

- 1873 -

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SILENT



MOTION



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Great rapid Rotary Motion, producing the Lock Stitch without a Shuttle.

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R. W. STEPHEN, Manager,

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OTTAWA, Ont.

THE HISTORICAL ALMANAC.

THE GOLDEN BOOT.

JARDINE'S.

The Largest BOOT & SHOE STORE in the Dominion.

IMMENSE VARIETY IN

GENTS', LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES

AT MONTREAL PRICES.

83 Sparks Street,

TWO DOORS WEST OF O'CONNOR STREET,

OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Eastern Block, Ottawa City.

*Names and Addresses of the Superintendents on Public Works of
the Dominion of Canada.*

NAME.	WORKS.	ADDRESS.
W. F. Biggar.....	Welland Canal.....	St. Catharines.
G. W. Ranney....	Trent Works	Belleville.
Horace Merrill...	Ottawa Works	Ottawa.
F. A. Wise.....	Rideau Canal	Ottawa.
Wm. B. Forbes...	Carillon & Grenville Canals.	Carillon.
Isaac N. Rose.....	Williamsburgh Canal.....	Morrisburgh.
D. A. McDonell...	Cornwall Canal.....	Cornwall.
Michael Conway...	Lachine Canal	Lachine Canal Office, Montreal.
John G. Sippell...	Superintending Engineer...	Montreal.
A. Masse.....	Beauharnois Canal.....	Beauharnois.
Levi Larue.....	St. Ours Lock and Dam...	St. Ours.
C. Prefontaine...	Chambly Canal	Chambly.
H. R. Symmes....	St. Maurice Works	Three Rivers.
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THE
HISTORICAL ALMANAC

— AND —

DAILY REMEMBRANCER,

FOR THE YEAR

1873.

OTTAWA:
PUBLISHED BY JAMES HOPE & CO.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1873 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, May 1st, partly visible in Canada.
- II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 25th, visible in the eastern part of Canada on the morning of May 26th.
- III. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 4th, which occurs after the Moon has set at most parts of the Dominion.
- IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 19th, invisible in Canada.

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Fixed and Movable Festivals and Anniversaries:

Ash Wednesday	Feb'y 26
St. David	March 1
St. Patrick	" 17
Lady Day	" 25
Easter Sunday	April 13
St. George	" 23
Holy Thursday	May 22
Birth of Queen Victoria	" 24
Whitsunday	June 1
Midsummer Day	" 24
Dominion Day	July 1
Michaelmas Day	Sept. 20
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov'r 9
St. Andrew	" 30
Christmas Day	Dec'r 25

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Holidays Observed by Public Offices

Circumcision	Jan'y 6
Epiphany	" 6
Annunciation Virgin Mary	March 25
Good Friday	April 11
Ascension Day	May 22
Queen's Birthday	" 24
Corpus Christi	June 12
St. Peter and St. Paul	" 29
All Saints Day	Nov'r 1
Conception of Virgin Mary	Dec'r 8
Christmas Day	" 25

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Bank Holidays in Ontario.

Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, and each day appointed by Royal Proclamation for a General Fast or Thanksgiving Day.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Canadian letters and 3 cents for unpaid letters per ½ oz. Postage

The rate of Columbia, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert, 3 cents per ½ oz. per ½ oz. if not foundland 12½ to be prepaid

UNITED STATES postage on letters to Canada and the prepaid, 8 cents 10 cents per ½ oz. to, or received on which stamp sent less the postage to which liable; are rate no credit being payment.

The single rates between and any place in Canada, by Canada or Saturday, 6 New York 8 cents Tuesday, 8 cents

PAR

Parcels may be sent by any office in for every 8 oz. 4 lbs., and the paid by stamp have the word plainly written

REG

The following as well as the must be prep which posted:

On letters to land, or Prince cents; on letters United States, any place in 8 cents; on any part of books, packets the United Kingdom

When letters whatever destination and registration paid by stamp registration fee to the United States, and paid wholly in

A Register delivered to the his or her or does not make responsible for simply makes secure, by return trace it when to another in the frontier of

Postage Statement of the as follows:—small Period

Post Office Department of Canada.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Canadian letters, 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and 3 cents for every fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Postal cards 1 cent.

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward's Island is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if prepaid; 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, on which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

The single rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet, sailing on Saturday, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; by New York Steamer, sailing on Wednesday, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels may be forwarded by writ in any office in Canada, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

REGISTRATION.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, &c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets, and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both postage and registration fees should be prepaid by stamps. The postage and registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A Registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery; it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage Stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are issued as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp, to prepay small Periodicals; 1 cent stamp, to

prepay drop letters; 2 cent-stamp, to prepay Transient Newspapers, Registered Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate; 6 cent stamp; to prepay the rate on United States letters; 6 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England via Canadian Packet; 8 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England, via Cunard Packet.

A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half is not recognised.

MONEY-ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Office), at the following rates:—

Under an 1 up to \$10, 5 cents, over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents, and 10 cents for every additional \$20 up to \$100, above which sum no single order can issue; in New Brunswick, 5 cents on each \$10.

