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Vol. V.-No. 10.

MOXTREAL, SATERDAY, MARCH 9, 1512.



THE EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC IN 1759 To the Editor of the "Canadian Illustratid Naws."
Sir, -I am sorry to see, from Dr. Anderson's last letter, that my former communication proved such a bee in his bonnet; but I am glad that Dr. Anderson has at last awakened to the fact of the correctness of my statements, as the whole drift of his last communication tends to show. It will be easily seen that the doctor has advanced no new arguments, has offered no fresh proof in support of his claim, but stands as it were like one who feels the very disagreeable position in which he has placed himself and is unwilling to acknowledge it. His arguments (if he had any) have resolved themselves into accusing me of being a young man just come of age.
However, notwithstanding my juvenility, the stern facts detailed in my former letter still remain unanswered. If the possession of a beard is an attribute of wisdom, then I might procure a billy-goat to do all the requisites of correspondence, and I have here to draw Dr. Anderson's attention to the very matters. I think I have already inewn by my former letter mand by its effects, and I also hope to shew before this letter is fiuished, that I do know something of the matter in question, and perhaps a little more than is desirable for the success of Dr. Anderson's pretentions.
This gentleman accuses me of using very unbecoming
language towards himself. This I am not aware of, but if language towards himself. This I am not aware of, but if 1 has followed suit, and by ambiguous satire and innuendo, fairly succeeded in carrying a direct insult to my father.
When first prepared, in 1759 , Moncrief's journal wa
When first prepared, in 1755 , Moncrief's journal was ac
companied by a well-executed plan, on a large scale, shewing companied by a well-executed plan, on a large scale, shewing
the various positions occupied by the hostils forces contending for the defence and the capture of the city, and illustrating by ample notes and references, the various incidents which occurred during the campaign. The plan to which reference part, was drawn according to the official surveys taken by the "The east side of the Falls of Montmorency, the Point of Captain Debbeig, Engineer in Of the river St. Lawrence, by port from the river St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorencyby Captain Holland, of the Royal Americans, Assistant the river. Tt. Charles, by Lieut. Debarres. of the Royal
Americans, Assistant Engineer. The British works Americans, Assistant Engineer. The British works are of the different corps." Words and passages from the Mon-
crief journal are quoted on this plancrief journal are quoted on this plan-and reference is made
to it in the journal-both being contemporaneous, viz., 1759, and each the supplemeat of the other.
The readers of the Illustrated News will have noticed the simple elegance, with the other appropriate features ap-
pertaining to the mere style of Major Moncrief's journal; and all who are conversant with the peculiarities which distinguish the dictum of educated military men of that period whose nize in reading the document the fact that, from beginning to end, it is the work of the same hand, completed at the date have beer expected in the production of a gentleman and officer employed "upon that troduction of a gentleman and
from several passages of the jo it also evident from several passages of the journal the writer was one who officer's opportunities of knowing and appreciating what was occurring from day to day, and who was associated with other
officers actually taking part in the reconnoitring and other movements which took place, as well as in preliminary consultations. It could not fail, therefore, to create surprise in all who read the document and Dr. Anderson's subsequent
letters, as published in the Canadian Illustrated News, to find original heading and dor Moncrief's name, as well as the posed to be ignored in favour of one who was simply a volunteer in the ranks of the 78th Fraser Highlanders. From official records I find Mr. Thompson, senr., subsequently prothe Royal Engineer Department, Quebec, where he remained until his deatu in 1830 . It may be said, in connection with this appointment, that the duties of overseer of works are
always assigned to one who is a competent mechanic ; and a portion of his duties at that period appear to have been that of keeping the time or choque, as it is technically called, of the soldiers and labourers employed in executing the works laid out by the Military Engineers. Owing to his fidelity,
his general intelligence, long life, and other circumstances on which it is unnecessary to exnatiate, he attracted and maintained universal respect, and held his situation under the
Government to the day of his death. Government to the day of his death.
But I cannot agree with Dr. And
ing what constitutes an erasure. I remember Dr. Anderson pointing it out to me, and I had the very same opinion then as It have now-namely, that Mr. James Thompson, jr., erased formed, on good authority, that when a verbal suggestion was Mr. Thompson, sen., might have been the author of Mect that journal, the idea was not only discouraged, but even ridiculed. the abstince of dates of the plans referred to, the acrasures for discrepancies, great and small, being over twelve hundred in
number, evidently changed omitted number, evidently changed, omitted or revised in the alleged
Thompson mauuscript. No one doubts of the iustice of the tribute paid to the Messrs. Thompson, \&c., \&c., and the esteem in which the family have been always held in Quebec ; but until Dr. Anderson can shew that the claim to the authorship
of that journal rests ultimately upon evidence derived from of that journal rests ultimately upon evidence derived from
themselves, or upon proofs such as are usually advanced to establish the authenticity of historical documents, it is impossible to acquiesce in Dr. Anderson's assertion. That hasty
conclusions are very apt to lead to mistakes, and to shew that conclusions are very apt to lead to mistakes, and to shew that
such results do occur I think I may safely appeal to Dr. An-
derson's tion with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
With lat tion with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
With regard to that part concerning certain falseho of which I have been said to accuse Mr. James Thompson, jr.,

I exonerate him, inasmuch as he has laid no claim to it, but
Dr. Anderson has unfortunately come forward and has done Dr. Anderson has unfortunately come forward and has done so for him. If Mr. Thompson, jr., states that his father was
Superintendent of Military Fortifications, he quibbles with words. He was Overseer of Works.
It is very much like the following:-After the American War, two darkies, who had been formerly slaves on the same
plantation, met by accident in the city of New York. "Hallo plantation, met by accident in the city of New York. "Hallo,
Sambol saidone; "what is you doin'?" "Doin'? why, I'se carpenter and joiner." "Carpenter and joiner ! My I What part of de work ?" "De circular work." "What's dat ?"
"Turns de Grindstone !"-And so it is with Mr. Thompson. From the soaring height of Superintendent of Military Fortifications he has fallen to Overseer of Woriss-keeper of the cheque. Was not Mr. Thompersoer a mason by trade, and not an engineer by profession? Professional men can at least spell the
most common words without making mistakes, which Iam pre pared to shew Mr. Thompson, senr., was incapable of doing Moreover, while the language or diction of the Moncrie journal, as already stated, is clearly that of the educated officer of the period when the diary was composed, many minor
alterations of the original text occur in Dr Anderson's docualterations of the original text occur in Dr. Anderson's docu-
ment. These alterations are precisely such as would be made ment. These alterations are precisely such as would be made by one who aimed at giving a more modern turn to the phrase-
ology in use by educated persons in the middle of the last entury. I should be glad to furnish instances, but refrain at present, owing to the great length to which this article has
already extended-merely observing that, so far as this argualready extended-merely observing that, so far as this argu-
ment applies, in regard to the question of priority, I can ment applies, in regard to the qu
readily furnish examples ad libitum.
Although, as I hope, enough has been already advanced to deter Dr. Anderson from again coming forward in the public pross, of his unfounded claims on the Moncrief journal, which it would surely have been more judicious to have submitted, in the first instance, to the members of the Quebec Literary conclude this article without noticing what appears to be an unanswerable objection to his theory of the authorship, which, doubtless, would have staggered the Doctor himself if he had
observed it, or had be taken the trouble to observed it, or had be taken the trouble to consult others
conversant with that period of Canadian history before comconversant with that period of
mitting himself as he has done.
The objection is suggested by the following question, viz. Where was Mr. Thompson, sen., the alleged author of the
journal, at the time it was commenced, and during the period Exped by the entries for the first six or seven weeks of the Expedition? Dr. Anderson, quoting from a memorandum of Mr. Thompson, junr., informs us "that the elder Thompson
held no rank in the army, that he was a volunteer in the Fraser Highlanders, which, regiment was a vaised in Tain, RossCol. Simon Fraser upwards of 1,400 men, commanded by introduced my father to the Colonel. to Halifax, Capt. Bailey After the conquest of Louisbourg,
was left without employment."
Now, the passage to Halifax, and the introduction here referred to, occurred in 1758, prior to the siege and capture of Louisbourg, in July of that year, from which place the Fraser
Highlanders accompanied General A mherst to Boston Highlanders accompanied General Amberst to Boston, and thence to Albany and New York, where they took up their
winter quarters. In the following spring, the same regiment winter quarters. In the following spring, the same regiment,
namely, that in which Thompson was serving, being destined to take part in Wolfe's expedition against' Quebece, passed
from New York to Louisbourg, the appointed general rendezfrom New York to Louisbourg, the appointed general rendez-
vous for the British fleet and troops from England, Halifax, and other places. Meanwhile, beginning at least six weeks before the Fraser Highlanders completed the passage from New ing the entries on the passage from Halifax to Louisbourg. The journalist re cords in the first week of April, 1759 , as follows :-" The first beginning of April." (A pril 22nd) he records. "The Hon Brigadier-General Monckton arrived," and (April 30th) "Ad miral Saunders arrived with a fleet from England ; he had made attempts to yet into Louisbourg, but was prevented by the
ice." Under the same date (A pril 30th) it is stated in the ice." Under the same date (April 30th) it is stated in the
journal : "Major-General Wolfe, the Hon. Brigadier-General Townshend, and Colonel Carleton, \&c., with some other officers, arrived in the fleet." Passing over several other entries,
all referring to Halifax, the journalist continues (May 13th): "Admiral Saunders sailed this morning for Louisbourg, with all the ships which were in readiness. We met Admiral Holmes off Cape Sambro with two ships
damage, were ordered into Halifax to reather and got some damage, were ordered into Halifax to refit. Admiral Holmes
hoisted his flag aboard another ship, and proceeded with us to Louisbourg." "In the morning (May 15th) we made Cape Canso. About noon we made the Island of Cape Breton, the Louisbourg, where we found the ' ' Bedford' 'and 'Prince Fred erick,' which had wintered there, and the 'Northumberland, lately arrived from England;"' finally, (May 17th) "the 'Nightingale' and 'Convoy,' with Fraser's battalion, arrived from New York,"-i.e, at Louisbourg, whither the author of the diary had already (on the 15th) come from Halifax, in
Saunders' fleet. If the author had been a volunteer in Fraser's battalion, instead of being (as is recorded at the head and on the cover of the document) "an Engineer on that expedition," the statements and diction of the entries for the first six weeks of the journal would be utterly unintelligible
an insurmountable an insurmountable objection, therefore, to Dr. Anderson's unprejudiced reader, in the first pages of the document Moreover, if Dr. Anderson should feel disposed to hazard any sages in the earliest part of the Mow dedief journal, I warn him that I have critically examined the whole (in regard to internal evidence as well as to other points), and am prepared the author. As I have already hinted could not have been reasons which appear to to reader hinted, however, there are question, raised by Dr. Anderson so gratuitously and on such shallow, grounds, (if not purely fictitious) so far as he has ad-
vanced any for raising doubts on the anthenticity of vanced any for raising doubts on the authenticity of the R . for the press than for a meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, or a committee duly appointed to investi gate the matter carefully, aud decide impartially upon the details of all the evidence produced.
It ween, however, from the
conjunction with the first date in the diary, that I have sucthe claimant in New England. I am very sorry that I cannot prove that Major Moncrief was cousin-german to Mrs. 'Arris; and it is Dr. Anderson's province to disprove the presence of Major Moncrief in this
expedition. Who wrote the memoir in the Quebec Star and what does it prove? What authenticity, if it comes to the point, is there in newspaper notes? Are they not liable to
mistakes? "How did Mr. Walkem, senr mistakes? "How did Mr. WaIkem, senr., come to copy the
Moncrief MS. ?" What a question! With pen and ink, of course. "What was his object?" I think I can speak for my father, and say, "to protect Mr. Thompson, when brought forward as a literary pirate, which he should certainly have
been had the spurious Thompson MS. been published." Dr. been had the spurious Thompson MS. been published." Dr.
Anderson has forgotten the fact of my having pointed out to Anderson has forgotten the fact of my having pointed out to
him, on one occasion, the name of Major Moncrief on the title-page.
If Dr. Anderson should see fit to continue this argument, then we think Napoleon's expression about the British troops they were beaten," and again Goldsmith's village school-master-" For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still."
I have now in my hand a matter at rest in by hand a letter, which will set he whol to come. Suffice it to say that when produced the claim of Thompson to this manuscript will be proved to be the most deliberately mendacious claim that was ever made, whose effrontery will
inexplicable.
In conclusion, I beg leave to tender to Dr. Anderson my sincere apologies for any unbecoming language I have made ase of as regards himself, as I would be most unwilling to occasion, acted the part of a kind friend and wise counsellor and want of gratitude is not one of my failings.

