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VoL. II.-No. 20.]
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

Governmert AD TO RALIW IV

Tue, , ination of bow best 20 aid in the construction of miways, or in other words. to get the largent prossible thare of public hanstit for the smallest amount of cost. har certainly not bet been bractically solved in Canath. Nearly all the known aboles have been tested, but not one of them appears to hawe been alopted as a anthed policy. It is, howaver. pronerally concedent that to guasanter the bonds of a company is ahout the wornt course whill a government can whopt. for in the end there is great danger of its having to pay them off atd convert what wat intended as a loan of redit into a loan of eanh. thens of money from the chormment aro some what bet :er, a- the transaction is ther.iy simplifieri. and all that for erament rafures wo do :r the matior :- wo..er that the security for repayment i- onde. But the later i the thiculty; governament ain. when wansed at ail, is wated to give s substantind leegiming to the worth omb it turns out that while as at watter of couse the govern ment loan is not sutficient to complete it. yet the
fact of govemment's baving the first lien on the compain's property in quite rufficient to discredit its bonds in the money market. We have seen cases not unlike this, in which the beat thing for the country, and the only thing to save the company, was to survender the lien or put it behim all other claims, thus virtually making a ronus of what was meant to be a loan.
When the aid is to be in the shape of credit or money, the bonus syatem is, both for the country and the comrany, undoubtedly the best. Even a small cash bonus per mile, to be given on the completion of the work, or as it progresses, will do more to establish the credit of the company than a very large guarantee, or a large money loan. There are very few instances in Cauada in which, wheiher the money or the credit wats advanced. the obligation did not virtaial! become a bonus: and these gifts have been very proatable to Cansula. For the twenty millions or so which an ola Province invested in railways. the pablic invested
added to the actual value of the property of the country perhaps more than treble its amount, it has returned to is owners very little in the shape of interest. The country made a good bargain, therefore, though it acted thindly and more from necessity than policy or syatem. The experience of the past ought to be sufficient to suggest a more statesmanlike course for the fuiture. It has been placed beyond catil. wat all the public money in aid of railways, in whateror way given, either through the Municipalities or thecely by the Gorerament, has brought a handsome revisn to the country; and as there is still greai necessity for increased railway facilities, it is well to consider how they nay most economically be procured. We dismise a orre the loan system as calculated to lead or drive the ompuny into complica tions with the Government, which woild utumately end with the country's being saduled with the debt. Guaran tees, as already remarke.l, are stili more objectionable, in that they start on a pretence of costing the country nothing, and generally end with compelling it to pay its

whole endorsement, with interest and expenses added. If, then, the policy of a money bonus cannot be frankly adopted on certain general conditions, there should be an effort made to utilise our wild lands, by appropriating a portion of them at the rate of so many acres per mile for every new mile of railway built; and as the whole country has had to pay for the aid heretofore accorded to railways, though the benefit has been in great part local, it will be seen at a glance that no injustice is being done to the old settled portions through which the roads already pass, by helping the newer parts of the country to secure the like accommodation.
It is whispered abroad that Ontario, which has already done so much in the way of material progress, is again about to set the example by supporting a vigorous railroad policy and by giving either of the public lands or the public money to assist in their construction. We should be glad indeed to believe that this were, true; but the system, suggested in some quarters, of loaning money to new railway schemes, is radically wrong. Let the Local Go vernment collect the seven or eight millions due on the Municipal Loan Fund, and the six or seven millions in arrears for Crown Lands, before going into the lending business; or rather let Ministers make an equitable set tlement as between the hopelessly indebted Muni cipalities and those which drew nothing from the fund and let them adjust their claims against the settlers so as to bring their holdings within the range of their purcha sing power. The two questions referred to no doubt pre sent difficulties; in the enforcement of the claims unjus tifiable hardships, and in their remission seeming partiality. But it is for Ministers to find out the mean between these two extremes, and with the balance in their hands to do justice between the different sections of the Province and encourage.progress in all. Certainly the example of Ontario would be followed in other Pro vinces, only that already Quebec has gone ahead of its Western sister in the forwarding of local railway enter prise, so that, in this particular, so far as the Governmen is concerned, Ontario must be content to follow.
The plan adopted by the local Government of Quebec is, in many respects, an excellent one. By guaranteeing a very small rate of interest-3 per cent.-on a certain moderate outlay per mile, it places the investors in the road beyond the risk of absolute loss or utter depreciation of their stock, and at the same time involves the country in but a comparatively small annual charge, for which the daily running of the railway is at least fair compensation. Several countries in Europe have adopted a similar system, guaranteeing rates of interest as high as six per cent. for a stipulated number of years, and they have profited largely by their liberality in the general prosperity which the construction of railways has brought. In Canada, if the local Governments cannot be prevailed upon to give land grants-and in this country there is a terror of land monopolies-the next best thing is to guarantee a small annual percentage on the capital for a certain number of years to every railway company whose line is located to the satisfaction of the Public. Works Department of each Province. It would thus become the interest, as it is now the duty of the Government and Legislature to
guard against the creation of too many competing lines; guard against the creation of too many competing lines; and the spirit of local enterprise would be strong enough, when backed by the guarantee, to speedily supply the country with such a network of railways as is essential to the full development of its immense and varied
resources. THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY No. 14.-British Coldubia.-Fibheribs, so. By the Rev. An. McD. Dawson, Ottawa.
(Continued.) (Continied.)
A no less useful, although not, quite so beautiful a fish of the tribe of Salmonidm, is the Orzaon Broor Trout, Fario Stellatus. It is about the same size as the Salmo spectabilis,
and varies in weight from eight ounces to three pounds. Its and varies in weight from eight ounces to three pounds. Its
whole length is four and a-half times that of the head. The back is of a bright olive green colour. The sides are yellow, tinged with pink, the belly white, and speckled all over with small black spots. There is no river or lake of British Columbia where this trout is not found. It abounds in the waters
of Vancouver's Island. It is met with in the rivers which of Vancouver's Island. It is met with in the rivers which
flow westwards from the Cascade Mountains, as well as in the waters of their eastern declivities. It is a denizen of all the rivers descending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, delighting even in waters that are no less than seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is very voracious, and so affords excellent sport. Butterffies, dragon flies, and mock flies and insects of the least artistic description, prove a sufficiently tempting lure to this greedy little fish. Mr. Lord relates an incident of his angling experience which is abun-
dantly illustrative of this statement. When enjoying the pleasures of woodland life, one day, sitting on the bank of a stream that rippled gaily on its rocky course, down the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, he was anddenly reised with
the determination to become possessed of one of these fine speckled tront. And, indeed, the creature, by its proceedings in the water near him, awakened his cupidity. First of all, by a sudden splash, it disturbed the solemn stillness of the scene and broke his reverie. With no less celerity it devotred a large grey fly upon which it had pounced, under the very banks on which the learned naturalist sat, as the insect, unconscious of danger, had touched the water with its gauzy wings. "Very well, master trout, you may, perhaps, be as easily duped as your more cautious confreres; so setting to work I overhauled my 'possible sack,' found a few coarse hooks, a bit of gut and some thread.
Among other materials wherewith to make a fly, feathers were indispensable. Shouldering my gun, I strode off to look for a 'white flesher,' alias ruffed grouse; soon stirred one up, bagged him, hauled out his glossy bottle-green frill; selected some feathers which I thought would turn a decent hackle, picked out a couple of brighter ones for wings, some red wool from my blanket for cribbing, and with these materials I tied a fly. Not the slightest resemblance, fancied or real, did it bear to anything ever created, but still it was a fly, and, as I flattered myself, a great achievement. A line was made from some ends of cord; then, cutting a young larch, I made my tackle fast to the end, and thus equipped sallied to the stream.
My first attempt in the swift scow was a lamentable failure. Warily I threw my newly-created monster well across the stream, and, according to the most approved method, let it slowly wash towards me, conveying to the rod and line a delicate and tempting tremble. Not a rise, not a nibble; my hopes wavered, and I began to think these trout wiser than I had given them credit for. I tried the pool as a last chance So, leaning over the rock, I let my tempter drop into the
water. It made a splash like throwing in a stone. But imagine my delight, ye lovers of the gentle art, when a tremendous jerk told me $I$ had one hooked and struggling to get free I Depending on the strength of my tackle, I flung him out on the bank; and, admitting all that may be said against me as being barbarous and cruel, I confess to standing over the dying fish and admiring his brilliant colour, handsome shape, fair proportion-and last, though not least, contemplated eating him ! I pitied him not as, flapping and struggling on the grass, his life ebbed away, but thought only of the skill I had displayed in duping him, and the feat in store for me on returning to camp." 'Our naturalist turned the
secret he had discovered to good account. That very day he played havoc among the trout, returning to quarters with as many as he could carry, strung on branches cut with a crook at the end. These trout are by no means fastidious. They can be tempted and taken with almost every conceivable kind of bait. Grasshoppers, fragments of grassnoppers, pieces of white meat from the tail of the river crayfish, they seize quite ravenously.
There is a still more wonderful kind of salmon trout in the waters of British Columbia-one which affords to the uncivilised native light as well as food. It can be eaten as a dinner or used as a candle, and hence its name, CandLefish it is also called Eulaonon, Salmo (mallotus) Pacificus and Thaleichthys Pacificus. This little fish, which supplies so many wants, is not larger than a smelt. But it is as pretty, perhaps, as any of the salmonidm. The mouth is rather large for so small a fish, the head is cone-shaped, the eye small, with a dark spot nearly black over each orbit. Its colour generally is white, tinged with a dingy yellow; the back is something approaching to olive green. The chief peculiarity of this little fish is its extraordinary fatness. Blubber-bearing whales and seals and porpoises are not the only fish which contain the fat of the seas. All along the shores of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Alaska, and the adjacent islands, the diminutive Eulachon furnishes an inconceivably great supply of fatty matter for maintaining the warmth o the body as well as for lighting the homes of the Aboriginal tribes. At certain seasons it is the chief business of these tribes to trap, and core and store up for winter use, a fish that supplies so many wants. They commence operations by erecting lodges near the bays and inlets where it abounds. This
once accomplished, they carry on their labours by the light of the moon. In fine weather, just as the moon begins to cast her rays down the mountain slopes on the bright, green waters the Indians launch their light canoes, and glide along noiselessly towards the immense shoals of Eulachon that are seen glittering over the sea like pearly nacre. Pity that, in catching them, they should use such a horrid instrument, - monster comb or rake armed with huge teeth, four inches long, and an inch apart. These teeth are, for the most part, made of bone, although the Indians prefer iron when it can be had, and beat it into sharp-pointed nails. The comb itself consists of a piece of pinewood from six to eight feet in length, which
is rounded at one end for a handle, the rest being shaped flat is rounded at one end for a handle, the rest being shaped flat,
thick at the back and thinner towards the edge in which the teeth are inserted. In the stern of each canoe sits an Indian, paddle in hand, for the purpose of impelling the tiny craft and keeping it in convenient proximity to a shoal of Candlefish. Another holds the rounded part of the rake firmly in both hands, with its teeth pointing sternwards, whilst he himself looks towards the bow. As soon as he is near enough, he sweeps his terrible weapon through the glittering mass of
teeth upwards. There is almost always, at least one, but often three or four fish impaled on each tooth. The rake is now brought into the canoe. A rap on the back knocks off the fish, and the process of raking recommences. A canoe is very quickly filled by this rude way of fishing. What a spectacle must not a whole fleet of such vessels present, whilst the dusky forms of the savages are seen in the moonlight, bending over the water, and, with their brawny arms, sweeping their toothed sickles through the silvery shoals. Stroke rapidly follows stroke, till the canoes are completely loaded. They are then paddled to land, drawn upon the shelving beach, and overturned, (this being the quickest mode of discharging) and at once re-launched for the purpose of raking up another cargo This work is continued until the moon sets behind the mountain peaks, when the fish disappear. It appears to be the peculiar habit of this fish to come to the surface only in the night The squaws now commence their labours. Their business is to cure, dry the fish, and make oil. They do not clean the fish or remove the entrails, but at once pass through their eyes long, smooth twigs or sticks, skewering on each stick as many as it will hold. Next comes the process of drying. This is soon accomplished by suspending the skewered fish in the thick smoke at the top of the sheds. In drying, they acquire a flavour of wood smoke, which also aids in preserving them. They are then packed in bales for winter use. No salt is used in curing these fish any noore than in any of the other Indian systems of fish curing. These fat little members of the tribe of Salmonidx, thus preserved, constitute the best of Arctic winter food. They are also used in lighting the lodges of the natives. A piece of rush pith, or strip from the inner bark of the cypress tree (Fujia gigantea) is drawn through the fish when dried, by means of a long, round needle made of the hardest wood. When lighted, it burns, like the most artistically manufactured candle, till consumed. One can read comforttably by its light, with no other candlestick than a piece of wood split at one end, and thus simply adapted to receive and hold the light-giving fish. By the application of a little heat and pressure this admirable taper may be changed to a liquid state. The Indian then drinks it, and so, throughout the long, cold and dreary winter of the more elevated regions, feeds abundantly the flame of life, which, but for this wonderful resource which Nature supplies in such bounteons profusion, would be utterly extinguished. All the fish that are not required for winter food and light, the Indians convert into oil immediately after they are taken. They who wish to learn the process by which this oil is made, have only to consult the writings of learned naturalists. Let it suffice to observe that Nature has supplied the place of art, in providing a ready-made bottle in which this valuable oil is preserved. The hollow stalk of the sea-wrack, which, on the coast of the North Pacific, grows to an immense size, forming submarine forests, expands at the root end, so as to constitute a complete flask. These hollow stalks are cut about three feet from the root, and, with the bulb at the end, are preserved in a moist state, until required for use. Each of these vessels containd about three pints, and the oil, as soon as it is manufactured, is stored in them
the explosion of the powder magazine at LAON.
The town of Laon, although not fortified, was a point the possession of which became of the utmost importance to the Prussians on their march to Paris. As the centre of no less eading to the capital, it was to be thant of numerous roads would not neglect to possess the expected that the Prussians so as they expected little or no resistance from the small garison occupying the citadel at the north end of town. This arrison was composed of 2,000 Gardes Mobiles, and about a regiment of infantry, who had escaped with Gen. Vinoy from were puder the orders of $G$ eneran of that place. The whole were unde
mandant.
On the 8th September a company of Uhlans belonging to the 15 th regiment made their appearance before the city, and
finding the gates closed-for Laon possesses old ramparts that are hardly worth the title of fortifications, having been partially destroyed by the Prussians in 1814-summoned the place to surrender. The commander begged for time to consider and was render. The commander begged for unime to consider and was tend to show that the delay was asked solely with a view to communicating with the Government as to the advisability of surrendering. However, the Uhlan commander immediately communicated with the General of the division, Duke William of Mecklenburg, who sent an attaché, Col. Alvensleben, with a ready drawn-up agreement for the surrender. The Colonel was admitted to the citadel, his eyes having been preTernin, and the Prefect of the arrondissement M. Ferran. Ternin, and the Prefect of the arrondissement, M. Ferrand. mander, raised new objections, evidently with the purpose of delaying the arrangements until he should hear from Paris However, Col. Alvensleben succeeded better in another quarter. and concluded arrangements with Mayor Vinchon for the capitulation. During the night the commandant received a deapatch from head-quarters desiring him to surrender the town, as it could be of no value as a fortified place, and would be unable to sustain bombardment In consequence of these orders Gen. Ternin despatched two Mobile officers into the Prussian camp, who concluded arrangements for the capitulation of the town and the citadel, together with the garrison and all materials of war. The capitulation was to take place the next day, the 9th September, at half-past eleven in the morning.
At the hour appointed the German troops, consisting of two batteries of artillery, two brigades of cavalry and a battalion
tions. The Duke of Mecklenburg, at the head of his staff and of a battalion of infantry, proceeded immediately to the citadel, where the troops forming the garrison were drawn up the Duke with the keys of the fortress. The officers of the garrison and the Gardes Mobiles were allowed to go free after giving their parole, but the troops of the line were marched out of the towr under escort, en route for Spandau and Ehrenbreitstein. The Mobiles then left the citadel, but as the last of them defiled through the gateway a tremendous explosion took place. The air was literally darkened with debris, and a thick shower of shells, cartridge, stones and masonry fell al yard of the citadel, had, whether by accident or design, exploded, creating fearful destruction. At the noise of the explosion the troops occupying the town poured into the citadel, where a strange and sad sight awaited them. On every side, amidst
the ruins of the magazine, lay the mangled bodies of their comrades and of French Mobiles. Tattered uniforms, shattered guns, shells, mangled remains lay strewn over the court yard, that now presented a scene of the direst destruction. It was found on examination that one hundred Mobiles and fifty Jagers were killed by the explosion, while four hundred more,
including the Duke of Mecklenburg and the commandant of including the Duke of Mecklenburg and the com
the garrison, were more or less severely wounded.
Nor were the destructive effects of the explosion confined to the citadel alone. Throughout the whole of the town more or less injury was done to life and property. In the immediate neighbourhood of the citadel, several houses were completely destroyed, while very many lost their roofs or were otherwise
injured. No less than one hundred of the citizens were killed or wounded by the falling ruins.
Notwithstanding the strict enquiry instituted by the Prussian authorities into the cause of the catastrophe, it still remains doubtful whether it was the result of a premeditated plot, or of pure accident. Circumstances rather point to the
former as the most probable. Setting aside the suspicious former as the most probable. Setting aside the suspicious
coincidence that the explosion occurred at the exact moment coincidence that the explen
when the last of the French troops were leaving the citadel, there remains another fact that makes the affiir appar to have been the result of a pre-conceived arrangement. Shortly before the capitulation the keys of the magazine had been hitherto distinguished himself by his uniform good conduct and steadiness, and who had received the cross of the Legion of Honour for service in the Crimea. Lately, however, since of Honour for service in the Crimea. Lately, outbreak of the war, Henriot's character had considerably changed. His mild disposition seemed to have been entirely
lost. He became headstrong and violent, and attracted notice by his intense Germanophobia-venting his dislike in threats which, when now recalled, point to him as the suspected suthor of the catastrophe. The suspicion is heightened by the fact that after the explosion he was nowhere to be found.
It is in any case to be regretted, whether the explosion of the It is in any case to be regretted, whether the explosion of the powder-magazine at Laon were the effect of accident or of design, that the French press should have allowed itself to treat the matter as it has, styling as an act of devoted bravery
and self-sacrificing patriotism, what could only be looked and self-sacrificing patriotism, what could only be looked
upon as a piece of unparallelled treachery, contrary to all the upon as a piece of unparallelled treachery, contrary to all the
rules of civilised warfare and repugnant to the feelings of humanity.