Money Orders on England, Ireland, and Scotland.—Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in sterling, the commission chargeable being for £2 and under, 25 cents; from £2 to £5, 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follow:—

For orders not exceeding £5 sterling 25 cts.
For £5 and not exc. £10 sterling. 50 cts.
" £10 " " £15 " 75 cts.
" £15 " " £20 " \$1.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion, to every depositor for re-payment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon.

DUTIES ON PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Stamps required for Single Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange.—3 cents for \$100; 3 cents every additional \$100; 3 cents every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes and Drafts, Bills in Duplicate.—2 cents on each part of \$100; 2 cents for each part of every additional \$100; 2 cents on each part and for every additional fraction of \$100.

For Notes, Drafts, and Bills, in more parts than two.—1 cent on each part for \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional \$100; 1 cent on each part for every additional fraction of \$100.

\$25, 1 cent; \$25 and upwards to \$50, 2 cents; \$50 and upwards to \$100, 3 cents; interest payable at maturity to be counted as principal. The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered bank or licensed banker, or on any savings' bank, if the same shall be payable on demand; any Post-office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debentures shall be free of duty under this Act.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Epiphany	Jan.	6
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	9
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun.	"	23
Ash Wednesday	"	26
St. David	Mar.	1
Quadragesima—1st S. in Lent	"	2
St. Patrick	"	17
Annunciation—Lady Day.	"	25
Palm Sunday	April	6
Good Friday	"	11
Easter Sunday	"	13
Low Sunday	"	20
St. George	"	23
Rogation Sunday	May	18
Ascension D.—Holy Thurs.	"	23
Birth of Queen Victoria	"	24
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June	1
Trinity Sunday	"	12
Corpus Christi	"	19
Ascension of Q. Victoria	"	20
Proclamation	"	21
Midsummer Day	"	24
Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov.	9
St. Andrew	"	30
First Sunday in Advent	"	30
St. Thomas	Dec.	21
Christmas Day	"	25

FOREIGN COINS—BRITISH VALUE.

Cent—America, 1d.
Cruado Nova—Portugal, 2s. 3d.
Dollar—Spanish, 4s. 3d.; American, 4s. 2d.
Ducat—Flanders, Sweden, Austria, and Saxony, 1s. 3d.; Denmark, 6s. 3d.
Florin—Prussia, Poland, 1s. 9d.; Flanders, 1s. 6d.; Germany (Austria), 3s. Franc, or Livre—French, 9d.
Guilder—Dutch, 1s. 8d.; German, 1s. 7d. to 2s.
Louis d'or—(Old) 1s. 6d.—Louis, or Napoleon—16s.
Moldore—Portugal, 2s. 6d.
Pagoda—Asia, 8s. 3d.
Piastre—Arabian, 5s. 6d.; Spanish, 3s. 7d.
Real—Spain, or Barbary, 16s. 3d. ; Italy, 1s. 6d.; Sicily, 1s. 4d.
Re—Portugal, 20th of 1d.; a Mill-re, 4s. 6d.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 to a dollar, 6d.
Rix-dollar—German, 3s. 6d.; Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden, 4s. 3d.
Rouble—Russian, 3s. 10d.
Ruppee—Asia, Silver, 1s. 10d.; ditto, Gold, 2s. 8d.
Sol, or Sou—French, 1d.



THE LAST INTERVIEW !

1873—JANUARY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.
 First Quar. 5th, 9-27 nt. | Last Quar. 21st, 8-39 ev.
 Full Moon, 13th, 4-23 aft. | New Moon, 29th, 5-27 ev.

