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1875.

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FURNITURE WAREROOMS



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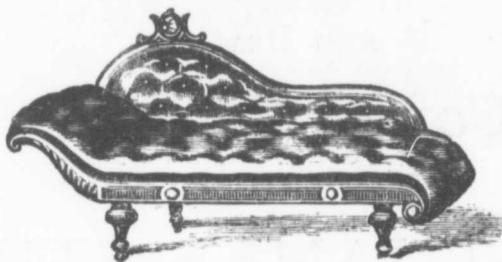
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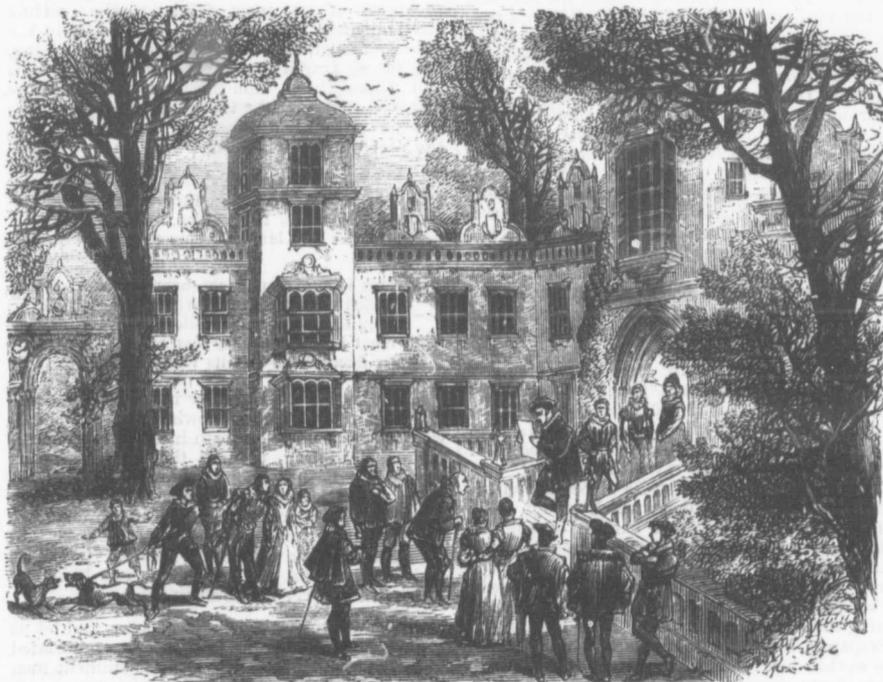


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NEWSPAPERS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

"They preach to the people daily, weekly; admonishing kings themselves; advising peace or war with an authority which only the first Reformers and a long-past class of Popes were possessed of; inflicting moral censure; imparting moral encouragement, consolation, edification; in all ways diligently administering the discipline of the Church. It may be said, too, that in private disposition the new preachers somewhat resemble the mendicant friars of old times; outwardly, full of holy zeal; inwardly, not without stratagem, and hunger for terrestrial things."—CARLYLE.

IN no department of modern history has such astonishing progress been made as in the development of the Newspaper Press. There is no doubt that some prevalence to a record of important public events has been made by various nations, and that some of these extend even to remote ages. The ancient Romans had what they called their *Acta Diurna*, a kind of official chronicle of the government. After the decline and fall of that empire, however, even this appeared to be unknown. About the year 1536 the *Gazetta*—which derived its name from its



READING THE NEWS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

price, a small coin—was published in Venice, but it was not until a century afterwards that the *Gazette de France* first appeared in Paris. Of course this could not be called a newspaper for the information of the masses, for it was under Royal patronage and control, and amongst its contributors were Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England was in 1603; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and lasted three years. In 1643, during the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, a variety of publications were issued from the press, but these were in no way entitled to the name of newspapers. Amongst their titles were some of a curious character;

for instance, there were—*England's Memorable Accidents*, the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, the *Diurnal of certain Passages in Parliament*, the *Scotch Intelligencer*, the *Parliament's Scout*, the *Country's Complaints*, the *Weekly Accounts*, &c. A paper called the *London Gazette* was published on the 20th of August, 1642. The *Gazette* of the existing series was first issued at Oxford—^{at} a Court being there on account of the plague—on the 7th of November, 1665, and afterwards in London on the 5th February following. But this was no newspaper, and indeed what was called unlicensed printing had to be carried on under the greatest difficulties. By an Act of Charles II., the printing of jour-

"THE CRUDE WAYS OF OUR ANCESTORS ARE THE LANDMARKS OF OUR HISTORY."

nals and also of pamphlets was prohibited, and so jealous were the authorities respecting the circulation of intelligence, that private letters and the gossip of conversation were about the only channels for the circulation of news of any kind. Less than a century ago the homeless mendicant who wandered about the country, begging for a meal and a night's shelter, was the principal purveyor of news to the rural population of Scotland.

In the days of Queen Anne, it was the exclusive privilege of men of official importance, lords, and squires, to receive a regular news-sheet from the metropolis. This was a great improvement upon the plan previously in existence, when the sheet, described as a *News-Letter*, was not printed at all, but written, copied in London, and circulated from a recognised centre. When this arrived at the mansion of the lord, or at the residence of the squire, containing intelligence of unusual importance, the proprietor would cause his immediate friends and neighbours to be summoned, and would read out the more interesting items for their information. What a contrast is all this to the experience of to-day! Every restriction has been removed from the circulation of the press; advertisement duty, paper duty, and the compulsory impressed stamp have successively been swept away. A single number of a daily newspaper presents its readers with news which has been gathered with great care and at considerable expense from all parts of the civilised world. It is not only that the incidents occurring in the United Kingdom are duly chronicled, but that intelligence is flashed by the electric wire from every clime and across every sea. An occurrence which happens in Melbourne one day is read in Great Britain the next, although the vast distance of 12,000 miles separates the two countries! The prices of stocks in London and in New York are regularly telegraphed from one place to the other three times a day, notwithstanding that 3,000 miles of ocean roll between them. The steamers which plough their way over the tempestuous surface of the Atlantic are outstripped by the invisible cable lying calm and undisturbed miles below the level of the sea. And as to the provinces, instead of being dependent on the chance arrivals of wandering mendicants, every little town has its own newspaper, in which is regularly photographed the world's news as it has been received by telegram from foreign countries, and from the farthest corners of our great colonial possessions.

The expansion of newspaper enterprise in the provinces is, indeed, one of the most conspicuous signs of the progress which has marked the last quarter of a century. It is not only in great towns, like Manchester and Birmingham, Liverpool and Leeds, Bristol and Sheffield, that a marvellous stride has taken place in the vigour manifested by the proprietors of local journals. No town in the kingdom with any pretension to size is now without its own newspaper. In some, indeed, with a population of only a few thousands, there are now often two newspapers, where a few years ago there was nothing of the kind. These, while presenting a full and complete record of what is passing in the great world outside their own pleasant hills and

valleys, are replete with the varied intelligence of the immediate district. To the inhabitants of these towns, and to those of the villages which surround them, the local paper is the chief avenue to a knowledge of the world's events, and in this respect the journal is a benefit which is appreciated by the people amongst whom it circulates. Containing matter which is interesting alike to the dweller in the town and to him who passes his life in the calm solitude of a rural life, the newspaper is welcome in many a home as tending to relieve that monotony which is frequently so inseparable from the life of small communities. The London markets, the gossip of the metropolitan clubs, the movements of the Royal family, the state of political feeling in the United States, the most recent crisis in France, the latest of the civil struggles in Spain, the prospects of our own Ministry, the exciting Parliamentary division which took place in the House of Commons at two o'clock that morning, the latest tragedy, the fatal railway accident, and those three momentous epochs in life's history—the Births, the Marriages, and the Deaths—are duly recorded in its columns. As the poet Cowper wrote—

"The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all."

"This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not even critics criticise, that holds
Inquisitive attention while I read—
What is it but a busy map of life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?"

Macaulay has told us how in the Reform agitation of 1830 and the following year, the people were accustomed to go forth in thousands, morning after morning, to meet the mails, and thus ascertain whether the battle which was then being waged between the masses and the aristocracy, had been lost or won. Now, through the energy of the provincial press, which has established telegraphic agencies in London, the events which happen in the metropolis one hour can be known all over the country the next.

The newspaper is a great instructor, and let us hope that its civilising influence is appreciated as it deserves. Some of our most eminent men have testified to the value of the press as a powerful engine in the cause of civilisation and humanity. Mr. Cobden once said that a single number of *The Times* was worth more than a whole volume of the works of Thucydides; and Dr. Johnson has paid this high tribute to the value of the press as a humanising agency:—

"These papers of the day have uses more adequate to the purposes of common life than more pompous and durable volumes. If it be necessary for every man to be more acquainted with his contemporaries than with past generations, and to rather know the events which may immediately affect his fortune or quiet, than the revolutions of ancient kingdoms, in which he has neither possessions nor expectations; if it be pleasing to hear of the preferment and dismissal of statesmen, the birth of heirs, and the marriage of beauties, the author of journals and gazettes must be considered as a liberal dispenser of beneficial knowledge."

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The Royal Canadian Insurance Co'y.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital Subscribed Exceeds \$2,500,000.

Having nearly Two Thousand Stockholders.

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FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Of every Description, Quality and Style.

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**Mattresses in Horse Hair, Flock and Moss, also
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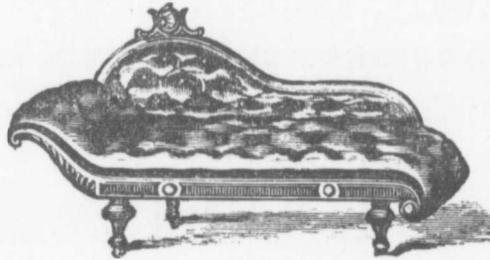
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PARLOR BOOT and SHOE STORE.