I am, sir
Yours very sincerely,
Mond Walerm,
Medical Student,
Montreal, Feb. 20th, 1872.
Medical Student,
Universitas Collegii McGill.

## FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The Providence Journal publishes the following extract of letter from the Sculptor Powers to a friend in Rhode Island. It furnishes some valuable and timely hints with regard to the construction of fire-proof buildings :-
But it may be asked, "Is it possible to make a city fire proof? I answer, yes, and without any great extra expense. been frequent fires in the city of Florence during the thirtyfour years of my residence in it, not one house has been con-
sumed, except a theatre, and that was not entirely destroyed sumed, except a theatre, and that was not entirely destroyed.
Rooms, full of goods, have been heated like ovens by Rooms, full of goods, have been heated like ovens by ignited
calicoes, straw hats, etc., but as the floors above and calicoes, straw hats, etc., but as the floors above and below were all covered by thin brick tiles, the goods burned without
ventilation. And as there was no flame, a smell like that a coal pit soon gave the alarm, and the fire was soon extintinguished by no other engine than a squirt holding about gallon, which discharged a well-directed stream through
some aperture. I once beheld some firemen marching to some aperture. I once beheld some firemen marching to a
fire in Florence. First were three men with picks, next four men with buckets, then tliree men with highly polished brass squirts on their shoulders ; all marching with an air of pomp and importance! The fire was at the residence of $M r$. Clemp ger, the American sculptor, and had been burning twenty ven hours on the end of a joist just under his fire-place. He had smelt something like a coal-pit for some time, and at length perceived smoke rising from the brick floor. On going below just under the joist of smoke, and a rush-bottomed chair was not yet burned off, and why? Because the fire was bricked down. It could not rise and burst into flames.
The secret of fire-proof building, then, is this : It must be
made impossible for the flames made impossible for the flames to pass through the floors or
up the stairway. If you will have wood floors and stairs, lay up the stairway. If you will have wood floors and stairs, lay
a flooring of the thickest sheet-iron over the joists, and your woor upon that ; and sheath the stairs with the same ma terial. A floor will not burn without a supply of air under it it as it lies if you can a perfectly flat pavement and kindle time consume it, but it will require a long time. Prevent drafts, and though there will still be fires, no houses will be consumed. The combustion will go on so slowly that discovery is certain in time to prevent any great calamity. But
the roofs, how about them? Slate or tiles? Zinc melts too easily. I believe that hard-burned tiles, if flat, would stand the frost at home ; and if so, they constitute the best roofing. My house has no joists. All the floors are of tiles resting on arches. One of these arches was made over a room twentyfive feet square by four men in four days. The bricks are about one and one-half inches thick, and laid edgewise, with plaster of Paris. There was no framework prepared to lay
them on unless you would so term four bits of wood which a man could carry under his arm. And yet this arch is so strong as to be perfectly safe with a large dancing party on it. I never have heard of one of those floors falling, and they are
absolutely fire-proof. Of course light arches like these would anotute for fare-proof. Of course light arches like these would
not do farehouses. It would pay, I think, to send out here for an Italian brick-mason who knows how to build these is a prejudice at home against brick or composition floors. "Too cold in winter," it is said. And so they are, if bare, but cover them with several thicknesses of paper and then carpet them, and no one can discover the slightest difference bet ween their temperature and that of wood floors. Who thermometer. The truth is that the brick of composition floor is no colder in itself than the wood-the thermometer attests this-but it is a better conductor. I do not insure my house,
as know that it is not combustible. as I know that it is not combustible.

The people who live on the banks of the Mississippi are getting anxious upon the subject of a flood, which is likely to tains and hills to spring, when the heavy snows of the mounrents. The last great inundation in that region occurred in

