the affairs of Canada

The conclusions arrived at by the author on these subjects will be dissented from by many. The articles, nevertheless, are very suggestive, and will be welcomed by political thinkers of whatever shade of opinion.-Interesting reading in poetry and prose makes up the remainder of the number.

It is published in Hamilton, and printed for the publisher by Messrs. Donnelley & Lawson-a sufficient guarantee that its typography will be of the very best kind.

The following is the prospectus:

The Canadian Quarterly Review and Family Magazine is devoted to national politics and interesting family literature. It will review and advocate, aside from party interests, those leading questions that affect the moral, political and mutual well-being of Canadians; and afford original and selected prose and poetry of a choice and useful cha-

The terms are one dollar a year, communications to be addressed, post paid Geo. D. Griffin, Box 579, Hamilton, C. W.

#### PERSONAL.

- M. de Lamartine has at last been able to leave his bed.
- Letters from abroad state positively that Charles Dickens will visit New York next month.
- Paul Morphy will return to the United
- States, shortly.

   Countess Guiceioli, an old flame of Lord Byron's, gave an entertainment to her friends in Paris, recently.
- George A. Sala is said to be collect ing materials for a life of Moliere.
- Gen. Freemont has settled all his Ma riposa Grant difficulties, and is reported worth the nice little plum of \$1,500,000.
- Mademoiselle Doria is the name of a new and very young singer, who has made her debut as "Agatha," in "Der Freir ehutz," at the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris.
- Mr. Siddons has been giving Readings at Quebec during the past week.

LAID OVER .- In order to give space for the interesting matter relative to the Hamilton Water Works, in connection with illustrations of the same, we omit a continuation of the "Story of Elizabeth" in the present number. Its publication will be resumed next week.

#### THE OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.

In acknowledging the receipt of a memo rial which was forwarded a short time ago to the Duke of Newcastle, in favour of a ship canal from Lake Huron to the Ottawa, the Colonial Secretary says that her Majesty's Government would see with much satisfaction the completion of such a great and important undertaking as is described in this memorial, and that, so far as it can be legitimately given, the Imperial Government will accord to the project its support. No appeal, however could be made to Parliament for pecuniary assistance.

Exactly so. England will afford us every assistance in the prosecution of this work except pecuniary assistance—the only assistance we want. But we have no right to expect anything of the sort. We are a nation now, and must expect to bear the burden of our national undertakings. It is the old story of Jupiter and the wagoner. The work is one of great importance; but it will never move on' till we put our own shoulder to the wheel and make it move.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE TALK.

- How many are made miserable by trying to keep op appearances. Grey hairs and wriskled torchead are their origin frequently to this cause; and a sorr d'temper and fretful disposition can be traced to this source. The desire to outshine year neighbor in your style of living is the entering wedge to crime; it has some turned many an honest man from the path of rectitude, and is daily making thieves and defaulters among young and of t, "Live within your meome," is the only ue and life-smoothing rule. Practice it.

— When will brevity in speech and conversation have its triu-ph over long-winded platitudes, in the hape of oration, newspaper contributions, or socia chat.—Not till each one of us learn to be reasonable. for ourselves in this respect. The art of saying as much In this way the world would be relieved of breathy at the telegraphic wire illustrates to a , how, under the comoalical pressure, worlds may be cut short. We wish all the missance, who hong be cut short. We wish all the Indiannee, who hang about editorial rooms, consuming the time of unlers had to pay by the word for their messages. A fine an finnry instance of brevity in the way of telegraphic dispatches, is given in the ancedore of the man away from home wno anxious on two points, telegraphed to his wife the enquiry:— What have you for breakfast and how is the baby? and obtained in reply: Buck,

wheat cakes and the measles.

It is Madame do Stuel, we believe, who says—
It the Plague had offices to give, the plague would find worshipers.

Too true. The Politician, who is and mothing else, will low abjectly before any shrine. His idols are place and enfolument. And the Plague he worships is so contagious, that it sprends from greater to lesser devotee, until the whole country is bewailing the terrible effects of a spread of the

Our spendthrift and dispated young men by nothing, be their subaries great or small, do not realize the value of money—its highest uses and purcoses. They never can or will realize it, only by stein necessity. If any of them would know the va dellar, let him carry a hod up a tall ladder for a day, or toil under the broiting sun or by the forge, or in any other capacity requiring patience and hard physical labor, and we think he will regard it as carned by too much sweat and exertion to be foolishly squandered Industrious habits and intentions are as necessary to the entitivation of a proper use of money, as to its ac-

#### A NEW THING.

THE ROAD AND FARM CULTIVATOR.

Our artist, in a late ramble, came across a fine specimen of Canadian invention, in an entirely new machine designed for the highway and the farm, which must, we think, offeet a great saving of labor on both. And as we desire to give prominence to the implements and muchinery of our country, we give in this number an illustration of the operating portion of the machine, to be followed in subsequent numbers by views of the various implements it uses, in effecting its many different agricultural and road pur-

The engraving sufficiently illustrates the carriage upon which rests the machine. It is formed of five pieces of wrought iron, with one piece of solid cast iron, a pulley and bolt, and is so simple as to be constructed by any ordinary blacksmith. The power is supplied by a new form of compound eccentric, adjustable to the labor required, worked by a lever attached to said eccentric at its centre, also adjustable in its position to the convenience of the operator.

With it the teamster, without stopping his team, can instantly elevate or depress the different implements used, to or from any of which it is attached or loosened in a moment. We are informed it has been successfully applied with the following implements:-A gang of plows which it runs easier and better than any other in use. A new cultivator which cuts so clean that a Canada thistle cannot escape. In addition to its ordinary work, the cultivator is combined with a simple mould board for earth levelling, road forming, or cleaning and ditching. And with a rake for cleaning the ground of all grass and weeds cut, leaving them either in winrows or heaps. And a new 'Scoop,' or shovel, for filling, carrying and discharging earth or manure.

The invention appears to be a 'man of all

work,' capable of almost indefinite application to the drudgery of the farm or highway. As soon as the patents issue the remaining illustrations will be given.

It is the invention of J. K. Grissin, Esq.,

of Waterdown, near this city.

THREE MAIDENS MARRIED.

[CONTINUED.]
'What can be want?' wondered the curate.

'I gave them relief to-day.'
'Send him round to the window, Nancy,'

said Mr. Chavasse.

said Mr. Chavasse.

A young ragamussin, in a very dilapidated state of clothes, was soon discerned approaching the large window, which was open to the ground. He took off an old blue cap, and displayed a shock head of light hair.

'What is it, Ned?' cried the curate.

'Please, sir,' answered the lad, lifting his sunburnt, freckled countenance, 'I have been to Mr. Leicester's and he teiled me to come and ask whether Mr. Hurst was here.'

'Well, you see I am,' replied Mr. Hurst with a half smile.

'He said, please, as I was to tell you what I had telled him, and would you go on quick, and he'd get a fly and come after, but he was too had to walk.'

'Go where?' cried the curate. 'To Mr. Leicester's?'
No, sir, to Gaffer Shipley's. He's took awful.'

awful.'
'How? Is he worse?'
'He's a dying, sir; Dame Vaughan said
I was to say so. He can't hold himself still
on his bed for screeching. And the babby's
a dying and a screeching; it's on Dame
Vaughan's lap, it is, and she says they won't
be alive many minutes, and it's the physic as
she give 'em.'

They had risen, all of them, and gathered round the window, looking at the boy. Mrs. Chavasse spoke in her sharp, hasty way.
'What is it you are saying, Ned Long? Tell your tale properly. Who is it that is dying down at Shipley's?'

The Gaffer, ma'am, and the babby.'

Both ?

Yes, ma'am.'

'I never heard of such a thing. You must we brought your tale wrong, boy.'
'Dame Vaughan suys as it's the physic.'

Dame

'What physic?'
'I doesn't know.'

'I never saw such a stupid boy! who is to irritably repeated v forcibly excited. make out what he means?

Mrs. Chavasse, her curiosity forcibly excited.

'Mr. Hurst—Why, where's Mr. Hurst?
He has never gone without tasting his tea!
He had, and was striding over the ground towards Thomas Shipley's cottage. A strange scene presented itself there. The baby was lying deed, and the old man, on buby was lying dead, and the old man, on his bed, seemed in danger of dissolution. 'Whatever is the cause of this?' questioned the curate.

'I don't know what's the cause,' sobbed ame Vaughan. 'I hope no blame won't

be laid to me.

be laid to me.'

It appeared that the Gaffer had had his tea at four o'clock, and seemed refreshed and better after it. At six, when Dame Vaughan undressed the infant, she remarked that it appeared so well as scarcely to need the rounder.

powder.

'Suppose we give father one of the powders?' suggested Mary, a modest-looking, gentle girl, who, until recent events, had been in high favor in the viliage. 'If they are fever powders, it might do him good: and it couldn't do him harm, any way.'

'Ay, sure; it's a good thought,' assented Dame Vaughan. 'We'll give him one tonight and another in the morning. This child won't want 'em all.'

So they mixed up two powders. Giving

So they mixed up two powders. Giving old Shipley his, first, lest he should fall asleep; and the other to the child. Soon after the latter had swallowed it, it began to scream, and writhe, and toss convulsively. Its legs were drawn up, and then stretched out stiff, while its face, to use Dame Vaughan's words, was not then the face of a baby. The neighbors came flocking in, and, suddenly, sounds were heard from Gaffer Shipley's bed: he was screaming and writhing like the child. Widow Thorpe's boy was dispatched for Mr. Castonel, and another, as we have seen, to Mr. Leicester's.

The boy, Thorpe was flying along, proud

we have seen, to Mr. Leicester's.

The boy, Thorpe was flying along, proud to be of service and full of excitement, when by a piece of good fortune, which Dame Vaughan declared she should ever be thankful for, he espied Mr. Castonel. 'He was a standing outside the lodge where the strange lady lives,' said the boy, afterwards, 'and if be had been a waiting for me, he couldn't have been a standing out better.' The hoy made up to him, panting. 'Please, sir, will you run down to Gaffer Shipley's?' 'What for?' asked Mr. Castonel. 'They are both a howling horrid, sir.

'They are both a howling horrid, sir. Dame Vaughan says it must have been the powders as they took.'
'Both who?' quickly demanded Mr. Castonel

tonel.

Mary Shipley's little 'un and the Gaffer, They gave 'em a powder apiece, and

What the \_\_\_\_!' burst forth Mr. Caston-

el, glaring on the boy. 'Who gave one to old Shipley?'
Master Thorpe shrank uside. He did not, just then, like the face of Mr. Castonel. 'Here,' added the surgeon, writing a line on the leaf of his pocket book, and tearing it out, 'take that to my house. Mr. Rice will give you something to bring down. Run all the war' the way.

The boy ran one way, Mr. Castonel ran the other. He flew over the ground at his utmost speed and was soon at the cottage. The baby was dead: Mary was stretched over it, sobbing and crying, and the gossips were crying over her.

'Now, the first thing, a clearance,' exhibited the current told then I must constitute the current told the current told then I must constitute the current told the c

claimed the surgeon, 'and then I may come to the bottom of this. Leave the cottage,

every one of you.'

He held the door open and the women filed out. Then he turned to Dame Vaughan.

'Have you any warm water?'
'Not a drain, sir,' she sobbed, and the fires out. It was the powders and it couldn't have been nothing else. Mr. Rice must have sent poison in mistake for wholesome

physic.'
'I should think not,' remarked Mr. Case those that are left

'I should think not,' remarked Mr. Castonel. 'Let me see those that are left. Mary,' he irritably added, 'don't see and mean in that way; that will do no good. One, two, three, four. Are these all?'

'All sin,' replied Dame Vaughan. 'Six come and them's the four what's left.'

Mr. Castonel cartied them in his hand through the room where Thomas Shipley

through the room where Thomas Shipley was lying, and went out at the back door, which he closed after him, and examined them alone in the yard. Possibly for the

greater light. 'There is nothing wrong with these powders,' he said when he returned. 'However, Dame Vaughau, you had best take charge of them, lest they should be asked for.'

of them, less they should be asked tor.

'1'll lock 'em up in Mary's drawer,' she sobbed. 'I know it was the powders, and I'll stick to it till I drops.'

'Do so at once. Here, take them. And then go amongst the neighbors and see if you can borrow some warm water. If we in get a quart of it down the Gaffer's throat

till what I have sent for comes, so much the better. Hollon! where are you off to?'
'I thought you told use to fetch some warm water,' answered Dame Vaughan, arresting

his footstens.

But I did not tell you to leave the key in the drawer. The powders are perfectly harmless, but it may be as well, in justice to Mr. Rice, to let other people think so. Mr. Rice and young Thorpe came together, full pelt, and it was soon after their cuttanger that Mr. Huyer, appeared.

gether, full polt, and it was soon after their entrance that Mr. Hurst appeared. When the Gaffer had been attended to, Dame Vaughan returned to the powders.

'The powders were all right,' said Mr. Rice, 'I'll stake my life upon it. Where are they? They were only hydrargyrus cum creta,' he added, to Mr. Castonel.

'I know they were. I have examined them.'

Dame unlocked the drawer, and put the powders on the table before Ar. Rice. He pened all four of the papers. The curate, Mr. Castonel and Dame Vaughan, stood and watched him. 'These are the powders I sent,' he observed. 'They are quite right.
They are only the common gray powder,

other days, ay, even in that same garden, strained to him Caroline Hall and Ellen Lencester. Was his love for her genuine? Had it been for his former wives? No matter: theirs had been for him: and neither ter: theirs had been for min: and arrest had loved him more entirely than did Fran had loved him more entirely Mr. Castonel must ces Chavasse. Verily Mr. Custonel must have possessed powers of fascination un-known to other men! Frances had played herself off upon the unhappy curate, partly to gratify her vanity, partly as a blind, for she and Mr. Castonel had long had an un-

derstanding in secret.

'The Reverend Mr. Hurst has been explicit to mght,' whispered Frances, in a

mocking tone.

'The fool!' interrupted Mr. Castonel;

'The fool!' interrupted Mr. Castonel; and the glare of his eye was like it had been twice before that evening. Frances did not see it; she was leaning on his breast.
'He asked me how much it would take to keep two,' she went on, laughing. 'And would' I have him if he got a rich living of two hundred a year. Gervase, I think, I do think, he will nearly die when—when—he knows.' knov

'I hope he will,' fiercely uttered Mr. Castonel. 'Frances, the time is drawing near that I shall speak to your father.'

CHAPTER XVII.

OF A TAP-ROOM CONVERSATION, AND A HYPO-THETICAL CASE PUT FORWARD BY THE BLACKSMITH.

BLACKSMITH.

Mr. Tuck and Mr. Jenks were in close confabulation over the London paper, a copy of which Mr. Jenks took at second-hand.

Mr. Tuck did not consider it beneath his dignity as assistant surgeon to drop in, now and then, at the Three Pigeons, with the jolly frequenters of whose tup-room he was a favorite. If he were nobody in the estimation of Mr. Castonel; if he were looked down upon by the dowagers as a young man who had failed to establish himself in his profession, he was nevertheless an oracle to one class, and that was the working-men who had regaled themselves o'n ghts with the ale and whiskey of Mr. Jenks.

On this occasion, however, there was no one with the two but Strang, the master.

On this occasion, however, there was no one with the two but Strang, the master-blacksmith, who was a rising man, pecuniarily, and owned the premises whereupon stood his house, and his workshop—a double affair, for he did a bit of wheelwright work occasionally, in mending wagons, and tireing wagon-whee's. The three were discussing the details of a murder trial, with which all London was ringing at the time. A lawyer, of some note, had been convicted of a series of deliberate murders. The victims were of deliberate murders. The victims were clients of his own, whose lives he had first insured for small sums in various offices. It

insured for small sums in various offices. It was not the murders alone; but the inadequacy of motive that puzzled the trio.
'Just to think of it,' said the blacksmith. 'He poisoned Jenkins for ten poun'. If it had been a thousan' poun', I could make it out. But where is the temptation of ten poun'—a bit 'o money that a man'd spend in less 'n a year, in tobaccy au' swipes. It's extraa'nary, to say nothing else.'
'Yes, sir, as you say, it is extraordinary,' chimed in the landlord. 'And ten pound too, sir. Very strange, I must say.'

'And ten pound

chimed in the landlord. 'And ten pound too, sir. Very strange, I must say.'
'He don't seem to've made more by it than four hundred poun' altogether,' repeat-ed the blacksmith. ed the blacksmith.

ed the blacksmith.

'Yes, sir, four hundred and ten pound,' replied the more accurate publican.

'I think I have it,' broke in Tuck.

The rest waited his explanation patiently.

'He was crazy,' said Tuck.

'Ah, yes, I shouldn't wonder, sir,' replied the complaisant Jenks. 'Seems that would explain it, sir, naturally enough. Oh, yes, sir—as you say, he was very much crazy, no doubt.'

'Crazy's speared the blacksmith.

smit, he observed. 'They are quite ir tjak. They are only the common gray powder, Dame Vanghan still looked unconvinced. 'Let her take charge of them,' said Mr. Castonel. 'It may be more satisfactory. 'Is it possible,' interposed the cartet, that the powders can in any way have been changed?— wong ones administered? 'P. Mr. Castonel turned his eye upon him, an eye that looked as if it would have liked do strike him dead as the child. 'No, sit,' be coldly said,' I should think it is not possible. Did you wish to cast a suspicion on Mrs. Vaughan? 'Cruzy' sneered the blacksmith, 'That's the way but an idea that occurred to me, and I spoke it out.' 'Any,' cried the curate, 'certainly not. I would not east a suspicion on Mrs. Vaughan?' 'You don't understand it,' persevered at the affair remained a mystery. A mystery that has never been positively solved. Other medical men, upon being formers and the affair remained an proper medicine, frequently given to children.

That same night, at the early star-light our, Frances Charvasse was lingering still in their garden. She looked frequently to a side gate, by which visitors, who were familian with the house, sometimes entered. It seemed that she was restless; anxious, impatient, Whoever she was expecting, he kept her waiting long. Was it Mr Hurst' To the man and the fire was not Mr. Hurst who entered; it was Mr. Castonel. What! were they lovers? and break has every booth. Was the were they lovers? Surely yes; for he strained her to his heart, and held her to him, and covered her force were was one man who was just assessible.

Whoever she was expecting, he kept her waiting long. Was it Mr Hurst'? It was not Mr. Hurst who entered; it was Mr. Castonel. What! were they lovers? surely yes; for he strained her to his heart, and held her to him, and covered her force were was one man who was just assessible.

on cats.'
'Cats?' echoed the black smith.
'Cats, sir,' echoed, with a variation, the landlord.

'He was first 'Cats,' continued Tuck. Cats, continued Tuck. 'He was first noticed as having a great hatred of them—killed them in every way possible. He wasn't content with those that came on his own place, but he'd entice the neighbors cuts with bits of meat, and chop their heads off. At last, he got to be a nuisance. They brought him up before the magistrates at Bow street. He told 'em that it had been revealed to him that the devil are mineral. brought him up before the magistrates at Bow street. He told 'em that it had been revealed to him that the devil was going about in the shape of a cat, and if he happened to hit the right one, there would be no devil any more—so he intended to keep on. So they began to see into his case, and the long and short of it was, they put him in the asylum.'