## breaking up shells at st. helen's.

In this sketch, shewing the manner in which the otherwise destructive shell is rendered fit only for old iron, the reader will perceive the artillery at work on St. Helen's Island de-
stroying some three hundred thousand shells! The modus stroying some three hundred thousand shells 1 The modus
operandi is simple. A steel wedge is inserted in the fuse hole operandi is simple. A steel wedge is inserted in the fuse hole
of the shell and struck smartly with a sledge hammer, when, after three or four blows, the shell opens and splits into several pieces. These are gathered up and disposed of as old metal. It may be presumed they were not worth carrying across the Atlantic, or the British authorities would certainly have taken them home instead or
into "smithereens" in Canada.
breaking trunnions off old guns at ST. HELE
In addition to the destruction of shells there were some four or five hundred old guns rendered unserviceable by smashing
of the trunnions with a 68 -pounder shot. This is effected by off the trunnions with a 68 -pounder shot. This is effected by
a single blow. The guns on the Island were mostly $24-$ a single blow. The guns on the Island were mostly $24-$
pounders, a calibre which modern progress in the art of destruction has rendered alnost obsolete. When new, they cost floo sterling; but they have been sold at an average of about $\$ 50$ each to an enterprising American, who received them as fast as they were rendered unserviceable, and doubtlesss took fast as the opportunity of turning them into stove metal, or
the firsther
oome other equaly practical purpose. It may be noted that some other equally practical purpose. It may be noted that
a large quantity of the military stores, including ordnance, a large quantity of the military stores, including ordnance,
were entirely antiquated, and would have been utterly unfit for service at the present day. What was really good was
either transferred to England, lodged in Quebec for Imperial either transferred to England, lodged in Quebec for Imperial account, or handed over to Canada. The useless trash only
has reverted to other purposes for which it may still be made has reverted
serviceable.

## the fashion plate.

## guening caps.

No. 1.-Black tulle cap with lace trimming. On the front of the foundation, which should be of black tulle, is a strip of lace two inches and a half wide, arranged in olds, with a sprig
of leaves and berries, and black velvet bows. The back is formed of a three-cornered piece of tulle, edged with lace. $T$ Two corners, forming long ends, fall one on either side of the head, while the ihird falls, en fanchon, over the baok of the No. 2.-Cap of black figured tulle. The foundation should scharpe of black figured tulle, which falls on either side of the head, fastening on the left side as shown in the cut. Behind a fanchon of figured tulle, and in front an arrangement
black ribbon in folds, and a red rose with buds and flowers.

## morming daps.

No. 3 - Not morning cap with lace trimming. The foundation is of double net. From this depends a fanchon of net,
with lace insertion and edging, falling in folds over the back of the head.
back of the head, is another of the same pattern, which is at-
tached to the echarpe in front. thach to the echarpe in front
ront is a coronet-shaped arrang tulle with velvet ribbon. In row velvet bows; at the back a rounded fanchon of black figured tulle, trimmed with a strip of narrow black velvet and lace edging; and on the top of the head a rosette of narrow velvet ribbon. The lappets correspond exactly with the fanchon.

No. 5.-Panier of black Grosgrain with velvet trimmings, or out-door wear
No. 6.-Panier of brown grenadine, with brown velvet and brown fringe trimming

## wintse bonmet.

No. 7.-Velvet winter bonnet with flowers and lace trimming. The bonnet shape should be covered with black the front edge black ven the engraving. Withing the shape the front edge, as shown in the engraving. The bonnet is confined at the throat by a black rep bow, and lappets of the same falling over the chignon. A sprig of red roses, trailing over the right side of the head, completes the garniture.

## prlerine.

No. 8.-Bachelik pelerine of black cashmere
micho.
No. 9.-Fichu of figured tulle, with capote. This fichu is intended for evening wear, being especially suited for the theatre, the opera, or concerts. The capote, arranged upon the head as shown in the illustration, has an exceedingly
graceful effect. The material is black figured tulle, with lace graceful effect. The material
trimmings and black ribbons.

## kid gloves.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says: I hope that some of your readers availed themselves of an intimation French industry, the price of kid gloves would probably advance. On the 8th ladies' gloves with one button were lar ; and so in proportion for other styles. The largest manufacturer for this country is Alexandré, who supplies one house in New York with between sixty and seventy thousand dozen pairs of kid gloves per annum. As his principal factory for cutting is in Paris, his shipments have stopped, and his house states that the resumption will depend on the con
ingencies of the war.
Mr. Muller who
Mr. Muller, who stamps his given name of Alexandre upon the gloves, when first known to Mr. Stewart was in humble circumstances, needing capital to enlarge his industry ; but his merus eetablishment is the result. Mr. Muller owns an
enormous hotel in Paris for a winter residence, and possesses La Grange, with its sixty bedrooms and fifteen hundred acres of land, distinguished in former years as the home of Lafayette. His hospitality corresponds with these important dwellings. He manufactures
On a visit to me some years ago he gave me the history of this manufacture. The opinion was then quite common that rat skins were used, which he disposed of very summarily Besides other objections, said he, it is enough to mention that they would be much too short for the hand. In order to purChase kid skins he sends out his agents as early as February to Italy, and they follow the mountain ranges, keeping pace with the opening of spring, until they reach to the plains of
the Baltic. Fields which will carry the Baltic. Fields which will carry sheep are not used for the goat in flocks. The goat is driven up to nearly the snow line of mountains to feed on the tender branches of shrubs
and trees, and they are tended and milked by a class which is not seen in this country.
In walking up the Alps I have found these interesting flocks. The horns of the animal supply handles for knives, its focks. The horns of the animal supply handies for
hair is used for cloth, its milk for cheese, its flesh for food that of the young kid being excellent-and the skin is displayed on fair hands in all civilized countries. It will be
years before this entire industry will be introduced into the United States. I should not be surprised if Prussia, availing herself of the opportunity which the disturbed industry of
France offers, should become distinguished in this manufacture.
The compensation for sewing is too small to enlist the
regular and permanent industry of women, and it is resorted regular and permanent industry of women, and it is resorted to somewhat as knitting by hand is among us, at intervals in
ordinary labor. The movement of the needle is guided by the notches of a steel cramp held by the sewer, who presently arrives at the experience which permits the work to be done while conversation is engaging part of the attention, and
indeed while the eye is directed to a different quarter. It is owing to this facility that a slight reward for the labour is exacted. The sewers are distributed all over France, and bundles of a dozen pairs.
In order to conduct the distribution of the gloves here with advantage, their form, colour, and shade are fixed upon here Colours which were in demand a year ago are rejected now, and others have taken their place. The closest attention to the probable variations in the public taste must be observed. You pose of preparing orders. They represent every tint which our knowledge of nature and art supplies.
No one is competent to say when this branch of industry in Paris will be fully resumed. The vicissitudes of war will no reach it to the extent of damaging the consumer, so far as the
manufacture of Alexandre is concerned, for his gloves ar manufacture of Alexandrés is concerned, for his gloves are
not used at home It may therefore be rapidly restored on the cessation of hostilities. English gloves have not ad vanced.