## BRITISH AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Great Britain, says the Agricullural Gazette, is undoubtedly the foremoss of the world. Our cli-
mate is not better, nor our soils more fertile; but our average mate is not better, nor our soils more fertile; but our average
crops are heavier than are realized elsewhere. Our breeds of cattle, sheep, and pigs are superior to any other. Our agricultural machinery is unrivalled. The capital employed by our farmers is in no other country, as a whole, so large. Go
to the continental agricultural shows and you will see our threshing machines, our steam engines, our steam ploughs, our reaping machines as it may be contended, even our im-
plements and tools of manufacture-ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse-hoes, rollers, rakes-our short-horn cattle and Leicester sheep, ; or crosses of them-all representing the
most advanced stage, or perhaps one step beyond that of the agricultural progress of the foreigner. That great agricultural improvement of most soils-the subsoil drainage of the mense development of the use and manufacture of artificial
manures which the present generation of farmers have witnessed.
But there is another side to this picture. What shall we say of the agriculture of a country so outrageously unable to
feed our inhabitants as ours has proved. We have $30,407,579$ occupied acres, and only $26,062,172$ people in Great Britain. that population. Taking the whole United Kingdom, we ${ }_{31}, 455470$ peple to $31,465,470$ people to be fed. Let any one who knows the pro-
duce of his own quarter-acre garden, and what it does to the maintenance of his family, contrast with it this enormous acreage, arable and pasture- 6.3 acres for every family of five of all ages throughout the country-and say what he thinks
of the fact, that out of every 100 loaves that family consumes not more than 60 have been produced by English soil. What
will he say of the fact will he say of the fact that since $1856-62$, when the number from 80,000 to 100,000 annually, this number, excluding the cattle plague years, has since risen to upwards of 200,000 an-
nually, and 241,116 have been imported during eleven months nually, and 241,116 have been imported during eleven months
of 1871 ? Or of the fact that whereas in 1856, 1857, 1858, the of 1871 ? Or of the fact that whereas in $1856,1857,1858$, the
number of sheep imported varied from 150,000 to 180,000 annumber of sheep imported varied from 150,000 to 180,000 an-
nually, of late years the number has exceeded half a million, and in the eleven months of last year no fewer than 882,620 landed on our shores? Or, to take any other of our staple
agricultural products as the test of our growing or our waning agricultural products as the test of our growing or our waning
powers of agricultural produce, we have for many years been powers of agricultural produce, we have for many
more or less dependent on other countries for our supplies of bacon, beef, butter and cheese. Our annual imports 12 or 15 years
ago were 25,000 tons of bacon and pork, 7,000 or 8,000 tons ago were 25,000 tons of bacon and pork, 7,000 or 8,000 tons
of beef, 20,000 to 30,000 tons of butter, and as much cheese since then the quantities have been more than doubled, and in the eleven months of 1871 , of which alone the statistics 12,000 tons of beef, 60,000 tons of butter, and nearly as much cheese, have been imported from abroad. Our growing im-
ports of wheat have been inferred from our remarks on the bread consumed. They now amount to from thirty to thirtyeight million cwt. of wheat, and three to five million cwt. of wheat flour, not to speak of nearly as much in point of weight
of barley, oats, and maize, adding the three together ; and our whole home growth cannot be put at more than $55,000,000$
cwt. of wheat 42000,000 cwt cwt . of wheat, $42,000,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. of barley, $60,000,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. of
oats. We used fifteen years ago to import from 70 to 80 lbs. of wheat or wheat flour for every individual of our population; we now import from 100 lbs . in good years to 150 lbs . apiece in bad ones; and in the last eleven months we have the highest import previously recorded for a whole twelve
months having been, in $1869,37,695,828 \mathrm{cwt}$. of wheat, and $5,401,535 \mathrm{cwt}$. of flour.
This enormous import-this great dependence on other countries for our food supply-doesn't look like a prosperous
or growing agriculture. It is a paltry comfort, after all, that is gathered from the proof that we are better farmers than our neighbours. Taken, not comparatively, but absolutely,
and considering both what our land produces on the whole, and what it actually produces in particular examples, its outrageous failure to produce sufficient for the wants of the people living on it is nothing less than disgraceful
There is nothing like it in any other of our manufactures. Excepting the products of our agriculture, in hardly any
other thing which we could produce for ourselves are our imports considerable. When the raw material has to be dug the other side of it, we supply the whole world with our finished goods over and above our own immediate wants.
When it lies immediately beneath us and around us in the soil on which we tread or in the very air we breathe-somehow the usual triumphant success of English pluck and per-demands-still less can we pretend to supply the wants of others.
This not only strikes the student of our manufacturing incould hardly quoted by all our agricultural authorities. We the Earl of Leicester-a great landowner, a good practical farmer, and a traveller He lately said:-"I have travelled much through England and through parts of Scotland ; and, taking into consideration the whole of the land that I have
seen under cultivation, I think I may safely state that the proseen under cultivation, I think I may safely state that the pro-
duce of the land might be nearly doubled under a perfect system of agriculture. I have observed a want of capital and
skill on the part of the occupier skill on the part of the occupier, and an apparent want of
assistance and encouragement on the part of the owner. The assistance and encouragement on the part of the owner. The
buildings were bad and inconvenient, the fields too small and ill-arranged, and too often covered with useless timber. But the two greatest evils that, in my opinion, prevented the
growth of larger crops were-inferior drainage and shallow growth of la
cultivation."
We do not quote this for the lesson which it offers, but for
the fact to which it bears witness. The land is about half the fact to which it bears whess. "the land is about hall
cultivated-that is the end to which "the foremost agricul. ture of the world" has at length attained.
 of the secrets of science, and his prudence in anged mastery results of his voyages of discovery, there might be some the gree of hesitation in believing this new tale of $a$ traveller. So
much for having gree of hesitation in believing this new tale of a traveller. So
much for having a good reputation! The story runs that a
fish known to naturalists by the pleasing name of Chironectes
Pictus, uses its hand-like fins to build a young, which cradle, rocking upon the deep ocean, is "carried along (says Agassiz) as an undying arbour, affording protection, and afterwards food for its living freight." 'To outward seeming, this curious nest or cradle is but a floating bunch of seaand leaves, as big as two human fists tightly mass of branches elastic threads of seaweed "tending in every direction" each thread beaded with eggs the size of a pin's head. The mater-
nal fish possessing fins like hands with prolonged wrist-like appendages, Agassiz concludes that its rude fishy fingers are used in the building of this floating ark. It is easy to gather
from his simple narrative that the enthusiastic veteran was from his simple narrative that the enthusiastic veteran was
inspired with a feeling of unutterable joy when this tangled inspired with a feeling of unutterable joy when this tangled
and threaded bunch of weeds was laid before him on the deck of the "Hassler." The ship rocked and his microscope was unsteady, but he unravelled the mystery, and transferred the little eggs to a private hatching machine, in which lively embryos presently began to kick and squirm, missing the
comforts of their cradle doubtless supposed, under crade care of their distinguished patron. Agassiz quaintly attributes this success to the effects of
lecture he delivered "to all on board" $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { which }\end{array}\right.$ whe "all he knew," and what he wanted to ascertain, and he engared in lively emulation to that officers and men instantly of that lecture "not a patch of seaweed" passed the the day was not carefully looked a patch of seaweed" passed the ship that sult of the expedition is this account of a fish with hands which sews seaweed into balls, and floats a perfect and nutri tious cradle out upon the currents of the sea.

Professor Chasles, member of the University of Paris, has published a pamphlet entitled "De l'Etude de la Langue secondaire," in which he gives a curious illustration of the ignorance of the German language which has hitherto pre-
vailed among the officers of the French army. "In 1866 " he says, "one or officers of the French army. "In 1866," former pupil of mine in the lycéc of Montpellier, a captain on the general staff, came into my study with some books under his arm and asked me to give him some German lessons, saying that he had forgotton all the German he had learnt from me before, as at that the he and his comrades only took lesI could not help siling at this request for I knew frations. 1 could not help smiling at this request, for I knew from long ex taught German ; I have seen only one exception to this rule in the case of a former lieutenant of grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. You may learn English, Italian, Spanish, at any age, but not German. . . . I asked the captain unpopular in the French army, and he told me-what I can preparing for might, he added, be ordered to march any moment, and he was anxious to pick up enough German in a month or two to
be able to talk to the inhabitants of the invaded districts, and to draw up routes for the troops of the invaded districts, and captain proceeded, 'by his Excellency to make a preliminary report for the expedition. Unfortunately, two essential things are wanting to me and my comrades: none of us understand German, and there are not in the War Office any of the docuof march and the means of transport. Since 1806 or 1807 there have been no new maps or charts in the library, so that the only dociuments I can consult before making my report to the booksellers'. Here is one of them, which we will at once set about translating.' He then placed before me a tolerably compact book on geography; I think it was Ungewitter's. It was a meagre and insufficient production, but the young capBeing pressed for time and urged once, was unable to digest it obliged to fall back uponathe inaccurate translation of Baedeker. . After two months my former pupil, who no I did not see him again. He perceived, what is now more evident to all of us than ever, that the study of Baedeker difficulty, but that it will not show the way to an army, even if it were a French one."

Much uneasiness is at present caused in Edinburgh by a ghost who has appeared, it is stated, in various quarters of
the city. The latest information, according to the Edinburgh Courant, has reference to his descent in the open space in front of Holyrood Palace, where he caused much alarm. The ghost white, the face clear tas if covered draped rom head to foot in stance, but the features undistinguishable. The apparition has been seen by many people. Sometimes it "walks calmly A gentleman of high respectability the most terrific jumps. "A gentleman of high respectability, and who is at the head annoyed the other evening by the ghost springing from the ing rithe road in a lonely part of Fountainbridge, and standstick in sulf front of him. The gentleman raised his walking few seconds, and then at a single bound went off about a lightning. Some the street and disappeared like a flash of is merely. personating a ghost, but this is a far more person fortable view of the matter than the hypothesis that the chos is genuine; a real ghost is trying to the nerves, but not dangerous; you may poke a walking-stick through a phan-
tom, but a substantial ghost is a serious nuisance. Is it possible that the missing Russian is disporting himself in a long, has developed itself in this fashion?

The subscription for the deliverance of the national territory is progressing with extraordinary rapidity in France
All sorts of ways of making money are proposed by the Aornals which advocate the patriotic movement. A correspondent of the M, niteur Universel suggests an ingenious plan She proposes to add to voluntary gifts of jewels the earring of the whole female population of France. "Let us put a
stop," says she, "to this savage fashion let blood be shed for stop," says she, "to this savage fashion, let blood be shed for
our country, but let not wounds be inflicted in order to place
a jewel therein. Let all be given, from the enamelled gold of brilliants. Seeing a woman without earrings will then elicit the respectful remark, 'That is a woman of France!'" Whether patriotism will prevail over the general liking for this becoming, and by no means painful, ornament remains most by this arrangement, as when the jewale population of France has given up the earrings it now wears it will unquestionably lose no time in buying new ones.

Practical experiments with the guns constructed by Her Cordes for shooting out ropes to persons in danger of drowning carried on at Bremen, have proved the contrivance to be one of the greatest utility. German naval authorities are of
opinion that it constitutes the most useful appliance for the opurion that it constitutes the most useful appliance for the
purpose in existence. By means of a sort of rife charged with $2 \frac{1}{4}$ grammes of guupowder a bolt is shot out into the sea, having a rope attached to it, which the drowning man is
thus enabled to seize in order by it to be pulled to the It has been proved that a heavy bolt is pulled to the shore. a light one pror with tha heavy bolt is more serviceable than succeeded in throwing a two-pound bolt 140 paces and a $1 \nmid 1 \mathrm{bb}$. succeeded in throwing a two-pound bolt 140 paces and a 121 b .
bolt only 112 . Herr Cordes has also constructed small cannons which, charged with from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{lb}$. of gunpowder, The "German Society for saving Persous from Shipwreck" has warmly acknowledged the merits of the invention and ordered its adoption at its own stations, recommending its find that same time to vessels of all kinds. It is satisfactory to life, may be converted, in one shape at least, into its fricnds and savers.
The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig and Tribune of a late date, relates the followng interesting account of the resentment and
courage of the honey bec: Capt. Brown, of this city courage of the honey bee: Capt. Brown, of this city, re
cently robbed three hives, and Dr. West, a ncighbour, robbed The bees, thus deprived of the fruits of their labour, became furious; and uniting, making an army of seven hiv.
they invaded the prenises of Mr. Horace Bledsoe, and mad a fierce attack on five of his hives. Bledsou's bees were taken by surprise, and although outnumbered, fought for their homes with desperation. The battle lasted several hours, rud tou were finally repulsed, after being almost annihiliated The ground for yards around was black with deail bees. Mr. with honours of war. Few of the invaderg sinvived the battle, and from out of five of the defending hives, four were destroyed. It was the bloodiest bee battle on record, and deen to be handed down to posterity.