'Well, I don't know but I'm a little crazy that way myself,' replied Strang. 'I hate cats. But that's not pisenin' human bein's.'

'It's not the poisoning that makes me think him crazy. It's the absence of sufficient motive.'

'The motive's the devil—that's the mo-

'The motive's the devil-that's the motive,' said the blacksmith. 'Look here; There's Mr. Castonel has lost two of his

wives. Sposen—I say sposen—he had pisened both of 'em.'

'Oh, that's not a supposable thing,' replied Tuck, rather shocked at the hypothetic

case.

'I'd' know,' said the other, 'stranger things than that have happened. But I say sposen he had. Now he didn't never live a cat an' dog lite with 'em, that I ever heerd on—they was amazin' lond on him, every one says—an' he couldn't make nothink by it, for neither of 'em had any money. Now would you call him crazy, sposen he'd done it.'

'Well, I should, most certainly,' said

Tuck.

'1'd do nothing of the kind,' retorted the blacksmith. 'I'd say he had the devil in him, an' nothink but the rope round his neck would fetch him out. That lawyer was no more crazy than you are. He got dwellin' on the idea of money till a sovereign was as big as a wayon wheel, an' ten of 'em seemed a fortin. That's the state of the case, Mr.

Tuck, you may depend on it.'

'It may be,' admitted the assistant sur-

'Exactly, as you say, sir, it may be,' chorused the landlord, glad to find an approximation to one opinion in the minds of

proximation to one opinion in the minds of his guests.

'An' furthermore, likewise,' resumed the blacksmith, whose eloquence was aroused in a stream, and was carrying him along—' it's my opinion that half the deviltry an' wickedness of men an' women, that's in hedlams, is sot down to madness, which it isn't. I had an uncle that got cracked in his upper story—so the doctors said—an' used to tear his clothes to pieces. I noticed one thing pretty plain—they was always his old clothes.'

'Did they ever give him any new ones? printedly inquired Tuck.

'Or course they didn't. What was the use, when they know'd ho'd tear 'em up? New clothes!'

And the blacksmith fairly snorted at the

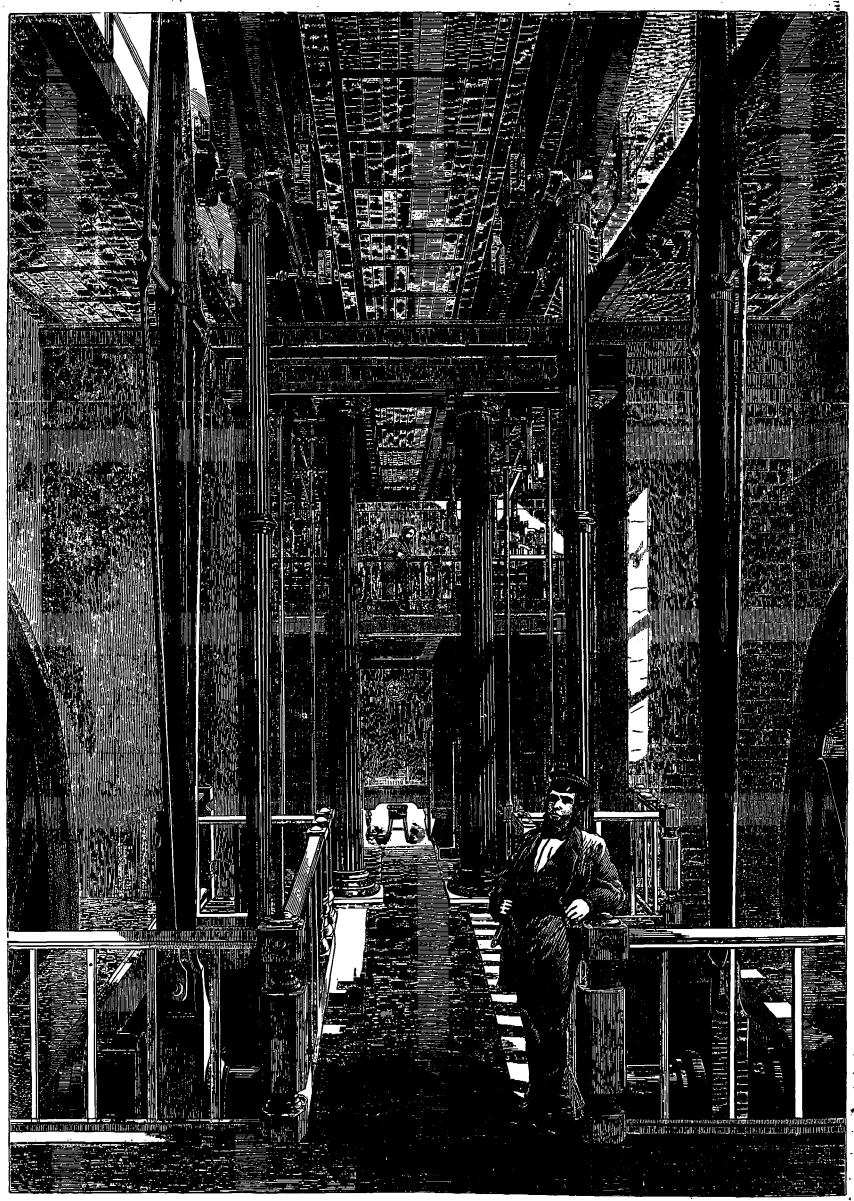
And the blacksmith fairly snorted at the

rou the macksmith fairly snorted at the preposterous supposition.

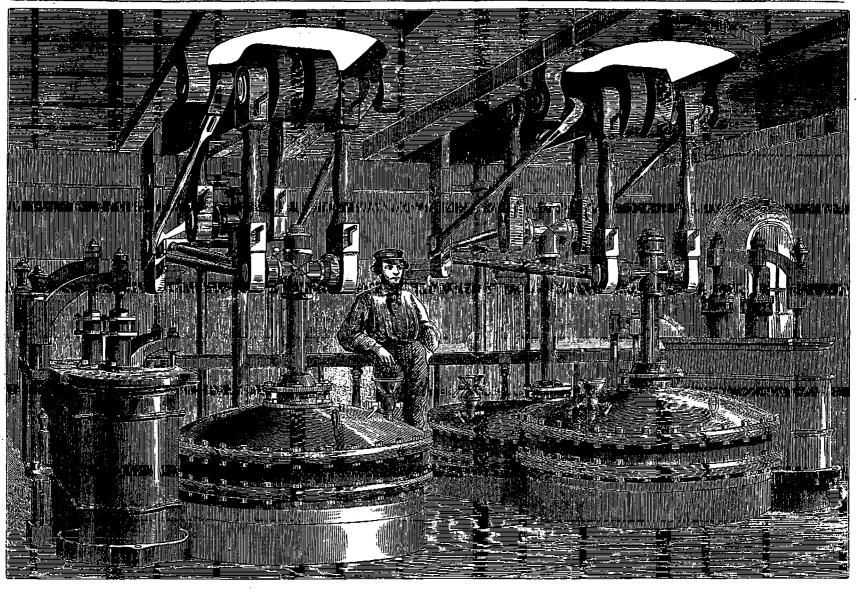
'But you had no mode of comparison, if you didn't give him the new clothes,' responded.

point of issue, by the introduction of a pot of stout apiece—a parting libation, so to speak, to the goddess of harmony.

'What a fool that Strang is,' said Tuck to himself on his way home. 'To even suppose that Mr. Castonel would poison anybody. But 'sposen,' as Strang says, he had then he would he mad, beyond doubt. But I can't conceive what put such an il ustration into the man's head. Poison—pooh!



FULL VIEW OF ENGINE OF HAMILTON WATERWORKS.—(SEE PAGE 223.)



SECTIONAL VIEW OF ENGINE.

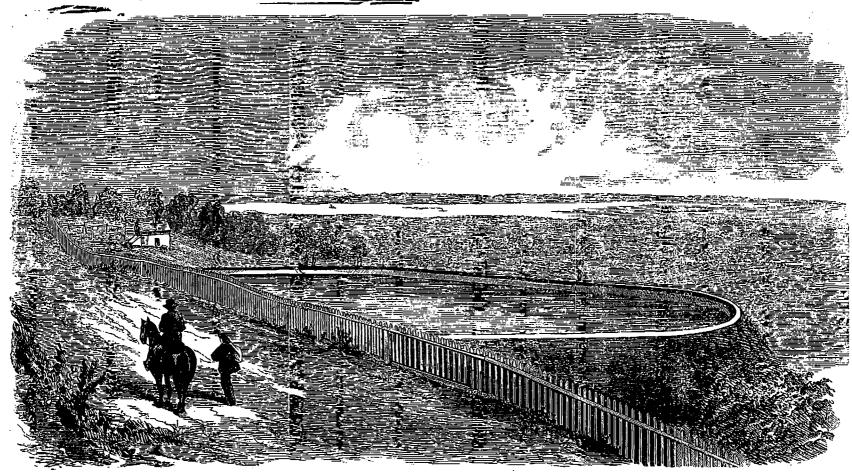
A CLAM-BAKE.—Clam-Bakes are of frequent occurrence in the Atlantic States; but we presume few of our readers have ever seen the preparation of such a feast. We therefore copy the following description:—

'Fifteen or twenty tons of stone are put in an oblong shape, about 70 ft. by 10. On this three eords of wood are burned about two hours, or till completely reduced to coals. Over these coals is spread six inches of sea weed, and then in the particular clam

bake we notice, which accommodated near 2,000 people, were placed two barrels of potatoes, 60 bushels of clams, 10 bushels of oysters, 100 lobsters, two dozen fresh codfish, two barrels of green corn, and 80 dozen of eggs. These ingredients, placed in the order we have named, were covered with a layer of sea-weed. The whole cooked in three-quarters of an hour. This sea-weed performs an important part, for it not only properly salts the bake, but it emits the steam which cooks the ingredients.'

Beards.—The Roman Catholic clergy of Bavaria recently re-indopted an ancient Bavarian custom—that of wearing a full beard. But the Pope, through the Papal Nuncio at Munich, rebukes the departure from the rules of the Church, and the authorities of the dioceses are commanded not only to see that these beards are forthwith removed, but also that tee unity of rule and the complete identity with the Roman Church, with respect to dress and shaving are not broken again.

A SPIDER'S WEB.—A spider's web furnishes a better plan for the laying out of new cities than any which has yet been devised by surveyors and engineers. Any one who can find a distinct and complete web unbroken will see how beautifully regular it is, and how perfectly adapted for the quickert passage from any one point to another. The concentral rings are not circles, but rolygons, the adjusting exquisitely regular and stair -- Builder.



VIEW OF RESERVOIR OF WATERWORKS.

HAMILTON AND ITS WATER WORKS.

Before giving a description of these splen did works we may, with interest to the reader, glance at what Hamilton was and what it now is.

At the time of the French alliance with the revolted colonies of North America, since the United States, the date about 1775, a Col. Hamilton held a commission in the amy of France. He declined to serve against Britain, his native country, retired from the service, came to Canada and settled as a merchant at the town of Niagara, then the seat of government in Upper Canada. His second wife, Catharine, being one of a pic nic party at Twelve Mile Creek with Gover nor Simcoe, was greatly charmed with the locality then uninhabited, and had influence sufficient to obtain a patent granting to he son Robert, then a boy, a tract of land or which has a isen a town. That town is named after Catharine Hamilton, with the profix of St., and so we have St. Catharines

Ten years afterwards, about 1811, a graus of land was made to George Hamilton, another son, on the south-western shore of Lake Ontario. There an infant settlemen was formed and named Hamilton.

In 1850 Hamilton contained a population of 11,000. In 1858 the inhabitants, had in creased to 25,000. In the three following years through commercial revulsion, partly owing to bad harvests, and excessive speci lation throughout the whole province, the number diminished to 18,000. At the cersus of 1860 it was 19,000. In 1862 it was estimated at 22,000. In September, 1863 the population is at least 23,500. The na crease in 1862 was due to the presence of military garrison; this year it is due chiefly to an influx of strangers from the United States, some of whom are settling in the city as masufacturers, and others in various avocations of trade.

In 1857, the assessed value of property was one million of dellars; three years afterwards, it was barely half as much Even now, with an augmented population the value of property has not materiall risen, owing to the uncertainty about the Cit Debt, which was incurred, we may say, as an act of self preservation, owing to unwise leg-Had the act setting forth that the Great Western Railway from Hamilton to the Detroit river should be the western end of the Trunk line of railway through the province been sacredly adhered to, as it should have been, the city of Hamilton would not to-day have had to ask any favors from its creditors, but the granting of a charter to extend the Grand Trunk west of Toronto forced the municipality in order to maintain its commercial position—to expend a large amount on railways, so as to save to the city the trade which it had created, and which by wrong legislation was in danger of being diverted. Unfortunately the amounts expended on the Preston and Berlin Railway, and the Port Dover Railway, have proved a total loss to the city. Large as the amount is, that has been expended on the Water Works, the city would never feel the burden were it not for the heavy responsibilities incurred in railway construction, to defend its commerce and for which the legislature of the country of the day was to blame.

Even now, Hamilton asks only the concur rence of the Provincial Legislature to its proposal to defray its debt and accumulated arrears of interest by spreading the payments over a larger period of time, only asking an abatement for some years of a portion of the interest, and not of the principal-a proposi tion which, if acted upon, will ultimately pay the debt, and meanwhile allow the city to save its existence. It has been owing to the hostility of sister cities, from which nothing was asked, and to the perverse misrepresentation by newspapers in other places, on their part a continuous persistance in distorting the facts, either for the "fun of the thing," or for the pleasure that disparagement of Hamilton gave to

that the British shareholders have not before this acceded to the honorable terms, offered by a corporation and people who are straining to the uttermost the sinews of industry and of final resource. Indeed, it seems to us that the idea has taken strong hold of some of the bondholders in England, that the municipality has been trying to repudiate. Never was there a greater slander; all that is sought for is what any reasonable little more than working expenses merchant would grant to any honest debtor who had got into difficulties.

Hamilton did not borrow from the Municipal Loan Fund, as did 46 other municipalities in the province, the greater number of which are now behind in their payments to the government; but the people boldly enored to do for themselves, and now are assailed and railed at while our assailants are silent toward municipalities which owe the government, and are not even trying to pay, which we are

On the 25th June 1863, a report from the Finance Committee was adopted authorizing Robert Cassels, Esq., manager of one of the banks to act for the corporation in England, in submitting proposals of settlement to the bondholders. That gentleman has done us good service, and is justly entitled to the thanks of the community. member, Isaac Buchanan, Esq., is now battling to get the Bill through the House. We have strong hopes now that a settlement will soon be arrived at, and that Hamilton will emerge from its financial difficulties and take a new lease of prosperity. The geographical position of the place, coupled with the energy of the people, will soon bring things right, once the arrangement with the creditors becomes a 'fixed fact.' Let there only be a settlement-that is what is wantedthe encumbrance that is crushing the municipality, give it breathing time; and it needs no seer to predict the result.

#### WATER WORKS.

At the southern end of the Beach, which divides Burington Bay from the Lake, Hamilton has established the first link in its Water Works-a large basin having been dredged out, into which the water from Lake Ontario percolates through the sand, thus forming a natural filter.

The water passes from this into the pumping well at the engine-house, where it is forced by two powerful engines to the reservoir on the side of the hill about two miles east of the city and the capacity of which is sufficient to provide, at least, a fortnight's supply of water, should any accident occur to prevent pumping and from it is distributed throughout the city. The whole system, we believe, is as complete as any on this continent. The engines are certainly a credit to Canadian workmanship, and are the most powerful and highly finished of the kind in the Province. have worked like a charm, and nothing has arisen to cause any outlay on them since the first stroke. The pipes were manufactured by D. Y. Stewart & Co., of Glasgow, and after all were laid by the contractors. Messrs. Hendrie & Co., not half-a-dozen leaky joints were found.

The hydrants were made in Hamilton after the most approved model, and have worked well-doing good service when unfortunately required during fires.

The Engine House was built by Mr. Geo. Worthington, of this city, and is pronounced by good judges a piece of the best hydraulic masonry to be seen anywhere.

The reservoir was constructed by Mr. A P. McDonald, and is a most substantial work. This is a favorite spot to wander about: the view from it is magnificent. To the left, the city with its spires is seen-in front, our beautiful Bay, and to the right, Lake Onta-

The almost inestimable value of this great work to the city can scarcely as yet be appreciated by our citizens. The old sources of supply-wells-are still used by many but when our population shall become somewhat larger, it will be seen that this source would be totally inadequate. A large sup-

which no price can be put; and this water, passing through a natural filter, is, perhaps superior to that supplied to any city on the continent.

The reservoir is 185 feet above the leve of Lake Ontario. Its capacity is about 6,000,000 gallons.

The water is now used in about 1,100 ouses; but the revenue, as yet, pays but

It reflects not a little credit to the Water Commissioners, that work of such magnitude-costing \$786,479 34, was carried to completion without a single legal difficulty with any one of the contractors, and it equally bespeaks the ability of Mr. Keefer, that the expenditure was within the estimates Mr. Keefer not only rendered eminent ser vices as the engineer; but he showed ability in another department, namely, finance, and received the thanks of the Commissioners for the successful completion of financial arrangements, which enabled the Commissioners to proceed with the works, where other wise they might have had to suspend opera tions,-however, there was not an idle hour in the prosecution of the works.

The present Principal of the Commercial College, Toronto, J. E. Day, Esq., was scere tary to the Commissioners, and performed his duties in a most commendable manner.

The Mechanical Engineer who, on behalf of the Commissioners, superintended the manufacture and erection of the engines ecciving every piece of iron that was used as Mr. Charles Robb, now mining Engineer in Montreal. He also very handsomely endered much assistance gratuitously, in making designs for the several fountains in the city which were erected by subscription.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, ras pleased to inaugurate the Works, on the occasion of his visit to this country.

One of the early promoters and best friends f the Water Works scheme, was Wm. Davidson, Esq., whose name is to be found as sociated with all the early negociations on the subject.

None connected with the work, however, deserve a more honorable mention that Adam Brown, Esq., the Chairman of the To the discharge of the Commissioners. duties of his position Mr. Br. Brown brought the full power of that vigorous and enthusiastic mind which is ever foremost in mat ters of public interest.

Though his arduous labors have been highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens, their full value will not perhaps appear unti the Water Works become a financial suc

The engines by which the water is pumped rom the filtering basin to the receiving reservoir deserve more than a passing notice They were manufactured by John Gartshore Esq., Hall St., Dundas. They are of abou 200 horse power each, and each engine has hoth a high-pressure and a low-pressure cylinder, the diameter of the former being 42 inches, with a stroke of eight feet, and of the latter, diameter 36 inches, stroke six feet. The fly-wheels weigh 25 tons each: the two receiving air vessels, six feet in diameter, 16 tons each; and the two walking beams, 30 feet between the centres, 15 tons each. The great beam or entablature, weighing 12 tons, in one solid casting, is, w believe, the largest casting ever made in Canada. A peculiarity observable in the parallel motion of these engines is that the three centers are worked by one radius rod The power is supplied by four Cornish Boil ers, 30 feet long and six feet in diameter having one flue through each. They weigh about nine tons each; and consume about 3,200 lbs. of coal per day, working one en gine. The pumping capacity of each en gine is nearly 100,000 gallons per hour.