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"MAN KNOWS NOT THE STONE THE SCORPION LURKS UNDER."

permitted James to languish in captivity had he not fallen in love with Lady Joanna Beaufort,* the daughter of the Duchess of Clarence, by her first husband the Duke of Somerset, and the descendant of Edward III. by both her parents. A negotiation was then commenced, which terminated in an agreement by which it was stipulated that £40,000 should be paid to England within six years, by half-yearly payments, under the name of compensation for the expenses of the maintenance of James during his eighteen years' captivity. Espousing the lady on February 24, 1423, he obtained his liberty, and amid the enthusiasm of his subjects, James returned with his young bride to Scotland. He had no sooner assumed the reins of government when he began to remedy the abuses which, owing to the misrule of the Duke of Albany, prevailed in the kingdom. He found the laws set at naught, trade and industry gone, and the people oppressed. "Let God but grant me life," he indignantly exclaimed, "and by his help I shall make the key keep the castle, and the furze-bush the cow, throughout my dominions, though I should lead the life of a dog to complete it!" He therefore commenced his work of internal reform, and several noblemen, after a trial over which James himself presided, were executed in front of Stirling castle.

Barely thirteen years had elapsed since his accession to the throne, when a few turbulent nobles, who saw in his enlightened rule a cause for resentment and hate, entered into a conspiracy to take his life. At the head of this nefarious design was his second uncle, the Earl of Athol—his confederates being Sir Robert Graham, and Sir Robert Stuart, who was said to be an illegitimate son of James's father. Unfortunately the king had disbanded his army, without even retaining a body-guard, and he was one night sitting at supper in a monastery near Perth, when Graham, knowing the defenceless state of his master, brought the band of conspirators, whom he had gathered together, and privately posted them in the passages of the building. There they remained unnoticed until Walter Stratton, the king's cup-bearer, discovered them as he left the apartment to procure some wine. Stratton, upon being perceived, was ruthlessly cut down, but his cry of terror and the

of the planks of the floor; and in this way, after replacing the board, dropped into a dark vault below. The heroic woman held the door till the hound of her arm was broken in two, when the ruffians, sword in hand, rushed into the apartment. A brave but ineffectual resistance was made by those who were with James at the time he escaped. Patrick Dunbar, brother to the Earl of March, was killed; and the Queen was also wounded in the affray. Search was now made for the king, and hearing a noise which was occasioned by his attempting to get out of the vault, the assassins discovered where he was concealed. Defenceless as he was when they sprang down upon him, he made a desperate resistance, but Sir Robert Graham at last succeeded in giving him his death-stroke—and the story of James' life was thus finished by an end as tragic as history can record. It was afterwards discovered that in the affray he had received no less than twenty-eight wounds. He was forty-four years of age at the time of his assassination. Universal grief overpowered the nation on the death of the king becoming known; and with just vengeance his inhuman assassins were traced, dragged from their retreats, and executed by the most lingering tortures that human ingenuity could suggest.

James I. besides being a most accomplished scholar and a poet of great merit, was also a very skillful performer on the harp, and by some historians has been termed the "Father of Scottish Music." Three of his literary productions have been preserved—the "King's Quhair," "Pebbles at the Play," and "Christ's Kirk on the Green," in all of which are exhibited a great degree of intellectual skill and beauty.

Additional Notes to February.

LORD ELDON'S FIRST FEE.

(12.)—LORD CAMPBELL, in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, gives the following account of the manner in which Lord Eldon was cheated out of his maiden fee, and which was thus told by his lordship himself:—

"I had been called to the Bar but a day or two, when, on coming out of court one morning, I was accosted by a dapper-looking attorney's clerk, who handed me a motion paper, in some matter of course, which merely required to be authenticated by counsel's signature. I signed the paper, and the attorney's clerk, taking it back from me, said, 'A fine hand yours, Mr. Scott—an exceedingly fine hand! It would be well if gentlemen at the Bar would always take a little of your pains to insure legibility. A beautiful hand, Sir!' While he spoke thus, the eloquent clerk was fumbling first in one pocket, then in the other, till, with a hurried air, he said, 'A—a—a—I really beg your pardon, Sir, but I have unfortunately left my purse on the table in the coffee-room opposite; pray do me the favour to remain here, and I will be back in one moment.' So speaking, the clerk vanished with the rapidity of lightning, and I never set eyes on him again."

In after life Lord Eldon would frequently speak of the difficulties he had to encounter through his poverty, when, in the outset of his career, he went on the northern circuit; and in reference to his obscurity at this period of his life, the Rev. Sydney Smith, in an assize sermon delivered in York Cathedral in the year 1824, preached from the text, for the encouragement of desponding barristers—"And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tempted him," and said, "Fifty years ago, the person at the head of his profession, the greatest lawyer now in England, perhaps in the world, stood in this church on such an occasion as the present, as obscure, as unknown, and as much doubting of his future prospects, as the humblest individual of the profession here present."

Lord Eldon's fortune was made by his being retained in the cause of *Akroyd v. Smithson*, in which the Master of the Rolls decided against him. The cause, however, having been carried by appeal to a higher court, a guinea brief was given (in desperation) to Eldon to argue the case when it came on for hearing. Most ably he did so, and at the close of his speech Lord Thurlow took three days to consider the points raised, and delivered his judgment in accordance with the young counsel's speech; "and," says Eldon, in speaking of it, "that speech is in print, and has decided all similar questions ever since."

noise alarming one of the maids of honour, Catherine Douglas, she ran to the door and endeavoured to fasten it. The traitor Stuart, however, had contrived to remove the bolt beforehand, and the brave woman perceiving this, thrust her arm into the staple—calling upon the king to fly whilst she had the strength to hold out. In the extremity of his despair James tore up one

* Tradition says that James fell in love with this lady on seeing her from his prison in the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, an incident which is believed to have suggested his plaintive and elegant poem entitled "The King's Quhair."





CARBAJAL ON HIS LAST JOURNEY!

1 M	St. David.
2 Tu	Horace Walpole died, 1797.
3 W	Carabajal born, 1464.
4 Th	Lord Capel beheaded, 1649.
5 F	First railway train went over the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, 1850.
6 S	Earl of Hardwicke died, 1764.
7 S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
8 M	Gallant but unsuccessful attempt of Gen. Sir T. Graham to take the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, when the storming party were nearly all killed or taken prisoners, 1814.
9 Tu	Game Laws were abolished in France in 1790.
10 W	A railway bridge between Toronto and Hamilton gave way under a train, when the carriages were precipitated into the abyss beneath, and out of ninety-seven persons only twenty escaped, 1857.
11 Th	
12 F	
13 S	
14 S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
15 M	Gustavus III. shot at a masquerade by Ankarstroem, 1792.
16 Tu	In 1794 bigamy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.
17 W	St. Patrick.
18 Th	Queen Charlotte ship of war burnt at sea, when 700 seamen perished, 1800.
19 F	Botany Bay settlement first sailed from England, 1787.
20 S	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
21 S	Palm Sunday.
22 M	[Duel betwixt the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, 1823.
23 Tu	Letters of Marquo issued by the American Congress against Great Britain, 1775.
24 W	
25 Th	—LADY DAY.—
26 F	GOOD FRIDAY.
27 S	[The last "Stocks" in London were removed (from St. Clement's Danes, Strand), 1826.
28 S	Easter Sunday.
29 M	Humane Society established, 1774. The motto of this society is—"Lateat scintilla forsan"—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid."
30 Tu	
31 W	

Mn's Age.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 7th, ..	20 min. past 8 even.
First Quar.	.. 14th, ..	5 min. past 1 aftm.
Full Moon	.. 21st, ..	51 min. past 11 night
Last Quar.	.. 30th, ..	25 min. past 4 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

FRANCISCO DE CARBAJAL a Spanish soldier of great bravery and renown, was one of the most extraordinary characters of the dark and turbulent times in which he lived, and as a military man he takes a high rank among the soldiers of the New World, and the great age to which he lived (eighty-four)—far beyond the usual term of humanity, and his ignominious death on the scaffold, has given an enduring interest to his name:—

Carabajal was born of obscure parents at Arevalo, in the year 1464. He studied the science of war under Gonsalvo de Cordova; fought in the various battles of the Italian campaign for over forty years; he was an ensign at the battle of Ravenna, which was fought in 1512; and witnessed the capture of Francis I. at Pavie. Carabajal was also present and took part in the pillage of Rome, obtaining as his portion of the spoil the documents appropriated from the office of a notary, by no means an insignificant prize, for they were afterwards redeemed by the owner at a price which enabled Carabajal to leave Europe and seek his fortunes in the New World—and hence his name became associated with that of Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, and his brother Gonzalo Pizarro. When Carabajal arrived in Peru he assisted Francisco Pizarro in suppressing the insurrection of the Peruvians, and was rewarded for his services with the grant of a quantity of land near Cuzco. Here for some time Carabajal devoted himself to peaceful occupations, and being of an exceedingly penurious and sordid disposition, he succeeded in accumulating a very large sum of money, and was about to

* Francis, after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. He wrote to his mother, regent of the kingdom during his absence—"All is lost, madam, except honour!"

return with pointed Vice outgoing ves his fortune f

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TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE REJECTS A PATHETIC APPEAL.