## SCIENTIFIC

Rigidity of the Jaws in Drowning Prrsons not a Sign of Death. - A recent writer assures us that the rigidity of the jaws in a person taken out of the water after long immersion, hife is still present, as it disappears only when life is actually extinct. This, of course, is not to be confounded with the stiffening of the entire body after death, but refers entirely to the local symptoms. We, ar. , therefore, advised, undr the
circumstances indicated, not to lose hope but to contin. to circumstances indicated, not to lose hope, but to continuc to priate for the the methods that present themselves as appropriate for the restoration of suspended animation, whe
the injection of air into the lungs, or by other means.
Substitotr for Lithographic Stone.-It is now proposed but with doubtful promise, to substitute ordinary lithographi or other gulatinous matter or with a solution of silicate soda and bichromate of potash, exposed to sunlight and washed. An ink or pigment is made with gelatinous matter dissolved in a saturated solution of bichromate of potash with o without chrome, alum, and with a small quantity of ivory-black to render the ink visible On the prepared block or slab the desired picture or other work is made with this ink, and when
dry, exposed to sunlight. covered with gum or glycerine, and is then ready for the

Distingulining Real from apparent Death-A mew mod of distinguishing between real and apparent death has been Medin submited to the consideration of the Academy of Medicine, in Paris. It consists in the insertion of a bright
steel needle into the body; and it is said that when life is present the ueedle soou becomes tarnished by oxidation; while, on the other hand, if death has taken place, the needle will retain its brightness for half an hour or more. Accord-
ing to Dr. Laborde, the author of the communication oxidation, with its attendant electrical phenomena, indicates that death is only apparent, and the entire absence of oxidation is

Flowsrs as Disinfeotants.-Professor Mantegazza has recently discovered that ozone is developed by certain odorous sowels. A writer in Nature states that most of the strong
smeling vegetable essences, such as mint, cloves, lavender emon, and cherry laurel, develop a very large quantity of Flowe when in contact with atmospheric oxygen in light. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develope it, and generally of the perfume emanated. Professor Manter, to the strength that in warshy districts and in places infested with mends exhalations strongemaling flowers incsted with noxious the house in order that the ozone emitted be planted around ert its powerful oxidizing ingne emith om them may exmaking a malarious district salubrious only requires to be known to be put in practice.
Curious Fact (?)-At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, a curious communication was received
from M. Zaliwski, which, if it were borne out, would be infrom M. Zaliwski, which, if it were borne out, wonld be in made of thin materials, open at the top and provided with a sharp-edged bottom, be properly ballasted and then put into never-varying direction from west to east. The round tin fectly for the experiment, watich will becorved will do perperceptible the oftener the same cylinder is made to do duty in that way.-Engineer.




CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH $16,1872$.

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| :---: | :---: |
| nday, | Mar. 10.-Fourth Sunday in Lent. Prince of Wales mar- <br> " 11 ried, 1863. <br> " 11.-Tasso born, 1544. Luddite Riots at Nottingham, |
| UEsday, | 12.-St. Gregory the Great. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. |
| injesday | Desjardins Canal Accident, 1857 |
| Thersday, | ${ }^{1781 .}$ |
|  | Emanuel born, 1800. Discovery of Lake Albert |
| Fripat, | 15.-Literary and Historical Society of Quebec foun- <br> ded, 1824. First Manitoban Parliament |
| Satimdat, | 1871. <br> -Reciprocity Treaty ratified, 1855. |

Triperaturg in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week
ending Tuesday, 27th February, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON
\& Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.


## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The arrangements for transferring to local agents the total charge f our vubscribirs, 5 far as renewing and collecting subscriptions and distributing papers are concerned, not having met with general approval wa the part of subscribers; and the agents having in many cases talined the rosponsibility, or neglected our interests, theirs, and that of our subscribers, we are obliged to revert to the former mode of dis trinution through Post. This need not disturb arrangements already mude between any subscriber and any local news-dealer. We hope to se the sales effected by news agents increase rapidy, and desire that as much of our business as possible may be transacted through them. But we cannot overlook the complaints now made, and henceforth our subseribers will receive their papers, as formerly, through the Post. Any one who has missed any numbers since 1st of January can have them uratis on application

Our readers are seminded that the sulksciiption to the News is $\$ 4.00$ hee annum, puysulle in aduance; if unhaid in theee months it will le charged at the cate of FTive Doallass.
zitl owd sultscaikees whose suldacihtions wee unhuid on 7 st It fuly next, will be atanck offet the list.
Flll new suldaccihtions secemed hencefoculuad, must be paid in advance.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

## MON'TREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

Tur subject of the patent laws has been one of frequent discussion. The laws regulating patents prevailing in Canada have not heretofore been characterised by Inuch liberality; but the excuse for this was that the United States Government acted in an unfriendly spirit towards Canadians by imposing upon them an exorbitant fee which virtually amounted to a prohibition. A year or two ago Congress removed this reproach by placing foreigners on the same footing as natives in regand to patents; in other words, it was enacted that Canadians could obtain a patent at Washington on the same terms as an American; or for the small fee of thirty-five dollars in addition to incidental expenses. It is now announced that Congress is about to repeal this liberal law: and that for the reason that our own Govern. ment has not reciprocated the liberal action of the American Congress. Our patent laws have remained closed against foreigners, unless they can prove a domicile in the country of twelve months' duration. During the lapse of that period we believe it is within the reach of any Canadian who is scoundrel enough to do so, to steal the foreigner's invention and have it patented for this country in his own name. The bare statement of the present condition of the law ought to be enough to condemn it, and to move the Ottawa Government towards a change in the direction of liberality and intelligence. We are not unaware that opinion is divided as to the prpriety of patent laws. Many intelligent men hold the view that they should not exist; that the products of invertive genius should be free as the air we breathe; that
the inventor should have no special right to con the inventor should have no special right to control the manufacture and sale of his own contrivance; but that everyone should be at liberty to adapt or adopt it according to his choice. This is a liberal creed truly, but it has no analogy in the management or application of any other kind of property. We are not acquainted with any owner of woodlands or broad acres who would quietly law.
submit to their appropriation by another; nor do we
know why the results of invention or research, being know why the results of invention or research, being equally the personal property, or the estate of the owner, should be subjected to a different law. As Parliament is soon to meet, it is to be hoped that the intelligent men of the community will express their views in an emphatic manner, so that members may understand how inventors, as well as pirates in esse or in posse, view the subject. There can be no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that in respect of patents as in anything else, the simple and familiar maxim that "honesty is the best policy" holds good.

But there is really no honesty in appropriating the well might we take his lanout giving compensation. As well might we take his lands or his crops or the product of his handiwork. The law has wisely set a limit to privileges granted by patent, as it has to the continuance of a copyright or the time when a debt may be recovered for goods delivered or services rendered. In all this there is no cancelling of the obligation but a mere recog nition of the transitory character of humanity and the consequent wisdom of putting a bar to the time for litigation. Now, because A. is a Canadian and B. an American, has the former a right to rob him of the product of his brain, any more than of the product of his hands? The reader's mind will suggest the answer; but we may say here that we no more believe in perpetually locking up an invention for the benefit of one than we do in permitting one man to hold an estate in lands, which are his own, to the injury of the public good. Lower Canada has a wise law of expropriation. The patent laws also expropriate, though without compensation, the inventor's right, within a stated number of years, so that upon the narrowest calculation the work of the mind is more inadequately protected than the work of the hand. The question at present is not, however, between the advo cates and the opponents of patent laws, but between those who support an illiberal, narrow and unjust policy, as against those who would welcome the intelligent man, no matter what his country, to the same protection, and our people to the same advantages from his labours, as if he had been born in Canada.
There is a strange argument used in support of the very illiberal patent law now in force in Canada. We are told that were we to place the Americans on the same footing as Canadians, we should bring forty millions into competition with four. Now if inventive genius has any value at all, surely the four millions, ceteris paribus, would gain just ten times as much as the forty by a reci procal exchange of invention. Yet our Parliament did not respond to the liberal action of the United States Congress by placing Americans on the same footing as our own people; and the consequence is that the Ameri cans threaten to go back to their old terms of virtual exclusion. Ministers at Ottawa should take this matter under consideration at once and make a representation to the Washington Executive to the effect that Govern. ment will invite the Legislature to grant the same liberal conditions to American inventors that Congress recently conceded to Canadians and is apparently now about to withdraw.
The four against forty argument is, in the mouth of a Canadian, so silly that we are always surprised when we hear it made use of. By a reciprocal patent law the four millions of Canadians, or the fraction of them owning inventions, obtain a market numbering forty millions; whereas the fraction of the forty millions who are in ventors, gain but a market of four millions by reciprocity with Canada. Nothing short of the traditional fondness of the Americans for all sorts of "notions" could have tempted them, in spite of their protective theories, to admit Canadian inventors on a level with their own, and it will be the worst of folly on the part of the Dominion Government if action be not immediately taken to prevent the movement now meditated by Congress, of recurring to the old restrictive and almost prohibitory

In justice to the inventor, his property in the creation of his own brain should be recognised; hence the wisdom of a patent law. In justice to the public, every man should be permitted to offer his productions on equal terms; hence the wrongness of our present law, which makes a new or special branch of trade or business de pendent upon nationality, when the common ones are open to all. As to the privilege which Canadians are presumed to enjoy, under cover of our present law, of stealing the inventions of others, we do not admire its morality, nor do we believe that it is really half so profit able as would be a liberal law, which would enable inventors to protect themselves irrespective of their nationality or place of domicile.
Our attention has been drawn to this question by an announcement of Messrs. Legge \& Co. which appears in
somewhat hasty examination. As it is, however, the twin-sister to the great question of International Copyright, we may take occasion before the meeting of Parliament to point out more specially the defects in our existing law, and the course which should be pursued in amending it.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

The first session of the second Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario was closed on Saturday last by Lieut. Governor Howland with the speech copied below. It is a pity that the egotism of the Premier should have been per mitted to display itself so offensively; for the speech reads like a censure on the old Cabinet, and a fulsome laudation of the new. Very few people, whether Conservatives or Reformers, cared much about the change in the heads of depart ments, so long as Provincial affairs were administered with intelligence and economy. But many will regret the bad taste that dictates unnecessary congratulations over a reversal of policy on trifles, when those congratulations reflect upon the administration of the previous Cabinet. We think it was hardly fair to force the Lieut.-Governor to become so jubilant over the incidents consequent upon the changes of Government, even though in a great many respects its policy may be more agreeable to the public. It is shabby to forget the maxim De mortuis nil nisi bonum. The following is the closing speech :
"I thank you for the diligence with which you have laboured for the public good. I have cheerfully assented to various important measures which you have passed. I rejoice
to observe that your independence has been further to observe that your independence has been further secured against influence as well of local Executive as of other powers,
that you have resumed the exercise of your constitutional privilege and obvious duty in determining the constitutional of public moneys, and that you have asserted the right to speak and act in reference to the unpunished murder of a fellow-countryman. I notice with pleasure the hearty approval which you have given to my proposals for the distribution of the existing Railway Fund. In providing for further aid to these enterprises, you have recognized the duty of guarding with most jealous care the honour and good faith of the Province, and I am persuaded that what you have done will advance our material interests. I hope that the steps you have taken as to immigration will result in the introduction among us of a number of those labourers whom we need so much, and who are best suited to subdue unsettled lands, and there can be no doubt that the remissions you have authorized in respect of settlers in the Common School and
free grant lands will tend to promote their contentment and pree grant lands will tend to promote their contentment and prosperity. I believe that under the Act of this session
charges for drainage operations will be less onerous, the better done, and the tax more cheerfully paid than under the previous provisions. I am glad to see this further application of principle of local management so much in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. I thank you for the prudent liberality with which you have provided for the wants of the public service, and I shall take care that the monies you have granted are properly applied. I congratulate you on the great prosperity which we now enjoy, and I am sure that you will join with me in prayer that our present mercies may endure, and that we may be permitted when we meet again to renew the expression of our thankfulness to Him from whom those
mercies flow."