In visiting the establishment of Mr. Gart shore, where this magnificent work was constructed, we were forcibly struck by the signs of busy life pervading the great estabsome of the inhabitants of some other city, ply of good water is a blessing to a city upon lishment, covering an area of four acres of

ground. It was commenced in 1838 by Mr. Gartshore and the late James B. Ewart, Esq. For some time it occupied a position second to the Niagara works, but it has now become the first foundry in the province. Then a easting of 4,000 lbs. was a coriosity-now the capacity of the moulding shop is sufficient to produce a casting such as the entablature of the Water Works mentioned above, weighing twelve tons, or even larger. About 150 bands are employed; and work to the value of over \$100,000 is yearly turned out.

At present the establishment is chiefly ocennied in the manufacture of dry-sand castings, such as locomotive cylinders; and steam eastings, such as coal oil stills, up to 10 feet in diameter, agricultural implements, and every kind of machinery. The casting of car wheels from American iron has been commenced; and pipes of the same iron cast here are used for the oil wells now being sunk at Bothwell.

The boiler shop constitutes quite a feature of the establishment It is fitted up with punches, drills, shearing machines, &c. -indeed, the whole establishment is provided with machinery of the latest pattern, and best calculated to save manual labor.

Both steam and water are employed as motive power-two engines of 25 horse power each supplying the former; the latter is of about 40 horse power.

We were shown a large spur mortise wheel which also acts as a fly wheel, made for Wright's Cotton Mill, Dundas. It is 15 tect in diameter, and weighs 8,000 lbs., being the largest mortise wheel ever cast in Canada.

#### ANECDOTES OF BIRDS.

Mariyatt relates these pleasant anecdotes of the sagacity of birds.

There is much more intellect in birds than

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people suppose. An instance of that occurred in a slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom I have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gan-powder, thought proper to build her nest on powder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry, in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that at the petiting the mealment retired to whenever a train was about to be incd, and that at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their teet. There she would remain until the explain and that the restriction and the safe to the sheet when the safe and the safe to the s plosion had taken place, and then she re-turned to her nest. The workmen observed turned to her nest. The workmen observed this and narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The vistors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen ea a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but as the rock could not always be ready to be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where the thrush flew down close to where they stood; but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with her process of incuba tion—the consequence was, that afterwards when the bell was rung, she would peep over the ledge, to ascertain if the workmen rewhen the bell was rung, she would peop of the ledge, to ascertain if the workmen retreated; and if they did not, she would remain where she was, probably saying to herself: 'No, no, gentlemen' 'm not to be roused off my eggs tor your amusement.'

Some birds have a great deal of humor in them—particularly the raven. One that belonged to me was the most mischievous and amusing creature I ever met with. He

amusing creature I ever met with would get into the flower-garden, go the beds where the gardener had sowed a beds where the gardener had sowed a great variety of seeds, with sticks put in the ground with labels, and then he would amuse him self with pulling up every stick, and laying them in heaps of the or twelve on the path. This used to irritate the old gardener very much, who would drive him away. The raven knew that he ought not to do it, or he would not have done it. He would soon return to his mischief, and when the gardener again chased him (the old man could not walk very fast), the raven would just keep clear of the rake or hoe in his hand, dancing back before him, and singing, as plain as a man could, 'Tol de rol de rol, tol de rol de rol!' with all kinds of mimicking gestures. rol! with all kinds of mimicking gestures.

The bird is alive now, and continues the same meritorious practice whenever he can find the opportunity.

MEMORE OF THOMAS, COLTRIN KEEFER, ESQ., CIVIL ENGINEER.

In the year 1739 a child was born of German parents near Strasbourg in France. child, George Keefer, grew to munhood, and in 1765 emigrated to America. He became a resident in the British Colony of New Jersey, at Paulinskill, County of Sussex. brother who accompanied him went to Harrisburg in Pensylvania. His descendants about Launster in that state retains the original spelling of the name. The name of Kiefer is a common one in and arround Strasbourg. One who bore the Jean Daniel Kiefer was the first translator of the Bible into the Turkish language; was Premier Secretary to the King of France, and interpretor of oriental languages at the Court .-He was born in 1705 and died at Paris in 1813, aged 108.

George Kiefer of New Jersey, on the revolt of the British North American Colonies against the Royal government took side, as did most other German families with the Loyalists. He volunteered into the Rangers and served under Sir William Howe in New York; and there died of army fever and was buried on Staten Island. His property consisted of two farms, a distillery and a female slave, and was confiscated by Congress. A home having been offered in Canada to all adherents of the British government, the son George Keefer, then aged eighteen, who was the first to spell the name occording to pronunciation, made a journey to this country to select a place of settlement. In 1792 he returned to Pensylvania for his mother and brought her on horseback by an Indian trail through unbroken forests from the Susque hanna to Lake Eric. The site of the city of Buffalo was then occupied by two fishermen's huts. Mr. Keefer had selected Thorald in Canada as his home, and there he lived for nearly seventy years. He was the first President of the Welland Canal Company and the carnest supporter and scientific adviser of the projector of the canal, the late Hon, William Hamilton Mersitt. By inclustry, integrity, temperance he acquired a considerable estate and brought up a large family. In the Canadian Illustrated News of 29th August, No. 16, Vol. II., it was our melancholy duty to record the death and publish a memoir and portrait of the tenth and youngest son, Alexander Keefer, barrister at law who died at Beechworth, near Melbourne, Australia. It is to-day our pleasing task to publish this memoir and a portrait of Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Civil Eengineer, one of the most distinguished men of Canada, the eighth son of Mr. Keefer of Thorald and of his second wife whose maiden name was McBride. The McBride family were children of one of the Irish Volunteers who came to Canada from Traice in Ireland, with General Carleton, in 1776.

Mr. Thomas Coltrin Keefer was born at Thorold, a small town on the Welland canal, peninsula of Niagara, on the 4th of November, 1821. He was educated at Upper Canada College, where between the years 1822 and 1838 he passed from the third form under the late Dr. Phillips, to the seventh under Dr. Harris. Before leaving college he decided that his profession should be that of civil engineer. With what intuitive genius he made the choice, his works achieved, and publicly acknowledged, bear testimony.

But there is one great work, the conception of his creative mind, for which he has not received the honor which he may justly claim; that is the conception and the practical execution of the surveys which led to the building of the Victoria Bridge. The Bobert Stephenson could not only afford to, but in the generosity which is inherent in true genius did pay honor to Thomas C. Keefer by acknowledging that on his plans and surveys of the Victoria Bridge was that magnificent structure reared. Stating, also, during his last illness, that the credit of the obliginal conception of the Bridge, belonged to Mr. Keefer.

In 1838 he commenced the profession of civil engineer, at Lockport, state of New Interesting turning policy have been adopted.

In 1850 he was again called into the government, who was then chief commissioner of public works, and was sent to survey the rapids of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Saguenay, for the purpose of opening up an intercolonial communication by canal or railway. In 1851 he resigned permanently his connection with the government service, and was appointed chief engineer of the Toronto and Kingston section of the Grand Trunk railway, which, as had down by Mr. Keefer in his 'Philosophy of Railways,' was carcely anything which reckless and unprincipled plotting caunot do. We tremble for the name and fame of Canada when we reflect with what hot haste this Jackson business has been spurred on.'

After describing the political position of the Question, Mr. Keefer thus concludes:—

Lastly, Mr. Hincks is committed to himself, The power and patronage arising cut of the expenditure of such a vast statement of the extends throughout the entire length and fame of Canada when we reflect with what hot haste this Jackson business has been spurred on.'

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York, on the Eric Canal, where extensive works were then in progress. In 1840 he cturned to Canada, and was employed by the Welland Canal Company, under the late J. S. Macaulay, engineer in chief, a Colonel of the Royal Engineers. In the following year the Canadas were united, and this canal becoming a provincial work, its enlargement was commenced. Mr. Keefer, then only in his twentieth year, was charged with the enlargement of the feeder, and continued the only engineer in charge until the appointment of Mr. Power as engineer in chief in 1842, and the commencement of the new He remained a division engineer of all south of the Welland river, until 1845, when he was appointed to the charge of the Ottawa works, and thus in his twenty-fourth year ceased to be an assistant engineer. At the end of 1848 he was dismissed from the government service with a flattering letter, ostensibly on the score of retrenchment, but in reality because he had as engineer in charge successfully opposed propositions for expenditure in which some members of Parliament were interested, who had influence with the Administration.

In 1849 Mr. Keefer wrote the ' Philosophy of Railroads,' a pamphlet which was reprinted by several railroad companies, and repub-lished in many newspapers. It contributed more than any other to give vigor to the railway agitation which secured the com-pletion of the Great Western, the Toronto Northern (now Northern of Canada), Port Hope, Prescott and Ottawa, and the Grand Trunk, all of them arteries of industrial vitality. It was also a text book for the press of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in advoeating their railway policy.

enting their railway policy.

In the same year, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General, offered a premium for the best 'Essay on the influence of the Canals of Canada upon her Agriculture.' For this Mr. Keefer was the successful competitor, and the announcement, in 1850, immediately after the success of his 'Philosophy of Railroads,' at once gave him the position of an authority on railway and commercial subjects. In his prize essay he foreshadowed that political differences might divert the trade of the north-west from the Mississippi to the St. Lawrence. He opposed agricultural protection as unnecessary, and general protection as unwise, but advocated incidental protection to certain manufactures suited to the country, and asserted that regeneral protection as unwise, but advected incidental protection to certain manufactures suited to the country, and asserted that reciprocity would be granted. He predicted that the St. Lawrence by its adaptation for steam power would yet distance its rivals, and was the first to call attention to the importance of the route through the straits of Belleisle, as saving several lundred miles in the European voyage. He showed that with steamers, lights, buoys and beacons, the Gulf of St. Lawrence would be safer than the Gulf of Mexico, the English or Irish channels. He advocated the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and shewed the relief it woul afford to the lake craft in winter and in seasons of depression, which view has been since proved correct by the fact that twenty thousand tons of lake shipping went out on the ocean in 1858 and 1859. He also pointed out that New England would for the future be a better market for Canadian bread-stuffs than old England. Since this essay was published other prize essays have been written on Canada, and extensively distributed in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and many valuable publications have likewise drawn attention to this province, in ted in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and many valuable publications have likewise drawn attention to this province, in late years, all of which had the 'Canals of Canada' of Mr. Keefer before their writers, while he wrote under every disadvantage, while he wrote under every disadvantage, except that of treading new ground. His essay has, however, been described by the leading press of Canada, as a masterly one, exhausting the subjects on which it treats. The government policy with reference to the St. Lawrence in the last ten years has been in accordance with the principles laid down in it, and his views with respect to a manufacturing policy have been adopted.

with the Great Western at Hamilton. In the same year he was appointed to the survey of the Montreal and Kingston section of the Grand Trunk railway, and also of the bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, thus having the whole line and bridge in his hands. In 1852 the English contractors assumed the position of the Canadian companies, and appointed their own engineer to the charge of the railway and bridge, and Mr. Keefer, unwilling to take a subordinate post under the contractor's engineer, went into general practice. In connection with the Armalian practice, in connection with the advocated the guage of New York and New England for the Canadian line, so that cars laden in Canada could go without transhipment, in bond or otherwise, in New York and Boston, the only produce markets in the United States within our reach, and return in like manner with imports, to their place of destination. Portland had however foreseen that, without a peculiar guage, traffic would I ranch off at the Connecticut river and other points to Bosten, and had bound the Sherbrooke road to her conditions. These with the Great Western at Hamilton. would I ranch off at the Connecticut river and other points to Bosten, and had bound the Sherbrooke road to her conditions. These in turn were imposed upon the whole province, as the provincial gauge, by the Sherbrooke road. Mr. Keefer has, since its commencement in 1853, disapproved of the policy of the Grand Trank Company, in the location, construction and management of the railway, although, as one of the early promoters, he has always been favorable to the enterprise itself.

enterprise itself.

In reference to the bill then before the Legislature, Mr. Keefer, in 1852, recorded his protest in one of the leading provincial journals in the following prophetic language:—

'It is the control of the road during construction and after completion, by a company of non-resident speculators that should be resisted. There are a thousand questions of local importance to every town, village and township on the line, which must arise during its construction, which such persons cannot appreciate and will not accede to; and when completed, upon the liberal and enlightened management of its commencement will depend its future success, and that of lightened management of its commencement will depend its future success, and that of the interests along the route. This cannot and will not be appreciated by parties in temporary possession, whose policy it will be to make their possession so irksome that the country will be compelled to purchase them out. Thus after paying the highest price for a road constructed in defiance of local wishes it will be thrown back on our hands, having been managed by 'reference to the board at home,' damaged in reputation, and not improbably, worn out in track and gear, by the cupidity or indifference of temporary non-resident temants. cupidity or indifferent tenants.

Mr. Jackson merely asks power from the Canadian legislature to puff the stock of our main line to double the amount necessary main line to double the amount necessary for the construction of the road, and when he shall have disposed of £10,000 per mile in stock, by quoting the continuation of this 'chisel' by the Canadian legislature and government, (who in England, will be supposed to be the best judges of what the road will cost and what it will pay), he will disappear from the scene and leave 'the widows and elergymen,' the Sidney Smiths, and all the small shareholders in Britain to divide the dividends between themselves and the government guarantee mortgage. The position which Canada will then occupy in the public opinion of Great Britain will be similar to that of the repudiating state of Pennsylvania, whose drab-coated citizens Sidney Smith has immortalized.'

Referring to the Toronto and Guelph road,

Referring to the Toronto and Guelph road, fr. Keefer foreshadowed the result, as fol-

'But where will all this end? Public no toriety brings the rumor of another gigantic 'chisel.' It is well known that the directors of the Toronto and Guelph road have received over one hundred bids for their line, but have as yet accepted none, and the reason as-signed is that they are angling with 'Jack-son, Hincks & Co.,' to be tacked on the Trunk signed is that they are anging with sone-son, Hincks & Co., 'to be tacked on the Trunk line. The Great Western will then be thrown overboard as a Yanke concern,' and the Can-adian main trunk will be pushed through Guelph and Sarnia, and the government guarantee be extended over the whole line.

'If the doctrine be true that every man has his price, we confess that with such a railway-facilities bill of fare there is scarcely

principle to interest, agi tation to a comider-

ation,

'The public character of Canada is to be prostituted in the London stock market, and used as an engine to extract their means from distant and confiding men and women. Messus, Jackson & Co., are allowed, first, to make a contract with themselves, by which they will make the future shareholders pay double the value of the road; secondity, they are enabled to purchase the support necessary to secure the bill by being allowed to assign sub-contracts without competition, &c.' &c.

assign sine-contracts without competition, &c.'

In addition to his professional engagements during the busy period which marked the commencement of the railway era in Canada, he was on the part of Canada preminently concerned, from 1849 until its passage in 1854, with the reciprocity treaty, and spent some time in Boston and New York with the United States consul-general, the Canadian department of whose report bears evidence of Mr. Keefer's labors. Although many names have figured prominently in the final stages of this measure, some are those of men who were at first skeptical of its practicability, who ridiculed the proposition, but who like other fortunates have reaped where they have not sown. There exists the best anthority for stating that Mr. Keefer contributed at least as much as any other person acting on the part of Canada towards the successful issue of this important measure.

During the period which has clapsed since

During the period which has clapsed since 1852, Mr. Keefer has filled the positions of engineer of the Montreal Water Works, Montreal Harbor, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, Hamilton Water Works, Port Dover Railway, besides having been as consulting engineer, or arbitrator, connected at some time with most of the railways and public works in the country. Nor has his practice been confined to Canada. Twice he has been called into the adjoining province of New Brunswick; and he has deelined an offer from Major-General Fremont to go to California, with a munificent salary, on a professional engagement in connection with the Mariposa mines. Besides his professional reports, some of his lectures have been published; in one of which (that upon 4 the Ottawa') the only detailed description yet given of the mode of conducting the lumber trade is to be found.

The best testimony to Mr. Keefer's position in the Mart to the foundance was recommended to the first of the mode of the mode of the lumber trade is to be found.

The best testimony to Mr. Keefer's position is that of contemporary engineers. The following is an extract from 'a brief history' of the Victoria Bridge, by F. N. Boxer, Esq., C. E. (pp. 27-28.

CTO Mr. Keefer was Mr. Stevenson indebted for all the valuable data collected and mentioned in Mr. Keefer's Report, and this Engineer is justly entitled to the full credit of having designed the first plan of a bridge over the St. Lawrence which could have been successfully carried into effect, as has been subsequently proved by the construction of the Victoria Bridge on nearly the same site.'

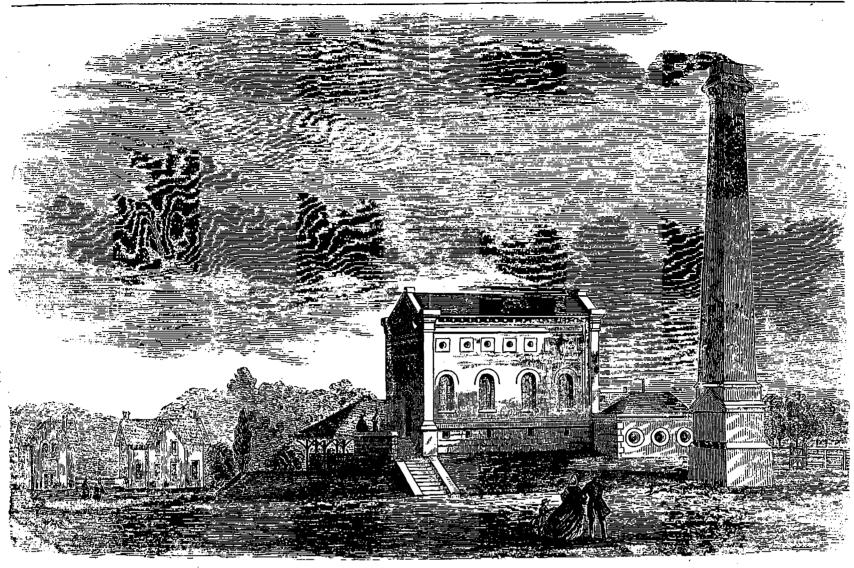
OPINIONS OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS

From the Railway Times, Boston.

The original design of this bridge is due The original design of this bridge is due to a Canadian Engineer, Thomas C. Keefer, Esq., whose published Report in 1852 fixes the site and determines the general arrangement of the structure, which has been but little modified in execution. Also he in a long and elaborate argument, demonstrates as far as such a thing could be done on paper, that a bridge could be built to resist the ice, and that its effect would be to diminish instead of increasing the winter floods.