The chair in which Napoleon sat while arranging (or rather assenting to) the terms of capitulation with King William at Sedan is likely to become a historical relic. He had no soone risen from it than a Berlin police-officer, on duty at the Prus sian head-quarters, laid hands upon it, at the same time giving
the servant who had charge of the room a twenty franc piece most interesting Sodan chair in in gold, as

## VARIETIES

The French Crown jewels still remain in the galleries of the Louvre
Weep for love, but never for anger ; a cold rain will never bring flowers
When you are angry don't write. Words when apoken are ings.
Hair by hair, heads get bold. Straw by straw, the thatch
goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes in the goes off ther
chamber.
The day of death is scarcely more momentous than every day. Both alike close another door on the past, and open new one for the future.
Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, has been in
Dundee on a visit to Mr Smith, the American Consul, and Dundee, on a visit to Mr
pastor to the late President.
Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes is about to issue a nev volume of Essays, in the old and attractive vein of the " $\Delta u$ tocrat of the Breakfast Table.
The citizens of New Albany, Indiana, are frequently
"Knocked out of time" by audacious pigeons roosting on he hands of the clock.
There are rumours of the invention of a new style of hairpin which "screws into the head" and so makes the chigno perfectly immovable.
The use of impressed stamps on newspapers has been disbeing now enforced by law.
Recalling a pleasant day spent with some of the choicest spirits of the literary world,
evergthing except opinions.
It is said that the American sculptress, Vinnie Ream, is "on her last bust" before leaving Rome. Let us hope that Vinnie is now permanently reformed.
A Nottingham firm have brought out a new glove with a pocket on the inside of the palm, to suit the habit
When "Buccleuch and Queensberry" (the Duke) wrote from Dalkeith to order wire fencing, the manufacturer adQueensberry, Dalkeith."
According to the extracts from the papers found at the Tuileries, 26,642 persons have been arrested in France for polititransported, exiled, or detained in prison
The present census will show that the United States has fifteen cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. There are twenty-one cities and Great Britain with sixteen.
Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste.
The boys and girls of England have contributed, to the number of 1,700 , to a monument to the memory of Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe." The memorial has Bunhill Fields, in London.
Our comic contemporary Fun is answerable for this:-"An American paper relates this interesting anecdote :-An artist painted a cannon so naturally the other day, that when he
finished the touch-hole it went off. Sorry to say it was taken for the rent by the broker.' Of course, in that case, the artist must have been satisfied. No one could say the execution was not perfect.
Lothair has been translated into Dutch by Mr. A. M. Verster. Translations have also recently been made in Holland of "Robinson Crusoe," "Pendennis," Garibaldi's "Rule of the Monk," "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "Midshipman Easy,"
the "Faces in the Fire," Light through the Gloom," and some less known English tales.
One of the census enumerators in Providence, R. I., put down in his list twins opposite the names of two children, and The officials in Washington sent the list back to have the deficiency accounted for. What they wanted to know was where the other twin was born.
Dr. O. Rapin, of Grandson, in Switzerland, says that he has found that the nausea and vomiting produced by swinging and sea sickness can be arrested by applying to the epigas-
trium a layer of wadding dipped in collodion. It should extend from the xiphoid cartilage to the umbilicus, and be left until it falls off. If the adhesion be perfect, the application should be renewed. Several persons, he says, have tried this plan with benefit. The explanation which he gives of it is, that the action of the peripheral nerves is interrupted, just in the same way as the pain of calculi in the bile-passages or
ureters is sometimes mitigated by the application of castor ureters is sometim
oil and collodion.

The literature of Advertisements grows and grows. Moses \& Son, the London merchant "tailors," keep a poet, whose merit may be seen from the following "missing stanza from

Oh, he was nobly clad, past calculation ;
Perfect he was, if one can perfect be
He'd had the very choicest education
And look'd, when dress'd for Court, quite exquisitely.
He was a model of a well-dressed nation,
And many from him pattern took; and why?
Because, as well my errant muse supposes,
He bought his coat and pantaloons of Moses !
A common house fly almost invariably rests with its head downward, and however it may alight, works ite way round until this direction is assumed. The biting fies, on the conacting in this precisely like the equally bloodthirsty mosquito. The brother of an eminent Russian entomologist, now residing in the United States, observed a peasant in his own country killing some of the hies ona wall of his hat without disturbing others, who, on being questioned, gave as a reason that those with the heads up were "biters", and the others were
not. A careful examination of the facts by the entomologist by an ignorant but obeervant man


SEEFIGUS, sos-v1EW



CALENDAR FOR THE WEER ENDING SATURDAY,
NOV. $19,1870$.
St idat, Nov. 13.-Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. St.
Morday, Britius. Battle of Windmill Point, 1838 .
Torbday, 5. 1827 .

Widmesday, " 16. 10 Rubens born, 1577. Battle of Lutzen,
 Fbiday, " 18.-Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Cor sailed for Mexico, 1578 . Napoleon I. disinterred, 1840.
Saturdat, " 19.-The Man with the Iron Mask died,

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

## MONTREAL, SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 121870

IT has been frequently remarked that the operations of the census-taker generally result in proving that populous cities are not after all quite so populous as they were said to have been. Many aspiring places in Canada suffered no little agony from the census revela. tions of 1861, just as this year some of the great cities of the neighbouring Republic have discovered that they were modestly over-estimating their populations by numbers ranging from one hundred thousand to upwards of a quarter of a million. Many people, especially if interested in suburban real estate, will maintain that the census is wrong; because the assessor counted the houses and tenements, and the City Clerk multiphed the number by five, and five is the average to a family, therefore the census taker (who counted the people) is wrong, and the civic enumeration (in which the people were not numbered) must be correct I Unfortunately there are some temptations to commit errors in the census. There is the dread, among silly and ignorant mothers, that by withholding the names and ages of their sons, the latter may be saved from being drafted as soldiers. Equally silly and ignorant farmers fear that behind this scheme of enumerating everything-horses, cattle, and all other live stock; crops, cleared acres and bushland-there is another, having in view the imposition of a tax upon his property and he "lies at every pore," in order, as he thinks, to make his burthen as light as possible when it comes. Another class, shrewder than the foregoing, but
equally dishonest; perhaps a land speculator, too, will exaggerate the general yield of the land to secure, if pos: sible, for his township or his county, the credit of raising the largest crops.
Then, as in the case of municipal assessments, there are certain political consequences or representative pri vileges following upon the result of the census, not merely as between Provinces, but as between Counties and localities in the same Province. It is no mystery that there have been assessors who would value the estate of a political opponent at ten dollars below the franchise rate, while his political friend, with no more valuable property, would be carefully placed at the figure which would ensure his name being placed on the voters' list. Population has also an appreciable influence in regulating representation; and the man who could conscientiously recognize political partizanship as an element in the valuation of real estate, might be equally able to see half-a-dozen members in a family where there were only four. Another temptation to swell the census rolls beyond their accurate dimensions is the payment of the enumera. tor pro rata; yet no other mode of payment would be fair, and any other mode would give rise to the suspicion that the work had been imperfectly done. Against these abuses the only precaution that can be taken is to secure the most competent men available as enumerators, and to give the public every reasonable facility for examining their work after it is done. We believe that most municipalities would willingly pay for copies of the rolls as sent in from the enumerators to the commissioners, and these rolls might be open to the public inspection, while the commissioner was preparing his return to the Census
Bureau. Formerly the public have had no means of examining the rolls, when months, or perhaps years, after the information is tabulated and laid before the public, errors are discovered which might have been corrected had the plan which we have suggested been followed.
It is especially important that the census to be taken next summer should be complete and accurate, not only because of the increased political importance attached to the distribution of the population as the basis of representation in the House of Commons, and for other peasons affecting the administration of public affairs, but because Canada, at the present time, engages a large share of
public attention throughout Great Britain, and the interest in its capabilities and its resources is likely to increase rather than diminish, for some years to come. The census, when completed, and an abstract thereof laid before the public, will give reliable data on many points which are now, especially in England, appreciated in a very vague way. The rate of the country's progress in agriculture, manufactures, mining, and every other branch of industry; its increase in wealth and population, can then be demonstrated in a manner which will defy contradiction and if, as is likely, its rate of growth in every particular affecting national advancement can be shewn to be greater than that even of the United States, the advocate of emigration to Canada will be armed with a new and powerful argument. Already the facts brought out by the last census have lost a great portion of their value, except for the purpose of contrast with those to be established by the census of 1871, and the latter will be an excellent test of the actual growth of the country under circumstances by no means exceptionally favourable. There is, therefore, much interest already manifested in the arrangements now being made by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of securing a correct return. The comprehensive Act, which he introduced, and which was passed at the last session of Parliament, was framed with the view to embrace the best features of the American and English census laws, along with the practical lessons learned from Canadian experience. The
machinery created by the Act is considered to be as complete as it was possible to make it, and as the twelve officers-four each for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces-who superintend the commissioners are already appointed, and, we believe, at work, there will be ample time to select efficient commissioners and enumerators, prepare schedules, frame instructions, \&c. before the day comes for taking the census. We have every reason to hope, therefore, that the census
taken next summer will be accurate and complete.

The Standard Life Absubanos Company.-This well-known company announces through our advertising columns that on the 15th of the present month the eighth division of profits is to be made among the participating policy-holders; and that all who assure before that date, under the profit scheme, will be sharers. This is a substantial advantage which intending assurers ought not to over-look. The "Standard" undoubtedly ranks with the best of British companies doing business in Canada, a character which has been well earned by its careful management and extraordinary success. It has upwards of twenty millions of invested funds, and an annual income of three millions; and as it has been in operation since 1825, its strength and prudent management must by this time have been thoroughly tested.