The Montreal Warehousing Company announce that in consequence of the increasing demands made upon its resources for storage-room, the directors have purchased the well-known Royal Mills, on the south side of the canal, which they purpose converting into warehouses. They further state that their business having increased beyond their most sanguine expectations, they intend reorganising the Company with a subscribed capital commensurate with the value of its property. It is proposed to increase the amount of capital to $\$ 600,000$, in 12,000 shares, (at $\$ 50$ per share) of which 6,000 are offered for public subscription. This is a most eligible investment, and the names that appear on the list of directors are a sufficient guarantee of the soundness of the enterprise. In the present state of the money market we hope to see the new stock speedily taken up.

Between breathing the effluvia of the sewers, and being denied the use of water for nearly twelve out of the twentyfour hours of the day, we do not wonder that our death rate is three times as great as it should be. Quære: Are not the managers of our Corporation affairs responsible for the deaths of the extra two-thirds? At all events the living should have water, and the authorities should not expose the city to the risk of a fire which might make of it a second Chicago. The coals saved by stopping the engines would be but a poor recompense for our houses being turned into ashes.
We learn that on the 21 st inst., a lecture will be given at St. Patrick's Hall, by Dr. Bessey, to be followed by music and tableaux. The proceeds of the entertainment will be handed over to the Montreal General Hospital, a most deserving charity which merits support from every class and creed. Mr. Brydges will preside at the entertainment which, we believe, from the number of ladies and gentlemen who bave interested themselves in the matter, will be very enjoyable.

One of the most recently published of American Encyclopædias informs its readers that Montreal is "a city and river "port of Upper Canada." We need scarcely quote further, whole article.

## GOVEIRNENT HOUSE，N．B．

Government llouse is situated on the west lank of the St Wha，a short distance abowe Frederictom
This locality aboumts in prasant prospects．The surfome ng conntry is well coltivated．Commentions homestern meping throngh groves of elm，butconat and maple don tho wide range of park－like lamdeape．The fiver divided here and there willa fertite islands thow in a hroad majertiestream
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 itonfront，nat on the nizh of the fre ayt atow wore fo bo fomb who expersed lhe ir wationation whe propect of the destrnction of a mithan wheh mikhat any tome collapse， and weasion much lose of life and destruction to poperty． The tire，which hooke rut about ten ortock，oftsiatici in one of the centre storet－that oncuphed liy biesers．Chates－

 apper puit of the ent wall fell with a fateul crash，breaking through the side wall of the Costom flouse，and contirely de－ molishing two rooms．Fortunate the entries，books，and other papere，tagether with the cash hetonging to the Depart－ ment，were romoved in affify into the Mesers．MeMaster＇s examining warchouse，which，slthourh it was under a con－
tinuous shower of sparks during the whole night，escaped without being injured in the sightert degree．On the follow to do for basiness of the Custom，House in the constern side of the buide． ne for the present．The old buildiur，ise aus Custom Honse is to be crected on its site，will be pulled down forth with．
By ten oclock in the moming，when the firemen ceased playing upna the rans，the whole of the magnifieent block About tive plon of ehree werth stores，was destroyed
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The following are the mamex of the owners of the biblings destooyd，with their valuc and amonnt of insmatace，as xiven by the Letader：－Thomson \＆Burns，there war－houses valued beclimed to sive nemes．
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## SCOTTISH LASSIES

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## LONGUELIL REGATTA PRIZE CUPS

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SEVENTEEN MILE POST，FRASER RIVER．
The secary on the Fraser River，B．C is in many partead－ mirable．The country through wheh it passes has already been so fully dercribed in our columns（bige Rev．Mr．Daw－ mon＇s papers）that we nedt smaply to call nttention oo the
illastration of the Seventecn Nile Post，which appars in this issue．

Miss Farnham，the Inventor and Patentep of the Princess Louise Chart，is giving leseons at Madame G．de Fontanges， 251 st．James street，Montreal，from 10 to 12 a．m and from 3 to 5 p．in；at Alfion Hotel from 7 to 9 p．m．for a few wetks only．Agento wanted in every City and village in Canada $8-10 \mathrm{a}$

## TO CORRESPONDENTS．

J．K．W．－－＂The Farewell＂is dectined with thanks．We are at present very fully supplicd with such contributions．

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The firet rewnar n.wepaper establinhed in the United States was the Boston Dinw letter, edited by John Campbell, a cotchman, a Bowh-neller, and Postmaterr of Eoston. The first number was printed on ahalf sheet of paper, $8 \times 12$ inches,
with two column on ench page, and was issued on Monday, Airil 24 th, 1704 . This journal bad an wasually lengthy areer, for it was continued weekly until the commencemen career, for it was continged weekly until the co
of the Revolution in 1770 a period of 72 yeare.

## THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE.

## anstiony trollor

## CIAPTER VIII

"How is it to be?" said Michel to his uiece the next morning. The question was asked down-stairs in the fithe room, While Urmand was sitting at table in the chamber above waitvisitor woud be very heavy on hand having come the re as a hamded over to the woman-kind. But no such handing over wond be: possithe, unless Marie wouht mquicece. "How is it to be?" Michel asked. He had so pregared himself that he either to he very angry, thoroughit imperious, and resolute to have his way with the depondent girl, or we to $h_{\text {n }}$ all smiles, and kinduess, and conthtence, and aftection. There was nothing she should not have, if she would only be amenable to resson.

How is what to be, Unche Michel?" said Maric
The hadhorl thoght that he discovered an indication of concrsion in his nicees roice, and began immediately to
adapt hims.lf to the suiter courecs. "Well, Maric soukiow what it is we all wish. I hope reld understand that we low yon well, ant thitik so mach of you, that we wonid not entrast you to any one liviat, who did not beara hizh characier and sem to deserve yon." He was fowhing into Marie's face as be spobe, and saw that she was soft and thoughtial in her mond, not fread and scorafnl as she had bern on the preceding evening. Fon have grown up here with us, Marie, till it has abont come "fon the with surprise that you are $\because$ I wioh l was a yrat stagyling girl still
Go soot suy that, my darling. Wromust all take the world as it is von know But here yourare, and of conse it is my daty und your anat's daty--" it was always a sign of high coom hamone on the part of Miched Voss when he spoke of Lis wite as heine anybody in the honsehold-n my daty and your athat daty soce amt to he best hr you.

- you have always done the best for me
"Y
bere"
"in
 fell buto this way of lise mathrally. But sometimes, when 1 have nea you watias on the: prophe about the house, I vo .: I bink isn't quite richt
hed be sare to make a mos of it: Peter couldn's do it all, and ". We mast have two Peters : that's all! Butas I wan say-


 some combet tran her tacte" compliments "Amp then that wou shoud sicod your he haming soup to the youne wera hire."
"It is Peter who always hauds the soup to the young
 "a trest tha day is never to cone unde when fin to be athamed of wating upon rou hor hen he hearit this ho moment what her follase werein remard to his son h. would hate recommetded Ahtan [rmand to go back to hase. Had he kown what were Georgers fedings, he would atonee hare -ntior he son tom Comar.
"I hope yn: may fire me my pipe and my cup of coffee
 er love and cherish. But, Marte whon we see yom as you are houlin't so on. We want the worlh to know that you are daughter to us, mot a servant." "Oh, the wrint,-the worle, uncle! Why should we care for the worth?
"W"e must are, my dear. And you yourself, my dear,-if

 that
ar.e, mydar, yo. Im sure yon do. Very well. Then there cothe thic yonar math. I am not a bit morprined that he whoth fat in lowe with you; - because 1 fhouh do it myHow was whe to kow, hereof from caressing him, whon ho pobe wo suecty to her. . We were not a bit surprised when he cane and told as how was. Nobody comblawe behared gud to your aint thouth you wery the bighe you to me and to Yone annt as thoush you were the highest lady in the いil
high laty." in the way of mapect, my dear. Every young woman mat wish to he treated with respert by any young man who comes aftre her. Widl; -he told us that it was the great wish of his lif. that you shonld be his wife. He's a man
 wite Wh. What honse, nut $n$ business, and ready money."

Vabiner-wehing al all
Writhes-M"hing at all. No more than that," saying abroad :-in more than that, if he were not himself wellhemaved aloug with it. Wi: want to see you married to bim -yonr aunt abil $i$,-becose we are sure that he will be a Gon. : batimand to yon.