Such was the state of the enterprise in 1852, but the bridge would probably not have been built had it not been undertaken by the Grand Trunk Railway and adopted as irt of their vast scheme.

The late Mr. Stephenson came to Canada and after examining the proposed location and plan with great care, gave Mr. Keefer's views the sanction of his great name, and assumed the responsibility of constructing the bridge. Had he given an adverse opinion, it is not too much to say that the capital would pover have been raised in England. the bridge. Had he given an adverse opinion, it is not too much to say that the capital would never have been raised in England. As his whole professional reputation was at stake, he gave the closest attention to the details of construction. All the working frawings were made in his office at Westminster, and hear the signature of his principal assistant, G. A. Stephenson, and no alterations were permitted without his sanction. Some of the friends of Mr. Stephenson's resident engineer in Canada, Mr. A. M. Ross, have claimed for him the credit of the design. Mr. Stephenson's friends deny this point blank. Mr. Ross himself has said nothing. The bridge bears a tablet on which angraved, in lasting characters, the made Robert Stephenson and A. M. Ross, engineers. In the absence of further evidence, we must declare that the honor of designing this lange structure lies with Keefer, Stevenson and Ross; how much belonging to each, perhaps it would be unpropitious to enquire.



ENGINE AND BOILER HOUSE OF WATERWORKS.

Physical Training—We speak to the class or the nation that has no physical training. Look at the manners, the morals, the faces of the young men of the shop keeping classes, if you wish to see the effects of utterly neglecting the physical development of man—of fancying that all the muscular activity he requires under the sun is to be able to stand behind a counter, or sit on a desk stool without tumbling off. Be sure, be sure, that ever since the days of the Persians of old, effeminacy, if not twin sister of cowardice and dishonesty, has always gone

hand in hand with them. To that utter neglect of any exercises which call out fortitude, patience, self-dependence and daring, I attribute a great deal of the low sensuality, the conceited vulgarity, the utter want of a high sense of honor, which is increased just now among the middle classes; and from which the navigator, the engineer, the miner and the sailor are comparatively free.

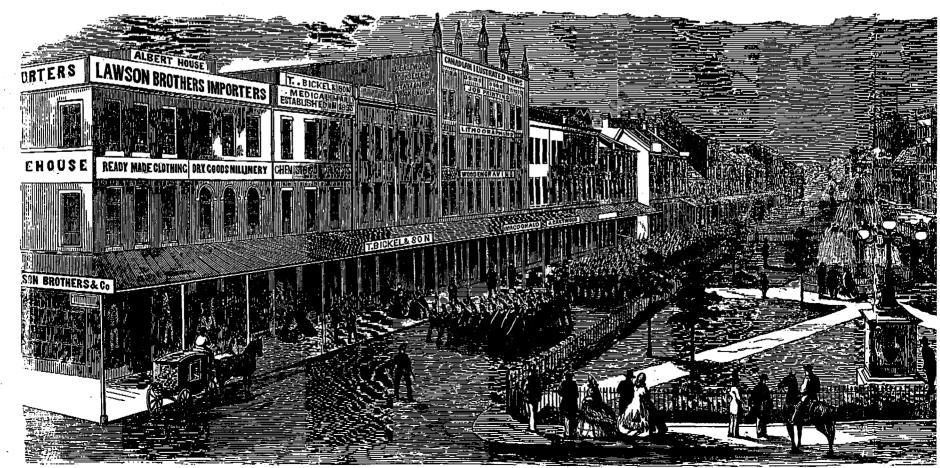
—Kingsley's Miscellanies.

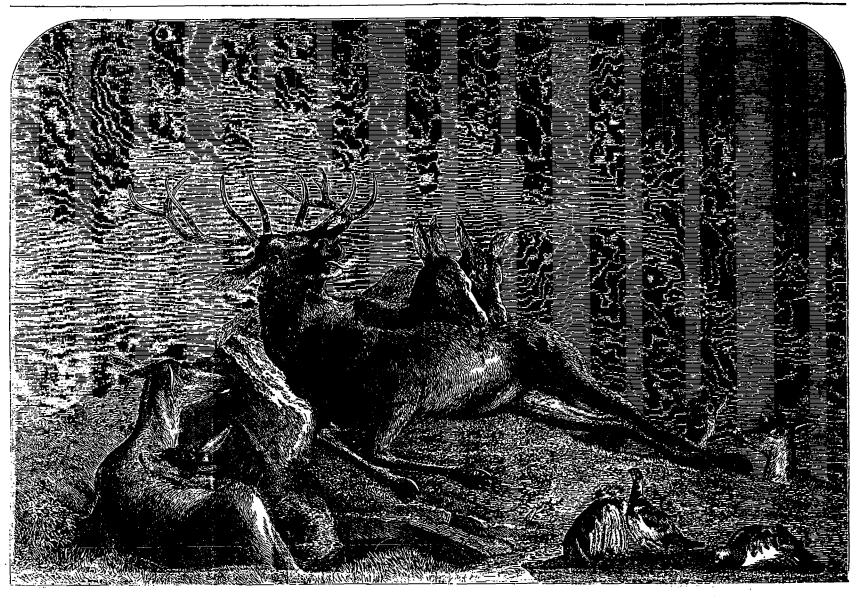
Horning E Transce

HORBIBLE, THOUGH TRUE.—I have been thinking how horrible it must be to see any

body one cared for drunk, the honest eyes dull and meaningless; the wise lips jabbering foolishly; the whole face and figure, instead of being what one likes to look at, takes pleasure to see in the same room even—growing ugly, irrational, disgusting—more like a beast than a man. Yet some women have to bear it, have to speak kindly to their husbands, hide their brutishness, and keep them from making worse fools of themselves than they can help. I have seen it done, not merely by working-men's wives, but by lady-wives in drawing-rooms. I think,

if I were married, and saw my husband the least overcome with wine, not 'drunk,' may he, but just excited, silly, otherwise than his natural self, it would nearly drive me wild; less on my own account than his.— To see him sink, not for a great crime, but a contemptible, cowardly bit of sensualism—from the height where my love had placed him; to have to take care of him, to pity him,—aye, and I might pity him, but I think the full glory and passion of my love would died out, then and there forever.—A Life for a Life.





#### A GROUP OF DEER, FROM LANDSEER.

fun and fancy.

'Mock Turtle is said to be calling a husband 'my dear,' in public, and 'you brute in private.'

Dr. Franklik, talking of a Senator who had been a draper, said: 'He never sold a piece of tape narrower than his own mind.'

THERE is a good reason why a little man

should not marry a bouncing widow. He might be called a widow's mite.

WHY are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

'I WONDER, Lucy, how it feels to kiss one of the horrid creatures with a moustache?' 'Indeed, I don't know, but I'm going to get the hearth-brush and try it!'

'Annerte, my dear, what country is opposite to us on the globe?' 'Don't know sir?' 'Well,' said the perplexed teacher, 'If I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?' 'Out of the hole, sir.'

THE Duke of Orleans said of two very poor persons, who had married, that 'Hunger had wedded Thirst.'

PADDY. where's the whiskey I gave yo to clean the windows with?' Och, master, I jist drank it, and I thought if I brathed on the glass it would be all the same.'

A GENTLEMAN of very small stature, asked a young lady to join him in the pleasure and troubles of this world for life. She replied: 'I do not know, sir, that I would have any use for you; you are too large for the cradle, and not large enough for the bed.'



#### THE FLORIDA.

We take the following description of this celebrated vessel from the Paris correspondent of the London Times:

Captain Massitt is the oldest officer on board, and is 42 years of age. He was formerly in the service of the United States. All the officers were born in the Confederate States, and most of them were officers in the United States Navy before the outbreak of the war. The oldest of the officers is not more than 23. The men are more mixed. There are about 100 able seamen on board the Florida, and about 13 officers.

the Florida, and about 13 officers. Four fine fellows are from the neighborhood of Brest. Capt. Mathit says that he has hardly ever taken a prize but what some of the crew of the prize have come forward to say, 'Should like to serve with you, Sir.' Generally speaking, he has to refuse; but if he sees a very likely fellow, he takes him on. The captain had a great deal to say about his successful feat at Mobile. In his opinion it has been the greatest naval feat of modern times. He dweit long and warmly upon the incidents of the affair, and pointed proudly to the marks of sharpnel, which are numerous enough, upon the masts and smokestacks. The Florida was struck with three heavy shots on that occasion, and one can easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell has easily perceive in the side of the ship where the mischief caused by the 11-inch shell has been repaired. The Florida made no en-deavor to reply to the fire which she receiv-ed, the sea running too high to admit of steady aim, and her small crew being too much occupied in the management of the ship.

The only broadside which the Florida has ship.

The only broadside which the Florida has fired in anger was against the Evicsson, an armed merchantman, which she encountered some 40 miles from New-York. The Evicsson, a very large vessel, did not reply, but made the best of her way off, and succeeded in escaping. When they ventured within 40 miles of New-York they did not know that the arrival of the Tacony, (one of their outfits) had put the New-Yorkers on their guard, and they soon found that there were about 70 armed vessels out scarching for them, and so were giad to retreat. 'We never seek a fight,' said Captain Maffitt, 'and we don't avoid one. You see we've only two vessels against 1,500, so, we should stand a poor chance. Our object is merely to destroy their commerce, so as to bring about a peace. We've taken altogether 72 prizes, and estimated the value at about \$15,000,000. The Jacob Bell alone was worth \$2,-100,000.' The Captain exhibited a book in which all the prizes were regularly entered, and all particulars relating thereto. He exand estimated the varue as a worth \$2,000. The Jacob Bell alone was worth \$2,010,000. The Captain exhibited a book in which all the prizes were regularly entered, and all particulars relating thereto. He explained that their mode of procedure was to burn and destroy the property of the Northern States wherever they found it. I asked if they took gold and precious articles, and the reply was, 'Pretty quick, when we get them.'

The papers of the burnt prizes are all kept and a valuation is made before the destruction of the vessels, in the expectation that when peace is restored the Confederate government will make an appropriation of money equivalent to the claims of the captors. In consequence of this arrangement there is very little actual treasure on board the Florida, and the officurs and crew are working mainly on the taith of the future independence and solveney of the Confederacy. 'Anyway,' said Capt. Muffitt, 'we have cost the government very little, for we've lived on the enemy. Oh, yes, we've served them out the government very little, for we've lived on the enemy. Oh, yes, we've served them out beautifully? In reply to some questions as to the method of capture, the captain said,— 'We only make war with the United States Government, and we respect little property. We treat prisoners of war with the greatest respect. Most of those whom we have cap-tured have spoken well of us. To be sure we have met with some ungrateful ruscals; the world over but we meet with those all The last yrize we took was the Anglo-Saxon, which we took in the English Channel the other day, in mid channel, about 60 miles from Cork. She had coal on board' and we

ourned her.

'The pilot was a saucy tellow, and maintained that he was on his piloting ground.—
He insisted on being landed in an English port, but we could not do that. I brought him and 24 men here (to Brest) and sent them to the British Consul. If the pilot has any just claim upon us it will be settled by the Confederate Government. That is not my husiness. My business is to take a confederate the confederate of the confeder s. My business is to take care of the ship.

Ween the Florida came into Brest she Ween the Florida came into Brest she had been at sea for eight months without spending more than four entire days in port, Before entering the port of Brest she had not been more than 24 hours in any one port, although she had visited Nassau, Bermuda, Pernambuco, and Sierra (Brazil). 'Yes indeed, si,' said the captain, '245 days upon solid junk, without repairs or provision.' During all this time they have only

lost 15 men, including those who were killed and wounded at Mobile, the paymaster (who died of consumption), and one officer who was accidentally drowned. They have come into Brest to repair their engines, which are somewhat out of order, the shart being quite out of line. The Emperor has given orders that the Florida is to be admitted into the port for all necessary repairs, and is to be supplied with everything she may require except munitions of war.

In the course of conversation Capt. Mutfitt gave an account of what he called the outfits' of the Florida. These have been three in number. The Clarence was capoutflis' of the Ftorida. These have been three in number. The Charence was captured off Pernambuco on the 5th of May, and Lieut. Reed was put on board with 20 men and one gun. These were after ards changed to the Tacony, a better vessel which was captured shortly after, and (to borrow Capt. Maffirt's expression) 'she captured right and left.' Finally, she took the revenue cutter off Portland barbor. The other 'fit out' was the Lapwing, on board of which Lieut. Avrett was put to cruise on the com-Lieut. Avrett was put to cruise on the equa-tor. He made several captures, and has now returned to his ship.

The Florida mounts only eight guns—six 18-pounders of the Blakely pattern, made at Low Moor, and stern and bow chasers.

#### WHY THE SHELLING OF CHARLES-TON WAS DISCONTINUED.

(From the Boston Journal.)

A gentleman of much intelligence, recent-ly from Morris Island, where he had unusual facilities for observation and gathering information, has communicated to mation, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of Charleston, which threw much light on the state of afiairs there. He informs us that the reason why Gen, Gillmore did not continue his bombardment of Charleston with the 'Greek fire' shells, was because the shells sent were ignited on the percussion principle, and being discharged from a gun clevated at an angle, of 38°, took their flight at the same angle, with a longitudinal rotary motion, base downward, and therefore struck basedownward, instead of upon the percussion end, and did not explode. Only two are known to have exploded—one which felt in a warchouse, and another which felt in the street. This peculiar motion and descent of the shell was a new discovery in artillery practice, then for the first time made, and the Ordnance Department was not furnished with a remedy for the unlooked-for contingency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom.

Time fuses, which will set matters all right, mation, has communicated to us a variety of interesting facts connected with the siege of

gency. To this fact alone Charleston owes the delay of the hour of its doom.

Time fuses, which will set matters all right, were at once sent for, and have doubtless arrived at Morris Island before this, and very likely Charleston is at this moment experiencing the dreadful effects of a shower of Greek fire, Islells, fifteen handred of which have been ordered for the bombardment of that nest of treason. The gun from which the shells were first fired was a 200-pounder Parrott, which can throw a shell no less than seven miles, when aimed at an angle of forty-five degrees. The first shells went over Charleston, the gun being aimed at too sharp an angle. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Gilmore has no less than thirty Parrott guns mounted, that will throw shells plump into Charleston. Also that the use of Greek fire shells, to bombard that Rebel stronghold, was personally ordered by President Lincoln. The Greek fire burns for twenty minutes. It will burn on the water as well as on land, and each shell covers a surface of one hundred square feet with fiame. The shell burst into about one hundred and twenty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these twenty pieces, or ten times as many as the ordinary shell. Of course the effect of these shells will be to set Charleston in flames which nothing can subdue.

shells will be to set Charleston in flames which nothing can subdue.

In addition to the Greek fire shells, a large quantity of improved shrapnel shells, made by the inventor of the Greek fire shell, and containing from five hundred to one thousand bullets each, have been sent to Morris Island, to be transferred thence into the rebellious city in a manner not very pleasing to the enemy. These shells are fired with time fuses, and are very destructive of life. The celebrated 300-pound Parrott gun which Gen. Gillmore has, weighs 27,000 pounds. It took two thousand men nine nighfs to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession, the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal it from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the bore is ten inches, the charge of powder 25 pounds, and the shell that goes out of it as high as a flour burrel, weighs 300 pounds, and contains 17 pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on Sunter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made, although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy.

Gen. Gillmore at first had only one, but

pounder, when it exploded, was in charge of an infantry captain, who had never fired a camon before in his life. He was cautioned that some accident would happen if he was not very careful. On the twenty-lifth round, the sheil, containing 17 pounds of powder, was filled: the percussion tuse was serewed half-way down, and could not be got any farther, when the captain said, thet it go at that? The consequence was that, when discharged, the fire communicated down by the thread to the shell, causing the latter to explode before it left the gun, and breaking oif 29 inches of the muzzle. The gun was repaired and got ready for use again in two days. It burst on Friday at 12 o'clock, and was firing again on Sunday as well as ever. These guns have been fired with 40 pounds of powder, and sent a ball through 1 accycle. It has also sent a ball through 26 feet of earth. The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made, the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent. pounder, when it exploded, was in charge of The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made, the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent

The larger a gun having a rifle bore is made, the steadier and truer the ball or shell is sent—inteed the accuracy of a rifle is attained.

Mr. R. Parrott, the inventor of these guns, commenced making them in 1856, at his own expense, continuing his experiments without aid from the Government, until the rebellion broke out. He then began to make 10-pounders, and has now advanced from that small beginning to 300-pounders, and if successful, will try a 2,000 pounder. Over 2,500 of these guns have been made by Mr. Parrott, who furnishes them at a less cost than the Government can make them at its own foundries; indeed supplying them at a trifle above cost, depending upon shells which he furnishes to the Government for his profits. Another fact which is very creditable to him is, that when the price of iron and of labor advanced, he did not raise his prices, although all the other foundries in the country did. About 33 of these guns, ranging from 300 to 10 pound calibre, are turned out weekly at Mr. Parrott's establishment, the West Point Foundry, at Cold Spring, New York.

The demand for rifle cannon is now so great that the foundries of this country are mable to supply them, and extensive orders

great that the foundries of this country unable to supply them, and extensive orders in to Europe. The State of Masschusetts alone has ordered 70 from abroad.

\* QUERY.—Has Mr. Adams protested against the furnishing of these cannon as a breach of the neutrality laws? We merely ask for information you know.—(Ed. C. J. N.

#### A SCRAP FROM HISTORY.

It will be remembered that the Duke of Buckingham was sent from the court of Eng-land by the king, to negotiate with the king of France some delicate matters in relation to a proposed royal marriage between the Princess Hanri tta and Charles. On his arrival at Paris he was presented at court, and from the first moment his eyes rested on the queen of Louis, he felt a passion rise in a heart that no discretion could control. She was a peerless beauty, light-hearted and free, and very ready to receive the homage of her nobles. Buckingham was a splendid specimen of a man, of noble bearing and re-markable beauty, to which was added all the ease and polish of manner that the constant atmosphere of the court imparts. The queen, already charged with unloyal inter-course with the Cardinal Richelieu, most unjustly, was, like Ludy Teazle in the School for Scandal, ripe for an intrigue, having already suffered the stigma without the realization of the fact.

The engle eye of the rejected Richelieu at once discovered the feelings of the English minister and from that hour he hatted him, and opposed his mission in every possible atmosphere of the court imparts.

once discovered the leenings of the English minister and from that hour he hated him, and opposed his mission in every possible manner. He aroused the jealousy of the king, and Anne of Austria found herself little better than a prisoner in her palace, she was so closely watched, lest she should give the Duke of Buckingham a private interview. The daring and reckless duke hesitated at nothing to accomplish his object of a private meeting with the queen, and to effect this, he adopted a female attire of white, from top to toe, and aided by a confederate of the court, he took advantage of a superstition that had existed relative to the White Lady, a phantom that often visited the palace for centuries, and actually succeeded in closeting himself with the queen. But he was warned by the appaoach of the king, and escaped by a back staircase, though not undiscovered by the guards, who believed the tradition of the phantom, knelt down for her to pass! down for her to pass !