## THE WAR NEWS

Since the beginning of the month hopes have been entertained of a speedy cessation of hostilities, to be followed by the conclusion of peace. These hopes, however, though war-
ranted by the tone of the negotiations pending between the ranted by the tone of the negotiations pending betwen the
King of Prussia and the French Provisional Governmeat,
were destroyed at the were destroyed at the very moment when they seemed most
likely to attain fulfilment. An armistice was to have concluded, based on proposals made by the British have been of State for Foreign Affairs, in order to allow of the elections for a Constituent Assembly being proceeded with. The great obstacle to the conclusion of peace which hitherto existed, was the unwillingness of Prussia to make terms with the temporary Government of France, which might not be recognised
by its successor. To remove this difficulty it by its successor. To remove this difficulty it was decided, upon the representations of Lord Granville, to enter on nego-
tiations for an armistice, which should allow time for the holdtiations for an armistice, which should allow time for the holdformation of a permanent Government which should the formation of a permanent Government, which should be authorised to conclime, should be in a peace wition to enforce the due perfor-
same tian mance of 25 cerms agrete uth. Thiers was entrusted with the arrangement of the terms and after some delay, occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining passes to and from Paris, negotiations commenced at the close of the month. After some days spent in arranging terms, during which it was invariably reported that the negotiations were proceeding favourably, it was suddenly announced that they had been broken off, as the two parties could not come to terms. There appear to have been two difficulties in the way of the conclusion of the armistice. On the one hand Prussia insisted upon the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, together with the payment to Germany of eighty billions indemnity and the retention of all the captured war material. On the other armistice the riovictualling of then demanded that daring the At first the French Government cept the a known to the people, a general uprising took place, and the Government was compelled to refuse the proposi of the French Government for the revictualling of Paris
of to the Bismarck, as might have been expected, returned for answer desired that Alsace and Lorraine should take part in the elections, which the Prussians, looking upun these provinces as
conquered territory, and as territory which by the very terms of the armistice was to be ceded to them, emphatically refused. Consequently the negotiations were hroken off and hostilities recommenced. It is said that the Prussians were desirous
of effecting an armistice with a view to peace-it is even stated of effecting an armistice with a view to peace-it is even stated
of Paris, but from what we know of the character of the head of the Germanic Confederation, we are unwilling to assign any motives of humanity as the cause of his unwonted unwil-
lingness to have recourse to extreme measures- the more so lingness to have recourse to extreme measures-the more so
when we hear of his refusal to permit the women and chilwhen we hear of his refusal to permit the women and chil-
dren to leave the city before the opening of the bombardment. dren to leave the city before the opening of the bombardment.
The real motive seems more likely to be the impression-now rapidly gaining ground in the Prussian camp-that Paris is in a far better position to resist than was at first supposed, coupled with the fears entertained of the dangers and difficultes of a winter campaign in the heart of a hostile country.
The seeming willingness of the French Government to accept the conditions offired by Prussia was the cause of vlace the populace buth in Paris and at Tours. At the latter place the populace rose, captured the members of the Govern-
ment, and proclaimed a committee of safety. The riot was however, speedily quelled by the National Guard, who released the Ministers after seizing upon the newly appointed officers. In Paris the disturbance was more serious, though partaking of the same nature. When it was understood that the proposals for an armistice were to be accepted, that ingrained malcontent, Gustave Flourens, called upon the people to rise, and the mob, with its proverbial fiickleness, marched upon the Hotel d. Ville, proclaimed a Committee of Public Safety, and detained the members of the Government for which it had so enthusiastically declared but a few weeks before. Even
Trochu, the favourite of the Parisians Trochu, the favourite of the Parisians, shared the lot of his colleagues. At last the National Guard interfered and the rio-
ters were dispersed. In consequence of these events the ment resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the Governnance of the authority conferred upon it. An election was accordingly held, the result of which was an overwhelming vot sustaining the powers of the Government. An address was then issued to the people setting forth the refusal of the Ministers to consent to the armistice, and peace was thus once more restored in the capital. The Government, however, evidently do not yet feel safe, and cenergetic measures have been taken to prevent the occurrence of a second uprising The gen ral impression among the people appears to he that
Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the
probability of an armistice, and in effect it is not unlikely probability of an armistice, and in effect it is not unlikely
that such is the case. To gain time was Prussia's great object, hat such is the case. To gain time was Prussia's great object,
as she would thereby be enabled to bring down the troops recently engaged before Metz, and to distribute them at the rapidy advancing army of the Loire. On the whole it
Ondint the rapidy advancing army of the Loire. On the whole it ruse originating with the wily Bismarck, and a ruse which, it ruse originating with the wily Bismarck, and
must be confessed, has not altogether failed.
The Prussians are still making preparations for an attack on the forts around the capital, tut though several skirmishes
have occurred, nothing important is announced. It would appear that it is daily becoming more difficult for the besieged to make sorties, as the Prussians have established an effectual system of sharpshooting, and their line of field works is very
complete along the whole , hain of investment complete along the whole , hain of investment The fring
from the French forts has been continully from the French forts has been continually kept up to prevent the erection of Prussian batteries. The Prussians, however,
have been content to remain within their entrenchments, in have been content to remain within their entrenchments, in
pursuance of the starvation policy they have hitherto folpursuance of the starvation policy they have hitherto followed They claim. adducing letters taken from captured balloons as their authority, that the capital suffers much from
the existing reign of terror, that provisions are beginning to the existing reign of terror, that provisions are beginning to
fail, and that great misery exists among the peor who unable to pay the high prices demanded for provisions. Should this be true, we may hear, and that very shortly, of a second deposition of the Government and the surrender of the city by a starving mib.
But while comparative quictness and inaction have pre-
vailed around Paris, the Prussians have been vigorously pish ing their operations in the provinces. In the eastern departments Verdun and Schelestadt have capitulated; Fort Mortier, an inportant outwork of New Breisach, has been captured,
Mezieres, Thionville and Belfort have been invested, the bombardment of the two former places having already commenced, and Servance, an important pass on the Vosges, the
key of the Haute Saône, has been occupied. The Prussians have defeated the French at Montbéliard, and it has cven been was a prisone Besancon had been surrounded and that Garibald near Besançon the Italian general captured over a thousand prisoners. A serious engagement took place on the 5th between Dijon and St. Jean de Losne, but the result is no sources, merely stating that the enemy gained no French Nuits, betweeen Dijon and Beaune, has been entered by the Germans, and it is said that they are marching upon Chagny in Saône-et-Loire, threatening Lyons on the one side, and Bourges on the other. All communication with the firs active preparations for a vigourous defence. On Sunday the Prussians experienced a slight reverse near Volnay, 64 prisoners being taken.
In the west and north nothing of importance has transpired. Rouen despatches report French successes at several points. General Manteuffel, with the First Army Corps, is marching northwards to occupy Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany, maintaining connection with the Fourth Army under the
Crown Prince. There is absolutely no news in the west. It is reported from the north that the French fleet is again making for the mouth of the Elbe. In the south the PrusOrleans. It is even reported that a great battle tool around that neighbourhood on Tuesday, but no details have yet been received.

## THE NEEPIGON REGION

## No. 4.-Views on the Negpigon River.-Continued.

Our first page illustration (Neepigon No. 7) shows the twelve miles south of th. lake No. 8 represents a seene thre miles further north, being twenty-one miles from the mouth of the river. No. 4 , is one mile further up, or twenty-two miles from the river's mouth, and both 8 and 9 represent the river towards the north. The third and fourth rapids on the river are between the views 8 and 9 , and the fifth or Pechannigum rapids are in the vicinity of the locality represented by view No. 9 , or about a mile below the little straggling bifurcated lake into which the river runs a few miles from its rise.
Eithar at this point, or near Neepigon Bay, Mr. Alfred Wad-
dington, who has given so much attention to the project, believes that the Canadian Pacific railway should pass. Mr.
Waddington has devoted about two years of his time in Canada and England towards the encouragement of this great railway enterprise ; but beyond good wishes and the educa-
tion of the public opinion up to a belief in its practicability, we are not aware that he has made substantial progress. He
has, however, done better, for he has deserved it. He returned from England to Canada in the early part of the summer to urge upon the Government the importance of assisting in the
prosecution of the work. Having himself determined a pracprosecution of the work. Having himself determined a prac-
ticable route through British Columbia to the Rocky Mountains, and finding from common testimony that no engineer-
ing difficulties had to be encountered in the North-West Mr ing difficulties had to be encountered in the North-West, Mr
Waddington urged upon the Government at Ottawa Waddington urged upon the Government at Ottawa the denorth of Lake Superior, that is, of the Neepigon region. We Russell, Junr., and Mr. Austin, Government surveyors, were
both sent out last summer, Mr. Russell to proceed along the west shore of Lake Neepigon to Gull river, thence up that river to the height of land between Lakes Neepigon and Win-
nipeg; and Mr. Austin to ascend the Neepigon river to the river to the height of land between Lakes Neepigon and Win-
nipeg; and Mr. Austin to ascend the Neepigon river to the
lake, to make a chart of the river and take the altitude of the

In the meantime, Mr. Waddington himself visited that part of the country, and during the month of September asvening country between the lake and the bay, with especial
reference to the accomplishment of his reference to the accomplishment of his great object, the con-
struction of the Canada Pacific railway. The result of his observations confirmed the opinion that no unusual engineering
difficulties would have to be encountered; but that for greate difficulties would have to be encountered; but that for greater
facilities in crossing the river the line should be run either near the bay or near the lake; that is in the neighbourhood
of the Red Rock post of the Hudson's Bay Company, or in tha of the scenes illustrated in the present number

## strasburg cathedral.

No true lover of art will fail to congratulate himself on the escape of Strasburg cathedral from the dangers by which i was menaced during the bombardment of the city. It would
have been unfortunate indeed if the noble edifice that Erwin Von Steinbach projected and that Jean Hueltz completod, had suffered from German shells. Besides it was sufficient that Strasburg should have lost her magnificent library, and she
could ill afford to lose the grand old minster that for nearly four centuries made her the wonder and the envy of Europe. Fortunately the church has escaped with but slight injuries. The roof of the nave has been burnt, some few of the carved
stalls in the choir are ruined, the top of the organ has been destroyed, and the cross on the spire is slightly bent--but this is all. The arch over the main entrance, with its beautifu delicate traceries and its richly-hued panes, the magnificent spire that towers up above the country to a height twice that
of the great towers of our Notre Dame, and that wonderful of the great towers of our Notre Dame, and that wonderful
clock, that has not yet found its equal-none of these are harmed. The work of Steinbach, and of his son Johann, the beaatiful group by his daughter Sabine, which stands ments with which the hands of a long line of zealous and loving artists have enriched this marvel of ecclesiastical architecture, still stand unhurt to delight the eyes and the æsthetic tastes of coming generations. Fortunate, above all, is it for
Strasburg that the clock is uninjured. Without its clock the Minster finds a rival in the Cathedral at Cologne ; but it is its clock that ensures it the supremacy among the ecclesiastical monuments of the Rhine. The story of this clock is a sad
one. It was in the year 1439, when the erection of the worldrenowned Minster was completed (so runs the old tale), that the chief magistrate of the city entertained a desire to enrich
the lofty tower with a beautiful clock. For a the lofty tower with a beautiful clock. For a long time it :struction, but at last a stranger, one Isaac Habrich, an old man of great skill in the art of clock-making, offered, for a stated
sum, to construct in the tower of the cathedral a clock such sam the world had not yet seen. His offer was joyfully accepted, and the artist began his labours. After years of unwearyclock was completed, and by the artist upon his work, the that Habrich had fulfilled his word, and that the world had never beheld such a clock. And indeed it was a masterpiece
of art and mechanical skill. Not only did it indicate the hour, the day of the month, and the year, but on a huge globe were shown the hours of the rising and setting of the sun, and the eclipses of the sun and the moon. On one side of this stood
a figure of Mercury, holding in his right hand a wand, with which he pointed out the movements of the heavenly bodies The signs of the Zodiac were also shown, each one being indicated as it came into domination. Nor was this all; near the
bells that struck the hours stood on the one side the figure of Death, which advanced before 1 he striking of each quarter, and attempted to seize the hammer of the bell, while from the drove back the grim skeleton. Only the hours were struck by Wi
With such a triumph of art in their town no wonder the tinged with jealousy, and they began to fear that the hands which had worked this marvel for them might do as much, or more, for other cities. So they determined that the aged artist who had worked so long and so faithfully for them should be rendesed unable to work for others; that instead of
receiving the stipulated price of his labours he should lose his receiving the stipulated price of his labours he should lose his
sight. It seemed hard that an old man, with but a few more years of life before him, should meet with such treatment at the hands of those whom he had benefited, and that for no
fault or crime of his, but simply lest he should do as much for others. However, as it was judged imprudent to condemn him unconvicted of any misdemeanour, the magistrates eet to work to draw up :" charge against him. In those "good old get rid of a man it was easy enough to trump up a charge measure of the punishments of the law. Bacon and Faustus already knew, and Galileo had yet to learn to what imputathemselves upent of science and the skilful mechanic laid ing communications with Satan, and of having constructed by the aid of the arch-fiend the marvellous work of which
his accusers aud his judges were alike so proud. In vain he
protested his innocence. He was thrown into prison, where was made to undergo the most horrible tortures, until the nhappy man, driven almost to madness by confinement and which sealed his doom. It was a dangerous thing in those times to be either a man of thought and research or a man of skill ; jealousy was a prevailing vice, and when one man surpassed the multitude in ability, his good gilts were declared to be the grants of the devil, and his condemnation was sure. Hubrich was declared guilty and sentenced to lose his eyes. but for astute magistrates who thus condemned an innocent man for leaguing himself with the fiend, never once thought hip. What was done was done, and there the co-partnerbut they took care that no more work of the kind should be accomplished In vain the unfortunate clock-maker pleaded for his sight. His judges were inexorable. Strasburg had acquired a treasure that was unique, and they were determined that it should remain so. However a just retribution followed hem, and wily as they were, they were outdone by their victim. Under pretence that he had to give a last touch to the clockwork he was allowed once more to look upon his cherished handiwork that had wrought him so much harm. And then he was brought down to undergo his sentence. The Isaac Habrichment was inflicted; but on the same day that was now a mere collection of cogs and wheels, with statues and astronomical figures ; and the only man who could set the machinery in motion was blind. The remorse and regret of have citizens was great, but unavailing. What would they they had so wantonly maltreated. But regrets wim whom Habrich had his revenge. For many, many years that broken clock stood overlooking the market-place y years that broken cruelty, the selfishness, and the bigotry of the people of those days; until at length another cunning horologer was found who was able to set its works again in motion.
Further particulars concerning the Cathedral, of which we the 1st ultimo.