1	Th	Frederick William of Prussia declared himself King of Hanover, 1806.	Man's Age	
2	F	Copenhagen bombarded, 1801.		
3	S	Richard Cobden died, 1865.	27	
4	S	Low Sunday. —1st Sun. aft. Easter	28	
5	M	In 1763, several gibbets, standing in the Edgware Road, London, were taken down.	29	
6	Tu	Badajoz taken by Wellington, 1812.	30	
7	W	Prince Leopold born, 1853.	1	
8	Th	Lieutenant Davis fired a pistol at Lord Palmerston in the War-Office, 1818.	2	
9	F	Lord Lovat beheaded, 1747.	3	
10	S	Chartist demonstration in London, 1848	4	
11	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5	
12	M	Rodney's Victory, 1782.	6	
13	Tu	After much opposition, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, 1829.	7	
14	W	<i>Toussaint L'Ouverture</i> b., 1745.	8	
15	Th	The Duchess of Kingston was convicted of marrying two husbands. She pleaded the privilege of peerage, and escaped the punishment of burning in the hand, 1776.	9	
16	F		10	
17	S		11	
18	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.	12	
19	M	Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, aged 36, 1824.	13	
20	Tu	First action between the British and Americans (the latter defeated), at Lexington, 1775.	14	
21	W	Miss Blandy executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, 1752.	15	
22	Th	Shakespeare died, 1616.	16	
23	F	"He was not for an age, but for all time."	17	
24	S	BEN JONSON.	18	
25	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	19	
26	M	(Princess Alice Maud Mary (second daughter of Queen Victoria) born, 1843.	20	
27	Tu	Sir Sidney Smith taken prisoner by the French, 1796.	21	
28	W	Test Act was repealed in 1828.	22	
29	Th	The National Debt amounted to £146,000,000 in 1762. In 1862 it was nearly £800,000,000.	23	
30	F	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.	24	

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 6th	.. 36 min. past 6 morn.
First Quar.	.. 12th	.. 33 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon	.. 20th	.. 30 min. past 4 aftm.
Last Quar.	.. 28th	.. 17 min. past 7 even.

Reference to Illustration.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—a celebrated negro chieftain, possessing as a soldier indomitable courage, and as a ruler and statesman, profound sagacity and wisdom—was born at St. Domingo in 1745. Very little is known respecting the first years of his life, except that they were passed in slavery upon the estate of Count Noe, whose agent, a M. Bayon de Libertas, noticing the extraordinary intelligence evinced by the young slave, taught him the rudiments of education.

On the night of the 22nd August, 1791, a long-meditated and secretly organised revolt broke out among the negroes of St. Domingo, having for its object the total extirpation of the white population, and the establishment of an independent native government over the entire island. One of the principal promoters and leaders of this vast conspiracy was Toussaint L'Ouverture, whose abilities eminently qualified him for the position. So great was the secrecy, and so general the dissimulation of the slaves, that the impending and awful catastrophe was not in the least suspected by the European proprietors; and when the explosion broke out, it was so sudden and dreadful, that nothing like it had ever before been seen in the world's history. Simultaneously thousands of fires broke out on the beautiful plains in the north of the island, and the labours of a century were destroyed in a few hours; while the negroes, with ungovernable fury, fell upon their masters, and massacred them with their families—in many instances throwing them into the flames. Neither age nor sex was spared; and the awful spectacle was seen of negroes marching with heads of infants on their spears; whilst it was a common practice to violate the females, and to saw asunder the bodies of their male prisoners.

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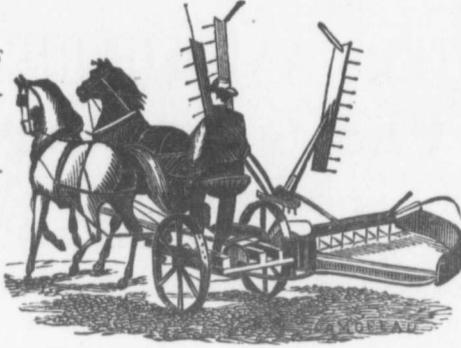
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"REPUTATION SERVES TO VIRTUE WHAT LIGHT DOES TO A PICTURE."

After a long period of matchless horrors, during which the most fearful atrocities were perpetrated on both sides—for in many instances the courage and discipline of the Europeans prevailed—Toussaint succeeded in placing himself at the head of affairs, and by a series of wise and vigorous measures managed not only to restore peace, but to revive in some degree the prosperity of the colony, which, during the rebellion, had suffered severely. Beneath his stern yet able administration, the island began once more to assume its former cultivated and flourishing aspect; and the chiefs of the country, recognising his capacity as a ruler, assembled at Cape Town, drew up a new constitution conferring upon him unlimited authority under the title of President and Governor for life. Like most Africans, Toussaint was vain to excess, and nothing flattered him so much as being styled "the Bonaparte of St. Domingo." He now informed Bonaparte that he had been proclaimed First Consul of Hayti—his letter commencing with the words—"The first of blacks to the first of whites." This close imitation irritated the First Consul of France, and hurt his very susceptible pride. "This comedy of government must cease," he exclaimed. "We must not permit military honours to be worn by apes and monkeys!" The intelligence was as unexpected as it was unwelcome to the First Consul, who perceived that unless a blow was instantly struck, the valuable colony would be for ever lost to the French nation. Accordingly, an immense fleet was fitted out in December, 1801, having on board twenty-one thousand troops, under the command of General Le Clerc. L'Ouverture was in total ignorance of the formidable preparations for his subjugation, and had not the expedition lost fifteen days in the Bay of Biscay, he would have been surprised before he had begun to make the slightest preparation for his defence. No sooner, however, was he warned of the impending invasion, than he commenced to assemble all his available forces, announcing, in heroic language, his intention of defending the independence of St. Domingo to the last. "If I must die," he said, "I will die as a brave soldier and a man of honour! I fear no one!" And when Toussaint saw the immense armament that had been sent against him he said—"We must die! France in a body has come to St. Domingo! We have been deceived; they are determined to enslave the blacks!"

On Feb. 4, 1802, the French troops effected a landing,* and it was not long before their superior skill and discipline placed them in possession of the sea-coast—the negro forces being driven with great slaughter into the mountain-fastnesses of the interior. From these strongholds the blacks kept up a murderous guerilla warfare against the invaders, who, without making any perceptible progress, really sustained serious diminution. Well aware of the great difficulty of bush-fighting, General Le Clerc tried conciliatory measures, and for that purpose sent to Toussaint his two sons, who had been to Paris for their education, as bearers of a letter from Bonaparte, in which he offered the African chief the command of the island if he would only submit to the laws of the Republic. The boys succeeded in reaching the habitation of their father at Ennery; their mother wept for joy on seeing her long-lost sons—and Toussaint, who was absent on their arrival, was overjoyed to see them, and was for a moment shaken in his resolution to uphold the freedom of the island by the force of parental love. His sons implored him to accede to the request, but in vain! Toussaint was firm in his patriotic determination, nor could the tears of his wife and family swerve him from that which he thought was the path of duty. He sent back his sons to Le Clerc with an evasive letter, proposing an armistice. The French general consented, allowing him four days, again returning his children to him, but as at the end of that period no answer was forthcoming, Toussaint (who had retained his sons) was declared a rebel, and the French prepared to carry on the war to the last extremity.

* The landing was not effected without difficulty, on account of not being able to procure a pilot to guide them into the harbour. The harbour-master, a mulatto, was captured, when the French admiral put a rope round his neck, and threatened him with instant death if he did not show the way, and a bribe of two thousand pounds if he would; but nothing could induce him to betray his country.

After a sanguinary campaign of upwards of two months, General Le Clerc entered into secret negotiations with the leaders of the enemy, and in the end Toussaint was deserted by his principal subordinates, and left with a few thousand followers, who, though devoted to his cause, were wholly unable to cope with the immense forces brought against them. There was no other course open to Toussaint but to submit, which he did with dignity—refusing the rank and emoluments offered him—and retired to his farm at Ennery, there to enjoy the pleasures of rural life. But his seclusion did not last long. Two months had scarcely passed away when an imaginary charge was concocted against him, and a most artful snare was concocted, which, trusting to French honour, the unsuspecting African fell into, and he was taken prisoner. His last wailing moans, surrounded and seized, were—"In destroying me, they have only cut down the tree of liberty of the blacks; the tree remains; they will shoot forth afresh, for they are profound and numerous." By the imperative order of Bonaparte he was conveyed to France, and confined in the castle of Joux, situated on a rocky defile between Besançon and Lausanne. He died very shortly afterwards, in the year 1803, but whether by violent or natural means is unknown: and with him ceased to exist one of the greatest, after Hannibal, of African heroes.

The fate of Toussaint L'Ouverture has formed a theme for a sonnet by Wordsworth—

— "Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee; air, earth, and
skies;
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And Love, and man's unconquerable mind."

Additional Notes to April.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD PALMERSTON.

(8.)—The attempt of Lieutenant Davis to assassinate Lord Palmerston is thus related in a letter from the Rev. A. Harris to Lord Fitzharris, given in the *Malmesbury Correspondence* :—

"April 8th, 1818.

"I have just seen Palmerston after this horrible attempt to assassinate him. He has received a contusion upon the backbone, but not a very severe one, and there is not the least reason for alarm. His escape was a very narrow one. The assassin, whose name is Davis, and who had been an officer in Spain, met him upon the staircase at the War Office, and was quite close to him when he fired; the ball penetrated his coat and waistcoat about the middle of his spine, and glanced off. Palmerston walked on to the room where his secretary was sitting, and told him that he had been shot at, but did not know what injury he had received. Astley Cooper, and another surgeon of the name of Lynn, came immediately, and found the flesh upon the backbone contused, but that the ball had not penetrated the skin. The ball was found upon the staircase. The surgeons conveyed Palmerston home. Meanwhile the assassin was seized by two messengers and put into safe custody. Palmerston told me that he knew him to be mad, and for that reason had declined seeing him, having received two letters lately asking him to do so."

Lord Palmerston thus jocularly refers to the occurrence in a letter to Lord Malmesbury a few days afterwards :—

"After all, I am not half so sore as either Don Quixote or Sancho, upon many occasions in their adventures. . . . One comfort is that I shall be recorded in illustrious company, as having had the same escape as the Duke of Wellington and the Regent; but I have so far the advantage of the latter that my bullet has been found, though, luckily, not in me."

Lieutenant Davis was found to be insane, and was sent to Bedlam, where he passed the remainder of his life.



THE ARREST OF QUEEN MATILDA OF DENMARK.