It is also known that he assumed the dress

It is also known that he assumed the dress of a monk, a national guard, an officer of the hat goes out of it as high as a flour barrel, the grown of it as high as a flour barrel, the grown of it as high as a flour barrel, the second of it as high as a flour barrel, the second of it as high as a flour barrel, the second of it as high as a flour barrel, the second of it as high as a flour barrel, and on one occasion act ally disguisted by the second of the second of the second of the pure of the second of the pure of t

being suddenly called away to Fontainbleau. being suddenly called away to Fontainbleau. Relieved from the restraint of their company, Ame of Austria once more smiled upon the duke, and walked with him early and late on the banks of the Soume. Louis, whose bodily health seemed to prey upon his mental facuties, must have been a stump fool in the first place, to permit the Cardinal Richelieu to become so intinat with his queen, and then allow himself to be governed by the cardinal, and what is more surginar. ed by the cardinal; and what is more singular still, that both together, the wily cardinal and the jealcas king, should not have been able to baffle the preposterous designs of the recktess English duke. As it was, her imprudence at Amiens blasted her character; and this very amour cost England and France

#### SABBATH READING.

Ir you have nothing of the Divinity withyou will vainly essay to worship the Diviuity without.

A MAN is circumscribed in all his ways by God's providence ju t as he is is in a ship; for though a man may walk freely upon the decks, he must go whither the ship bears

The Darkened Cage.—It is a curious fact, that while some birds refuse to sing when the cage is darkened, others have softer, sweeter notes of song. And so it is in human existence. When the soul of one comes under the shadow of great affliction, it has no longer the voice of melody. The resources and the heart of joy are gone. But another sits in shadow, and sends up to God the purest tones of music—the loftiest strains of praise from the chastened spirit. It was thus with David, whose harpings are never so heavenly as when they rise from the depths of his sorrow. It is not strange that these are dumb when the day of darkness comes, whose song of delight lived only in the glare of earth's fitful, transient splender—Con gregationalist.

Witnesses There.—Shortly before he

WITNESSES THREE.—Shortly before he died, Parcick Henry, laying his hand on thh Bible, said .
Here is a book worth more than all

others, yet it is my sad missortune never to have read it, until lately, with proper atten-

With voice and gesture pertinent, and all

his own, John Randolph said:

'A terriable proof of our deep depravity is that we can relish and remember anything

better than the Book.'
When the shadows of death were gathering around Sir Walter Scott, he said to the

watcher:
Bring the book.

What book?' asked Lockhart, his son-in

There is but one book said the dying maii.

DOUBLE EDUCATION OF MAN .-- A DOUBLE EDUCATION OF MAN.—A man that attempts to live by one schedule of duty, on holy days, and by another on secular days, is attempting to serve two masters that are jealous of each other and conflicting. I suppose this is the reason of the leanness of many Christians. They so demoralize themselves by the influence of worldly things, that when they go to church their moral nature, drugged and trampled upon as it has been, can scarcely lift itself up to warn and been, can scarcely lift itself up to warn and protest. And there can be no growth of grace in a soul that is attempting to carry an ontward and an inward life that are in antagonism. We stock our lives by attempting to serve God and mammon, with just these very enemies which Christ was sent to evercome and set us fore from overcome and set us free from

Men less that simplicity and luminous peace which belongs to Christian life, by attempting to carry forward, their plans and purposes under double and conflicting motives. Where, for instance, the deep and master springs of man's course are selfish, and the ostensible motive that impel him are benevolent, he is dividing himself, and developing the elements of moral conflict. All over the surface of his intercourses may be bubbles of moral feeling, but they are All over the surface of his intercourses may be bubbles of moral feeling, but they are like bubbles that reflect for a moment the colors of heaven, and then break. The current of his real being flows on deep, strong, and unwrinkled even by these momentary glimpses of right. Thus a purpose may arise and grow strong in wrong feelings; but to let it go under its own colors would be impolitic in business, and inconsistent with one's character and standing in society. And so the heart beats one thing and the tongue another. I fear that there are few men that would dare sail under true colors. There are few that carry their real purposes There are few that carry their real purposes at their must head. There are few that could say of the things that they really mean, 'I mean these things for such and such reasons.' There are few menthat can avoid dressing up bad motives in the garments of better ones.—Beecher.

#### SPEECH WITHOUT WORDS.

I'll tell you a story of how I once saved my life, entirely through having once learned the deaf and dumb alphabet:—

There were two little boys who used to come and stop with Frank and me, when we were first married, and they could neither hear nor speak.

They were deaf and dumb; they could not talk except with their fingers so much quicker. -only ever

Frank and I learned the foreign alphabet on purpose that we might understand what these poor lads had to say. They were quick and clever; they could read and write, ay, and draw and sew, and do many other things which most boys would make but a very bad

They could play at draughts, and back-gammon and chess, and at fox and geese, as well as any boys. They could almost see what we said, though they could not hear, with such quick eager eyes did they watch every movement of our lips. We soon, however, got so as to talk as easily with our fingers as our tongues; and sometimes, when the lads were not with us, Frank and I used to converse in that manner when we were alone, for practice. for practice.

It happened upon one occasion that Frank had to go to London on important business; he was to have gone by an afternoon train, but something delayed him, so that he was not able to leave before the night express. I was not in very good health, and retired to my bed-room about two hours before his departwas not in very good health, and cetired to my bed-room about two hours before his departure; he promised, however, to come up and bid me good-bye before he started, which would be between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. The matter which had called him away was connected with the bank here, which had just burnt down, and my husband, it seems, though I did not know it at the time—so great a secret had he endeavored to keep it—had many thousand pounds belonging to the concern in his temporary possession, locked up in the iron safe in our bedroom, where the plate was kept. He was bank-manager, and responsible for the whole of it. It was winter time, and there was a fire in the room, so bright and comfortable that I was in no hurry to leave it and go into bed, but sat up looking into the fiery coals, and thinking about all sorts of things, upon the long journey Frank had to take that night, and of how dreary the days would seem until he returned; and particularly how lonely I should feel in that great room all by myself, when he should be away; for I was a dreadful coward. It was a little after eleven o'clock when I got into bed, but I did not feel the least inclined to sleep even then; I knew Frank would be coming to wish me good-bye presently; and besides there seemed to be all sorts of noises about the room which my foolish cars always used to hear whenever I was alone at night-time.

If a little soot fell down the chimney, it was, I thought, a great black crow at least

which my foolish ears always used to hear whenever I was alone at night-time.

If a little soot (ell down the chimney, it was, I thought, a great black crow at least which would soon be flying about the room, and settling on my pillow; if a mouse squeaked in the wainscot, it was the creaking of some dreadful person's shoes coming up stairs to kill me with a carving knife; and if the wind blew at the casement, it was somebody else trying to get in at the window, although it was two stories high. You may imagine, then, my horror when I heard a tremendous sneeze within a quarter of an inch of me, just behind the head-board of the bed, and between that and the wall, where there was considerable space. I had as usual, taken the precaution before I put the candle out, of looking everywhere in the room where it was quite impossible any person could be hid; but in the little alcove into which the bed was pushed I had never so much as thought of looking, although that was a capital hiding place for anybody. Ever since I had slept in that room, in short, I had been like the ostrich who puts his head in the sand, and then imagines himself in perfect security. I had piqued myself upon precautionary measures that, after all, might just as well have been omitted. The only thing, as I believe, which saved my reason from departing altogether, when I first heard that terrible sound, was that my mind clung to the hope that it might be after all, only the sneeze of a cat. Pifty cats together, from departing altogether, when I first heard that terrible sound, was that my mind clung to the hope that it might be after all, only the sneeze of a cat. Fifty cats together, could not have made half such a disturbance, it is true, for it was the sneeze of a man who sneezes in spite of himself, and almost shook the house; but the idea sustained me over the first shock. The next instant the wretch had sneezed again, and pushing aside the bed which rolled on castors, I fell he was standing beside my pillow looking at me. If he had given only one sneeze, he might perhaps have believed me, as I lay quite still, breathing as regularly as I could, and pretending to be asleep; but he reasoned very justly, that, unless I was deaf or dead. I must have been awakened by the second.

'You're awake, marm,' said he in a grufi

'You're awake, marm,' said he in a grub voice, 'and it's no use of shamming! If you don't want a tap with this life preserver, just look alive.

I opened my eyes exceedingly wide at this,

and beheld a man with a crape over his face, standing by the bed; he held a sort of club, with two knobs upon it in his right hand, and with his left he pointed to the iron safe. 'Is the money there?' said he.
'The plate is,' said 1, in a trenulous voice; 'pray, take it, sir; 1 am sure you are very welcome,' for he might have everything of value out of the house with all my heart, so long as he left me my life.
'The money—the gold—the notes—are they there?' cried he again, in a terrible sort of whisper.

they there T cried he again, in a warract of whisper.

'It is all there,' replied I, although I knew nothing about it; all except fifteen and sixpence in my purse on the dressing table yonder. There's a silver mustard-pot hesides in the pantry, and a couple of candlesticks in the study, only they are plated, for I would not deceive you sir, upon any necount.

account.'

(You had better not, observed the burglar grimly, 'or it will be all the worse for you.' He produced a key like that my husband used, and approached the from safe; but as he did so, his guilty car caught a footstep upon the staircase.

(Who's that? cried he.

(My husband, sir,' returned I, 'but, pray, don't hurt him; pray.'

'Is he not gone to town, then,' cried the ruffan, with an oath of disappointment.

'He is going at twelve o'clock,' replied I, 'he is, indeed.'

(If you tell him,' said the burglar, hoarsely; 'if you breath one word of my presence,

'If you tell him,' said the burghi, hoursely; 'if you breath one word of my presence, here, it will be the death-doom of you both;' he had slipped into the alcove, and drawn back the bed again to its place in an instant. My husband entered immediately afterward and even while he was in the room! I have death they are the part of the county through and even while he was in the room I heard the awful threat repeated once again through the thick curtain behind me,—'If you do but whisper it, woman, I will kill you where you lie. Will you swear not to tell him?' I will,' said I solemnly; 'I promise not to open my lips about the matter.' Frank leaned over the pillow to kiss me, and observed how terified I looked.
'You have been frightening yourself about robbers again, I suppose, you silly child.' (Not I, Frank,' returned I, as cheerfully as I could; 'I have only a little headache;' but I said with my fingers, so that he could plainly read it in the fire light:—'For God's sake, hush! but there's a man behind the bedhead!' Frank was bold as a lion, and had nerves

bedhead!

Frank was bold as a lion, and had nerves like iron, although he was so tender-hearted and kind. He only answered, 'Where is your sal-volatile, dearest? and went to the mantle-piece to get it. I thought he never could have understood me, he spoke with such coolness and unconcern, until I saw his fingers reply as he took up the bottle, 'All right, don't be afraid!' And I knew I should not be left one instant in that room alone; and I felt that Frank was a match for any and I felt that Frank was a match for any two men in such a case. Only he had no weapon. 'He has a life preserver,' said I,

and left had raint was a mach any two men in such a case. Only he had no weapon. 'He has a life preserver,' said I, with my fingers.
'Your fire is getting rather low, Georgey,' observed he, as he took up the poker. (Ah, he has a weapon then!) 'I must leave you a good blaze to comfort you before I go,' He poked the fire, and left the poker in without ever taking his eyes off me and the bed-head.
'I will just ring the bell, and see whether Thomas has got the portmanteau ready. Mary,' continued he to the maid who answered the bell, 'send Thomas up.' Then when she had gone upon that errand, 'By Jove! I never gave him that key. Where is it, Georgey! I have not a minute to lose. If it is in your dressing-case with the rest there, I shall be an age looking for it. Might I ask you to get out of bed for an instant, and show me where it is?' He said with his fingers, 'Jump? and I jumped, you may be sure, quick enough, and was inside the dressing-room, and with the door locked in half a second.

'Come in, Thomas,' said Frank! 'come in.'

room, and with the door locked in half a second.

'Come in, Thomas,' said Frank! 'come in.' For Thomas was modestly besifating at the chamber door. 'There's some blackguard got into the house and behind my bed there. If he makes the least resistance I'll kill him with this hot poker.'

At these words the bed was pushed slowly outward, and the burglar, without his crape mask, and with his face as pale as ashes, emerged from his hiding place. Frank knew him at once as having been a bank messenger who had been turned out of his situation since the fire on suspicion of dishonesty.

'Oh, sir, have pity on me! cried he. 'The an unlucky dog. If it had not been for a sneeze I should have had ten thousand pounds in my pocket by this time!

'Oh, you have come after that, have you.'

Oh, you have come after that, have you, said my husband coolly. Well, please to give up that life-preserver which you have in your pocket before we have any more conversation.

"And did your lady tell you that too?" cried the villain, in accords of astonishment, as he delived up the weapon to the man-servant; and yet I stood by her yonder, and never heard her utter a syllable.

wish the man to think that I had broken my wish the man to think that I had broken my oath, nor to say the teuth, was I anxious to make a deadly enemy of him, in case he should ever be at large again.

'Then it's a judgment upon me,' exclaimed the miserable wretch; 'and it's no good for me to fight against it.'

me to ugut against u.'

'It's not the least good,' replied Frank, decisively; 'and we will go to the police office

ensivery; and we want go to the periods at once.'
So off the burglar went in their custody, leaving me safe and sound after all. And now don't you think there is some use in learning everything, even so small a thing as the deaf and dumb alphabet?

#### ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

In color and embossed work, the German and the Anglo Cingalese Ceylon, are particularly beautiful; but in steel engraving the American, Canadian, New Brunswick and Nova Scotian (all engraved in the United States by the American Bank Note Company) go far beyond anything of the kind produced in Europe. The homeliest of the postage stamps are those of the Pope's dominions, the so-called Confederate States, Mexico, and of the Sandwich Islands. The simplest are the Brazilian. The greatest number are, of course, to be found under the head of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies. It is by this that we know of her power, and the stamps teach us an important lesson concerning England's widely-scattered possessions. Most of these stamps have the head of Queen Victoria, front, sideways, left face, right face, &c., though some of the colonies have had the good sense to adopt something characteristic, as, for instance, West Australia has the black, wild swan of that country. The Cape of Good Hope stamp is triangular in shape, with a female figure reclining upon an anchor; British Guinea is represented by a ship; Trinidad, Barbadoes and Mauritus have a stout, Minerva-like figure, scated on a bale of cotton; Liberia has commerce, in the form of a women. Many countries have the heads of their monarchs—others the national coat of arms. Sweden has the armorial bearings of the country, while her dependency Norway, has the medallion head of the In color and embossed work, the German heads of their monarchs—others the national coat of arms. Sweden has the armorial bearings of the country, while her dependency Norway, has the medallion head of the Swedish king. Russia puts on her double-headed eagle for herself and Poland, but allows Finland her crowned lion rampant. A few years ago there were no postage stamps, while now all civilized countries, and some not entitled to that name, have adopted them. Turkey is the last government that has entered the lists, but as the Koran forbids making the image of any living thing, the Turktered the lists, but as the Koran formus making the image of any living thing, the Turkish postage stamp is merely the facsimile of the Sultan's signature. In England a magazine is regularly devoted to postage stamps, and there are several manuals published in Europe and America.

#### SURGERY IN AFGHANISTAN:

The Afghans, from their rough and hardy The Afghans, from their rough and hardy life, acquire by experience very practical, though to be sure, uncouth, methods of righting themselves, their horses and cattle, when they may suffer from accidents. Their operations for the reduction of dislocations in the human subject are most original; and, if report speaks at all truly, equally successful. For a dislocation of thigh, the unfortunate patient is sweated and starved for three days in a dark room, the atmosphere of which is heated by fires kept burning night and day; and the effects of this high temperature are increased by drenching the patient with copious draughts of warm rice-water or thin

processed by dreaching the patient win co-pions draughts of warm rice-water or thin gruel. During the interval that this treat-ment is enforced on the patient, a fat bullock is tied up and fed ad libitum, with chopped straw flavored with salt, but is rigidly denied a drop of water. On the third day, the patient is made to ride the bullock or buffalo patient is made to ride the bullock or buffalo astride, a felt alone littervening between him and the animal's hide; his feet are next drawn down and fastened tightly under the animal's belly by cords passing round the animal is then led out to water, and trinks so greedily and inordinately, that its belly swell to nearly double its former size. The traction produced by this on the dislocated limb, is sufficient to bring the wandering bone to its socket.

The method of reducing a dislocated shoulder is quite as curious and interesting. It is managed thus: the hand of the dislocated limb is firmly fixed as closely to the op-

It is managed thus: the hand of the dislocated limb is firmly fixed as closely to the opposite shoulder as it can well be, by cords round the waist; between the bend of the elbow and the chest is placed an empty 'masak' (a goat-skin water bag, in common use throughout Oriental countries as a menus of carrying water. The weight of this suffices to overcome the resistance of the muscles before they have borne it a quarter of an hour, and the head of the bone flies back to its socket with the usual sound. Most musaks, when full, weigh close upon a hundred weight, and many much more than this.

For a reduction of dislocation of the ankle joint, the injured extremity is placed in a

'I never spoke a word,' cried I, through joint, the injured extremity is placed in a the dressing-room key-hole, for I did not whole dug in the ground and covered over

with a soft earth, which is firmly pressed down by stamping. The limb is then pulled out by force, with the joint returning to its actural position.

#### PARTISAN HISTORY.

A king of France, after a battle in which he was wounded, called his generals to his bedside, to hear what had occurred after he had left the field; and as no two could agree in any one statement, the king struck with the difficulty, exclaimed: What then is history?' 'Give me my liar,' said Charles V., when he called for a volume of history; and certainly no one can attentively examine any one important period of our annals without remarking that almost every inci-dent admits of two handles, almost every character of two interpretations; also, that by a judicious packing of facts the historian may make his picture assume nearly what form he pleases, without any direct violation of truth. and certainly no one can attentively examino

But history does teem with falsehoods and erversions. Take two instances in the hisperversions. Take two instances in the history of England, as now taught in our schools. We are positively told that Joan of Are was burnt by the English at Rouen in 1431; when it has been incontrovertibly established, by ancient archives of that city, that on the first of August, 1439, the council of the city of Rouen made her a gift of 210 livres, for services rendered by her at the siege of the said city. So that the burning of Joan is a myth, invented by the French to blacken the English character, and transferred to our history as a fact by those authors who too credulously relied on French chroniclers. perversions, chroniclers

rs, Richard III, has been held up to Again, Richard III, has been held up to universal execuation as a crooked-backed monster; whereas Stow, who was born forty years after Richard's death, and had conversed with many who had seen the king, declares that he could find no such deformation in time thing the light of the property of the could find the high property of the declares 'that he could find no such defo ity in King Richard III., as his histori commonly relate; on the contrary, he wa bodily shape comely enough, only of stature.' In fact, all modern research proved that Richard was neither that his historians trary, he was of proved that Richard was neither that de-formed person nor that monster of cruelty and impicty which he has been represented by our so called historians. No character in English history has been more misrepresent-ed, and could the shade of the last Plantagenet rise from its grave, it would blush to find the name of Richard III, in the same book as those of the Stuarts and George IV. But success often lays the foundation of a good reputation with posterity.

as those of the states and congents. Due success often lays the foundation of a good reputation with posterity.