- Bat if I don't lore bion, Uncle Michel ?"
s: Ah, my dear: thats where I think it is that you are draming, am will go on dreaming till you ve lowt yourself,
undes your aunt and 1 interfere to prevent it. Love is ali very well. Of comres you must love your husband. But it darstit do for young women to let themselves be run amay with by romanise ideas;-it doenn't indued, my dear. l've heard of young women who've fallen in love with statues and men in armour out of poetry, und grand follows that they
put in Louke, and there they've been waitiog, waiting, waiting
till some man in armour should comy for them. The man in armour doesn't come. But nometimes there comes nomethody
who looks like a man in armour, mad that's the worst of all." "I don't want a man in armour, Uncle Michet."
No, I dare say not. But the trath is you don't know what you want. The proper thing for a young woma is to get herself well settec, if she has the opportunity. There are people who think so much of money, that they dive a child almust to angbody as long as he was ri,"
"I shouldn't care how old he wis if 1 loved him."
Nor to a curmadgcon," continued Michol, not caring to notice the interraption, "nor to an ill-temperal fellow, or one who gamblea, or one who wonld use bad words to you. But bere is a young man who has no buth at all."
" Chate peophe who have no falts," naid Mare
Cour remember what ron promined me when we tomorrow. lou remember what yon promined me when we were coming home the other day, Barie remembered her promise very
well, and thourha that a great deal mure lasi ben made of it than justice would have permitet. "I don't want to larry you at all, ouly it makes me so kal at hat when my ow giri wont come and say a kind word to me and wive me a hiss betore we part at night. I thomeht so muth of that has night, Marie, I condn't shep for thinking of it." On hearing this she that her arms romel his nech and bisect him on ach cheek and on his lips. "I ate to feol so, Maric, if there 's
anythine wrong between yon and me, that I dont frow what Fundoing. Will you do this for mac, my dar? Cume nut sit at table with us this crenine nul make our of as. At ath rate come wh staw that we dont want to mate a worme of you. Then well put ofle the of it till tornarme." When such a request was made to hee it sheh wont, how rond she

 and modded her heda, and kisoed ham agan. "Abl, Marie,

 be impossithe that she shonth refne
And yet when she came to think abont it ar she went abme




 nomer shonht rise hut aranht hor hat now she hat fro mined her whet ar, d she know hat whe conh not wh b from her word. It what be betar fin her, she that hor-if,

 charm th her lif: was atherther colt of birr rabh.
 to his wife. It wat of corse adofotel bow that Mate was

 Matiowas alremy prety nearty overeme
"Shedl try the hamant for my whe thix ernatag," he baid, "and so ahell inll bato the way of bag inthate with


 Crmand was takn ons for a drive to the ravme iy Bumane
 Barie,-and ench of them was anare that ther was a haty th
 that it was the dearest wish of her leate to ati tion tee nephewin-law. . At hast the time for maner man. Thronehert the day
 What it rhe wore th manasy-to her comon-h homere at

 kame as a father. Then she thontht of come to co bur th:
 fused her,-as refuse her he whald. Sat hit was a hatan rather than a plan. Or how wowh it b. if she went to her tacke now at one white the yomg man wat atay at the ravine, and awear on him that mothins on anth thomid intar. her tomarry Adrian Crmand? Bat brave as Mate was, she Whes afraid to do this. H. had tohither how he sum wo when they two did not stand well ugether, and she inated to be ac it be with her if she didacept the wan? hi. wis how woml alive to the nepessitier of the world be lamow that it weall ho well to have thome of her own, and a hatam, and chblew of God would semb them. Sho undretorel quite as woll an Michel Voss did that to be head-water at the Lion dor was not a career in life of which she combthave rataon th be proud. As the afternoen went on she was in creat dombe. what eather hath, and prepared the wor cot mper, sobe:what eatice than usabl, kuwing that nhe shoult riguire explain to Patur that he must take apon himatif nous. fulf action upon this occasion and it may be donheat whether the did this with merfect good hamour. She was angry when sho hand to look for him before nhe commenced her operations, and scolded him because he could not understand without haing told why she went away and left him tweity minutes before Ahe lwll war rang.
An soon an the bell was heard through the hoven, Michel Voss, who was wating below with his wife in a guite madeual thancr, marshalled the why up-athirs. Te had matly expeter less she shond break awny from her angayement. Holg went first, and then followed Adrian and Madmo Yoss tagether The accustomed guests were all realy, becanse it had come to The generally understood that this anpper was to be as it were
a supper of betrothal. Madatoe Voss bad on her black silk

Michel had changed his cont and his cravat. Adran Emand was exceedingly smart. The dullest intellect could perceive that there was something special in the wind. The heir rooms five minates earlier than usual, and mot the cortige from down-stains the the passage.
When Michel entered the room he at once looked round for Marie. There she was shanding at the poup tureen with her lack to the company. lint he conld see that there hung down ho hat worn in the morning, and that in the article of he attire she had kegt her word with him. He was very awk ward When ane of the old ladies was absul to seat herestif in the
 Michel first by sikns atad atherwards with atudibl: words, in conded to be whispered, indigated ty the lady that whe wa regnired to phace hersed chachores. This was hard upon the haly, as her own table hapin and a cop out of which she was be somp tureen, hard it ndl and tectame very npiteful. The her unde called to her-

Prescaly, math," rephad Maris, in o flear voice, as she omumaced to disponse (har what
She ladhed out wh the Follp, withent one turning bur Eace towards the company, thath nowd for a tew momests at it in doukt, and after that walked holdyyp wher phes. She had intended to sit next to her man heponate to her herer, ghat fure the ohl haty round whe the at hat Manie has Enterded or hernelf, and sodisaramome all her plate. The oflady had simpered and smiled and mate a lithe sperch to. M. Crmad
 Bat the thing hat to be done ath nhe phe wo dupher contage





 whinh he child not restrain.
 M.sti, ns she thatstat of what ha, that and

 ampe whos thentare













 Wratur she had ghe to ber own romp. " liave you mado



 what nas it that hew that the bint wastaterias athe ather all

 heasth her.
"hen it poob," lue said to himelf, as he took "p his hat
and stick and went of to the wouls. "het it go on. It whe timat to-day that she cant take him, lat mever soy mathe: "ord toperse her,"
He went wh to the wods ater beakfast, and dial not come back till the wening.
Daring herakfast Marie dill wot show hereelf at all, het re-

 maly to see M. Vmand.
"I am ready," naid Mari
firizh before her asat
 whagain almost savage in her voico

Shall he come pp-rtairs to yon
No, he wamot come hate youminht for into the tittle "Very well. I will go into the little sithingroom." Then

 Praisian dhegance, intemded for surh visitors to the hotel as
 did not cate to pay far Une laxury of this Parisian elegnace and the rosm whe atmont nhays amper, Thather Mario wront and seated herself at once on the contre of the red, stally,
velvet sofa. There she sat, perfectly inationless, till there some a knock at the door. Marie Bromar was a very hand crossed on her lap, with a hard look about her mouth, with frown on her brow, and seorn and disdain for all around he In her eyes, whe was as bittle handsome as it was possible that she should make herself. She answered the knock, and waited till he had comed close up to her. Then she was the irst to speak.
Crmand's tiak tells me that yon want to see me," she said as cxechent, he was already begianing to think that he wa hering ill-used. Marie, no doubt, was a very fine girl; but the matel, that he offered her was one at which no yonge woman of her rank in all Lorraine or Alsece need have tarned up her nove. He had been invited over to Granpere specially that he might spend his time in making love, and he had found allictork with ate him very hard and diagrecable. He was allicted with all the ponderous notoricty of an acknowledged comforth. Mad he not been pledged to make the attempt, he Womp probahly have gone hack to bashe, as it was he was hot have the house without doing so. But he was determined


Marie," satil be: "utting oat his band to her, "doabtes know what it is that I womd ray.
I suppose I do," ahe answered.
1 hope yen do unt doubt my t

She pansed a moment betore she replici. "1 have no reason
"No indeal. I lowe wo with all my hart. I do traly Four unch and annt think it would be a goom thine for beth of us that we should be married. What answer will you matie me, Marie?
as he thu a r, still holding

You have thonght about it, Marie, sine I wath here lasi?
Yos 1 have thought about it".
Ye; l have thought about it.
Weil, doaret?
"1 menpose it had better be su," said she, staming up and chatrawine her hand.
She hat areptad him: and now it was no longer possible
 ma that uote of the trinmph of succosful lowe hat ceme to

 "And you wial luse me, Mario?" he sati, as he again took "I will the my best" stur anid.
The nhe wht bis arm wind her watat and kissed her, and

## de the mo tarn away her bee frow him

1 will do my besi aso to make you bapp, he sad
I an ant gan will i believe gou. I khow that yon are Tiere wa- anether pase, durthe whith he stemp, still com-

 and he feht hat thet was no hove in them. He haew, hourh ond hardy d the the khowhere to himeelf, that she had



 "ith, yes." nil Mari, " ir you plase
be topther. Thea be lat her we, and she walked off to her

## (Gise mentmued.)

UTHARLNE OG RUSSIA AT MONE
Ofall historical writines, surnty hohe is so instractive as hiowebhy of all forme that hography an take, the anto
 der way whes hath bopenither truht than that in which others


 will ont in a thonand unsurneted ways: so that, despite all atempts at hisfuise, the dinerent impresson made mpon tis fed in lowing at a carciully painied portrat, or at the rethertion fochat fur us into a mirror by the passing by of the Gorions in evil that we best appeciat. the perobolosion materest of the erlf-r whation. These charmeters, pilhmind in

 Wran? Ay, amt hy what arabal, seatecty consecions steps
 that impelled them thithor, the enrrainel evil in the whole that impelled them hather, the enramod ewh the whole posilhte? What light can they throw for us on the "forgotfon carthquak and extinct voleamoes" that had been "at work where that drop of disedonred water came from?" Such thengits ns these natumalty neem in ronmection with the memoir now hefore ne-its anthenticity soms conerally


 her son, the whaply Empror Pant had all her bapers cate-
fully seated for his own inspetion. Among them he found the famous letter of Alexis Orlotif informing the cuppest of the murder of her lustand, and affording by its incoherent
from any participation in the crime. Paulfound too a balky manuscript contained in a scalcd envelope, and addressed to kept secret fromall, except his boyhood's frient he religiously ander Kourakine, who took a copy of it. 'lwenty years afte the assassination of Paul, two other Russian noblemen having procured copies of this documeent, their partial circulation came to the ears of the Emperor Nicholas, who at once gave orders for their instant suppression by the secret police; and bealing the original with the great seal of state, carefully de posited it in the imperial arehives, then kept at st. Peters of this remarkathe wannseript by the tuter of the present Emperor; he, Constantine Arsenieft, havins been allowed to peruse it in virtue of his oflice as teacher of modern history to the heir-apparent During the Crimean war, the archives were transfered to Moscow, where the emperor is known to have read his great-grandmother's antobiographical sketch. from more a ew erpies began privately to circuate. It fom one of these that 3 . have been faith fully trancribed