1	S	Prince Arthur born, 1850.
2	S	Rogation Sunday.
3	M	Archbishop Sharp assassinated, 1679.
4	Tu	Thanksgiving for the termination of the Russian War, 1856.
5	W	Wellington defeated Marshal Massena at Fuentes De Onoro, 1810.
6	Th	HOLY THURSDAY.
7	F	In the reign of Henry VIII. no less than 72,000 criminals were executed for theft and robbery—being about 2,000 a year.
8	S	
9	S	Sunday after Ascension.
10	M	<i>Caroline-Matilda of Denmark d., 1775.</i>
11	Tu	Commercial panic in England, 1866.
12	W	The Divorce Court came into operation, 1858.—Since the Reformation up to 1857, there had been in England only 317 divorces by Act of Parliament.
13	Th	
14	F	Mr. Hunt condemned to fine and imprisonment for sedition at Manchester, 1820.
15	S	
16	S	Whit Sunday.
17	M	The right of reporting parliamentary debates was established in 1771.
18	Tu	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
19	W	Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
20	Th	Siege of Acre terminated, 1799.
21	F	Island of St. Helena discovered by the Portuguese, under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, 1502.
22	S	
23	S	Trinity Sunday.
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Tu	John Evelyn records, in his <i>Diary</i> , May 25, 1632:—"After drouth of near four monthes there fell so violent a tempest of haile, raine, wind, thunder, and lightning, as no man had scene the like in this age; the haile being in some places four or five inches about, brake all glasse about London."
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	Joseph Grimaldi (comedian) died, 1837.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..	5th, ..	4 min. past 3 aftrn.
First Quar. ..	12th, ..	37 min. past 7 morn.
Full Moon ..	20th, ..	50 min. past 8 morn.
Last Quar. ..	28th, ..	30 min. past 6 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

THE sad fate of Caroline Matilda, youngest and favourite sister of George III. of England, and the unhappy wife of Christian VII. of Denmark, is a most melancholy one—and the more so, as it is believed that she was perfectly innocent of the crimes for which she was so vindictively and remorselessly punished.

She had been married to Christian VII. in the year 1766—a man of mean appearance and physical defects, and whose mind had so sunk under his early excesses that he had almost become an imbecile. Though an absolute sovereign, he was completely under the control of his mother, the Queen-Dowager. Soon after he ascended the throne he dismissed some of his mother's favourites, at which she was so enraged that she determined to wreak her revenge on his young queen, Matilda. This was the more easily accomplished, as his neglect of his wife was most marked, and commenced shortly after they were married. In 1768 he set out upon a tour, during which he visited England, and also every court in Europe, leaving his wife behind him in Denmark, to be harassed and tormented by the Queen-Dowager—an opportunity of which she fully availed herself. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with Count Struensee, who had studied law and medicine, but renounced both for the more agreeable life of a courtier. Struensee possessed considerable abilities, as well as a handsome person, and he soon became not only the chief favourite of Christian, but also his prime minister. Naturally enough, from his pleasing qualities, and from his being so frequently with the king, Struensee also became a great favourite with the queen, who, being of a gay, light-hearted, and thoughtless disposition, had not the slightest suspicion that she was watched by unfriendly eyes when in familiar and animated conversation with Struensee; and soon an opportunity offered to put a diabolical plot into execution. On the night of January 16th, 1772, a *bal masque* had been given

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"BETTER TO SUFFER WITHOUT CAUSE, THAN TO HAVE CAUSE FOR SUFFERING."

at the palace at Copenhagen, when the young queen (who had danced most of the evening with Struensee) retired about two o'clock in the morning to her chamber. Two hours later on, the Queen-Dowager and her party entered the king's apartment, and informed him falsely that Matilda was at that moment engaged with Struensee, his brother, and another of his ministers, Brandt (a young nobleman) in drawing up an act of renunciation of the crown, which they purposed compelling him to sign. Christian immediately signed an order for the arrest of Struensee and Brandt, and also an order for the queen to remove instantly from Copenhagen. Count Rantzau, the minister for Foreign Affairs (who owed his elevation to Struensee) with several officers with drawn swords, proceeded to the queen's apartments, and they immediately seized the queen, who, shrieking and resisting, was placed in a carriage, and driven with great speed to the castle of Cronborg, where she was immured, with her infant daughter, whom she was suckling at the time—an English lady of her suite being her companion in misery. Next night, to mark the event, there was an illumination of Copenhagen, and in a few days the Queen-Dowager and her party had taken possession of the reins of government, and had removed every one that had adhered either to the unfortunate queen or Struensee.

The unlucky Struensee and his companions were speedily put upon their trial before a special and secret commission, composed entirely of those who had plotted his ruin. A forced confession was obtained from Struensee, and he was declared to be guilty of adulterous connection with the queen, and of other high crimes; and both he and Brandt were condemned to die the death of traitors—which consisted in the right hand being first cut off, and then the head. Struensee made a forced confession that he had conducted a criminal intrigue with Matilda—but even after this, both he and Brandt were beheaded.

Evidence was obtained against the queen in a most artful manner, by showing her the confession of Struensee, intimating that he would, if it were discovered that he had falsely criminated her, be put to a cruel death. "What," exclaimed Matilda, "do you think if I were to confirm his declaration I should save the life of that unfortunate man?" A low bow was the answer, and the queen immediately took a pen to put her signature to his confession, but fainted away after writing the first syllable of her name. A suit of divorce was then instituted against the queen, and several of her servants, who had been placed as spies over her, were examined, and swore to a number of suspicious and apparently criminating facts. She admitted that she had been guilty of many little follies and indiscretions, but was totally innocent of the grave charge laid against her. The commission found her guilty, and pronounced sentence of divorce. There is every probability that she would have been executed, or at the least, immured for life in a state prison, had not George III., whose hostility was dreaded at that particular juncture, through his ambassador remonstrated and menaced, and finally induced the king to permit her to leave the kingdom, and live under the protection of her brother; and an English squadron proceeded to Cronborg to receive the dethroned and disgraced queen. Her infant daughter, still at the breast—and who was at that moment afflicted with measles—was torn from her, and the queen was conveyed to the castle of Zell, in Hanover, where a little court was formed for her, her expenses being supplied out of the Hanoverian revenue. After much solicitation she procured portraits of her son and daughter, and her chief consolation lay in recalling remembrances of these children, whom she was never to see again. She did not long survive her misfortunes, but died on the 10th of May, 1775, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, expressing forgiveness of all her enemies. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Zimmerman, the well-known author of a work on "Solitude," and on her death-bed her last words were, "I am going to appear before God, I now protest that I am innocent of the guilt imputed to me, and that I never was unfaithful to my husband."

This melancholy story would not be complete without adding, that in a few years after the death of his wife, Christian became insane, and his son Prince Frederick was appointed regent. And when, in the year 1801, the British fleet, under Lord Nelson and

Admiral Parker, passed by Cronborg castle—which thundered at them with all its guns—to bombard Copenhagen, it was thought that many an English sailor fought the more fiercely from his recollections of the wrongs and sufferings that an English princess had suffered. And it may be mentioned as a curious sequel to the melancholy story of Matilda, that her son Frederick, who so gallantly led on the Danes on that dismal day when Copenhagen suffered so severely, treated his wife in the same manner that his father had treated his mother!

Additional Notes to May.

THE WHITE HAT AS A POLITICAL EMBLEM.

(15.)—HENRY HUNT, who, about fifty years ago, became so well known as "the radical reformer," was the accepted leader of the discontented, and his inflammatory orations were published and circulated all over the country; whilst the white hat he wore was regarded as almost as significant as the republican *bonnet-rouge* in the Reign of Terror. The following is a brief outline of his career:—

Henry Hunt was born in 1773, at Uphaven, in Wiltshire, where he possessed a large and valuable farm. As a young man, Mr. Hunt appears to have been firmly attached to the monarchical institutions of his country, for when, in 1801, the nation was threatened with invasion, he offered his entire stock, worth £20,000, to the Government, should it be required. Besides this, he volunteered to enter, with three servants, mounted and accoutred at his sole expense, any troop of horse-soldiers that might be the first to engage the enemy, which proposal was accepted, and he was soon afterwards gazetted to the Marlborough troop of cavalry. Whilst in this corps Mr. Hunt and Lord Bruce, the colonel commanding, happening to quarrel, the former, forgetting the respect due to a superior officer, invited his lordship to settle their differences by an appeal to arms, an offence for which he was mulcted in a fine of £100 by the court of King's Bench, and consigned to prison for a term of six weeks. These proceedings appear to have effected a complete change in Mr. Hunt's political opinions, for, from an ardent loyalist he suddenly became a radical of the most pronounced type—associating himself with the most disloyal of the party, who learned to regard him as their leader and defender in the fierce electoral contests of that period. Possessed of some eloquence, he was not long in acquiring a great notoriety as a demagogue, and as such was in great request at radical gatherings throughout the kingdom; and he presided at a Reform meeting which was held at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819, when nearly 80,000 persons were present, with flags, banners, and music. Mounting a scaffold, "Orator" Hunt, as he was generally called, mounted the platform, and began to harangue the assemblage. He had not proceeded far, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a Cheshire regiment of cavalry, and a regiment of hussars. The unarmed multitude were consequently driven upon one another, and several of them were killed by being ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were eleven—men, women, and children; and the wounded, about four hundred! The event was called the "Peterloo Massacre." Mr. Hunt was arrested, and found guilty of being the ringleader of an unlawful assembly, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was accordingly incarcerated in Hechester gaol, where, however, he did not allow his reforming zeal to abate, for during his confinement he discovered and made public several reprehensible practices, which were afterwards, through his instrumentality, abolished. During his career he offered himself to several constituencies as a candidate for their representation in Parliament, but was defeated at Westminster, Bristol, and Somersetshire—succeeding eventually at Preston in 1830, for which place he was twice elected, although the fickle borough, barely twelve months after his second election, rejected his further services. He was seized four years afterwards with an attack of paralysis while alighting from his phaeton, at Aylesford, Hampshire, where he died on February 12th, 1835, aged sixty-two.