A Wondertl Inventor—Our warlike neighbors are celebrated for their wonderful discoveries in science, art, and mechanics. It unfortunately happens, however, that a great many of these discoveries are announced to the public, and are then never heard of again. There is no means of telling whether the following, described by the New-York Herald. [a paper not fauned for keeping too near the line of truth], is of this class or not.—The Herald says:—Dr. Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, has just perfected the invention of an arial machine, a trial of which was made upon the 4th inst, with the most remarkable results. Its form was that of three segars pointed at both ends, secured together at their longitudinal equators, covered by a net, and supporting by 120 cords a car sixteen feet below, under its centre. The car was twelve feet long, made of basket work, and was sixteen inches wide at the bottom. The erostat, or cylindroids, were made of varnished linen, like ordinary balloons. On Friday, the 4th inst, he made his last experiment, and demonstrated to an admiring crowd the possibility of going against the wind, and of guiding her in any and every direction with a small rudder, having only seventeen square feet of surface. He made no long flight in one straight line, lest his modus operandi should be divulged; but by a most ingenious plan demonstrated her capabilities beyond all possibility of doubt, whilst he prevented a public knowledge of his method of propelling. After a few short flights, to satisfy himself and a few friends that all was right, and that she would do all he had contemplated, he set her off in a spiral course upward, she going at a rate of not less than 120 miles per hour, and describing circles in the air of more than one and a half miles in circumference. She made twenty revolutions before she entered the upper strata of clouds and was lost to riew. She passed through the

#### RECENT LUNAR DISCOVERIES.

It is only very recently that the capitul notion so persistently maintained by certain astronomers, of the utterly lifeless waste of the moon's surface, has been exploded. The way this idea got prevalence was in denying the existence of an atmosphere around the existence of things that would of necessity exclude the existence of water and organic life from our satellite. This theory led to the further denial of heat in the lunar rays, from which flowed a multitude of errors.

rays, from which flowed a multitude of crrors.

But Knox and Melvin have proved by exact observations, that there is heat in moonshine, and Zantodoschi has measured it in its effects upon the mimosa, while an English scholar has demonstrated that the earth is colder in the first quarter of the moon than it is in the second. Again, moonshine exerts a wonderful influence on plants. Light enables them to absorb carbon from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, and as this is their daily work, they sleep at night, except when the moonlight wakes them up and sets them to work again. So the farmer is right who sows the seed just before the full of the moon, for the plants come up about the time of the new moon, and pass their infancy under the dark nights, but when the full moon comes its light sets them to work, and thus the process of growing is continued night and day, while a contrary course is injurious to the tender plant which requires sleep.

The sailors say that the moon eats up the clouds, and Whewell and Quettelet have proved the truth of the observation, by showing that more rain falls in the dark moon than in its second and third quarters.

Webb has shown by a careful comparison of the present appearance of the moon's surface with that made by Maedler twenty years ago, that it has undergone great changes. Several of the minor crators have assumed

ago, that it has undergone great changes. Several of the minor crators have assumed different shapes. These changes indicate the existence of air and water. Seechi has demonstrated that the peaks of the highest mountains of the moon are covered with snow. De la Rive has discovered that what water has a see the peaks of the peaks of the peaks of the horse which are the peaks of the what what water has been regarded as hereaf which are the peaks of the peaks used to be regarded as barren plains, are extensive forest. Schwabe, the discoverer of the periodical times of the sun's spots, sus-

tains this discovery of De la Rive's. After a careful examina-tion, he found furrows to consist of trees, leafless at one season, and in full foliage at another, for the changes in their appearance are periodic. Hence another proof of atmosphere and water and all the phenomena inci-dent to the existof the ele-

The photogra-phy of the moon's surface, now go-ing on in the American and European observatories, and the special attention paid to the study of the lunar surface by some of the most distinguished astrono-mers of the day, cannot fail to re sult in more won-derful**l**discoveries than these which we have just noticed. We have no doubt, the mass of matter of which the mass of matter of the mass of the mass of the matter of the mass of the matter of the mass of the matter of the mat which the moon is made will be found to be of the same character as that of the earth, and subject to similar laws of

existence, and that the surface will be found to be capable of sustaining organic life. [Baltimore Patriot.

'How is it,' said a gentleman to Sheridan, 'that your name has not an O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious.' 'No family has a better right to O than our family,' said Sheridan, 'for we owe everybody!'

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN ELECTRICITY.—There are few experiments in that interesting subject, electricity, that can be successfully practiced by the young men, on account of the expense attending them and the apparatus required to perform the experiment; but I give below a very interesting one, which, I believe, organized myself, and which can be performed by any trio having in their possession the simple articles named. Procure four glass tumblers or common glazed teacups, and having wiped them dry as possible, hold them over the fire to evaporate any moisture which may still adhere to their surface; for if there is the least moisture it makes a connection and spoils the experiment. Place them upon the floor in a square, about one foot apart, place a piece of board upon the tumblers, and have a person standing upon the board. This person is now completely insulated, the glass being a non-conductor of electricity. Now take a common rubber comb, and having wound a piece of silk around one end of it, rub it briskly through your hair, and draw the teeth parallel to the insulated person's knuckles, leaving a little space between the comb and the person's hand.—The result will be a sharp, crackling noise, and if dark, there will be seen a succession INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN ELECTRICIperson's knuckles, leaving a little space between the comb and the person's hand.—
The result will be a sharp, crackling noise, and if dark, there will be seen a succession of sparks. Repeat the process until the phenomena ceases. The person is now charged with electricity, the same as a Leyden jar. To draw off the electricity, approach your knuckles to the person's hands or his nose (being careful not 'to allow any portion of your body to come in contact with his.) and there will be a loud snap and the sparks will be very brilliant. If a cat be held so that the charged person can place his knuckles in proximity with the animal's nose, it will suddenly appear as if it were in contact with an electric battery. A glass bottle may be used in lieu of the comb, but it is not so well adapted for the purpose.—
Much amusement may be derived from this extremely simple experiment, and I hope some of your numerous young renders will hasten to try it for themselves.—S. H. Greenleaf, in Scientific American.

November and December are called the colers of the dying year.

SUMMER SOURS.

Physiological research has fully established the fact that acids promote the separation of bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing disease of summer. All fevers are 'billious,' that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common that the family and the family an

are 'billious,' that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are 'cooling,' and also berries of every de scription; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood, that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and letuce, and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence also the taste for something sour, for lemonades, on an attack of fever.

But this being the case, it is easy to see that we mullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat then with sugar, or even sweet milk, or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence also is buttermilk or even common sour milk promotive of health in summer time. Sweet milk tends to billousness in sedentary people sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The sheperds use rennet, and the milk dealers alum to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons.

THE STORY OF TWO BULLETS.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Missouri Republican, narrates the following singular incident:

At the head-quarters of Colonel Slack's brigade I lately saw two Minic bullets, one of which was a rebel bullet of English manufacture. The other a national ball, of the Springfield rifle type. The former was fired from a rifle pit at Jackson, at our skirmishers. The latter was fired from our line of skirmishers at the rifle pit. They met midway in the air, were welded by the compact, and fell harmlessly to the ground. They are now firm friends, sticking each to the other, closer than a brother or a lover.

Prine objects to carrying a cotton um-orella, and gets wet through for its pains.

A Neapolitan Rowland Hill.—There are some curious stories respecting Fra Rocco, the celebrated Dominican preacher of Naples. On one occasion he preached a penitential sermon and introduced so many illustions of terror, that he soon brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition he cried out,—'Now all of you who sincerely repent of your sins, hold up your hands.' Every man in the vast multitude immediately stretched forth his hands. 'Holy Arch Angel Michael,' exclaimed Rocco, 'thou who with thine adamantine sword standest at the right of the judgment seat, hew me off every hand which has been raised hypocritically!' In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco of course profited by the occasion, and poured forth a torrent of eloquent invective, against their sins and deceit. their sins and deceit

Interesting.—My dear,' said an anxious father to a bashful daughter, 'I intend that you should be married, but I do not intend that you shall throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age—one that can charm you with personal attractions. What do you think of a fine, intelligent, mature husband of fifty?' The timid, meek, blue-eyed little daughter looked in the man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice, answered, 'I think two of twenty-five would be better, papaa.'

Artemus Ward says:—I have already given two cousins to the war, and I stand reddy to sacrifiss my wife's brother rathur'n not see the rebr'yn krusht. And if wuss cums to wuss I'll shed every drop of blud my abl bodied relations has got to prosecoot the war. I think sumbody oughter be prosekooted, and it may as well be the war as anybody else. is anybody élse.

In an old play the undertaker reproves one of his mourners for laughing at a funeral, and says to him, 'You rascal! I have been raising your wages these two years, upon the condition that you should appear sorrowful, but the higher wages you receive the happier you look.'

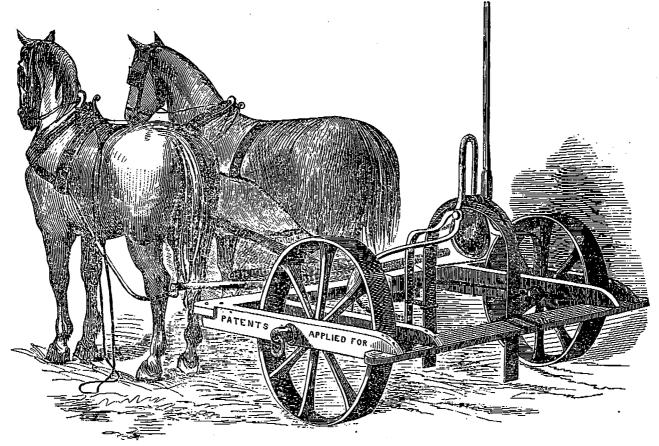
Нотси-Ротси.-Take any quanti-ty of lambchops; ty of lambchops; pare off the skin and most of the fat; trim the bones; cut the smaller end of the chop into pieces, in to a stew pan put in whole after the following order: At the bottom of a layer of chops a layer of chops covered with ve-getables cut in getaties cut in small pieces, on-ions, celery, tur-nips and green peas; then a lay-er of chops and then vegetables until all are added. Cover with water, and stew until the meat until and veg tables are tender and the soup thick.—Salt and pepper

CURE FOR CORNS.—If 'A Poor Cripple' will take a lemon cut off a piece, then nick it so as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next the corn—tie this on at night so that at night so that
it cannot move—
he will find next
morning that,
with a blunt knife
the corn will
come away to a

great extent. Two or three applications of this will make 'A Poor Cripple' happy for life; and I shall be glad to hear the result.

—L-ndonField.

'Jonn,' said a doting parent to her gor-mandizing son, 'do you really think you can eat the whole of that pudding with impu-nity?' 'I don't know, ma,' replied young hopeful, 'but I guess I can with a spoon.'



THE ROAD AND FARM CULTIVATOR.—(SEE PAGE 218.)

Two petrified men have been found near Castlemaine, Australia. They were in a sit-ting posture—veins, muscles, finger-nails, &c., all perfect. One had a stone axe by his

COAL-OIL is a most effectual remedy for bed-bigs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather to the places where they most do congregate.

Good Advice.—Mrs. Ellis tells young ladies their deficiencies and wants, as follows. 'The truth is, my dear girls, you want, general by spenking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock modesty; more breakfast and less bustle.'

#### SELECTED POETRY.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

(There is a sentiment in the following lines which will in every breast against which the storm of life has beate man, scarred in the warfare of passion and lust will moisten in recalling the potency of a mother's love, who was not all against him :]

> Backward, turn backward, oh. Time, in your flig Make me a child again, just for to-night! Mother, come back from echoless shore. Take me again to your heart, as of yore— Kiss from my forchead the farrows of care, Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair, O'er my slumbers your loving watch keep-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of the years ! I am so weary of toil and of lears Toil without recompense—tears all are vain-Take them and give me my childhood again! I have grown weary of dust and decay, Weary of lighting my soul wealth away-Of sowing for others to reap:-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded-our faces between-You with strong yearning and passionate pain, Long I to-night for your presence again; Come from the sitence so long and so deep—Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

# Loetic Brilliants.

#### SAD THOUGHTS.

We look before, and after, and pine for what is not Our sincerest laughter with some pain is fraught; Our sweetest songs are those which tell of sadder

#### SONG IN A DREAM.

Winter rose-leaves, silver-white, Drifting o'er our darling's bed; He's asleep, withdrawn from sight-All his little prayers are said, And he droops his shinning head.

Winter rose-leaves, falling still, Go and weaken his sad eyes, Touch his pillowd rest, until He shall start with glad surprise, And from slumber sweet arise ! Atlantic Menthly.

#### BE TRUE.

Thou must be true thyself,
It thou the truth would'st teach; Thy soul must overflow it thou Another soul would'st reach; It needs the overflow of heart To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts Shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and each word of thine Shall be a fruitful seed ; Live truly, and thy life shall be A great and noble creed. -Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope.

#### THE GOOD GREAT MAN.

How seldom, friend, a good great man inherits Honor and wealth, with all his worth and pains ! It seems a story from the world of spirits, When any man obtains that which he merits, Or any merits that which he obtains For shame, my friend—renounce this idle strain!
What would thou have a good great man obtain? Wealth, title, dignity, a golden chain, Or heaps of corses which his sword has slain? Goodness and greatness are not means, but ends Hath he not always treasures, always friends, The good great man? Three treasures-love and light, And calm thoughts, equable as infant's breath ; And three fast friends, more sure than day or night-Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Deuth.

#### DETERMINATION.

A quiet smile played round his lips, As the eddies and dimples of the tide Play round the bows of ships. That steadily at anchorride. And with a voice that was full of glee, He answered 'ero long we will launch
A ves.cl as goodly, and strong, and staunch, As ever weathered a wintry sea. -Longfellow.

#### LOVLINESS.

Words cannot punt thee, gentle cynosure
Of things levely in the leveliest form
Souls wear the youth of woman! be owe as pure As Memphian -kies that never knew a storm ; Lins with such sweetness in their honied deeps As fills the rose in which a fairy sleeps. -Bulwer.

#### THE ROBIN AND THE

The robin sings in the elm: The cattle stand beneath, Sedate and grave, with great brown eyes. And fragrant meadow-breath.

They listen to the flattering bird. The wise-looking, stupid things ! And they never understand a word Of all the robin sings. Atlantic Monthyl.

#### Amusements.

#### PUZZLE.

Can any of our young readers make a good English sentence of the following :"I the B M T put :

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE. I am composed of 57 letters.

- My 16, 13, 56, 48, 18, 51, is much esteemed by epicures. 33, 36, 11, 14, 2, 3, is not used now as much as twenty years ago.

  4 37, 39, 11, 16, 42, 32, is a river in B. A.
- " 16, 21, 22, 34, 20, 24, is a naval station in B. A. " 38, 15, 44, 31, 11, is a city in Afghanistan.
- " 21, 3, 28, is a town in one of the Barbary States.
- " 57, 64, 6, 16, is a city in one of the Barbary States. " 9, 16, 44, 23, 16, is a gulf m the Mediterramonn.
- 44, 30, 32, is a cape projecting from one of the Barbary States.
- " 26, 34, 12, 10, 15, 51, 1s a town in one of the Barbary
- " 32, 64, 37, is a river in one of the Bombay States.
- " 53, 8, 35, is a curse to mankind. " 55, 47, 18, 51, is of more value to Europe than gold. " 62, 18, 11, 4, has caused the life of thousands.
- 49, 21, 3 is an animal of great value. " 6, 54, 20, is of much value.
- " 17, 34, 36, is an exatte importation. 7, 18, 19, is to be found in every city.
- " 40, 36, 41, 43, 23, 20, 16, are the bone and sinew of Canada.
- " 27, 23, 37, is of great value to some Americans.
- " 25, 15, 41, is one of N. C.'s exports.
  " 46, 41, 18, 51, 25, is very scarce in some parts of

My whole, when put together, is too true, yet but

#### Answers to "Amusements" of Last Week.

Riddle.—He must take the goat first, the wolf will not touch the cabbage; in the second passage he carries the cubbage and brings back the goat; in the third he transports the wolf, which may again be safely left with the cubbage. He concludes with returning for the gout.——Enigma.—The letter T. the goat.-

#### Household Acceipts.

TO" PRAPARE BLACKING FOR STOVES. Mix the lustre with the white of an egg; have your stove cold, apply with a brush, rub till perfectly dry, and you will have a lustre nearly equal to that of a new stove.

CREAM PIES. - Make nice paste and cover the pie-plates; fill each plate with thick cream, seasoned with a little salt, a great spoonful of white sugar, and a little black pepper. Cover with a top paste, and bake twenty-five or thirty minutes.

BUTTERMILK PIE. - Three pints of buttermilk, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of flour stirred into the milk, and half a nutmeg. Stir well together, and bake like a custard pie.

A VECETABLE OLIO. -Boil three small heads of cabbage, carrots, turnips, potatoes and small onions. Drain them from the water, and cut them in pieces. Mix with them two ounces of butter, three spoonfuls of cream, a little salt and pepper. Ke them closely covered and stew two hours.

TO TAKE OUT FRUIT SPOTS .- Let the spotted part of the cloth imbibe a little water, without dipping, and hold the part over a lighted common brimstone match at a proper distance. The sulphurous gas a proper distance. The sulphurous gas which is discharged soon causes the spot to disappear.

ECONOMY IN BREAD-MAKING.—To make yeast bread, mix up your sponge in the evening, in the morning put your kettle on, put in some milk, let it come to a boil, thicken it with corn-meal, as soon as it is cool enough mix it in your sponge with a little flour; when light, mould it out—don't mix it very stiff, put plenty of hand and shoulder on, that's what makes good bread, kneading it a good deal.

RICE PUDDING. — One teacup of rice boiled soft in milk; a pint of milk; a piece of butter the size of an egg; the yolks of five eggs; the rind of two lemons grated; bake twenty minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a strong froth, with two table-spoonfuls of white sugar; add the juice of the lemons; spread this over the pudding, and set it back in the oven to harden and brown lightly.

BONATO PUDDING .- Slice the tomatoes, place a layer of them in the bottom of an earthen dish, cover with bread crumbs, profusely seasoned; add another layer of toma-

toes fill it, twenty minutes will be long enough for them to be sufficiently cooked.

To Preserve Dried Fruit from Moths. Put the dried apples or peaches into a tin vessel with a perforated bottom; cover closely with flannel; place the vessel into a boiler or kettle containing two or three quarts of boiling water, having some sticks across the water, to prevent the tin touching it; boil briskly and the fruit will soon be thoroughly heated without loss of flavor. Spread it out; the heat will soon evaporate the moisture.