## NAPOLEON'S CRITICISMS.

A correspondent of the Liberte, writing from Cassel, says
that he has heard from the lips of the ex-Emperor at Wil helmshohe the following remarks on Messrs. Thiers, Jules Favre, and Bismarck. He said :-"Jules Favre has not abiWillism enou to conduct a discussion with the Minister of King William. He will wind him round his finger. I have been quite duped by him. I to whom everybody agrees in attributing penetration and taciturnity. How, then, will it fare
with . Favre, whose strength lits in his too great fluency of speech? All these words will be turned against him in the form of an agreement with his pacific intentions. M. Bismarck will throw the responsibility of a refusal on his angust Majesty. The talent of this diplomatist consists in his knowing have been taken. I was without this talent when at the Tuileries, and I paid dearly for this defect. The Chancellor of the North is bent on making all Europe think that it was the French people who demanded the war, whereas, in reality it was he and I who alike wished it. If I had been able to persuade the French that they urged me to this war I should still be at Paris, or I could have returned without fear. The contrary occurred, and my fall and the capitulation of Sedan are the consequences of that failure." Shortly afterwards,
speaking of $M$. Thiers, he said :- I was beaten at Boulogne because in my simplicity at that time, I confided in the Min ister of Louis Philippe, who had promised me his assistance but only to drag me into the net. I troubled him in England, He attracted me to Boulogne in order to confine me at Ham. "He is an able man, but it is his audacity that makes him :This is what distinguishes him from Coro mes him so politician I have ever met If Carour had been the Mini ter of King William, the German Empire would have been completed, and that without a shot."

## ROTHSCHILD AND BISMARCK.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing by mail rom Versailles, says :-
difficult to although Consul for North Geres, where Baron Rothibit hi wonted hospitality. All eatables and drinkables were care fully hidden away, and, although everything was to be paid
for, nothing good could be found or obtained by any of the servants ${ }^{\text {g }}$ good could be found or obtained by any of the patience and explained himself in a most comprehensibl manner to the steward of the ex-Consul General, and, wonder upon wonder, eggs were produced, as also milk, coffee, meat,
poultry, vegetables-in short, everything that could contripoultry, vegetables-in short, everything that could contri-
bute to the comforts and requirements of daily life, and th noble chatelain cons and requirements os daly ife, and the sell these articles to the royal personage and his staff.

Tea Cultivation in India.-The cultivation of tea in Eastern India commenced about 40 years ago, and originated in the was introduced into Cachar and Darjeeling and 80 on into the hills of the north-west, where the first crop of tea obtained in 1843 in Kumaon was so successful as to lead to further extension of the Government plantations. When Lord Dalhousie visited Kangra in 1852 he authorized the establishment of an extensive plantation at Holton, which in 1860 produced $29,3121 \mathrm{~b}$. tea that yielded an average of 2 s . per pound when
sold by public auction, and $3 \mathrm{~s} .4 \frac{1}{2}$ d. by private sale. This plan sold by public auction, and 3 s . $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. by private sale. This plantation has now passed into private hands, seedlings having been given from it gratuitously year by year. All the chief plantations now flourishing are situated in the lower slopes of the snowy range of Chumba, at elevations of from 2,600 feet to 5,000 being 8,708 ac. $\mathbf{2 , 6 3 5}$ acres. The gross aggregate produce in the season of 1868 was $241,382 \mathrm{lb}$ of tea, the average produce being 91.6 per acre, and the average price realized by sale 2 s . 2d. per lb. produces about 1901b. or 2001b. per acre may be set down at
is per 11 . The small ares actually under cultivation is said ts per a healthy sign, for the last official report remarks that
"it is the too rapid formation of extensive unmanageable estates that has led in some measure to the disastrous results the sale of Kangra are the London, the local European, the local native, and the Central Asian markets, of which the fourth is by far the most profitable. Umritsur is the great mart for the tea supply of Upper India and Central Asia, and there is an easy route, via Jamoo and Cashmere aud Ladakh, and the Eastern Provinces of Central Asia via Cabool, to the great Central Asian marts of Herat, Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand, and via Kurrachee to the ports in the Persian Gulf. There are only two Knagra plantations now in the possession portunity, the experiment of inaugurating the cultivation of tea in India having been now fully accomplished.

## SPORTING

Billiards.-A match of unusual interest was played on Wednesday night in Chadwick's Billiard Hall, St. James Street, Montreal, the contestants being Alphonse Derome and Frank Dion. After a close game, lasting about five hours, victory
declared herself for Alphonse, whose largest runs were 75,129 , 60, 63, 54, and 111. Frank Dion's best were 57, 54, 63, 51, wa a trifle to much for him in point, but his opponent was a trifte too much for him in point of pluck.
The number of spectators was very large, and the game was watched throughout with intense interest, the partizans of each player greeting every good shot made by their respective champions with hearty applause Ths winner's average was about 16 영.

Snow-Shonisg.-The annual meeting of the Montreal SnowShoe Club took place on Wednesday evening in the Mechanic's the Secretary presented the 28th annual Report from which it appears that for the past year the affairs of the club have been in an extremely prosperous condition, the list of paid members having been steadily on the increase, and at present reaching 131. After the adoption of the report the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:-President, $N$. Hughes, Esq. ; Vice-President, Mr. C. Radiger; Second do,
Mr. A. Grant ; Secretary, Mr. W. H. White ; Treasurer, Mr. M. Becket. Committee-Messrs. Maltby, Campbell, McDonald, Tate, Vanbuskirk, Anderson and Austin.

CHEAS.

## ENIGMA NO. $5_{4}$

White.-K. at Q. 2nd.; Rs. at K. B. 5 th., and Q. R. 4 th.; Bs.
 ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {Prd }}$
Black.-K. at Q. B. 3rd.: B. at K. Kt. 3 rd ; Kts. at Q. Kt. ${ }^{\text {2nd., and } Q .4 t}$
White to play, and mate in three moves.


There is a fine mediæval flavour about the practice of medicine in certain parts of the West. -Thus a little girl to wear s charm about her neck for fifteen days, after which her father was to take it and ride bareback as hard as his horso could go to the Maumec river, a distance of twelve miles, to be just half-way home by sunrise.

Never look for your ancestors or your titles in the imperfect ecords of antiquity; look into your own virtues and the history of those who loved to be benefactors to society.
True and pure love is never selfish. It has for its aim the happiness of its object, and life seems to be valuable
gree as it permits one continuous striving to effect it.

A wife's love is the golden chain which unites her to her husband. It has a thousand delicate links, forged by sym-
pathy, self-respect and mutual confidence; sever but one of pathy, self-respect and mutual confidence; sever but one of dred were destroyed.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometar indications for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870. observed by John
Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street






SO MECH OF LIFE BEHIND ME LIES
So much of life behind me lies,
That heart grows faint with sorrow And souner comes each morron.
I marvel much that once I deemed Time sazure wings were leaden; And on lift's bountless ether seemed
Youthe ecstasiss to deaden.

White now my precious days glide on, Than sil fiect symbols naster Than glooming with disaiter gone
It is not that my life bas bought of its young dreams fruition; It warp, mase is thick in wrought
With crossings of ambition.

Sot that my hays have all been goodI nown then fow and neering Meagre, I © wn, the ci, gains that would
Be worth their poocr repeatiug.

And this a double worth bestows On hemre as ret unsquandered; Who the loms day has wandered.
$A$ wanderer and a literers I,
For whom lifs shadows longhen

canrot teach their polden crests Hy somblimpatient whe whe it Weps ofer cach momient speding So moth to do, so ar to dimb, So litele larachat mity!
ah: yount is modizal of time, ase caty mathes bithritive The silver glemes thas in our locks


What then to do, sige Time with rua, thed wrave whe arth ambitions bis nerst the mily is weld done
To live for Hearen's frations.

A CALIFORNIAN GAMBLIN( - HOLEL Tes Plaza Grande of the city of San Fran isco is alive with busy crowds, pasing and remesing in an hrections, some merchants and brokere eravely discussing prices seekine ce tomers, of chrapuning newly arrived wares weatherbeaten


 sightsand sonndsaround them ; Califormian Spaniards, in thei gay serapes, and heary, ringing spurs; long-aited chinese,
with lowse biue jochets and bate throats, indepudent of cravats and nech tives : swame of smart trim seamen from the American menof-war ridine at anchor of the fort; French Americans, Germane, Enghish. Argentines, Spanards, Sonth ea Islanders, nerroes. and mulateses, anl fint nt upon their

 The irst wild exeitement, bowerer, was past, in which
nombers had mady rashed to the monameto see and todi nombers had madly rashed to the monatains, to see and to dig for themenves: most had alreadr been there and had returned completely satister, haning altogether failed to tind wold, havin: now arrived at the convietion that there are other ways and menn of makine rooney in California, less laberious and uncertain than gold dicging.
Sumbers had now settled in the towns as merchants or facwors, lahourers or artisans, boatmen, porters, policemen, ped-
lers, cooks, clerks : in short, anything and coryihig in which cooks, clerks: mone money raphly, and then and everythiog bo back to their homes? No, to reture to the diegines. for as they said they -had not known how to set about it on their firstatemp:" Of all who resorted to Californin, thers was but one class men whose object was neither to work nor to trade, neither to buy nor to sell. They came furnished with playing-eards rom the Enited states, where entire manutactories are employed in preparing such articles, punctured, which their owhers can distinenish by the touch, without turning them up. These men did nothing from the moment they stepped
on shore, aye, nor on boati the ship that brought them over, but handte their carde and count or weigh gold
These were, and are the licenser gamblere,
force is found in san Francisco, but whose ramification entral tend to the diggings around in all directions-men who, with deceit and fraud for the foundation of their business, enter California in the firtn determination of amassing wealih by all means and at all riske, and nor
and murder lie in their path
England is reproashed for
but they are saints compared wing her criminals to Australia people amouist whom it is ratmaribe that of the $\lambda$ merican one Englishman or lrishman. The moit reprobate of these gamblers, and, indecd, the only ones who are a match for the quich-eyed spariard, so pechliarly cool and self-possensed in Fromes hazard, are the Americans.
From the eptendid aloons of San Francinco, with their gandy pictures and decorations, and hurdreds of tables laden with goid, down to the miserable tent in the most distant iew boards rourhly nailed or blanket-cloak, thrnwn over through the night, and at momine dawn dows a griming-table coverlet; wherever there is gold, these men are to be found ready to rob the poor miner of the hardly carned reward of hia
toil; while the Spanish cloak hides both thelr wall-filled money-bag, and the six-barrelled revolver and sharp bow knife, ready for attack or detence, as oceasion may requir. We have not now, however, to do with the diggings Fo light has suddenly spread its veil over the landsenpe, though light has suddenly spread its veil over the landsenpe, though and sunk into the sea to rise upon India's distant shores. Bat what are these large buildings, dividing Kearney Street from the Pinza, in which all seems suddenly alive and bustling The mighty folding-doors are thrown wide open, and the bril fiant light of a multitude of astrm lamps dazzles the eyes of he crowds who are flowing iato the balls. To the right and left, lie similar buidings, all built oi brick, with irun bat cones and wibdow-shutters, to set at detiance the ireguens condlagrations, which
row of bouses to ashes.
From each there issues a stream of light; from ench proceeds wild noisy masic; all are thronged with eager multitudes: and the spectator hesitates which to choose as the scene of his obscrvatims. The largest and most splemedid, however, is this one over whose entrance the name of $E f$ Do-
rado sparkh in hricht cold letters, and though still hadi andectad whet her to venture into the lion'sden, our foot one
 next mimate we mad omedred bey mode or the roo
We are in a vast saleom, the ceiling of which is supported
by tworew of white lackend columms. A protusion of lames render it almost as light as day The wall are adorned with voluptans pictures designeal, toge ther with the noisy masic, oo athact loungers and sight-scers, who, ance tempted within the doors, are pretty sure erentmaly to yidd to the seductions of the caming-tables. These tables are sattered about the room, with ample spare between anch to allow a number of
men to sit and stand atout them, and ret leare suace fur those men to sit and stand akout them, and ret lave space fur those
who wond waik upand down; the crowds who are scill sing in at the doots mot being, generally, attracted to the at all there is to see, ani finkening to all there is to bear To the right of the saloon, bedind a long cotater, stamd


 at the ofpert. corner of the baht, a man is stationed at a simi lar counter turnished with wine and spirits
 the gher site: swahbowing admime cop of of the youde lady on quarter dohlar apiect by way of rxouse for remanaing there ant, for the same reawh, munching up a most unwholesom quantity of sweet-cakes and paste
A iow steps bebind them stand
enjorine at of then roomemen, enjoyine at a chaper rate, the phasure of gazing upon the minculy resisting all attempts to dislodge them from the post of obrervation
The pretty tea-maker becomes by degrees the centre of at stond time and fow turn away whathent leaseen ber return hast their quatcr-dollar for something azable or uncatable were it only fur the pheavare of listering to the few wonds she mast weak in tithag thern the price of her wares. And
wherefore is this? The matue has wertan! a very prett
 wany, wad we might, it wher towns. meet three or fous

 wosan Francisco. There were, at the time of which we speak.