THE DEATH OF THE "FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE!"

1 Tu	Lord Howe's Victory, 1794.
2 W	Earl of Morton beheaded, 1581.
3 Th	Duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet off Harwich, when Opdam, the Dutch admiral, was blown up, with all his crew; 18 capital ships were taken and 14 destroyed, 1665.
4 F	
5 S	
6 S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	The Privy Council refused to receive a petition from the American Congress, or to hear Dr. Franklin in its support, 1774.
8 Tu	
9 W	In 1764 the wages of tailors was fixed by the City of London sessions at 2s. 7½d. per day all the year round.
10 Th	
11 F	George I. of England died, 1727.
12 S	James III. of Scotland killed by rebels, near Bannockburn, 1488.
13 S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	Battle of Naseby and defeat of King Charles, with great loss, 1645.
15 Tu	Wat Tyler slain in Smithfield, 1381.
16 W	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743.
17 Th	John Wesley born, at Epworth, 1703.
18 F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19 S	Piers Gaveston executed, 1312.
20 S	4th Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	Haydon (historical painter) committed suicide, 1846.—The last entry in his diary was, "June 22. God forgive me! Amen. Finis! Stretch me no longer on this rough world! —B. R. HAYDON."
22 Tu	
23 W	
24 Th	MIDSUMMER DAY.
25 F	John Horne Tooke born, 1736.
26 S	George IV. died, aged 68, 1830.
27 S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	[<i>Latour D'Auvergne killed, 1800.</i>
29 Tu	Henry Clay, (American statesman) died, 1852.
30 W	Siege of Barcelona, 1706.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 3rd, .. 21 min. past 10 night.
First Quar.	.. 10th, .. 55 min. past 7 even.
Full Moon	.. 18th, .. 56 min. past 11 night.
Last Quar.	.. 26th, .. 39 min. past 2 aftrn.

Reference to Illustration.

THERE is not to be found in the annals of French history a more heroic name than that of LATOUR D'AUVERGNE, who was not only a brave soldier and a good citizen, but also a distinguished scholar—and as the author of several philological treatises, his memory will always command respect in the world of letters. He was one of the noblest characters that France produced in her day, though his singular modesty prevented his fame being so widely spread as it justly deserved.

D'Auvergne was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Brittany. Entering the profession of arms early in life, he rapidly gained distinction by his military ardour. Leaving his native land, he went to America, and during the American war with England he fought in nearly every action, displaying an unusual degree of intrepidity and heroism. When the French Revolution broke out he was living in retirement upon his half-pay, but finding his country in danger, he was one of the first to place his sword at the disposal of the Republic; and as senior captain was appointed to the command of all the grenadier companies, numbering eight thousand men, forming part of the army of the Pyrenees. Foremost in every conflict, first in every daring enterprise, D'Auvergne led the "Imperial Column," as it was called, over the stupendous mountain-fastnesses dividing France and Spain, forcing the enemy's line of defence, destroying his magazines, storming fortresses, and besieging towns. After the taking of the famous redoubts of Irun and Fontarabia, the French advanced-guard arrived before St. Sebastian; and in connection with the capture of this fortress the following anecdote is related:—

Investing the place, D'Auvergne immediately summoned the commandant to surrender. Although the French were only in possession of one

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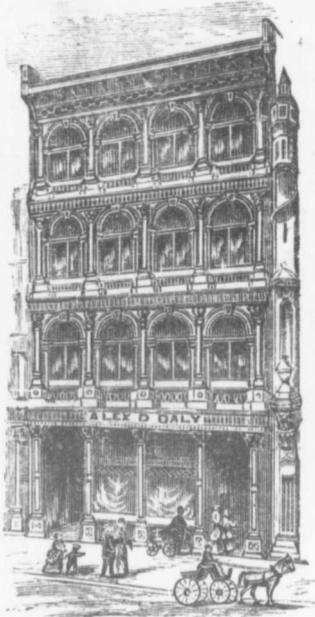
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“BRAVE ACTIONS NEVER NEED BE PRECEDED BY A TRUMPETER.”

eight-pounder, yet Latour D'Auvergne, feigning that he had a whole park of artillery, threatened to batter down the fortress! The commandant, intimidated by the recent victories of the French, and by the tone of intrepidity adopted by D'Auvergne, began to parley—“But, captain,” said he, “you have not fired a single gun at my citadel; do me at least the honour to salute me, for without it you must be convinced that I cannot surrender.” D'Auvergne was too well acquainted with the laws of honour and of war, not to accede to such a demand; he therefore returned to his camp, and ordered the eight-pounder to play upon the fort, which replied by a shower of grape-shot; he then returned to the fortress, and the keys were delivered to him, and thus the commandant's honour was satisfied.

Shortly after this event, D'Auvergne was taken prisoner, and sent to England; but after the Peace of Basle he devoted himself entirely to study and literary pursuits. A pension was allowed him; but this he generously gave to a family who was in great distress. This peaceful interval he did not enjoy long, for, in 1790, he resumed his career as a soldier, having, with characteristic magnanimity, become a substitute for the son of an old friend who had been drawn as a conscript. There is no incident in D'Auvergne's life better calculated to show his noble and large-hearted spirit than this—in which he, a soldier of fame and renown, willingly left the repose he had so hardly earned once more to seek the field of danger, so as to prevent the separation of

on the occasion—“consecrated to virtue and courage, was put under the protection of the brave of every age and country.” This appeal was not made in vain to German honour, for the Archduke Charles, when peace was restored, took it under his especial protection; and it survived all the disasters which overtook Bonaparte, and it still remains in the midst of a foreign land, a monument honourable alike to the French who erected, and the Germans who protected it.

Whilst a model of every warlike virtue, many anecdotes are told illustrative of the simplicity of D'Auvergne's character. One, in which a member of the Government addressing him, who was very shabbily attired, inquired—“What do you wish to have—the command of a battalion, or a regiment? You have only to speak.” “Neither,” replied D'Auvergne, with a downward glance at his feet; “I only want a pair of shoes!”

Additional Notes to June.

OVERPOWERED BY HONOUR!

(1).—DEAN PELLEW, (in his *Life of Lord Sidmouth*), relates that Vice-Admiral SIR ALAN (afterwards Lord GARDINER), being at the time member for Plymouth, was to receive the thanks of the House of Commons, in his place in Parliament, for his share in the naval victory obtained over the French, June 1st, 1794,—on which occasion he had most ably supported Lord Howe:—

“On the day appointed, before the commencement of business, Sir Alan entered the Speaker's private room in great agitation, and expressed his apprehensions that he should fail in properly acknowledging the honour which he was about to receive, ‘I have often been at the cannon's mouth,’ he said, ‘but hang me if ever I felt as I do now! I have not slept these three nights. Look at my tongue!’ The Speaker rang for a bottle of Maderia, and Sir Alan took glass. After a short time he took a second, and then said he felt somewhat better; but when the moment of trial arrived, and one of the bravest of a gallant profession, whom no personal danger could appal, rose to reply to the Speaker, he could scarcely articulate. He was encouraged by enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the House; but, after stammering out with far more than the usual amount of truth that ‘he was overpowered by the honour that had been conferred upon him,’ and vainly attempting to add a few more words, he relinquished the idea as hopeless, and abruptly resumed his seat amidst a renewed burst of cheers.”

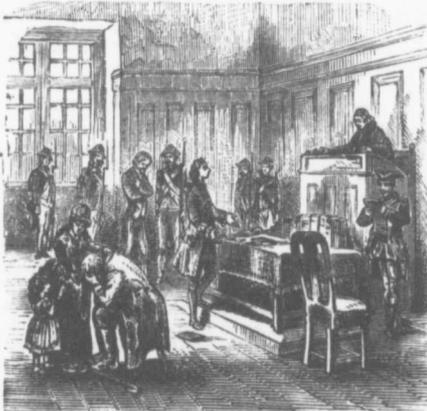
During the mutiny of the fleet at Portsmouth, in 1797, it was with great difficulty that Sir Alan escaped with his life, in consequence of his endeavours to quell it by severe measures. He died in 1809.

AN INCIDENT AT THE SIEGE OF BARCELONA.

(30).—In all ages the ancient city of Barcelona, in the north-east of Spain, has suffered much by war. The siege by the French, in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Russell. In the war of the Spanish Succession the city was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1706. During the siege Captain Carleton witnessed the following affecting fact, which he thus relates in his memoirs:—

“I saw an old officer, having his only son with him, a fine man of about twenty years of age, going into their tent to dine. Whilst they were at dinner, a shot took off the head of the son. The father immediately rose up, and first looking down upon his headless child, and then lifting up his eyes to heaven, whilst the tears ran down his cheeks, only said, ‘Thy will be done!’”

In 1714, after a most heroic defence, Barcelona was bombarded by the Duke of Berwick and the French, and given over to fire and sword. In 1808, Bonaparte perfidiously obtained possession of it, and in the face of great difficulties it was held by the French until the treaty of peace in 1814. In 1841, Barcelona revolted against the Queen of Spain, and was again bombarded and taken by Espartero in 1842.



an aged parent from his only child. Whilst fulfilling this self-imposed duty, the great Napoleon, ever ready to recognise merit, offered him rank and dignities, which the stern, practical soldier declined—accepting only a sword of honour, presented to him, as a reward for his bravery, by Bonaparte, who accompanied the gift by pronouncing him to be the “First Grenadier of France!” But, unhappily, D'Auvergne was not destined to bear this proud and honourable title long, for, whilst fighting at the head of his grenadiers, he was killed at the battle of Neuburg, on the 27th of June, in the year 1800. He met his death in the following manner:—In a charge of the enemy's cavalry, perceiving a hulan who carried a standard, D'Auvergne rushed forward to take it from him, but at that instant he was attacked by another hulan, who coming upon him at a disadvantage, pierced him through the heart with a lance. “*I die contented! I desired so to end my life.*” were his last words. And with him died one whose name, *sans peur et sans reproche*, will for ever be associated with French patriotism and chivalry.