FROSTING FOR CAKE.—Take the whites of eggs perfectly free from the yolk, and beat it up till it will stand in shape or pile. Prethrough a fine sieve; add a tablespoonful of arrow-root or corn-starch to the white of each egg. Add the starch and as much each egg. Add the starch and as much sugar as it will receive not allowing it to run at all; put on the cake while warm not hot. Spread it with a knife. Set it back in the oven to dry while the oven is only warm. If this rule is followed, you can ornament the cake in any manner you please, as the iceing is stiff enough to retain its form.

To Color CRIMSON OR PURPLE.-J. S. of Michigan, inquires how to color Meri-noes or Cashmeres, some rich, dark color. It may be done as follows: If the cloth is dirty, wash cleanly in soap suds—if not washed it must be wet thoroughly in suds, after which make another strong suds. If you with to color a dress a rich crimson, put your suds into a brass kettle and add one quarter of a pound of cudbear, stir well, then put in the garment, set it on the stove and let it scald for an hour or two. If you desire a dark purple, add from one-quarter to one-half a pound of cudbear, and put into an iron kettle, instead of brass—wash well through two suds and rinse in clear water.

#### Thoughts of Thinkers.

The goal of yesterday will be the starting point of to-morrow.—Lavater.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.—Sir Philip Sidney.

THE WORLD IS AS WE MAKE IT .we call the world is generally a reflex of ourselves; if you hear a man always com-plaining that the world is cold, you will find that he has never brought anything into the world to warm it, that he is himself probably a personal lump of ice set in the midst of it. If you find a man saying that the world is all base a d hollow, tap him, and you will find that he will himself ring hollow.— Chapin.

THE THANKFUL HEART.—If one should give me a dish of saud and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look fo them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how it would draw to itself the almost invisible particles by the mere power of atraction. The untbankful heart, power of atraction. The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heaven'y blessing; only the iron in God's sand is mild — Halanes is gold .- Holmes.

'SMALL LIES.'-I do not know of any buyer that pays such prices as the devil does when he buys men. Here a man who sells himself for about one eighth of a pound of chicory in a pound of coffee. He prepares his commodity with a lie, and retails it with another lie. Every time a man cominits a known distonesty he sells his soul; and thousands are selling themselves by little driblets. And I think a man who sells himself thus cheats himself. No, he cheats the devil. The devil pays too much for him. I am informed that before the commutation system was abandoned by the commutation system was abundanced by the ferry company, men of property and standing in society would boldly declare that they had a commutation ticket in their pocket when they had none, for the sake of going through without paying! They lied for one cent! I pity the devil! I do not know that he dear with the head of the sake o what he does with such men. It is awful to be the chief magistrate of a parcel of men like these. I cannot understand how these managed.

To CLEAN CANARY BIRDS.—These pretty things are like meaner objects, often covered with lice, and may be effectually relieved of them by placing a clean white cloth over their eage at night. In the morning it will be covered with small red spots, so small as hardly to be seen, except by the aid of a glass; toes and cover with bread crumbs as before; and when the dish is filled, place on the top a piece of butter. Put the dish into a moderate oven, and if two layers of tomators are the liee, a source of great annoyance to the birds.

#### ITEMS.

- A Moslem was recently executed in Sidon, for the murder of a Jew. Such an enforcement of the claims of justice, was never heard of of before among the Mos-
- Edwin Noyes, late Superintendent of the Maine Railroad, has been detected in a large embezzlement of the Company's property, and has fled to this Province.
- The telegraphic cable which is to unite the coast of Spain with England, will extend from Corunna to Falmouth, a distance of six hundred miles.
- Alexander Soutzos, the national poet of Greece, is dead. He was a declared enemy to the Bavarian dynasty, and was condemned to imprisonment four years ago for high treason.
- The figures upon the magic porcelain of the Chinese are executed in such a manner, that they are invisible when the vessels are empty, but become apparent when they are filled with water.
- The Provincial Bank of Canada, having its office at Stanstead, announces that it is about to wind up its affairs. All its notes may be redeemed at the office at Stanstead, or at Mr. Nutter's in Montreal. After the 1st of October they will cease to be secured by the deposit of Provincial securities.
- The wealth of the city of Boston, as shown by the assessor's reports, the present year, is estimated at \$302,514,200, an increase of \$96,000,000 since 1853. In 1835, the whole amount of real and personal estate in the city was estimated at \$79,302,000.
- Infanticide, is said, by the London Star, to be on the increase in England. It says—"This crime is positively becoming a national institution. Take up any newspaper, and you read of some cases of the kind occurring in London. Take up the next day's issue of the same journal, and you read fresh narratives of the same kind. In every street, in every range of houses In every street, in every range of houses, some lamentable occurrence of this nature becomes at one time or other the subject of scandal and alarm."
- A miner at Pike's Peak writes that the miners are very much discouraged. They have to dig through a solid vein of silver, four feet thick, before they can reach the gold. Poor fellows.
- The wreck of the ill-fated Anglo-Saxon, with the remainder of the cargo, has been sold to Jahn Sheridan, diver, of Halifax, for £60.
- Mr. Burnham has been returned for the Newcastle division by a majority of 447 over Mr. Clark.

GREAT BENEFITS OF LABOR-SAVING MACHIN-ERY.—By the aid of improved machinery one cotton yarn than the best cotton-spinner could in 1769, when Arkwright took out his first patent. In grinding grain and making flour, one man can now do one hundred and fifty times more work than he could a century of the could be contained as a could be contained as a contained and the could be contained as a containe tury ago. One woman can now manufacture as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago. It now requires as many days to refine sugar as it did months thirty years ago. Only forty minutes are now required to fix an amalgam of murcury and tin on a large looking-glass, which once occupied six weeks. The engines of a first-class iron-clad frigate perform as much work in twenty-four hours as 42,000 horses.

A communication from Naples says: 'Five fresh rooms have been laid open in that part of Pompeii which had been uncovered this your, not far from the Forum. I have visited these rooms, and was astonished to find in them a number of pieces of bread, which must have been wrapped up in napkins, the tissue of which is still in a perfect state of preservation. There has been also found a pretty seal, having for motto the words 'Ani Mo.,' which M. Florelli, the learned inspector of the excavations, tells me was a proper name—' Anicelus Modestus.''

THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.-The commerce The World's Commerce.—The commerce of the world requires 3,000,000 of able bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea; of this number, probably 7,500 die in a year. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea, averages twenty-five millions of dollars.

Figs Passecuted.—It appears that even flies do not escape tribulation. A writer in the Field speaks of a little parasite called the Chelifer, which clings to the leg of the common house-fly, and appears to suck its blood, allowing itself to be carried wherever the

#### Interesting Wiscellany.

TRUST not the praise of a friend, nor the

contempt of an enemy.

Properties is always asleep, and covetousness is ever wakeful; prodigality knows not when to spare, nor covetousness how to spend. Prodigality is all lace, and covetousness no clothes.

Coarseness of mind disregards, or rather is incapable of seeing aptitudes; and often measures everything by wealth, makes the great mistake of fancying nothing too good for it which it can pay for.

A TRUE LAWYER.—Alexander Hamilton was once applied to us counsel for a man was once applied to us counsel for a man having the guardinuship of several orphans, who would, on coming of age succeed to a large and valuable estate of which there was a maternal defect in the title deeds known only to their guardian, who wanted to get the estate vested in himself. Hamilton noted down the faithless executor's statement, and then said to him, "Settle with these unhappy infants honorably to the last cent, or I will hunt you from your skin like a hare." The advice was strictly followed, and the man who gave it was an ornament to the bar, and to the age he lived in.

WHAT A WOMAN CAY DO.—L. B. Bard.

to the bar, and to the age he lived in.

What a Woman can Do.—J. B. Bardwell, Worcester Co., Mass., writes to the American Agriculturist, that an unmarried woman of that place, now over eighty years old, a few years since bought a farm for \$5,300, and recently added to it a pasture lot costing \$500 more. She had accumulated the whole by doing housework at \$1,50 per week, and putting her savings at interest. She formerly let the farm to tenants, but not liking their doings, last year she assumed the management, and with the help of one man carried on the business. She kept sixteen cows, attended personally to the dairy, and attended her own housework, besides doing the marketing, etc. A large class of young men who are idly "waiting for something to turn up," should take lessons from this old lady.

A "Swamp Anger," Incident.—The

waiting for something to turn up," should take lessons from this old lady.

A "Swamp Angel" is the gun which has had the pleasure of shelling Charleston. Why it has such a celestial title as "Angel" I am at a loss to conceive; but "swamp" is right and to the point, since the battery which it graces was built in a swamp which a Northern farmer would view with horror doubly horrible. Col. Serrel, of the New York Engineers, had the charge of its construction, and being of an energetic constitution himself, and not afraid to enter swamps, you can imagine his surprise when one of his lieutenants, whom he had ordered to take twenty men and enter this swamp, said that he "could not do it—the mud was too deep." Col. Serrel ordered him to try. He did so, and the lieutenant returned with his men covered with mud, and said, "Colon—it the mud is over my men's heads; I can't do it." The Colonel insisted, and told the lieutenant to make a requisition for anything that was necessary for the safe passage of the swamp. The lieutenant made his requisition in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows:—"I want twenty men, eighteen the swamp. The ficutement made his requi-sition in writing, and on the spot. It was as follows:—"I want twenty men, eighteen as follows:—"I want twenty men, eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp lifteen feet deep." The joke was a good one. It secured, however, not a cubit to the stature of the lieutenant, but rather his arrest for disrespect to his superior. The battery, however, was built with the aid of wheether over and says! barrows and sand.

Meantrow or Wortes,—How many worth men have diagged downwards with them served away are different to the covered and the cover

sun is a planet abundantly stored with in-habitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the top of mountains of sufficient height, at an altitude where clouds seldom reach to shelter them where clouds seidom reach to shefter them from the direct rays of the sun, are always found regions of nee and show. Now if the solar rays themselves convey all the heat on this globe, it ought to be the hottest where their course is least interrupted. Again—aeronauts all confirm the coldness of the unner regions of the atmosphere. Since aeronants all combine the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere. Since, therefore, even on our carth, the heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of solar rays, we have only to admit that, on the sun itself, the elastic fluids composing its atmosphere, and the matter on its surface, are of such a nature as not to be capable of any affection from its own rays. Indeed, are of such a nature as not to be capable of any affection from its own rays. Indeed, this seems to be proved from the copious emission of them; for, if the clastic fluids of the atmosphere, or the matter on the surface of the sun, were of such a nature as to admit of any easy chemical combination with its rays, their emission would be much impeded. Another well known fact is, that the solar focus of the largest lens thrown into the air will occasion no sensible heat in the place where it has been kept for a considerable time, although its power of exciting combustion, when proper bodies are exposed, should be sufficient to fose the most refactory substances.

anost refactory substances.

Thus, from arguments based solely upon the supposed physical constitution of that luminary, he deduces the somewhat astemishing idea that the sun is inhabited.—
Scientific American.

#### BRITISH PREMIERS.

The following is a list of the successive premiers who have held office during the last century. The dates of their appearation for each successive minister, of three years, eight months, and one day, the Marquis of Rockingham's being the shortest within the period:

April 1716 Duke of Newcastle . . . . . . April, 1746

Earl of Bute	1
George Grenville (father to	
Lord Grenville) April,	1
Marquis of Rockingham July,	1
Duke of Grafton. Ang.	1
Lord North [serrl of Guildford] Jan.,	1
Marquis of Rockingham Meech,	1
Earl of Shelburn July,	i
Dake of Portland Amil.	i
William PirtDec. il. Addington (lord Sidmonth) Misch.	i
il. Addington Good Sigmonth March	i
Wiliam Patt	ī
Lord GrenvilleJan.,	i
Duke of Portland March,	i
Spencer Peres val June.	i
Earl of Liverpool Jace,	ì
George Canaing April,	i
Viet Godwich (earl of Ripon) Aug.,	i
Dake of Welliagton Jan.,	i
Earl Grey Nov.,	i
Lend Melhoume Aug.,	i
Sir R dert Peel Nov.,	i
Lord Melborne April	i
Sie Bobert Peel Sept.,	1
Lord John Russell June,	i
Earl of Derby	i
Earl of AberdeenDec.,	ij
Viscoust Paimerston Feb.,	'n
	•

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the outward demonstrations of modesty. In "crafty" and "cuming" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill, and then the trace in which he is well skilled. And think you that Maghalen could ever have given us "maudita" in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping harbean held in due honor by the world?—Trench on the Study of Words.

\*\*Istul Jutormation.\*\*

ISTHE SUN INHABITED?

Sta John Herschel concludes that the sun is a planet abundantly stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the top of the stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the top of the stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the top of the top of the stored with incomplete the stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the top of the top of the stored with inhabitants; his inference being drawn from the following arguments:—On the top of the top of the stored with inhabitants in the stored with inhabitant otton, six and wood in take tye differently. It is almost impossible to re-dye a fabric of mixed stuff any color except the dark ones named. It will be observed by the above list that pale blue will re-dye better than any other color.—Septimus Piesse, F. C. S.

CHINESE HYDROPHOBIA.—A comparatively small amount of water satisfies the Chinaman. He never scrubs his floors; for his ablations, he is content with just as much scalding water as will cover the bottom of a dat basin. In this he lays a cotton napkit with which he sponges his face and hands in respectable families this process is repeated after the principal meal of the day. Even in the public baths, the shadow stone eistern for washing has only two or three mehes depth of water, and this is shared in common by five or ten persons. The stench, as may be supposed, is insufferably bad. No Otimaman thinks of washing the whole body more than once a year. On this occasion, the dogs also, by immemorial custom, share in the privilege. There is also another reason why the Chinamen does not feel the absence of those deep and cold wells which are so much prized by us, and which we so much miss in his land; he not only abhors the touch but also the taste of cold water. He nevers takes a draught of man's original beverage. Tea of some kind, i. e., boiled water, generally with some herb infused, is nis drink. I have frequently found on my journeys, that a book of incredulity, an expression of surprise, and a close scrutiny of the glass, always followed the act of my drinking off a tumbler of cold water. Only the evidence of their senses convinced the hystanders that I was not drinking aicolot.—Pictures of the Chinese.

The Moons.—There were three distinct races of the followers of Mahomet who over CHINESE HYDROPHOBIA ... - A comparative

THE MOORS.—There were three distinct races of the followers of Mahomet who over races of the followers of Mahomet who over an Spain. The first invaders were Arabs from the desert, who held dominion for 400 anndred years; then came the Moerish kings, who, after many battles, supplanted without exterminating their pred cessors, and held sway for 300 years; but not without outlond outbreaks and skirmishes, between them. These last came with Abderhaman, the first king of Cordova, from the ailds of Yemen, heruded in the Caliphat of Egypt, and were called Egipteous (Egyptians), to distinguish them from the Arabs, and from the barbarous hordes from Fez and Morocco, who came subsequently, headed by the Princes Aimozados, and were called Moros, or Moors. After the conquest by the Christians, a great distinction was made in favor of the Egyptians, as the aristocratic, educated and civilized face; but subsequently, one after one, their privileges were emailed; they were harsily and civilized ed, and at hat, in 1911, an edict was issued confounding at the tribes under one head as Egipcios, or Gitanos, torbidding them to speak their own finguage, which for the riore was to be called gibbraish.—Once a Beek am Soain. The first invaders were Arab-

a crueo music came into use about the same time, and both were loudly denounced by many of the old school men as unnecessary and vain innova-

Sherman and the Boors.—He had always a taste for the act of duping, and he had begun early in life—soon after leaving Harrow. He was spending a few days at Bristol, and wanted a pair of new boots, but could not afford to pay for them. Shortly before he left, he called on two bootmakers, and ordered of each a pair, promising payment on delivery. He fixed the morning of his departure for the tradesmen to send in their goods. When the first arrived he tried on the boots and complained that that for the right foot pinched a little, and ordered Crispia to take it back, stretch it, and bring it again at nine the next morning. The second arrived soon after, and this time it was the boot for the left foot which SHERIDAN AND THE BOOTS The second arrived soon after, and this time it was the boot for the left foot which sinched. Same complaint; same order given; each had taken away only the pinching boot, and left the other behind. The same afternoon Sheridan left in his nerboots for town, and when the two shaemakers called at nine next day, each with a boot in his band, we can imagine their disgust at finding how neatly they had been duped.

TRAPPING A TIGER.—A most ingenious mode of tiger killing is that which is em-ployed by the natives of Oude. They gather a number of the broad leaves of the mode of tager killing is that which is employed by the natives of Oude. They gather a number of the broad leaves of the prauss trees, which much resembles the sycamore, and having well besmeared them with a kind of bird-line, they strew them in the animet's way, taking care to lay them with the prepared side uppermost. Let a tiger but put his paw on one of those innocent-looking leaves and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf stick to his paw, he shakes it to rid himself of the nuisance, and finding that pian insuccessful, he endeavors to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the ropy bird line over his nose and eyes, and glueing the eyelds together. By this time he has probably trodden upon social mole of the teacherous leaves, and is bewildered with the novel inconvenience; then he tells on the ground, rubs his head on the earth in his effort to get free. By so doing he adds fresh bird-line to his head, body and timbs, agglutinates his sleek for together in unsighty tuffs and finishes by hoodwiaking himself so the outflow of the whole he has been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his misery, who run to the spot, armed with guns, bows and spears, and find no difficulty in despatching their blind and wearied foe.—Routledge's Hlustrated Natural History.

How to Check a Run on a Banke—O'Concell is said to have checked a panic

#### SELECTED POETRY.

#### ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

(There is a sentiment in the following lines which will find an echo in every breast against which the storm of life has beaten. Many a man, scarred in the warfare of passion and lust will feel his eye moisten in recalling the potency of a mother's love, when the world was not all against him :1

> Backward, turn backward, oh. Time, in your flight, Make me a child again, just for to-night!
> Mother, come back from echoless shore.
> Take me again to your heart, as of yore—
> Kiss from my forchead the furrows of care,
> Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair. O'er my slumbers your loving watch keep-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, ob. tide of the years! Talke them and give me my childhood again!

I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of lighting my soul wealth away— Of sowing for others to reap :— Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tiral of the bollow, the large, the untrue. Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded—our faces between—You with strong yearning and passionate pain. Long I to-night for your presence again ; ome from the silence so long and so deep Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in the days that are flown Over my heart in the days that are flown No love like mother's love ever has shown—No other worship abides and endures. Paithful, unselish and patient like yours—None like a mother can charta away pain, From the sick soul and world weary brain; Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold, Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with ge Fall on my shoulder again as of old—
Let it drop over my forchead to night.
Shuding my faint eyes away from the light—
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Happily will linger the visions of yore.
Levingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to shop myther—and me to shop it. Rocking to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother! the years have been long Since I last listened to your fullaby song. Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem Womanhood's tears have been only a decam: Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace. With your eye lashes Just sweeping my face. Never hereafter to wake or to sleep. Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep !

#### WEEKLY NEWS SUMMARY.

#### CANADA.

The Sherboure Journal tells of a most distressing suicide which occurred near that place recently. A Mrs. Wallace, who appears to have been of weak mind, deliberately set her clothes on fire, and then walked out into the garden, where she was so severely burned that death ensued.