Bat hold: what isthis? What is going on at this table atrambing woh cown of gambicrsabliders? they mem to bephying wery high hre and wery one preses as choce as posihte, the himimosi namding on their twes to get a chimpes
over their nefohmur's shoublers. At the table amonget th protessonal camblers and their acrompliees, stands a young matil the game herins, and then ards bery way of occupation litue sharp gray hese, white involuntarif continuing to shutto The gatme b-ars some remmblane to that of "lansquast the eard thrown on the left side is for the hanker. that on tine right for the player; and the stake is donhled if he throw two above and two below, thus giving each phayer opportunity to stake on two at conce. The boy, in whom we have begun to take an interest, is at most sixteen years old; he is tall and innocertet expresson, were it not fur the foliseng win a childike and sternly compresesed lip. He has the glitemeng sunken eyo cards his felt hat is pusted up from his hish malo fores of cards: his felt hat is pusted up from his high pale forehuad, denched and resting on the table, in the centre of which piles of dollars form a wall rond a hesp of nuggets and gold-piwes, and lithe stitched-np lage of goll-dust; while three or four larger humpe of poid and stampol bars of the same precious metal are hid on the top, but more for show than for ase. His dollare, perhaps twenty or fiveund-hersty half "eagtes" (five fixed in fr werish excitement on the hands of the dus fes are lather, and an American, site rowl and collocted beside hio with the card that is to be faken off alrady in lis masp and xamines once more the stakes laid down-if all is in order The uppermost carels are the ace and the queen. The hoy has won, and a kmile of triumph plays upon his lip
"I chall pay yen back to-night what you lent me, Inbert onn," he mays in a hoarse and trembling voice.
"It feems likely concugh," replies the gambler, with an nralogrous smila
follow it well ap
collow it well up,"
"ace" fays lavill apon the quem, and put this upon the Herce and thor. it
the cardsar. thow kionilar mams Inld or altered, and agnin "Comfonad it!" multere 1 he peor boy hals inandibly, pulling ont of his pocket s thitle ark of gold-dust, nt which the barker does not eren they the leok. The snek might hold him now thrins; and the spmiard who stands opposite tu "' now thr wa a conple winnees on the other card. the bunker with a smile, holding the cards composedly in his
left hand, as he flxed a senrchlag look upon tho Callfornian. "Quien sabu?" replies the other with indifference, but-hi The yount teeth, and with a trembling hand he hascily fell in bls closed for mure gold-in vain-not in this, not in that "pocket stolenf" hemurmured to himeelf, and hif glaring eyo wandere sinspicionsly from one to another of those who pressed round him. Thuir countemances expressed nothing but indifierenco or ridicule.

Come, , stranger; if you do not phay nuy more, make way for others," said a long-bonrded fellow clad in a dirty ragged blouse and superamanted felt hat ktuek
tangled locks. "I seems to me you're done

## if shall stay here as lous as I like"

 "Pray, sir, make room, if yon do not play nuy more" echocd the gamber whersat asex him. "Our table, you see, is quit "I have been robbed "" cries the young man, throwing an angry gimee on the warer of the smock-froth- meanly hanbeftily robledWell, dont stare that way at me, my boy, it you please," iI stare at whon I liz
ment: "and is he can't stand it he the hoy in great excite ment "and in he cant shater room there will ye?" nid the min. to those who stood br and seizing the young gambler with the gripe of a fant, he lifted him up and thew him behime him

 conseguthes. was pointing at the home of his aggresker. Bewice palled the triger ; one hall manherd the nhade of an astral lamp, the framents of which fill on the beads of an
 tons; whist the oherbarnitesty sernek the cothen, briteio down only a little phanter the mark it made was bot the whty one of the hind to be seen there
"Much ohtiged," sath the mither in the stowk-frock con!!

 pahet of gold eat of has blouse, and net it an the cond nomes tacher



 The fllem sufly anay
 thronged whery reand the spe wheme the whotemenced

 back th
saketn.

There whe bewever toombeh that wan now and interest sone, to ahes the spatatork to the the ir cye lon




 Iy, atsd chforced the thecision.


 ard. On the tirat "robing the card had won: and be thow the haf out upo the table we couna the many There wo
twentyeright Spanish dellars, upon whin the lanker ingely
 counted ont to him the same sum, and the rinthman
walked off with his gang without renturing on a second

On
On the second crening, he rame agaln, staked as before and
 the same sum an on the last orcasion-then rolled it togethe and thrusting it into his porket, feft the sabon on the thirt, fourth, and fithe erenites the same thing oernered. The gamWers hul got used to the man, and nmased themselves with
his odd ways. denin he lont, amo behaved exactly as before his odd ways. drain he lont, abd beh
always taking the bug tway with him.
always taking the bug wway with him.
On the sixth evening-and no wact
On the sixth erening-and ro "xactly bad he kept bis time cight the gamblers said, laughing to ench other: "1t cant h come." oclock yet ; the eight-and-twenty doblar man is not lost. The barkecener, who dispensed his winss and eptit just opmonite to this table, conld not forter lausting nloud as the: stranger shook obt the money in his cool buxines like way, ns if paying a regular delit for fomes employer rather than gambling and throwing nway tite owne monty. The keventh evening came-it was a full minute pant cight
oclock, and ome of the gamblers sath laughing to the other: clock, and one of the gamblers sath haghing to the other
We have used hion tou budy "We have used him too badly; we have frightened hin
awry;" when his comrate painted over his shoulder, and there was the man in the black frock-cost hatsing his way his customary place, where some who lind maping his way him there before, readly made room for him, mad where ho quietly trok himent, payine no sort of ntiention to the whi pered joken nud laughter around him. Until precisely a qua ter to nine, he gravely watehed the play, and tioen brongh ont he well-known linen loge, kelting it upon the dence whic was that moment turnet up. T'wo earts were drawn, withou the dence appearing-now the nee fell on the leat; and on the ripht-n acaredy perceptible amile phayed on the hankers without atering a word poon hif change of luek, ho stretched out his hand for hie lim-n bage and wate untying h, as umal, to count the dollars, when the gambler said langhing: "Lee it be; I kurw how much therv is in it. Wight-and-twenty. Am
"No," said the man quietly, and shook out the silver upo the table, shook the bag agnin, and after the silver came a rol
of closely-wrapped bank-notwh and a folded paper.
"What ls this 7 " cried tha startled gnmblera, and tho by"What erowded up full of surprike and curlontty
tandera
"ilferenc "It is my maike, nild that held tho bunk-noten together
and untied That won't do," exclamed the gasmbler, throwlag dorn his cards. "That in furgo phy. You bave
onls eightand-twe phyy ${ }^{\text {" }}$ repeated the nan, with a threatening frown. Prove it to be falece play. Did I nol place the long, just ma it lies there, afion that
to thking it It is ail sight-it is nil fair," cried the bytanders, miwnys reaty nade enger to ake part abeingt the proessinn: gamblers, who they feet quite conviticea to no pha
 as long as they have nimy to equander there
"He has staked und won it, and he munt have it," they mald. "Count your mone: How much in it?" waid the gambler, who had "whe
much is $i t$ ?
much in it?" "ight-nut-twenty dollars in silver," he replied

 sud then, here"
"What ! more
sand and of exchange upon Smith and Prancken, as for shree thounsud?

Three thousand " shonted the pambler sta-tipe up fon bis rhair. Are you mad? That is atogether near four shasamd dollars, I nhall neot pay that!" ato be putc he woulal an of conran!" "Would he take
 chaim.
"Gentrabs," protested the" gambler, in the sain hope of

 athers alow; aad he han mever made the least otjection to

## - Hat that was only wonty-tight dohars.

And if it were ar many thoukands!"
 cumd datly pate, nad trembled all aver. "It wat hat cightapors b, held bath. Thre timet alrealy have I won the and sam brom ham
allare in the hat: wad the more than the cielit-and-iwenty roseng as that whit arre your hirtio.
 sanian
"If he had loxt natin, nothing more would have come out
 - That fonibit: but you cannot prove it;: returned the
low


 batemere. cx. latmed is zoll kentackinn, fressing forward
 serin."
is And



 varnonty in the same fone for somene minutes, but yielded at

 as the hin!, which
hosses in the city.
There wan mothing to be said tuninst either the one or the Wher: hat whilat the stranger, who had quite renovered his
 be had woth. nimost stripuing the talle of the heape so osteri-
 ofen, exanined carcfully, and then weighed at the counter all comert, mad disposing of the gold in his varions pockets, he shook what rimuined into the mysterious linen bag, put the papers and liank-notes ints his breast-pocket, and cour-
bounty thankimg his molong supporters, who returned his Hine wion lumdering cheer, he left the saloon
His ghondam friends latughed and talked over the ocenr-
rence for a white. Of all present then was scarcely one prorence for while of all present thene was scarcely one, pro-
tanly, who did not frel prette sure that he had played fisethat he had had hing lankenoter nad hill in the bag on ench ireceding evening, rendy to he prodtued if he should win The gumblery themselves selanod upon wery advantage, fairor nhair, that catme in their way; und every one who bad his
rits nhout him would look ont for himestf. Such is tho morality of the gambliag-house!
Through the whole night the gambling goes on, until two or three odolok; yes, frequently until the keen morning breeze Triver home the wearied hmantes of the ehilly saloons, to
dremm of cards and dice, nud in feverish excitement to follow visionary game.
ip and carea oclock; nearly all the gamblers had enthered bept, guarded with their gold, to lay it beside them ne they extingisished; the orcheatra had long the lights wetu mosty at one of the tatues had the granblers liagered a while for tho anance of athracting a fow atragglors coming out of the other gambling-houses, and floecing them, perhaps, of the winnings
they had got elsewhero. This was by no menne $n$ rnre occur-

One of the owners of the table was slanding by it; hl other man was kone a few steps to take or fetch something when a Mesican, alltele brown-faced fellow, who had sthood some time looking in at the door, walked in, took his old torn eerape from hin shoulders, laid it down, and then walked alively, but the man had not the appearance of one who had
then money to spend; what elas be wanted there war no matter to them. The Mexican came up the narrow passage that led t the cable, and swerved a little, an if to ko by. At this mo his clow ganmier curned his brack to the tuble, to take u to the table, caught up the bak, and whs off with it in an instant.
with horror, thieves ${ }^{\text {P" }}$ shouted the wher gambler, who naw With horror what was going on, being quite unable to come
to the remeue, on account of the tables aud chairs in his way "Thieven!" but the Mexican was alremly at the door, and once out in the dark and capty niteet, pursuit woold be al The man 1
rade's voice ; bind the tathe turned ruaickly round at his com be, toe, way hewmed in by chairs and benches, and witheut rpeading time in shomang or purstit, he shatehed the ace rady revolver from his breat-porket, woks steady aim at the tying Mexionn, and pulled the triger
 floor, and with a cry and a bound, the thin fropished thrulteg the door, his steps retomading in the listane an he fled alone the street.
i" Ha, hi
table and stoopigg haghed the gambler, beaping over the Did yous hit him, Bill? eried the other
Don't how, I hom I did. I took good nim.
Let us lowk if thare is ang beod.
Iooh, what does it signify? said
he han got it ther will find him in the the tirst, carelessly. "If lifhe Mave yolithe key, Jem
impudene of the fellow "Throw it ont : thates riel
 Ath the gamblers, the fast in the satoon, flowed and barred the doors, and climbed shewly up to their hedroom, to wina
fiew hours ene from the unprofitable hay


THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE OF PECULLAR SAaES-MANEERSANDCESOMS SO'

APDENDA.
"Heler."-In answer to your cormempondent who suggests
 athe if there is any trace of the word in French nage, I bect inforn yon thas ihere existed formerly a French verb (now
 nomaciation of the word bully in Eoctand, aithough pro
 as in "gully." The french word was sigatitationd the oc
cupation of a buly," which is that of "cozening," or cheat ing and defratulag, and wern hoxing, if his surviess are
 in asserting that the English wod "bully" was dericed from


 were probably armed with a spectes of cat-ci-ninc-athe, the
hande of which was made of hirch, and the thones of whic leather, with which instrament hey kept hack the crowd, i
related by Victor 11 ngo in " Sotre Dame de Faris: I Ahad be happy if my sugestion clears up the point in question. H. Bascurt, of foet amed sheries. "Braty boy Buhle (pronotaced bially) a lover, a joll follow, an eacrimoss fellow