Such was the esteem in which D'Auvergne was held, that the whole army wore mourning for him for three days; and for many years the 46th demi-brigade carried the heart of the hero enclosed in a small leaden case, suspended to their colours; and at every appeal to the company of grenadiers, his memory was recalled to them by these words—“*Latour D'Auvergne died on the field of honour!*” A monument was erected on the spot where he fell, which, according to the noble expression of General Dessolles, in his order of the day



THE MASSACRE OF JOHN AND CORNELIUS DE WITT.

1	Th	Battle of the Boyne, and defeat of James II. by his son-in-law, William III., 1690.
2	F	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
3	S	Venetia was ceded to France by the Emperor of Austria in 1866.
4	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Battle of Wagram, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1809.
6	Tu	Courvoisier executed in London for the murder of his master, Lord William Russell, 1840.
7	W	
8	Th	Payne, Atzerott, Harrold, and Mrs. Surratt executed at Washington for their share in the murder of President Lincoln, 1865.
9	F	
10	S	Henry II. of France killed, 1559.
11	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	Gen. Hamilton killed in a duel by Col. Barr, Vice-President of the United States, 1804.
13	Tu	Duke of Orleans (eldest son of Louis Philippe) killed by a fall from his carriage, 1842.
14	W	Bastille destroyed, 1789.
15	Th	The <i>Savannah</i> , steamer of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days, 1819.
16	F	
17	S	Peter III. czar of Russia, husband to the Empress Catharine, strangled, 1762.
18	S	8th Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	Matthew Flinders (Australian explorer), died, 1814.
20	Tu	In 1807 died John Ramsay, of North Shields, (said to be 115 years old,) who had served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships of Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar on July 24, 1704.
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	Theodore Korner (German poet) born, 1791.
24	S	<i>John de Witt and his brother Cornelius massacred, by an infuriated mob, 1672.</i>
25	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	Earl of Rochester died, 1680.
27	Tu	Battle of Talavera, 1809.
28	W	The Atlantic telegraph completely laid, and messages sent to Lord Stanley, 1866.
29	Th	Bank of England incorporated, 1694.
30	F	Captain Cook returned from his second voyage, in the <i>Endeavour</i> , 1775.—He was killed at Owhyhee, in 1779.
31	S	

Mn's Age.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 3rd, .. 25 min. past 5 morn.
First Quar.	.. 10th, .. 40 min. past 10 morn.
Full Moon	.. 18th, .. 27 min. past 1 afrn.
Last Quar.	.. 25th, .. 39 min. past 8 even.

Reference to Illustration.

THERE is no sadder illustration of a nation's ingratitude to its benefactors than is shown in the case of the brothers JOHN and CORNELIUS DE WITT, who were brutally murdered by an infuriated mob under circumstances of unexampled ferocity, as the following account will show:—

John and Cornelius de Witt were the sons of Jacob de Witt, burgomaster of Dort, in Holland, who had at one time been imprisoned for his opposition to the Orange dynasty, and dying, left to his sons strong republican principles, and an undying hatred to that family. Of the two brothers, John was by far the most talented; and at an early age he devoted himself to the service of his country. During the minority of William, Prince of Orange (afterwards King William III. of England), the office of Stadtholder was in abeyance, but such was the zeal displayed by John de Witt in the service of his country, that he rose step by step until he was appointed head of the republican party as Grand Pensioner—an office and title equivalent to that of "Protector." After Holland had been for some time at war with England, John de Witt succeeded in arranging a favourable peace with Cromwell—one of the stipulations being that the Orange family should be excluded from all positions of authority. When the English Commonwealth was a "thing of the past" De Witt was violently opposed to the new monarchy, and Charles II. therefore drew the sword against Holland, and at the same time the Bishop of Munster also took the field.* Pressed by two foes, the people openly expressed their dissatisfaction, and, in 1672, De Witt was compelled to conclude a peace with England. Meantime

* The naval battle of Solebay was fought whilst De Witt was at the helm of affairs, and it was he who sent De Ruyter on his expedition to the Medway, when he burnt several royal ships.

the schemes to be appa this time g Prince of O nities of his nominated from the of clared agai army sudden vanced to v Witt took t populace ac fences of th pointed Wil De Witt res however, ha was threate was arreste tempted to i thrown into ment. On t from the pi wished to s his presence round the would not d down the b dered them Orange prof it never too tice, and ex look with i of the bruti de Witt was country an

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"PUNISHMENT AND REWARD ACT LIKE THE BRIDLE AND SPUR."

the schemes of Louis XIV. against Holland began to be apparent, and the Orange party having by this time grown stronger, insisted that the young Prince of Orange should be raised to some of the dignities of his ancestors. De Witt permitted him to be nominated Stadtholder, but procured his exclusion from the office of Captain-General. War was now declared against Holland by France, and a French army suddenly entered the United Provinces, and advanced to within a few miles of Amsterdam. De Witt took the field, but was unsuccessful; and the populace accused him of neglecting the military defences of the country, and in great indignation appointed William of Orange commander-in-chief, and De Witt resigned all his offices. The Orange faction, however, had resolved upon revenge. De Witt himself was threatened by them, and his brother, Cornelius, was arrested on a trumped-up charge of having attempted to assassinate the Prince of Orange, and was thrown into prison, tortured, and sentenced to banishment. On the 24th of July, 1762, a messenger was sent from the prison to De Witt to say that his brother wished to see him. He at once went, and the fact of his presence becoming known, an angry mob gathered round the gates. The militia either could not or would not disperse them, and the mob, having broken down the barriers, seized the two brothers and murdered them with horrible barbarity. The Prince of Orange promised an investigation into the matter, but it never took place. But posterity has done them justice, and every succeeding generation has learned to look with increasing commiseration on the sad fate of the brothers, and to know that the policy of John de Witt was sound, and that he fell a martyr to his country and his duty.

He frequently visited the Bank of England to procure notes, the better to copy them; and his application for notes became so frequent that he became suspected; and on one of these visits a forged note of his own was brought in and presented. The clerk, half in jest and half in earnest, accused him of some connection with the recent forgeries. Further suspicion was excited, and next day he was arrested and taken before the directors, and afterwards appeared before Justice Fielding, when he was recognised as the perpetrator of the forgeries upon the Darlington Bank. The particular forgery he was now charged with was a note for twenty pounds on the Bank of England. He declined to answer the inquiries which were put to him, but in the progress of the investigation his description from the Darlington papers was read to him, upon which he turned pale, burst into tears, and, saying that he was a dead man, added, "Now I will confess all!"

So dexterously had he feigned all the different marks that it was impossible for any one connected with the bank to perceive a difference, and the very handwriting of the cashier and the entering clerk were also counterfeited so cleverly as to preclude a positive discrimination even by those men themselves. The water-mark, too, namely, "Bank of England," was also imitated, and several paper-makers were of opinion that this mark must have been put on in the making of the paper; but Mathison declared that he put it on afterwards by a method known only to himself.

He was tried and found guilty upon his own confession, and was executed at Tyburn, on July 28th, 1773. At the place of execution he acknowledged his guilt, and exhorted others to avoid the crime which had brought him to an ignominious death.

In the year 1793, WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND, whose name will ever stand in the highest estimation as a most eminent English engraver, was also executed at Tyburn. The following is a brief sketch of his melancholy history:—

Ryland was named after his godfather Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, who was a friend of his father. Ryland gave early indications of his genius for the profession of an engraver, and was apprenticed to a French engraver resident in London. After the completion of his apprenticeship Ryland visited the French and Italian schools, and obtained the honorary medal in Paris. On his return to England, he introduced the art of engraving copper-plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III., who conferred a salary of £200 a year upon him; whilst the queen added one hundred pounds a year more out of her privy purse, as a testimony of her appreciation of his extraordinary genius.

Ryland now entered into partnership with a print-seller in Cornhill, London, and carried on for some time a large and profitable trade, but meeting with great and unexpected losses, they became bankrupts. Ryland next entered into business on his own account, and again became prosperous; and in addition, he had bequeathed to him some shares in the Liverpool Water Works, which were then worth ten thousand pounds; his business was worth two thousand pounds a year, and his stock was valued at ten thousand pounds. It was supposed that, in order to engross the remaining shares in the Liverpool Water Works he committed the forgery for which he was executed—and which was a bill for two hundred and ten pounds on the East India Company. At the trial it was impossible to distinguish the false bill from a true one; and it was thought a conviction was not possible, but Mr. Whatman, a paper-manufacturer at Maidstone, came forward and proved that the paper on which the forgery had been printed, and which paper he had manufactured—had not been manufactured until May, 1782, whilst the bill was dated a year previous to that period. When Ryland was arrested on the charge, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat; and at his trial he had only just recovered from the wound. He denied the charge, and urged the improbability that he, whose fortune, to use his own words, "was a princely one," would commit so base a crime. Great efforts were made to save him; but the laws at that time were extremely severe, especially against bank-note forgers, and he underwent the sentence of the law at that dread place of execution Tyburn—being the last criminal executed there.

Additional Notes to July.

HOW HENRY II. OF FRANCE WAS KILLED.

(10).—HENRY II. of France, who excelled in every exercise of chivalry, was peculiarly fond of tournaments, and gave a splendid succession of them in Paris on the marriage of his sister. In the first two days of the tournament the king broke several lances with numerous noblemen. On the third day, Henry showed a great inclination to try his prowess against the Count de Montgomeri, captain of his life-guards. Montgomeri accepted the challenge with great reluctance, but Henry commanded him to obey, and even fought with his vizor raised; but historians are not quite agreed whether it was raised intentionally, or flew open by a blow from Montgomeri's lance in an encounter which was so violent that the count's lance broke against the king's helmet. The count fought with the stump which remained in his hand, and with it had the misfortune to strike the king so violent a blow under the eye that it threw him to the ground, and deprived him instantly of both speech and understanding, and he survived only eleven days after.—It is related that the surgeons who were called in, for the purpose of discovering the probable injury the king had sustained, cut off the heads of four criminals, and thrust splinters into their eyes, as nearly as possible at the same indication as the fatal one that had entered that of the king!