## It is in the eme 174 wat cithared

a girl of fourtern newiy arriwed in first introfuced herself f Peter Duke of Hohtuin Gotorp in Rinsia, as bride-elect of the reignimg Euprese, Jizatheth. She herself was the dauchter of the verince of Anhait Zurbst. Ifer mother accompatied ber to lurem, and secus to have done her best to increase the discombits of the princess. A year and more dapeed between the betrothal and the marriage of the illasconted pair; and a very dreary time it appars to have been.
 who tried hard, she tohs us, to "obey the one ind please the wher,"-a"thome" one inteed. At this time, there existed
 were common sifiters from the material temper, and used
to wot solace in noisy rompiner cames: for, pococious as
 phy and hifh animal fimets. Inded, rie nembed them; for besides her mothers constant fath-fadmes bit aoon iell into distace
pendines.

## pembire

in the dapres had known what it was to be pinched herself an the days of her prodecesor, Anne; and having contrived, Gatharme's reported hituities. The later hat a rood deal to mree in extmmation. she had arived in Rusia witha
lamentably meagre wartob-had at most the or for

 intorned of the national indulge it was the we way to sour: pathatity. Thirdy,
 and wenpina in dispayiar their temping stores. fiowever, Catharim protited by the imporial himt, ard forthwith set wont sumphe her acomits.










 parthantip, motherd with nothate had always a sorene
 faction of inting that I daly woh move and bore nem public opinon, whici prommaned me an interstius ctild, by no mens de roid of intelligence:
Here are two other inhications of character
"I hare throughot hite arobed nothing so carefuly as be ing in the way, ond have ahwas whetraw: mysolf the
 subethons:"
.$: 3 y$ siffor
"at aiways ton probal to comphan, and shonh have fett my

 rate to buthe that anedrd them ah.'
 fiften: But thon what an atmosphas she hat leen broth-


 whieh heve for a moment athowed me to domit that, somer or hater. I shombatain to be the sovereiga Empers of hussia in my own rith.
 followed the emptos in ber altermather betwe at the mamer
 lefther datheter in the curse of the satamm, and was sincerely regretted ly here There mast have heobs somes stse of home conforred cren by those hamiar sohdings. Cathatines
 one she prefered. Hes hushad neglected har trom the thes: and arceably the bethit of unlimitad conhdence whath as we have sem, she pignod herself on fost rigg, ontertamed her
 "1 baid tuhapp? Catharine reasoned as hithos:
 for him, only to have them thus repaid; that sul minh very soon expire with jembous, without doing any one good. I streve accordinsly, hy force of due amose iropre, to arod
lecing jealous of hasband who did not love me but in order




not to be jealons, the only way was not to love him cither. It he had chasen to be lored, I shond not have foumd it a diti cult task, for I was naturaly melned, as well as accustomed
to do my duty; bua then 1 ought to have had a husband

not socidedy not : all his amusements were absurd and inconsiderate in the exteme We thad him getting into a great scape with his ant by drilligh holes in a door which dividet Sheiting the ;ramethe heses manis of homour to come and
 Whechand to toxk at the rate -how thas prowided, and warned her fondish sponse of the anarer that the discovery wont entail. Sie rery lows after the ease of offence, the empress







 over weak whe
Whereve Eatherth webt, her nephew and niece had wo































 ore of the may moves os the youg conple was to a small
 und rathel, and the what Gorie bave way, the therat peril
 the uner atmanhe mphers wat ofondul with her atarm, and
 low or the she wh mothowed write wher mother,

After the (eosthiza catastrophe, Oramionamm became a count of her wamar of lib, llere. "I rose at three ia the. mornise, and drosel mysulf from top to toe in men's chothe;



 tiavelater, I wont back, and drused for diancr. Aft.r din. fer, we tow it wat , and in the eroning the grand huke hat Brantota-" memoirs, which much amumed tos." On har re turn to Nowow, Catharia. naphe, herself-through shere tumbi-the verer studies. She woded thromgh nine quarto volumes of German history, at the rate of one volume a week been sorely jarred by ber proximity to hor buaband's apart-
ments, who had now a fancy not only for keeping, but training dogs. His brntal shouts, and the poor creathrese lament able howls, disturbed her morning, noon, and night. by way
of interlude, he would sometimes take up his violin, and seraper it intiously, and then return to his crael discipline One day, when a pretty little king thates' spaniel was tho victim, Catharine, moved by its prolonged and piteons bow ing, rentured to interede, lut that onty brought down redoblhed hows. "As a geheral rule", she says, "tears and
cries, instend of moving the grand duke, increased his mase. cries, insted of moving the grand duke, increased his mave,
Pity was to him an muphant, nay, an intolerable seasa-
A shary attack of illuts which camo upon catharine at Perora, sems to have done much in sothong Madame Thos-




 Argues coaht help bing amanad by the things a wad to them, and gradally they redaxad ther severity.
 duke went on fom whe degree of brntatyonanother. We have

 critual hrat. Hus whon he became intatathel abobt the
 and who had bsis. - tow math wathathes own shithe tat




 when the grambluke caus to bed tom: as he war drunk and







 nenced oma tevoiona






























 of him by the emproc. Quly ater six wews wax the mother
 her a decree of phasers: later, she with matall matimetion




 the berpiration straming down his fur and limbin, which se, me hem codd.


 the grand daches pravaled. Two or thre times, in the conirn of her marrative, whind climpeno of a certain desire for the corrupt cont-life, and which propare un for the brighter por corrupt cont-ine, and which prepare us for the brighter por-
could kunw of the people. As Herzen woll remarks: "The winter palace, with its ndmimistrative and military machinety, surface of the dep, its only. real relation to the int on the of that depp consisted in devomine them
It speaks well for the orisimal goodness of Catharines heart thas, despite all hardening influmees, it shombl retuin its dympathies for the masess, crushed, harbarens, anal promeribed as they were ; and amidst the excitement of war, thed the intrighes of court-life, remp mber to nmeliorate the condition of The serf, and provide for the instruction of his children. Wo
lay down her memoirs chady, for we are weary of the hol lay down her memoirs ehady, for we are weary of the hollow,
 disposition to retain as our prominent impression of this ond a bright and beatiful, this areat, but mest mhappe wome that she was teloved in life, and wept in diath as the "mother
of her pouphe"

## EDLCDTUNA, VFNEEDAK:

Gromeroring is a grat art. It make thanes an so mach Grther, nud there is nothime an peotomint heses monh as



 1omin jant an woll.
A monament hotat be thitt to the man whe diecoverel


 man whe that hors of baruins metimes
conversation with comblaz phraso. The phlition
has the ving be hin iettiotiom. The forman-hamber
 t is: How bal we thouht forl if the remerins were takeat

But what it come to whaton, we wish waterige hat



















 mator of beys in hat the mater wothes. A lithe hernatel















 able to rach the proture pot upen bim, nid will order the

The atrictest monarebien etigutte is observel at the Due Sumatur remptions Ohe of the empite having comfortaby smilingly nuting him fur the latest bullectin about the illases that prevented hiagu-st from standing. The Due didamate
 natage for nuters.

Phitty-sewn enthnsiastie members of the Mussohnsetts
 salom.

A movement is on foot inr all workmen in France tolabour one hour per iny extrn, and derote the proceed to libernting

Yot now can Know tha Reason.-Podophyllin (May Apple or Mandrake) has long been known as an active purgative, and ha country, (and is now very generally administered by Physicians in the place of Calome or Blue Pill for Liver Complaints, \&c.) Com pound Extract of Colocynth is considered by Dr. Neligan, of Edinburgh, as one of the most generally employed and safest cathartics in the whole Materia Medica. Extract of Hyoscyamus given in combination with active cathartics (such as above) corrects their grip ing qualities without diminishing their acthe . Nide Neligan's Materia Medica. Al the above highly valuable remedial elements ture of the Shoshely used in the manufacRestorative Pills. - No wonder they egetable of all other Pills, as a family medicine $5-9 \mathrm{~d}$

The New York Express says the ladies might especially in travelling if for practical value would wear a good sized valise in one, they an ordinary lunch basket in the other.
A few days since the marshal at Milwaukee received a telegram directing him to arrest "a girl with a green dress on." He followed his two of them, and then did not get the right one.

Old "stove pipe" hats may yet become valuable. A Philadelphia hatter, recently established at Madras, has written for a large consignment of them, for the use of the natives' idols.

JNI'IED STATES PATENTS. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CANADIAN INWe have this morning received intelligence from
Washington that Congress, now in Session, will repashington that Congress, now in Session, will re-
favor of Canadial Patent Law passed last Session in sequence of the Government. This action is in conreciprocate. Inventors in Canada wishing to obtain
United States Yatents, under the existing should apply immediately to us to existing low fee,
through before the change in the through before the change in the Lav, which will
prevent Patents being granted to Canadians on any
terms.
C. LEGGE
Solicitos or PATENTS,
162, St. James St.

5-10 a

$\mathrm{H}^{+}$
AWKSWORTH, EYRE \& CO., SilverSh, Platers, and Electro-Plators
SHEFFIELD, $E N G L A N D$
 of most Cliassie Desigh the Highest Style of Art, and JOSEPH WALKER \& CO., Agents.
show rooms
16, St. Johy Streft, Montreal. $\quad 5-10 \mathrm{~m}$ DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR of phosphates and calisaya.