Guelph is trying, with the aid of surrounding municipalities, to secure the next Provincial Exhibition, but the prospect for funds

Mr. Vidal has been elected member of the Legislative Conneil for St. Clair Division.

Mr. Burnham has been elected member of the Legislative Council for Newcastle Division.

Mr. Sandford Fleming of Toronto, has been selected to conduct preliminary survey on the part of Canada, for the Inter Colonial Railway.

M. A. C. Papineau has been selected by the Rouges candidate for St. Hyacinth, the representation of which was left vacant by the appointment of Mr. Sicotte to the Bench.

The Montreal Rifle match seems to have been an eminently successful affair. The entries were numerous and the shooting unusually good. In the first match, for a cup, valued at \$40, with two-thirds of the entrance fees added, a tie occurred between Mr. James Morrison of the Naval Brigade, Toronto, and Mr. Rebert Shaw of the Grenodier Guards, Montreal. In shooting off the guardsman was successful. The second match was also for a cup valued at \$50, with two-thirds of the entrance fees added. And a second prize, worth \$20, with one-third of the entrance fees added. There were 111 entries. The three highest shots to deach other; they were Captain Gardner of Toronto, Mr. Wall and Mr. Quin of Montreal. The last named was eventually successful. The next was the great match for the challenge vase, opened to all the cities of Canada, six competitors to represent each city. Hamilton and London did not competer after a protracted contest the Toronto men were declared the winners. They afterwards shot for it among themselves, the contest ending in the success of Mr. Edwards. The Montreal Rifle match seems to have been an eminestly success the success of Mr. Edwards.

GENERAL ITEMS.—The Quebee Mercury gives a frightful picture GENERAL ITEMS.—The Quebee Mercury gives a frightful picture of the state of things in that city. It said the moral standard of quebee seems to be at present fast attaining to that point when murder, rapine and disorder will be allowed to stalk brazen-freed and unpunished through our streets, when no law will be known but that of ruffianism, the bowie-knife, and the revolver, and when every man's life will be at the mercy of the next blackguard who chooses to take it. If our neighbors were to indee of us by the number of murders and stabbing affrays which have taken place within the last six months, the decision would be for us a very unfavorable one, indeed. The Mercury thinks the cause of this is the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted for serious offences.

The accounts received from the mining district in rear of the country of llastings, are thought to be very premising for the future wealth of that section of the country. Its mineral riches are expected to prove exceedingly profuse. Iron, copper, lead, and lithographic stone appear to exist in vast quantities.

We notice by the advertisement of the Kingston Rifle Association, ment.

that a running man target is to be prepared to be shot for at the This will be the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Canada. It will certainly be a novelty.

#### EUROPEAN.

Regarding the reception of the Florida into the port of Brest to repair damages sustained during an eight month's cruise, the Moniteur says:—The privateer Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, has entered Brest, to repair damages. Her reception was in accordance with the ordinary principles of international law. At the opening of the war, the Emperor's Government, in accord with other powers, recognized the Confederates in the character of bellicerents, and declared its intention of observing a strict neutrality between and declared its intention of observing a strict heutrany netween the two parties. In like cases it is right as well as the duty of neu-trals to permit the vessels of helligerents to produce themselves means not for fighting purposes, but for navigation. It has, therefore, been decided that the Florida could be permitted to produce all that was indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state, without being able to make purchases tending to rescuit her armament of war."

The Dailu Nors, speaking of the steam rams now being built by Mr. Laid at Birkenhead, says:—No one denies that if those steamrams are intended to follow the eareer of the Florida and the Alabama, those who are concerned in fitting them out are doing Adamsing these who are concerned in acting them out are doing violence to our territorial sovercienty, and making us against our will parties to the war which is now rasing in America. This is not to be endured, and some means must be found for preventing Mr. Jefferson Davis and his collectures from dragging us into war.

La France, of Sept. 3, speaking of the affairs of Poland says:—'It is a certained that the family council held at Transkoe Selo pronounced itself in favor of granting a Constitution. Prince Conschakoff was the only person not belonging to the Immerial family who was present at the council. All the commissioners intrusted with the elaboration of the scheme of the Constitution belong to the enlightened portion of Russian society.'

A London paner says that Kossuth is now residing in the environs of Turin. He is in actual want of the necessaries of life: his wife is in a rapid consumption, and he is source against the world in a pitiable degree.

The London Underground Railway (really a railway underground, and intersection the city) carried 275,000 messengers in one week evently. New lines are to be formed, one of which may possibly recently. New lines are to adopt the Thames Tunnel.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the 5th instant, the fenders of Messus Glass. Elliott & Co., to manufacture and lay down in the summer of next year a good submarine telegrob cubic between Treland and Newfo<sup>9</sup>ndland, was unanimously accepted.

#### UNITED STATES.

Brigadier-General Sally telegraphs Gen. Pope that he surprised over 400 lodges of hostile Indians, fought and dispersed them. Query, the Jodges or the Indians?) killed over 100, destroyed all the camp and all their property.' Hesalds that he has many prisoners.

and all their property.' Headds that he has many prisoners.

It is generally thought that Gen Lee, with a considerable coeffict of the Army of Viczbiia, has gene to the assistance of Brazz, who is seriously monered by Rose-gans. One account sends Lonestreet to the relief of Charleston, while another sends him instead of Lee to the South-west. Another story says that General Lonkins division of South Carolina troops has gone to Charleston. that General Localins division of South Carolina troops has gone to Charleston, that General Localins in command of the Army of Virginia, which, reduced in numbers to about 70 990, has taken a strong notition south of the Roblam where it is thought General Meade whose army has been increased by the return of the troops recently in New York and the nevival of many convecients, is likely to make an attack.

An expedition composed of General Grant's forces sailed from New

An expedition composed of General Grant's forces sailed from New Orleans on the oth inst., destination unknown,

General Stell has entered Little Pook. Ark., where there amounts to have been no "dit. He says "the envalvy, under Gen. Davidson is in pursuit of the enemy, who is in retreat south."

Blockade-connect are carrying supplies into Wilmington at the ate of a million dollars a-day.

A waise at Chevieston are much the some as they were a week ago. The Federals have full assession of Marris Island. Greez has been not in order, and is sending occasional shot and shell at Moultrie. with unknown effect, save that a stray holf blow up are of the Magnesines. A local expedition destined for the conture of Sunter's rains was repulsed with loss, the force sent being ridiculously small.

The following dispatch has been received, dated Hand quarters Army of the Cumberland, Crawfish Springs, Ga., Sept. 19 :—

A desocrate engagement commenced this morning at eleven o'clock. The vehels made a heavy attack on the come of General Thomas forming the left wing of our gropy, and of the same time they attacked the right wing which was thought to be a feint.

General McCook's and General Criticadens' tro into the engagement as convenience of foregs being on the march at the time. e offered—the main portion of their

The light on the left was of a very desperate character: the enemy were repulsed, but on being reinforced regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven after a severe engagement of an hour and a half. General Thomas' forces then charged the rebels which they were subsequently driven after a severe engagement of an hour and a half. General Thomas' forces then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, praisbing them badly. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a ferce dash on our centre, composed of the divisions of Generals Vactore and Repnolds. General Vactor's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously poshed by the rebels, fell back until Gen. Carter's line was broken, and the freeps became much scattered. Gen. Thomas on the left, and Gen. Davis on the right, then poshed forward their forces vigorously towards the gap, and after a hard fight recovered the ground which had been lost on the extreme right. The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga. The general engagement, which commenced at Halm, ended at about 6 p.m. Gen. Palmer, who had gathered together our scattered forces, and General Negly, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the centre, pushed forward and re-established our line as it had been before. The battle began along the Chicamanga ereck. The country where the battle was fought is level, but thickly overgrown with small timber and brushwood, and is very unflavoroble for the use of artiflery, very little of which was used. The casuatios in killed and wounded are heavy, but extremely light in killed for so heavy a musketry organement. The fight on the left was one continuous rell of musketry for an hour or more. No general officers were injured. Col. Hog and Col. Broadley were wounded. Battery C of the 5th Artillery was lost, and afterwards re-captured by the 75th Indiana Regiment. The battle is not yet over it will probably be reaswed to-morrow. Rebel prisoners taken represent that the corps of Gens. Hill, Polk, Johnston and Lonsstreet, were in the engagement. Our men are in the best of spirits, and eager to begin anew.

The Republicans of Maine have elected their Governor by about 18,000 majority.

Gen. Cass is reported seriously ill; and his recovery is considered

The following are the latest telegraphic despatches:

Louisville, Sept. 20.—All kinds of exciting rumours are prevalent here, some of them quite adverse to Rosecrans' army. Our army under Rosecrans has been badly beaten by Bragg, with heavy roin-forcements from Lee. Beauregard and Joe Johnston, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The National Republican says the enemy tracked Rosecrans again on Sunday Morning at 9 o'clock, with over-

attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday Morning at 96 ctock, with overwhelping numbers.

The battle raged fiercely all day, according to the latest accounts received here up to two o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanoga at 80 clock last evening.

Two and only two of Gen. Resecran's divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, but from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back. This we know is the latest news

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 11.45 P. M.-Not a word from Roscerans,

Locisville, Sept. 21, 11.45 P. M.—Not a word from Roscerans, army to-day.

Numerous rumours impossible to authenticate now prevail.—

Among them, that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to the aid of Roscerans; that the engagement between Roscerans and Bragg's armies is still progressing. &c.

Military authorities here do not believe that any very serious or disastrous results have occurred to Rosceran's army.

There is no disturbance to the telegraph between here and Chatanooen.

#### CRICKET.

#### HAMILTON V. TORONTO.

The return match between the above clubs took place on Saturday last on the Toronto Club ground. The weather was very unfavorable

The return match between the above clubs took place on Saturday last on the Toronto Club ground. The weather was very unfavorable for the bowling during the first part of the day. The Toronto side won the toss and sent Messes. Parsons and Heward to the wickets, the Corner was come aught by the tone stop. Mr. Heward kept up his wicket for some time and secred 49, when he was caught by Bull off Brill. McBrunnell made 16 very prettily, but had to succumb to a fine ball from Brill. Mr. Brown added 21 and R. Spragge a slashing 14. The rest were minor scores, the innings closing for 152.

Hamilton lost no time in sending Mr. Parr and Kennedy to the wickets, these two soon began to make runs when a snorter from Brussell found out Mr. Parrs' wieket, he obtained 19 by very steady play. Lord A. Cecil now joined Kennedy and soon increased the score, when Kennedy was caught out by Hamon, he made 29 in wicket, and 1-the butting the ball to all parts of the field. Mr. Young decrang Lord A. Cecil played the ball to all parts of the field. Mr. Young when Lord A. Cecil played the ball back into the bowlers hands; his score was 30, in which was a cut for five, and a fine drive to the off for four. Mr. Hope Johnson obtained 11 and Mr. Young 30, both played very carefully. The total inniugs closed for 168, being 17 runs in the majority. The Toronto club scored 38 in their second inniugs with three wickets down. runs in the majority. The Torcinnings with three wickets down.

# TORONTO.

SECOND INNINGS.

Total..... 168

THEST INVINGS.

| Comparison | Com Total......153 Total.....38 HAMILTON.

Byes 9, leg byes 5, wides 8, n b 3.....

#### RIFLE BRIGADE.

#### NO. 2 COMPANY V. NO. 1 COMPANY.

The following is the score of a spirited match played on the Riffo Brigade ground. James street, between No. 1 Company and No. 2 Company, the former winning with ten wickets to go down:

#### No. 2. Company. SECOND INNITES

| First Innings | Second Innings | Licut A. H. Somerset b Briff | 3 hit wick b Parr | 2 haywood b Parr | 4 run out | 9 haywood b Parr | 0 b Briff | 7 Cepp. Dilb b, Parr | 0 c Hearn b Parr | 14 hoore c beavenee b Parr | 1 b Parr | 3 Capt. Playne b Parr | 0 support | 3 hours | FIRST INMINGS. Total..... 39 Total ... 52

No. 1 Company.	
FIRST INNINGS.	SECOND INNINGS
Sergt, Yates, b Wild 5	
Haylor, run out	
Lawrence, b. Wild	
Licat, T. R. Parr, c Moore, b Raven 15	not out 8
Corp. Bodger, b Rayen 5	
Hearn, b Rayen 11	net out 5
W. Beger, b Wild	
Meys. b Wild	
Anderson, not out 0	
Corp. Elliott. e Borman, b Raven 0	
Byes 2, leg byes 4, wides 3, 9	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	₩ 4-1 <b>-</b> 1
Total 79	Total 13

### Commercial.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

A. R. MACPHERSON & Co.'S REGISTERED PRICE CURRENT.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15th, 1863. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16th, 1863.

8. d. s. d.

9. d. s. d.

10. d. s. d.

1 

Flour, (duy 4¼d per cwt.)

Western Canal, per barrel of 196 lbs... 20 6 a 22

Philadelphia... 20 6 a 22

Baltimore... 20 6 a 22

Ohio... 21 0 a 23

Canadian... 21 0 u 23

Extra Canadian... 24 0 a 26 

#### PETROLEUM.

Impersu dataindian do I sa z
indian do I sa z
irits of Petroleum or Benzine " 1 0 a 1 3
abricating, per tun, black, green and brown£10 a 10 10
Grease "green....£11 a £12

#### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC FOR WEEK ENDING 18th SEPT., 1863. Passengers \$30,086 23
Freight and Live Stock 29,957 44 Mails and Sundrice...... 1,251 421 Cetresponding Week of last year......

> Increase......\$5,637 03 JAMES CHARLTON.

AUDIT OFFICE, Hamilton, 19th Sept. 1863.

#### Bemittances.

J. McG., Rondeau; S. S., Fingal; J. S., Bloomfield; W. W., Woodstock; R. J. S., Elora; J. E. B., Thorold; P. K.. Fergus; L. M., E. H., Scotland R. Y., Bowmanville; R. G. W., Ingersoll; P. C. A.; Chatham; J. S. R., Font Hill; P. L. W., Brampton; T. W., Stratford; W. P. P., Collingwood; J. M., Guelph; D. W. C. and F. E., Smithville; A. H., H. B. C., J. W. S., A. A., A. L., J. W. C., G. B., J. B., H. F., Mrs. D., Morpeth; L. W., P. & W., D. A. McG., G. G., Geo. G., J. M., Mrs. R. F., Rev. R. P., Ridgetown; N. McC., A. K., J. F., C. S., T. McC., S. C. 2; H. W., M. F., Chatham; G. V., Charring Cross; S. H., Welland Port; T. H. O., Dundas; J. C., Mount Forest; S. G. Waterdown; A. H., New Market; Miss A. F., Clear Creek; F. A. H., New Market; Miss A. F., Clear Creek; F. E. Smithville; G. P. Selkirk; T. M., Oil Springs; J. E. B., Thorold; W. P. Caledonia; S. D. H., Stoney Creek; C. B. S., E. B., Rev. J. B., D. J. V., M. G. K., Rondeau; Rev. A. McD. and J. M.,

#### NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Near G.W.R. Depot. Mt. Brydges.

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Mt. Brydges, Sept. 1863.

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GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS MADE TO ORDE Perfect fit and entire satisfaction warranted.

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Canadian Illustrated News.

N. B.—Care must be taken to address all Communications to the Office of the Cana-

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! THE GENUINE

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The Best and Cheapest Machines in the world, at New York City Prices.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the world, at New Fork Cuty Prices.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the Genume Singer Sewing Machines, take great pleasure in informing the public of Canada that they have opened onices in Toronto, at No. 24, King Street East, and in the city of Maniton, on the corner of King and Hugason streets, where they will keep on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the Genume Singer Sewing Machines, and will sell the same, at the same prices, is at the manufactory in Now York, thus bringing the machines, which have proved themselves, inter a machines, which have proved themselves, interact east of inteen years, to be the best, and most reliable machines in every respect, that has ever been made within the reach of all. The Genume Singer Machines are celebrated for being more simple to operate, less inable to get out of order, do better and a greater range of work, break less needles, and more durable than any other.

The centrity of the Genuine Singer Machines, and the reputation which they have acquired over all others, for superiority, has led certain manufacturers of Sewing Machines, in Canada, to make a bogus initiation of the Singer No. 2 Machines, and which are palmed of upon the public for Singer Machines, but in value, whon compared with the Genuine Singer Inperial, No. 2 Machines, stand in about the same position as bogus coin does to gen-mechines when will be to east table when the delices in bogus.

about the same position as bogus coin does to genume gold.

Look out for imposters, and dealers in bogus machines, who will not only tell you the bogus are quite epual to the Grantine, but superior, and that it is your duty to buy lione Mandiacturors. But if you want a Machine that will prove truly reliable, and really worth what you pay for it, buy the Genume Singer, and you will not be disappointed.

The Genuine Singer, Lotter A Machine is the best Machine made for family use.

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Addres, Offices 34 King Street East, Toronto, Or Corner of King and Hughson Streets, Ham

the rates.

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Corner of King and Hughson Streets, Hamilton, C. W.

FOLTS & RICHARDSON.

N.B.—Beware of all Chain Stitch or Crooked needle Machines, if you wish to avoid trouble and annoyance. Buy the Gonuino Singer, straight needle Machine, which make the interlocked stitch, and with the dute of six different patents stamped on plate, and you will have a Machine which will give satisfaction.

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LAWSON & CO.,
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MRS JOHN E. MURPHY would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte, at her residence, Mulberry street, between Park and MacNab. References given if required.

Hamilton, June 20th, 1863.

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Is at all hours. Carriages in attendance at the
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WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Proprietor

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The locality of the International Hotel—situated in the centre of the business portion of the city—is of itself a fluttering recommendation, and in conjunction with other more substantial advantages which the Proprietor has introduced, will earn for this Hotel, the subscriber hopes, the favor and good will of the business community.

munity.

The large dining-room of the Hotel—one of the most commodious rooms in the city—will still be open for Dinner Parties, Concerts, and other social entertamments. His sample rooms, for commercial travellers, are by far the best in the city.

In connection with the Hotel will be kept an extensive LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, where Horses and Buggies can be had at all times and at reasonable rate of remuneration.

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O Calcuonia, 1 or 1 laces.

An Onmibus will run regularly to the Station, conecting with trains east and west.

WM. RICHARDSON,
Proprietor.

13

Hamilton, July 27, 1863.



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Gas Fixtures, Brass Work GAS & STEAM FITTINGS, Importers of Coal Oil Lamps, an sole agents for the English Patent FUMIVORE COAL OIL LAMP.

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Grocers, Wine Merchants and Dealers generally, should lose no time in giving them a trial. There are many instances of storekeepers doubling their sale in a very short time by introducing these celebrated whiskles.

ated whiskles.
trade can only be supplied through me at the where all orders will be promptly attended to.

JOHN PARK,

Hughson, corner King street.

Hamilton, 19th Aug., 1863.

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Drummondville, sune 30th, 1863.

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nte charge. Toronto, May 30, 1863.

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W. M. ORR. Aggent, Carlisle P. O. C. W.
P.S.—Works of any kind will be promptly forwarded on addressing me at Carlisle post office, C. W.

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