TWO REMARKABLE FORGERS.

(29).—THE Bank of England had circulated its notes for more than sixty years before any forgery of them was attempted. A linen-draper from Stafford, of the name of Vaughan, led the way in this, at that time new phase of crime; and his example soon had many imitators.

In the year 1779 the directors of the Bank of England succeeded in convicting a most extraordinary forger in the person of JAMES MATHISON. This man began his career by forging the notes of the Darlington Bank, which fraud being discovered, he immediately escaped to Scotland. There he counterfeited the notes of the Royal Bank of Edinburgh, amusing himself by negotiating them during a pleasure excursion through the country. Soon after, he came to London, where a fine field was ready for his genius. He fabricated a great many notes, and travelled from one end of the kingdom to the other, disposing of them.

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T. CREVIER,

MANUFACTURER OF

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were put under arrest, and Keith only saved himself by the accidental discovery of the king's order, which enabled him to escape to the Hague. The two prisoners were handcuffed and taken to Potsdam, where Frederick was brought into the presence of his royal father. The rage of the king was ungovernable: at first he endeavoured to strangle his son with his own hands, and then drew his sword to run him through the body, but following the advice of his courtiers, he committed his son to prison, so that in due form he might be arraigned and treated as a traitor. Accordingly Frederick and Katte were brought before a board of twelve officers, charged with the crime of desertion—the result of the examination being that only two members of the court-martial were in favour of an acquittal, the remainder, mere creatures of the king, being base enough to pander to his unbridled ferocity by condemning both "criminals" to be executed. The king had made up his mind that his son should die on the scaffold, and had fully resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy which should inspire all Christendom with terror. He said—"He will always be a disobedient subject—and I have three other boys who are more than his equals." This savage decision would doubtless have been carried into effect, had not the powers of Europe, particularly the Emperor of Austria and the States-General, interceded on behalf of the young Prince; the consequence being, that the sentence, so far as he was concerned, was commuted to imprisonment for life. The unfortunate Katte, however, was not so lucky, for by the King's command he was executed immediately before Prince Frederick's cell, who, by a refinement of cruelty, was forcibly held up to the window in order that he might witness the ignominious death of his faithful adherent. As Katte passed by on his way to the scaffold he exclaimed—"Death is sweet for a Prince I love so well!" Whilst the Prince remained in the closest confinement at Custrin, the King sent a proposal to him to renounce the succession. "I accept the proposal," said the Prince, "if my father declares that I am not really his son." Upon this answer, the king, who looked on conjugal fidelity with religious respect, relinquished his plan.

After being imprisoned for more than a year—during which time all intercourse and luxury had been denied to the Prince—the king began to abate somewhat of his severity towards his heir, and Frederick was accordingly ordered to proceed to Berlin, where, at a grand *fête* at the Palace, he was permitted to sit behind his mother's chair, clothed in a sombre suit of grey—the only colour since his disgrace that he had been permitted to wear. His father would never forgive his dislike for a military life, yet from that time he treated him with great kindness. Shortly afterwards he compelled him, much against his inclination, to marry the Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel. The young Prince then devoted himself during the period of his retirement between his forced marriage and his accession to the throne, chiefly to literary pursuits, composing several works, and corresponding with Voltaire and other eminent men.

Singular to relate, whatever may have been Frederick's disinclination in youth to warfare, he had not ascended the throne long, before he added Lower Silesia to his own dominions, and afterwards took Prague with its garrison of 16,000 men! It is unnecessary to refer to the Seven Years' War, in which he contended single-handed against the united armies of Russia, France, Austria, Sweden, and the majority of the German states. Sufficient it is to say, that by it he established the military renown of Prussia, annexed nearly fifteen hundred square miles of territory, and earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most famous generals in modern history.

Additional Notes to August.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE GEORGE III.

(2).—On the morning of August 2, 1786, as George III. was alighting from his carriage, at the garden-entrance to St. James's Palace, a woman, who was waiting there, pushed forward and presented a paper to his Majesty. As he was in the act of receiving it, she struck at him with a knife which she had previ-

ously concealed. She aimed at the heart, but the blade of the knife being weak in the middle from frequent grinding, doubled or bent, and the king stepped back without receiving the slightest wound. As she was making a second thrust, one of the yeomen caught her arm, and at the same instant one of the king's footmen wrenched the knife out of her hand. The king, with great temper and fortitude, exclaimed: "I have received no injury: do not hurt the woman, the poor creature appears insane." On being examined before the Privy Council, it appeared that her name was MARGARET NICHOLSON; she was a needle-woman, and came from Stockton-on-Tees, and was decidedly insane—having taken it into her head that the crown of England was hers by right, and that England would be drowned in blood for a thousand generations if she did not get her rights! After a long examination before the Privy Council, they were "clearly and unanimously of opinion that she was, and is, insane."

Although the event was scarcely a subject for jesting, yet the wits of the opposition party took up the matter as one of joke and burlesque. They ridiculed the notion of a sempstress-regicide, and said that there had not been the slightest danger from the attempt. Several addresses of congratulation were presented to his Majesty from loyal counties, boroughs, universities, and bodies corporate; and it was the king's pleasure to confer the honour of knighthood on some of the bearers of these addresses, and the recipients became popularly known as "Peg Nicholson's Knights; and the Knights of St. Margaret!" The poor woman was committed to Bethlehem Hospital, in Moorfields, and thence removed to the new hospital, in St. George's Fields, where she died in 1821, in her 99th year, after a confinement of forty-two years!

On the 11th of May, 1800, while his Majesty was present at a review in Hyde Park, a gentleman standing near him was wounded by a musket-ball. Whether this was the effect of accident or not no one could tell; but it produced a great sensation in the minds of the king's ministers, who endeavoured to persuade him to forego his intention of visiting Drury Lane Theatre that evening. The king, however, was not to be dissuaded—the royal visit had been publicly announced, and the king and queen, with some of the princesses, accordingly went. A moment after the king had entered his box, and whilst in the act of bowing to the audience, a man, of the name of HATFIELD, who sat in the middle of the pit fired a pistol at him; but the assassin's arm having fortunately been a little elevated by a person near him, who had observed his intention, the bullet lodged in the roof of the royal box. The king stepped back, with the greatest composure, to the box-door, saying to the queen and princesses who were entering—"Keep back, keep back; they are firing squibs for diversion; and perhaps there may be more!" On this occasion the loyalty of the spectators was raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The audience rose, and, amid repeated cheers, "God Save the King!" was three times sung by the whole house, with the following stanza, supplied impromptu by Sheridan:—

*From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend;
God save the king!"*

Hatfield (who had been in the army, and had received eight sabre-wounds in the head) was indicted for high treason; but the jury being satisfied that he was of unsound mind, he was transferred to Bethlehem Hospital; where he remained until his death, which took place in the year 1841. Singular to say, he survived his sentence forty-one years—nearly the same length of time as Margaret Nicholson—and he outlived not only George the Third, but all the judges, and all the jurymen, and all the counsel, who had taken part in his trial! During his confinement Hatfield employed himself in writing verses on the death of his birds and cats—his only companions in his long and weary imprisonment.



ONE OF THE AMUSEMENTS OF "IVAN THE TERRIBLE!"

1	W	Partridge Shooting commences.
2	Th	Gt. Fire of London commenced, 1666.
3	F	"New Style" introduced into England—
4	S	eleven days being left out of the Calendar —(Sept. 3rd being reckoned the 14th), 1752.
5	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Peace with the United States proclaimed, 1783.
7	Tu	Battle of Borodino, 1812.
8	W	The French captured the Malakhoff, after a most obstinate conflict, 1855.
9	Th	Galvani born, 1737.
10	F	Mrs. Godwin (Mary Woolstonecraft), the au- thoress of <i>Rights of Women</i> , died, 1797.
11	S	Marshal Blucher died, 1819.
12	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	In 1786 a rage for English fashions (especially "top-boots!") pervaded all ranks in France.
14	Tu	In 1851 there were in Lower Canada 38 per- sons over 100 years of age.
15	W	I. K. Brunel died, 1859.
16	Th	In 1788 the greatest drought ever known prevailed in Scotland.
17	F	London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, 1838.
18	S	
19	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Lord Falkland killed at Newbury, 1643.
21	Tu	<i>Ivan the Terrible</i> born, 1529.
22	W	The conquest of India began under Colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive, 1757.
23	Th	Autumnal Equinox.
24	F	Mr. Holford, an American merchant, be- queathed his whole fortune to the Prince of Wales, 1854.—In 1821 a Major Gamble left £14,000 towards paying the national debt!
25	S	
26	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	Wellington defeated Marshal Massena at Busaco, 1810.
28	Tu	
29	W	MICHAELMAS DAY.
30	Th	The Year 5636 of the Jewish era com- mences.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar.	..	7th,	..	38 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon	..	15th,	..	42 min. past 12 noon.
Last Quar.	..	22nd,	7 morn.
New Moon	..	29th,	..	55 min. past 12 noon.

Reference to Illustration.

IVAN IV., "THE TERRIBLE," was born in the year 1529, and was the son of Vassili IV. He was but three years of age when his father died, and during his minority the regency of the kingdom devolved upon his mother, Helena, a woman of dissolute habits, who shared with a paramour the responsibilities of her high office. In 1538 she died, and her place was taken by a triumvirate of princes of the blood, who to suit their own selfish ends, took every opportunity of instilling into the naturally fierce temperament of Ivan a ferocity and vindictiveness more adapted to the panther of an African jungle than a rational human being; and they inculcated that, in a great prince, assassination was a virtue; and that God had excepted him from responsibility in respect to "his commandment, "Thou shalt do no murder."