THERE is no diseased condition of the body
in which Dr. Wheeler's Comer in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with posi-
tive benefit. Being a Chenncal Food and Nutritive
Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assine milation, and and
the formation of Healthy Blood. It sustaing the vita the formation of Healthy Blood. It sustains the vital
torces by supplying the waste constantly going on, of
herve and muscle as the result and nerve nnd muscle as the result of mental and physi-
cal exertion, enabling mind and boty to undergo
great labour without fatigue. Its action in building p constitutions broken down with Wetion in buing building raordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of thect being pimmediate in energizing
lutely essential to cell formatios being abso-
lind the growth of issues, must for all time be Nature's great restorasold by all Uruggists at $\$ 1$.

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}$will be made to the Parliament of Clication Whession for an Aet to amnend the Act of Incorporation of '. The Managers of the Ministers,
Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with
the Chureh of Scotland." by allowing the said Corporation to purchase and hol allowing the said Corty not oto exceed
in yearly value the sum of Five Thousind Pouds
Currency. urrency.
J. S. HUNTER,

Montreal, 19th February, $1872 . \quad$ Secretary. FOR SALE.

ASTONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Ane best part of the evilage of Varennes, and is a good garden with fruit trees and about 11 acre of ground. Apply to
D. R. STODART,

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L. N. ALLAIRE,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT \& COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Store: 7 Peter St. Wine Vaults: SaUlt au MATELOT STREET. OPFICE: Corner of

## PROSPECTUS.

THE MONTREAL WAREHOLSING COMPANY.
Incorporated under 28th Vic., Cap 48.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,................ $\$ 1,400,000$
PROPOSED ISSUE,
,400,000

DIRECTORS FOR 1871-72.
Sir Hugh allan, President.
Thomas Cramp, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. Hendy Starnes.
Bankers, ..........The Merchante' Bank of Canada.
Solicitor, ......... Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., D.C.L. Brokers, ............Mesgrs. Macdougall \& Davidson.

7 THIS COMPANY was organized in 1869 by a few gentlemen for the purpose of giving
greater facilities and security to the holders of Warehouse Receipts, and
for the storage of goods.
This increased security has been attained, partly
by the terms of its charter. which enacts that the simple handing over of the Company's Receipt constitutes an actual delivery of the property represent-
ed by it, and partly by reason of the Company con fining itself to its business as Warehousemen, being
neither dealer in nor manufacturers of the goods committed to its care.
But the Company has been unable to provide
storage room as fast as was wanted. The whole o storage room as fast as was wanted. The whole o
its first year was taken up in strengthening and re novating the We ellington Street Storese, and this work
was still incomplete when the fire of June, 1870 orcurred, which consumed half the premises, including
the machinery for handling grain. The Directors at the machinery for handling grain. The Directors a
once proceeded to re-erect the burnt portion, and
took advantage of the ocasion to more the took advantage of the occasion to more than double
its size, and greatly to improve its machinery. These its size, and greatly to improve its machinery. These
new premises have now been in active and satisfac-
tory tory operation for rather more than six months, dand,
in point of situation, stability, and facilities for doing in point of situation, stability, and facilicies for doing by any similar warehouse in America.
Advantage was then taken of the extension of the siding along the Company's working reservation on Siding along the Company's working reservation on
Wellington Sreet. and at the same time a piece of land leased from the Government was covered by a
large Flour Shed, with a view to provide additional large Flour Shed, with a view to provide additional
accommodation for the increased business expected
from this connection from this connection.
But all this has proved insufficient. Throughout the autumn, and even up to the present time, goods
offered on storage have had to be refused or sent other warehouses.
The Directors have therefore felt constrained to The Directors have therefore felt constrained to go
on, and further extension on W ellington Street being impossible, they have recently purchased at a mode-
rate price from Messrs. Grant. Hall \& Co., the wellknown Royal Mills and Warehouses,-certainly the
best and most improvable site on the south side of best and mo
the Canal.
beyond the intents business having thus extended far are of opinion that it should now have a subscribed capital commensurate with the value of its property,
and that all its customers, as well as the public geuerally, should have an opportunity of taking
shares in it. Notwithstanding the drawbacks arising from the
suspension of business and the rebuilding newing of the stores, the earnings of the past three
years have proved fairly remunerative, the dividends years have proved fairly remunerative, the dividends
paid having exceded Ten per centum ber annum on
its paid-up capital, a moderate amount having been reserved, a a return someowhat larger
from investments in Real Property.
It is now proposed to re-organize the Company with
a capital of $\$ 600,000$, in 12,000 shares of $\$ 50$ each. The proprietors retain 6,000 shares : and 6;000 shares are
The terms of subscription will be that Ten per
centum of the amount subseribed shall be paid on
allotinent, and Ten per centum on each of the tirst allotinent, and Ten per centum on each of the first
days of the months of April, May, June, and July,
next ensuing being Fifty per next ensuing-being Fifty per centum in all, which
will suftice to pay ott the mortgage referred to be-
low, to met low, to meet the first half of the purchase-money of
the Royal Mills property, and to provide
 be at the discretion of the then Dier centum each. t
giving not less than thirty days notice of each, on their The present proprietors transfer their Wellington
Street property as it now stands (together with their entire business in exchange for $\$ 300000$ of paid-up
stock; there is on it a mortgag of August next, and a ground rent due to Goovernment
of $\$ 700$ per annum. The hoyal Mills property will be of $\$ 700$ per annum. The Royal Mills property will be
transferred at cost price. $\$ 125,000$; it has a ground
rent due to Government of $\$ 840$ per annum The Storage capacity of these premises is-

In the Wellington Street Stores..
In the Royal Mills Stores.......

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Bushels }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Barrels } \\ \text { Grain. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Glour. |  |
| 650,000 | Flo,0. |
| 600,000 |  |
| 80,000 |  |
| 850,000 | $-100,000$ |

And it is in contemplation to in-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { crease the latter (the cost of such } \\ & \text { increase being provided for in the } \\ & \text { present issue of stock) by....... } 150,000\end{aligned} \quad 60,000$ In all. $\frac{150,000}{1,000,000}-\frac{60,000}{160,000}$
pas above stated, the dividends paid by the Com veraged over Hen per cent. Ier annum, and thoug for the future, they look with much confidence to the
fointenance and enlargement of their business maintenance and enlargement of their business,
while, as the basis of this Company is real estate crease of all such property is an important element of future results.
Applications for Stock may be entered in the Sub-
scription Book at the Office of the scription Book at the Office of the Company's
Brokers, and allotments will be made by the Direc ors pro rata on the amount of each subscriber'

By order of the Directors.
HUGH ALLAN PRESIDENT
DAVID A. P. WATT MANAGER.

## TRAVELLERS

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

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HAMILTON.
ROYAL HOTEL $\qquad$ H. E. Imving.

MONTREAL.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL,..
ST. JAMES HOTEL,.......
OTTAWA.
解SELL HOUSE, ...........JAMEs Goutn.
QUEBEC.
ST. LOUIS HOTEL... \} Willis Rusbell \& Son.
SOUTHAMPTON, ONT.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,
VICTORIA HOTEL.

## TORONTO

THE ROSSIN HOUSE,..........G. P. Shears,

## THE DOMINION TLLEGRAPH INSIITUTD,

## 9 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, P.

## GEORGE E. DESBARATS,

## Proprietor.

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ators for the new ators for the new Telegraph Lines now
building throughout the Dominion and the United States.

This Institution having been established three ears, may now be considered a permanent College.
Its rapid growth and prosperity are due to the denaccess of thich Telegraph community, and the grea
imply attended the Proprietor is due imply to the able manner in which the system has tached to the Institute.
The rapid develop.
Electric Telegraph, and the and usefulness of the ing demand for First-Class Operators ever-increas-
render the - pening of Colleges for instruction a positive necessity. as one made superintendents view this movement
oolleges have, to tome right direction. Commercial Colleges have, to some extent, assumed the responsi-
bility of teaching in this, as well as in other branches of business oding in this, as well as in other branches
ained in this mamner has knowledge of Telegraphy
 aiscontinued the practice of Teaching Telegraphy, Hace to acquinire this hizhly interesting, scientific
ani profitable art. The prospects fir Young Men and Ladies to study ne system of Teecerraphy could not be better than at
niesent. and we cal wem all who wish to engage in a
pileasant and lucrative emphoynint, to qualify themMeasant and lucrative emphoyment, to qualify them
selves as Operatiss on the Lines of Telegraphy
At first salaries of 3 an a month may be secured:
after two yeari' experience

 cially open to Ladice: in fact they are the favoritos as
operators both in Sugland and Aneric. commanding
bigher wages. as compared with other employments
 and writing are the only. yafaitications neceessary, and
any person of orimiry ability can become a conpetent
operator This ind operator. This has ben proved by praduates who,
with a very slicht edication and no idea of the wont operandi of Telegraphy on entering. have become gad operators in a few months. students have also
an opportunity of learning rapid writing. Some of
our students who could but horly writy our stuidents who could but hardly write their nanes
now take down a message at the rate of fron 25 to 30
words a minute.

> THE DUTIES OF AN OPERATOR.

There is no trade or profession which requires so
small an amount of labour. and at the same time Emal an amount of labour, and at the same time
where the employee has the same amount of freedon
ani independence bei an, independence. being at all times mater of the instrument over which he riresides, generally in the
oftice by hmself, without either foreman or or
master. merely to take and despatch messages. The usual hours of attendance required messages. The
hours per day, less the usual hours tor 10 to 12 ators are not, leqs the usual hours for meals. Oper-
Institute is fitted ur in a mort on condays. Institute is fitted up in a most complete nd
manner, practicheal all the usial fixtures. de., of a regular
T'elegraph office on manner, with all the usual lixtures, de., of aregular
T'elegraph office on a larre scale. Mcsssages of every
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expense is sping pacity of learning the science. Neither pains nor
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tant offices, in the shortest possible time. may commence their studies at any time, and con-
tinue at the College until they are proficient operators, without any further charge. The The are no opacations,
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