Chafter asn Yerse." - According to thi emberated from the it origimated just before the civil wars of Chathes. 1 , from the irequent use of appealing to the bible hy chase "
Curss.-An Indian, mamed Sessn, havinginvented the gane of Chess, shewed it to his king, who, beins highty pleased with it, bid hime ask what he woud for the reward oi his in-
conoly; Sesa, with great modesty, asked that for the dirst gonnity; Sesa, with great modesty, asked that for the dirst
Iitcle square of the chess-board he might have one grain of Wheat given him, for the second two, and so on donbling con were bis the kive who intended givine him a noble reword was dirjleased that he asked, what he thought, such a trithe but sessa declaring he would be contented with it, it was ordered to be given him; the ling was astonished when he could not produce it.
Cmbonoform.-Dr Simpun, with two assistants, sat down Inte one night aiter an arduous days toil, nud when nost plysicians as woll as patients were wrapped in sheep, began to
inhale various substances which had been collected. A sunall inhale various substances which had been collected. A sumall hottle of rhloroform had bern raked out of some obseure menter having provided himself witha thmbler or finger-glase a portion of each selected finid was poured iuto the botom of a portion of cash seleched med over warm water to favour the
it and it, nad the glase was phace ower marm water to mentar over
evolution of vapour. Holding the month nad nestrila over the vessels, these votaries of seience courayeonsly explored this terra incoynita by inhaliug one vapom after another. At last ench ; harged his tumbler from the smat botthe of choro-
form, when immedintely an unwonted hitarity neiad the party, form, when immedintely an unwomed hiarits nedach bright-oyed and very happy, and cunversed with such intelligence ns more than usually charmed other listerne who were not inking part in the prosedinge hat suddenly
they began to talk of sounds being heard like those of a cut-
ton mill; theso grew liuder and louder; a moment more and On awakening Dr Simpiors fred perception ons hoor "This is far stronger and better than elther," he mid to him
"Thent self. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the foor, and that his friends were confused und alarmed. Hear Ing a noise, he turned around and suw his assistant, $\operatorname{Dr}$ Duncan, beneath a chair, his jnw dropped, his eyes staring and his head half bent under him, quite unconscions, and noring in a determined and harming manner. In another isection was more noise stin, and much motion. And then fiorts to overturn the Keith's feet and leg, making valorou verythiug that was upan it more predily rerained the senses, and from that day-or rather from the middle of that ight-dates the discovery of the marvellous properties of chloroform.
"Foolscap."-Everybody knowb what "foolscap" praper is ognomen. When pazzled to tell how it came to bear that granted certain privileges 1 . found his revenues short: h anong hese was the manuacture of paper, the exelnfive righ of which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich, and en riched the Government at the expense of these who wert
obe paper. At this time all English paper bere in water-marks the Royal arms. The Parliament under Crom well made jests of this law in every conceivable manner; and among other indignities to the memory of Charles, it wa ordered that the Royal arms be removed from the paper, and tice fool's cap and bells be snbstituted. These were also re moved when the Rump Parliament was prorggued: but pape of the size of the Parliament's journals
of "foolscap."-From Fotes and Queries.
Fbexch Caleadab-I believe I am able to give your corres mondent June the information be requires in your pabitica dion of July 25 , about the parody upon the F'rench Calenda months wevereafter the seasons to which they belonged to th the Republican year began with nutump ihe first irwe be longed to that season, and were called: Yendemiaire, Bru maire, Frimaire; the three next, belonging to winter wo termed-Nivose, Plaviose, Ventose: the three next, to spring Merminal, Floreal, Prairinl: and the three last to summerMessidor, Thermidor, Fructidor. And they were thus parchied some say by Porson, while others attribute the travestie to
Sheridan or Gifford)-Breca, Freezy, Sneez Snow, Flow Sheridan or Gifford)-Brecze, Freezy, necay: Snowy; Flowy
Blowy; Showery, Flowery, Bowery; Heaty, Wheaty, Sweaty Blowy; Sh
-Veas.
Jew's Harf or Tremp.-This instrument is of very ancien origin. Thereappears to be some allusion in the name io the
inhabitants of Judea in the plate, howeve of Jewish musica inseruments, in Calmet's Dictionary, nothior of this kind wecurs; so that perhaps there is a corruption here of the wor Jen trompe, a plaything, or play trump, as it is now only used by hoys for that purpose ; or it may be a corruption of Jew
Harp, from the circumstance of its being played when placed wetween the tecth.-Pennane
"Kisg's Evic."-Edward the Confessor was so called"for his great attention to religion. This Prince, the last of the
Saxon line, was the son of Ethelred and Emma. Though he Saxon line, was the son of Ethelred and Emma. Though he had no great noilites as a sovereign, his reigo was pactable moting the strict administration of justice The character of his Pribee was so trent for sanctity, that his people suproti thas Prince was so great for sanctity, that his puople supersti
tionsly believed his tonch would cure the Scrotula, called for this reason, the King's Evi!

To kick the Ecciet"- The slang expression for dying trution adopted by a suicide who stood with his neck in halter on a bucket inverted, and then, kicking the article from bim, remajned sus. per. coll. The phrase $\cdot$ as finc as tivepence
secms to be used without any partietilar meaniag, for the sake sems to be used without any partietilar meaniug, for the sake
of the allituration conty.-E. M. H., Bristol.
Whe.-The luxurions Iapysians in southern Italy invented them. Thu Louvian theologians who published a Fremeh ver sibn of the Bible afiseced to discorer the first mention of perukes in "passage in the th of Isniah. The Vulgate has these words, "Decalvabit Dominus verticum tiatum Sion, e
Dominas crinem earmm nudatit." This the Lourian gentle Dominas crinem earum nudabit." This the Iourian gentle men ranslated into french as follows - " Le segnactur deche
relera les tiees des filles de Sion, et le Seignemr decourima lear perruques:" which translated into English iuplies that, "The Lord will pluck the hair from the heads of the daughters of Sion and will expose their periwigs

A bank check for 8500 , which has had $n$ curious history was sont to the Trensury Department at Washington, a shor camesince. It was taken from the boty of a murdered Texa quence of the variety of colcurs in the rich enrmavines tached some special importance to it, and cut the paper into sereral pieces, dividing them aumong the tribe. A Peace Commissioner finally persuaded the gentle savages to give up the pieces, and he pasted them qogethe
check-now complete-to Wrahington.

Science has been invoked to intensify the horrors of the present war. A week ago we were told of a new means of destruction, denominated "Satan's Fuse" too terrible to be employed except in the most extreme cases. We now hear
irmm Faris of a new denth-dealing apparatus, which is to be from Faris of a new denthdealing apparatus, which is to bo used against the Prussians on their entering Paris. It is a wnmans weapon, and consists of a little india-rubber thimble, and at the end of it is a small sharp tube containing prissi you prick him, he is dead. If several Prussians appreach, sho who has the prussic fineer pricks them one by one and mains tranquil and pure, haring round her a circle of corpses French has long been the lauguage of polite socicty in all the commeries of the Continent ; but in Germany many vigodoing honour the mother tongue. Certain ladies of Berlin have formed a society, which meets for the purpose of making lint, and they have instituted a chatom of fining every member who uses French phases at the rate of three cents a wort, the amonnt conceted being chand nom to the beneat of the wounded, At the very first meeting three thaters in fines remember in addressine cact wher to the the plu wod remember, in addressing each other, to use the plain und
homest Gurman "Frau" instend of the French "Hadanc."



Fig. 8.

## Revitered in accordanoe with the Copy-riohe <br> HILDA; <br> the merchants secret.

leen, in no pleasant voice, " ask
not to say impident questions The angry reproof which put a stop to Dudley's interrogations had the desired effect. He was silent but not convinced. The mystery was not cleared up. He
tried to believe his visitant might be the Banshee, as the old woman affirmed it was, but the likeness to Hilda in that death-like face
which he saw bendiug over him with such an which he saw bendiug over him with such
agonized expression haunted his thoughts. agonized expression haunted his thoughts
The following morning he left Innismoyn The following morning he left Innismoyne,
to the great relief of Hilda and the nurse, but to the great relic.f of Hidda and the nurse, but
he still continued in the neighbourhood, rebe still continued in the little town of Ballyveichmahon, in order to recover a considerable part of the
cargo of his vessel which had beell washed cargo of
on shore.

## CHAPTER XXI.

dudley vibits the church in the glen.
Crcil Godrrex's birth-day, calm and unclouded, rose brightly after the gloom of the storm on the day preceding it. The tenantry
on the Innismoyne estate were feasted and enon the innismoyne estate were feasted and en-
joyed the usual amount of pleasure and excitement on such occasions. The birth-day ball was well attended, the officers from a gar-rison-town, some miles distant, graced it with their presence, enlivening the scene by their gay uniform. Although it was Hilda's first
ball it afforded her no enjoyment ; how could ball it afforded her no enjoyment; how could it when her mind was filled with such deep anxiety? when the dread of Dudley's discovering her was never absent from her thoughts ? Gladly would she have absented herself from the festive scene, if she could have done so without creating remarks. A though suffer-
ing mentally she could not plead illness as an ing mentally she could not plead illness as an
excuse, therefore, with an intense feeling of excuse, therefore, with an intense feeling of
wretchedness which it cost her an effort to wrenceal, she mingled in the gay throng, counting the hours as they sped, glad when the departure of the guests at length allowed her to indulge the misery and anxiety which opindulge the
Some days passed away, Dudley did not again make his appearance at innismoyne, and Hilda hoped he had left the neighbourhood. She was ignorant of the fact that he was still lingering at Bally veichmahon, waiting for the approaching Sunday when he expected to see Colonel Godfrey's family and visitors at church. There he thought he would have a good op-
portunity of recognizing the person who had portunity of recognizing the person who had
disturbed his slumbers the night he spent at isturbed his slumbers the night he spent at inuismoyne. the story of the Banshee was a mere fabrication. The more his thoughts dwelt upon the subject the less credulous he was.
At an early hour on Sunday morning Dudley wended his way along the wild mountain-road, leading to the little church so picturesquely situated in the glen. For nearly two hours he waited for the assembling of the congrega-
tion, stretched bereath one of the yew-trees tion, stretched berieath one of the yew-trees already mentioned, its dense gloomy foliage
sheltering him from the mid-day sun. It was sheltering him from the mid-day sun. It was a place well suited for meditation, the solemn
stillness of the mountain solitude being stillness of the mountain solitude being
unbroken, save by the monotonous sound of unbroken, save by the monotonous sound or sion upon the neighbouring beach. But the unhappy Dudley was in no mood for pious meditation, -the thoughts that occupied his mind were unsuited to the holy day. Earthly anxieties, passionate yearnings for the loved one he had lost, usurped the place of boli, desires, of higher aspirations. Auxiously did he watch the road leading from Innismoyne proached the church from that direction
The service had commenced as the party from Innismoyne made their appearance. Hilda came first, escorted by Sir Gervase Montague. She knew that they were late and she
was hurrying on, looking neither to the right was hurrying on, looking neither to the right
nor to the left, her eye, therefore, did not nonor to the left, her eye, therefore, did not no-
tice Dudley's reclining figure, nor his wondertice Dudley's reclining figure, nor his wonder-
ing gaze which was fixed upon her as if she possessed the power of the basilisk. What a tumult of emotion did she excite in the bewildered mind of the poor skipper. How
wonderfully like his lost wife she was, thi noble looking Irish lady! The figure, the noble looking Irish lady I The figure, the not possibly be Hilda, the idea was absurd not possibly be Hilda, the idea was absurd bending over him as he slept, and his perplexity increased. Like one in a dream, feel ing as if everything was unreal, he followed the aristocratic party into the door, con tinued to watch Hilda, without for a moment removing his eyes from her. The magnetism of his eye at length attracted hers; their cyes me' hut only for a moment,-fortunately for Hilda's self-possession, it occurred just as she was beuding her knees in prayer. Whet ore
there was any change of countenance or not, Dudley could not tell, for she quickly bowed head was instantly hidden between the smal gloved hands. The crimson colour that
flooded her face in that moment of painful surprise was unnoticed as well as the deathsurprise was unnoticed as well as the death-
like pallor that succeeded, as the blood retreated suddenly to the wildly-throbbing heart. But during the prayers Hilda had time to
matter her emotion, and when she rose from
her kneeling attitude she had recovered he ${ }^{\mathrm{r}}$ self-possession, and Dudley's eager eye rested again on the same calm, imperturbable coun-
tenance. During the rest of the service Hilda carefully avoided looking towards him. How glad she was when it was concluded and the congregation rose to depart! On leaving the
church Dudley did not retire with the rest of church Dudley did not retire with the rest of the worshippers. He lingered near the door in order to have some conversation with the clergyman; he wished to ask him a few questhe lady who reminded him so powerfully of the lady who reminded him so powerfully of believe, for surely she never could have looked so unmoved after she had seen him and known he was so near her! So thought the simpleminded skipper.