Ivan's favourite pastime in youth was the torture of dumb animals, and as he grew into manhood his subjects became the objects of his savage passions. Whilst riding in the public highways he would gallop without compunction over any person, male or female, who might happen to be passing, adding insult to their injuries by presenting them with a miserable sum of money by way of compensation. The evil counsellors, however, who had cultivated with such assiduity this fearful lust for blood, became, in their turn, its victims—and the fate of one of them, Schuisky, is thus recorded:—One day Ivan was at a hunting-party, at which Prince Gluisky, president of the council, was present. Gluisky envied the ascendancy of Schuisky, and prompted the young Prince to address him in words of great heat and insult. Schuisky, astonished at the prince's bold-

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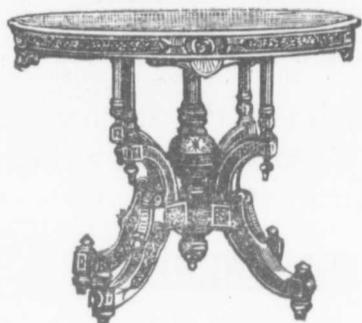
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MISS O'KEEFE'S
French and English Academy,

778 CRAIG STREET,

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Hall Tables; Hall Chairs, Oak and Walnut—Cheap and very Modern; Step Ladder Chairs—a new thing; Toilet Glass, arch top and Fancy Fret Work; Hanging Glass, Gilt Walnut frame, richly carved.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FINE LOT OF PLAIN GLASS.

Lounges, covered in Carpet, Damask, and Fancy Stripped Reps; Extension Dining Tables, with one, two and three Extra Leaves, Plain and Carved Legs; Dressing Bureaus, with arch top Glass Frames; Toilet Table; Enclosed Washstands; Open do; Hair Mattresses, Double, in good Tick; Hair Mattresses, Single, in good Tick; Excelsior Mattresses; Tow Mattresses; Straw Mattresses; Bolsters and Pillows, in large quantity.

Round End Carved Sofas; Oval Black Carved Sofas; Serpentine Front and Carved Back Sofas, in Hair Cloth, Damask and Fancy Reps.

Large Walnut Rocking Chairs in Hair Cloth; Walnut Nurse Rocking Chairs in Hair Cloth.

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Piano Stools, Music, Bookshelves, Towel Racks, Wall Pockets, at Pariseau's, 449 Notre Dame Street.



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Whiteside's Patent Spring Bed Improved!



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Patented, May 1, 1874.

Possessing ALL the Superior Merits of the Renowned "WHITESIDE'S PATENT" with the additional advantage of folding. An improvement that establishes this as

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Hair Mattresses a Specialty,

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La grande Variété de PARFUMS de notre manufacture se distinguent par leur arôme fin et délicat, et égalent les célèbres Parfumeries françaises de Lubin, Violet, Monpelas, etc., (dont nous tenons aussi un grand Assortiment,) tout en n'étant que moitié prix.

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WEST END SALOON,
 CHOP AND OYSTER HOUSE,
467 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Lunch daily from 12 till 2 o'clock; Meals when ordered at all hours.

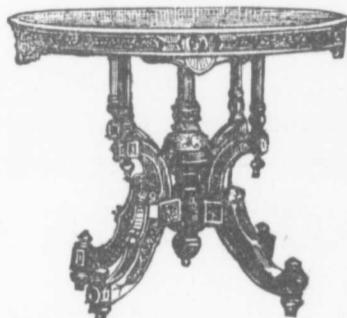
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**Parlor Suits in Fancy Repps, Rich Terry, Hair Cloth, the
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CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

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PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

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At Pariseau's, 449 Notre Dame Street,
You will find some pretty Children's Chairs.

CHARLES incommode seeing som afraid they knowing w dow, and c you fo-z-hu

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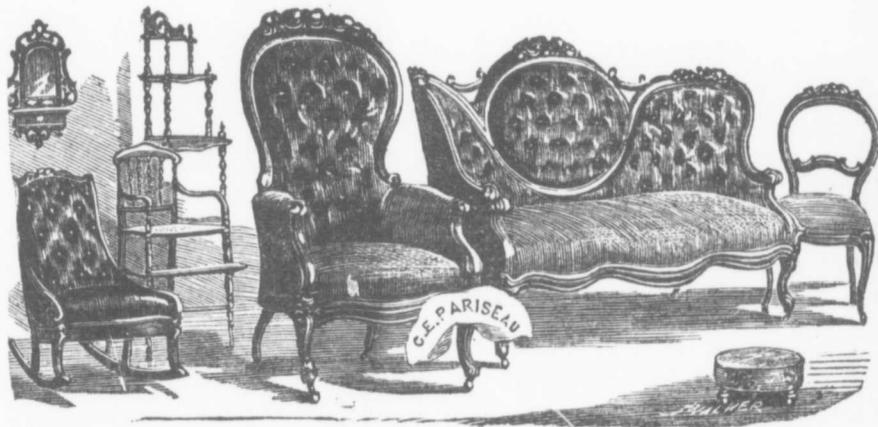
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**CINGALESE
HAIR RENEWER**

Price 75 Cents per Bottle,

3 Bottles for 2 Dollars.



(TRADE MARK SECURED.)

For Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty, excels all others, and does not Soil the Skin.

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SIR—It affords me much pleasure to give you a certificate in favor of the excellent quality of the "CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER." I have used most of the popular Hair Renewers, but have found none equal to the "Cingalese." I am, Sir, yours very truly, JAS. H. GATES,

ASK FOR CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER.

N. B.—One Bottle equal to two of any other, it being much quicker in its effects, and more durable.

CAUTION.—Since the above "CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER" has gained such marked reputation, the proprietor cautions the public not to rest satisfied with any other Hair Preparation, until they have tried the CINGALESE and judged for themselves.

J. GARDNER, Chemist,

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**Sideboards, Parlor & Fancy Tables with Marble Tops,
Spring Mattresses, Pillows, &c. at Pariseau's.**

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SUPERIOR WORK GUARANTEED.

**Lady's Writing Desks, Davenport, Ecrivoire, Boudoir
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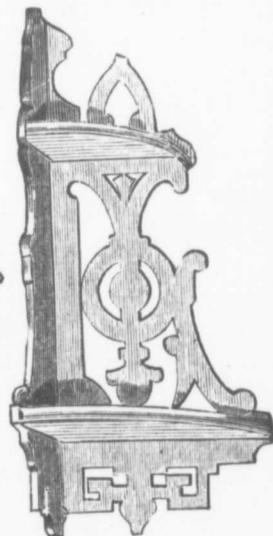
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MONTREAL FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

For the exclusive use of C. E. PARISEAU'S Patrons.

1. Custom-House, (North Corner.)
2. Cor. St. Jean Baptiste & St. Paul streets.
3. Jacques Cartier sq., (cor. St. Paul street.)
4. St. Gabriel Street, Fire Station.
5. Cor. Notre Dame & St. Frs. Xavier sts.
6. Cor. St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets.
7. Cor. St. Paul and McGill streets.
8. Cor. Youville and Common Streets.
9. Cor. Notre Dame and McGill streets.
12. Cor. Craig and Chenneville sts., (Central Hose Station.)
13. Cor. Craig Street and St. Lambert Hill.
14. Vitre and Sanguinet streets.
15. Cor. St. Lawrence and Lagauchetiere sts.
16. Cor. Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.
17. Cor. Bleury and Dorchester streets.
18. Beaver Hall Hill.
19. St. Antoine street, opp Genevieve street.
21. Cor. Brunswick and Dorchester streets.
23. St. Catherine street, (Hose Station.)
24. Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine sts.
25. German street, (Hose Station.)
26. Cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis streets.
27. Cor. German and Ontario streets.
28. Cor. St. Lawrence & Sherbrooke streets.
29. Cor. St. George and Sherbrooke streets.
31. Cor. Union avenue & Sherbrooke street.
32. McGill College av. and St. Catherine st.
34. Guilbault's Garden.
35. Prince Arthur and Shuter Streets.
36. Cor. King and Common streets.
37. Cor. Duke and Ottawa streets.
38. Cor. Dupre Lane and St. Maurice street.
39. Cor. St. Antoine and Cemetery streets.
41. Chaboulez square, (Hose Station.)
42. Wellington street, (Hose Station.)
43. Mill street, (Lyman's Mills.)
45. Cor. Wellington and McCord Streets.
46. Cor. Colborne and Ottawa Streets.
47. Cor. St. Joseph and McCord streets.
48. Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain streets.
49. Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain streets.
51. Cor. Sherbrooke and Peel streets.
52. Cor. St. Antoine and Guy streets.
53. Cor. St. Martin & St. Bonaventure street.
54. Cor. St. Joseph and Canning streets.
56. Fulford and Coursol Streets.
57. Cor. William and Seigneurs streets.
58. St. Matthew and St. Catherine Streets.
59. Grey Nunnery, Guy Street.
61. Redpath's Sugar Refinery.
62. St. Gabriel Market (Hose Station.)
63. Grand Trunk Works, (Point St. Charles.)
64. Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets.
65. Dalhousie square, (Hose Station.)
67. Cor. Wolfe and St. Mary streets.
68. Cor. Roy and Drolet streets.
71. St. George's School House, Stanley Street
72. Cor. Craig and Visitation streets, (Hose Station.)
73. Corner Cadieux and Courville Streets.
74. Cor. Dorchester and St. Andre streets.
75. Cor. Mignonne and St. Andre streets.
76. Cor. Amherst and Ontario Street.
81. Cor. Robin and Visitation streets.
82. Cor. St. Catherine and Panet streets.
83. Cor. Sydenham and Dorchester Streets.
84. Cor. Logan and Seaton Streets.
85. Crevier's Saw Mill, Ontario Street.
86. Corner Congregation and Wellington Sts.
91. Cor. Craig and Gain Sts., Hose Station.
92. Cor. St. Mary and Dufresne streets.
93. Cor. Ontario and Fullum streets.
94. Cor. Berri and Dubord Streets.



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