The Rev. Mr. Tyndall had noticed the sailor in church, and also observed his want of devotion. He was glad of an opportunity to speak to him about the shipwreck, and taking advantage of it, he tried by a few
pointed remarks to impress upon his mind the pointed remarks to impress upon his mind the
necessity for gratitude to the Merciful Being necessity for gratitude
who had spared his life
"Under Providence 1 owe it to one of the gentlemen who was in church to-day, observed Dudley, anxious to lead the conversation to terest for him. "Yes, to Sir

## him a debt of gratitude

y. Is be related to Colonel able to repay Is be related to Colonel Go
" No, merely a visitor at Innismoyne; but," Mr. Tyndall added, smiling, "he will probably be connected with the Colonel before long; if
report speaks truth, he is to marry into the family.
"Probably the young lady who walked
with him to church," remarked Dudley, in quiringly.
"I really cannot tell. Miss Clifford was "The lady I mean has dar.
The lady I mean has dark hair and eyes she wore a blue silk dress and blue bonne
with white feathers. She is tall and very with white
handsome."
"You must have observed her very particularly. I am afraid she attracted too much of your attention during Divi
"Is it her the Baronet means to marry?" persisted Dudley.
"Yes; the lady you describe will be Lady Montague.'

I suppose she is the Colonel's daughter?'
" No ; only his grand-daughter ; her mother
was his daughter
"Her mother I then why does. she bear his ame ?" was Dudley's eager question.
frey," replied Mr. Tyndall, coldly. He could not understand th
stranger's curiosity.
strangers curiosity. me what her own name is," asked Dudley, in imploring accents.
The expression of the sailor's face struck Mr. Tyndall as being singularly anxious.
"You seem very much interested in this young lady," he observed. "Have you eve seen her before?

I think I have, in Canada.
"Hah! very likely; her mother died in Canada ; they lived there some years."
"Good Heavens! And her name? what is ?" hoarsely asked Dudley.
Hilda Tremayne; but I must now wish you good morning," Mr. Tyndall hastily adled towards him. "I have to officiate at a funeral in Tralee, and it is very near the funeral
He then rode off, wondering at the emotion displayed by the stranger on hearing Miss Tremayne's real name. He must have known probably was an admirer of the beautiful gir in the time o her poverty. The truth, however, never dawned upon him, and the maty
soon passed from his memory altogether.

## CHAPTER XXII

## eveleen meets dudiey in the glen.

With his pulses wildly beating, and the blood coursing madly through his veins in his intense excitement at the revelation Mr. Tyndall had made, Dudley, on being left alone, threw himself beneath the shadow of a large he had received
"Her own name is Tremayne, her mother died in Canada!" he repeated again and again, as if unable to assure himself that he had indeed heard aright. "Then I was not mistaken, she is my own Hilda, found at last! no longer! Mine never more!"
o longer! Mine never more !
Thing sadness in his pairing sadness in his tones as he uttered hands, he wept the burning tears of man's strong agony. Then came the rocollection of Gervase Mondall had said, relative to Sir anguish, and stirring within him the bitter waters of jealousy
with frenzied vehemence. "To lose her, to live without her, I could endure, and have lived through the wild sorrow, but to see her the wife of another would drive me mad! Oh not that! not that!" and again the head was bowed, and the strong man shivered in his " I must
"I must speak to her 1 " he continued after gloomy silence, suddenly starting to his feet. "I will demand to see her, and proGervase right even in the prese of si Gervase Montague himself His wife she In his wild excitement he neither saw nor eard the approach of a pedestrian-an old woman in the picturesque garb of the Irish peasanu-low road then with oside surprise in he narrow road, then with glad surprise he e wished to see She was returning from Ballyveichmahon, where she had been attend ing Mass in the Roman Catholic chapel See ing Dudley in the vicinity of the church, and hearing the words that burst so vehemently rom him as she approached, she immediately comprehended what had occurred, and feared that concealment with regard to Hilda was no longer possible.
"Well, then
"Well, then, is it yereself that's in it? and I thinking ye far enough away by this time!" she observed with a seeming carelessness, as if
the unexpected sight of him was pleasing inthe unexpected sig
stead of otherwise.
"It's glad enough you wou
", he remarked sullenly be if I was far away," he remarked sullenly.
"Ye seem to be in no plea
blessed Sunday. Ye put the wrous blessed Sunday. Ye put the wrong foot fore-
most when ye riz this morning," and with this sueering remark she was passing on when he stopped her by saying with subdued vehe mence :
in such a hurry!"
"Well, then, keep a civil tongue in yer head if ye want a body to stop and speak to walk to chapel, this broiling day," she added seating herself wearily on a projecting ledge rock, "and hungry, too, into the bargin Be quick and say what you have on yere mind,
for I must be going, the dinner will be over for I must be goin
"You will have but little appetite for your dinner when you hear what I have got to say, my good woman," said Dudley; in a tone o suppressed anger, for he resented the impo
ition she had practised on him. Then, in ition she had practised on him. Then, in prise, he added with a sarcastic smile :

I have again seen the Banshee!"
Where? if a body may ax. Faix she's mighty fond of ye it seems!
There was a provoking coolness in Eveleen's ones which irritated him
"In church. Yes, this very day in God's house I saw the beautiful, living woman that came to me the other night, and who you
falsely said was the Banshee. Now, what falsely said was the Banshee. Now, what have you to say for yourself? Are you not
ashamed, an old woman like you with one foot ashamed, an old woman like you
n the grave, to lie so boldly?"
"To the divil with yereself
To the divil with yereself and yere impidence," exclaimed the nurse fiercely, starting o her feet with a menacing gesture. How dare the like of you put the lie down my
throat. I tell you it was the Banshee and no throat. I tell you it was the Banshee and no "The Banshee and Miss Tremayne are sively "Sit down woman" he resumed after a short pause, seeing Eveleen about to move about it now ; there's no use in denying it any longer."
"Know all about what? Arrah, man alive, don't be spaking riddles.
"About Miss Godfrey. The parsou told me "er real name.
"May the curse of Crummel light on him for that same " mattered Eveleen. Als the He wouldn't tell a lie to save his ornself from. the wallows. the gallows. Och, wirrah! what'll be done again in her great perplexity. "It's no use thrying to deceive him any longer." "He told me," continued Dudley, enjoying
the look of blank dismay on the old woman's wrinkled face, " that her name is not Godfrey but Tremayne. And yet that is not her real name either, by right she should be called
Dudley, Mrs. Dudley, for she is my wife, and you know it, woman!
"Well, and what if I do?" said Eveleen, doggedly. "Ye bought her for goold, and ye ought to be ashamed of yerselt for that same, taking a mane advantage of her poverty. Could not ye have helped her parents when they were in disthress without axing her to be yere wife? Did not ye know she could never
care for the likes of you. And now if ye have the heart of a man why don't ye lave her alone the heart of a man why don't ye lave her alone to acknowledge you for her husband? Arah mortial man, do ye think she'll ever do it? ever consint to live with you?"
"No; I suppose she would rather live with Sir Gervase Montague, and be called 'my lady,' "replied Dudley with a mocking, bitter

It would only be nathral if she did, such
that has the fortuna of n princo. And, bedad, that has the rortuna of princo. And, bedad,
li's jereself oughit to bo the last person in the world to spake "word ngin him. Didn't ho save your llfe. And the more fool he was to
peenl " now in gratitude I muppose 1 ought to lut him marry my wife beforis my face und any nothing."
"He's not golng to marry your wife-not thimking of marrylag any one, nor wome while you are la the land of the liring.
"Then why does abe encoutrage him ?" nalied Dudley, fiercoly. "Didnt sec her with my own eyos teangether thim morning wiy oo churel bother this morning whithy cone else but hlar?
"I tell ye nhe docunt encourake him, perledtes she refuned him more than onct, of coorse whe munt be parlite to the guente at laukmoyne, and hoe hand wher the to blame for that? how chan a porty kirt hind "Are you fure she refused him? The par "U
and Freleen held ap rewating the throth? crucitix deprodims from her rewary, "And why wond mathe refase him reth if he way the kithe of how a himmele? Shure whe can bot many aby one while yon we the he sene. day? She looked as if she did wot Dudtey tome wers Eenther, Eveleon's se"May lie net. Joare chngup perephe"

## Rut the matie other niathe

"Went and if she did. whate that? did rou wather ta inthondue yot th, the wem-




 indece! to not the rikh hind ai leve it it whe yotid lave har in pace with kers owa "But I do love hat: oh, haw mady and tru!y 1 do low gete, Mabla! These morde

 folat of tondermese at lis inge hemot heate









 way to chate it. The yermathernath an
 to them when it's the ton they bave to date "You have mo goom opinion of the sex. observed budhy, iemtraged into a smile by the
quant romarks of the old woman it quant rmarks of the old woman.
you ever marricd
"To he shore 1 wast mo less than there "incs, nid 1 buried them nil dachty too."
"And you were glad to get rid of them doubt!" you were glad toget rid of them no fully of the denil, no mather whether i wata or whether 1 wann't. "Theyre all pone now,
and let them texe in thoir fraves in pace. and at thent reat in their frates in pase

The remainder of that day was apent by Dudley in the selisude of the montanes, impatieatiy awniting the mpoonted the when Hilda. H is moive in the was keareely known to himenti. fo sce her, Werear her volice, to be near her nuce more, request. The more hings thang suggested of the advice of Evoleen to leavo Hildia unmolested with her aristocratic relations and wo his humble way alone, the more he felt indined to follow him Hida, he know, would never live with him. Painfully did he remember her repugnance to the marringe at first, and that it was consented to ene her mother shen had ever resent this his unbounded admerntion for Hilda made hion keenly feel his own inferiority in every respect to her, and mado him sensiblo that ho could possess no allenction in bor eyes ; that thare wus notulag in bim to win
back lovo for the passionale dovolion, the
dolatry he lavished on hate courne too noblo to allow him to follow has courne most men would have purbued in her eircuantancen-to revengo himbelf for and her fafthlonynues to the duties marriage, ringe imposed upon ber, Uncouth that mar appearance, unpolialed his manner, still his fousessed that trues nobility of soul which is not conflued to the handsome the elekant he intallectunl. Shrined in the inmer chambr of han heart was the inage of Hilda, but hat love for ber was unselinsh, her happinese har combor, her reputation, were his first conmincratho thersforce, after math painful came wo the det hourn of belf-communion, he bien her luat his once, and hid give her up, to wer. With feverish impationce, wishine for and st the kame time dreading che intervico he counted each hour an it klowly passed, and ghadly baw at last the mantle of night debeend upon the wild beenery of the mountainh, anotig which he ran wandering so restlens and no uuspeakably miserable.

There is much in n name, especinlly in the mame of a bew organization, for the establinh

 Anserimion." An organimation which can wondermal amounz oi vi ulity.
M, de Villemain was notud for his plain feaMren and zinformately made many bitter of the for Cone writer naid: "He often walkn
 Hefore bas face, nothe siay to keep it from the

 Wrernernern hard-harted enongh to wis

 man at the theatre, the wher night, as the
 bats wrapid in a paper, atad two hap anamas stiving forn his ;ocket. Just then er. hat berote he lad time to take ha won his admiration, came io the fontiphts arid warbed a bonitifal melenty. The full Fich volere erguinite intonation, and breathing
 ot her comatymame hent, and, unable to re
train his detiuht he threw on the stace his pample lambe pockethandikerchief a a uitrate to she fair enchantres There wa a momentary abtonimathe risible upon the
 Yon", fal and clear, "Take com, gal, hy juso, A Monela Love-hattre-loms nay you ar
 alwat mo-th? why don't you to pain apply fohmon are so viry deceving. l cani bur

 maydei ramise in ler ions; hat he who and mans. Joubrt me to go galavatums to met you at the foot of the ham-with hise.tan! Why, man, Fohare ranting! do you think that 1 'm wholly insate When you wo


 never conceal :) if I can't get n hushath with moner, then d'll live and die Norah OXail.
A woman is line itr-the more you are ruined the closer she chags of rou. A vile
oha tachelor adds: : IVy is like $a$ womanthe more jit rlings to you the more you are ruined." roor rule that won't work both ways.
The Lonisville Courier-Journal of the 1 st has an article six columns long on the tobaceo market. That paper is little more than a paper of tobacco.

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