		Rise & Sets.	Moon Rise & Sets.	Age.
1 W	Acto Year's Day.	8 8r	Sets P.M.	2
2 Th	"Let us turn over a new leaf."	4 1s	8 10	3
3 F	"Since Time is not a person we can negotiate when he is gone, let us honour him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing."—GOTHE.	8 8r	9 37	4
4 S		4 3s	11 2	5
5 S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	8 7r	After Mid-night	6
6 M	Epiphany.	4 6s	night	7
7 Tu	Allan Ramsay (Scotch poet)—author of "The Gentle Shepherd"—died, 1753.	8 6r	1 39	8
8 W	Soup-kitchen established in Spitalfields—the first in London—1870.	4 8s	2 56	9
9 Th	"A new year, a rich year." OLD PROVERB.	8 6r	4 13	10
10 F	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.	4 11s	5 28	11
11 S	John Boydell born, 1719.	8 4r	6 36	12
12 S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	4 15s	7 33	13
13 M	Lord Eldon died, 1828—"It matters not to me, when I am going, whether the weather be cold or hot," he remarked, when dying, to a friend who had made the remark that it was a cold day.	8 3r	Rises P.M.	14
14 Tu		4 17s	4 51	15
15 W		8 1r	6 0	16
16 Th	H. Home (Lord Kames) b. 1696.	4 20s	7 11	17
17 F	Leopold Rudolph transported for life for fraud on the Great Western Railway, 1857.	7 59r	8 20	18
18 S	150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy celebrated with great state in Berlin, 1851.	4 23s	9 29	19
19 S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 58r	10 38	20
20 M	Rev. Dr. A. Bell (originator of the Madras system of Juvenile Education) died, 1852.	4 26s	11 49	21
21 Tu	It was a mournful sight that met the eyes of the crew of H.M.S. <i>Dido</i> , when, on this day, 1802, they found the remains of Captain Gardner, a missionary sea captain, and his hapless crew, on the dismal shore of Terra del Fuego, at the southern extremity of America!	7 56r	After Mid-night	22
22 W		4 30s	A.M.	23
23 Th		7 53r	2 21	24
24 F		4 33s	3 43	25
25 S	Princess-Royal of England married to Prince Frederick of Prussia, 1658.	7 51r	5 4	26
26 S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	4 37s	6 22	27
27 M	Rev. Dr. A. Bell (originator of the Madras system of Juvenile Education) died, 1852.	7 48r	7 27	28
28 Tu	Edward Moore (poet), died, 1757.	4 40s	8 1	29
29 W	George III. died, 1820.	7 45r	9 35	1
30 Th	King Charles executed, 1649.	4 44s	7 9	2
31 F	Napoleon III. married to Eugenie, Countess Teba, 1853.	7 42r	8 37	3

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH was the second daughter of the unfortunate Charles I., and was born in the year 1635, in the palace of St. James. The child was barely eight years old when the Civil War broke out, which separated her from her parents; and the remaining nine years of her life were passed in the custody of hirelings and strangers. She was the companion of her father in the few short hours preceding his execution, on January 30th, and received from him his Bible as a last gift. With attempts at self-control far beyond her tender years, she listened with reverential awe to the last words she was ever to hear from parental lips. The king, we are told, took her in his arms, embraced her, and placing her on his knees, soothed her by his caresses, requesting her to listen to his last instructions, as he had that to confide to her ears which he could tell to no one else, and it was important she should hear and remember his words. The unhappy girl then only fourteen years of age, bursting into tears, promised to write down all that passed, and she did so. In her account, preserved in the "*Reliquie Sacree*," she said that, among other things, he told her to tell her mother that his thoughts never strayed from her, and that his love should be the same to the last. This message of undying love remained undelivered, for the gentle girl never again saw her mother!

After the sad death of her father, although kindly treated by the Cromwellians, the princess was strictly watched, and finally she was removed to Carisbrooke Castle. About eighteen months after her father's death, she accidentally got wet in the bowling-green of the castle; fever and cold ensued, and the frail form succumbed to death on Sunday morning, September 8th, 1650. Supposing her to have fallen asleep, her attendants left the apartment for a short time; on their return, she was dead, her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, and her face resting on an open Bible—her father's last and cherished gift. Her body was embalmed, and with much pomp buried in the church of St. Thomas; but as kings and princesses were at a discount at that time, the "R. S." carved on the wall, were her only epitaph, and so she lay forgotten.

In the year 1780, while some men were employed in digging a grave inside the church of St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, for the reception of a son of Lord de la Warr, they discovered a leaden coffin in a remarkable state of preservation, upon which was inscribed—

"Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of the late King Charles, deceased September 8th, M.DCL." Much excitement was created in Newport by this discovery, no one having been aware that a princess was buried in the church; but soon the circumstances of the death and burial of the forgotten princess were brought to light. Her remains were carefully reinterred, and the spot where she lay became a marked one in the church of St. Thomas. But it was left for our present gracious Queen to pay to her the last fitting tribute due to her virtue and her station. A few years ago the restoration of the old church became necessary, when Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, with her usual thoughtful consideration, took advantage of the

occasion, and issued worthy The unhappy which she was the kindly soul "To the M Charles I., wh tember 8th, 16 Church. This Virgins, and 1858"

JOHN BOY

(11.)—THE of what pe cleverness, sketch will s He was bro age of twent daniel's Pines one of Havas of which his attention, F and take up f which he man at twenty-one bound himsel print which s purring his artist than 1 year of his as a printed school. B copy the fines successful; a than £200,000 plate engravi Europe could his fortune, and being Lord N tion and th by which it comes as to of Parliament executed at illustration passed, but t the decision, death, he ha had been sol funeral bein

(16.)—Lo a Scotch jt Scotland), the Court of last being 'ing the Cut when he w wife of Lo indly greatl duties; at Lord Kam respecting; to prevail s "In the t more becun bands' cars suitable to; sary to main was a mode pens; indu vinity, but; with that a tion of a ge table, at w cheerful w ried life, at found in h tion, which to the just caused her a taste for 4 of old chin frequent p with some to cure her some consi framed a; that shoul deed he oc success of

"THAT WHICH IS WELL DONE, IS TWICE DONE."

occasion, and instructed Baron Marchetti to prepare a monument worthy of a princess—and the task was well executed. The unhappy Elizabeth is represented in the attitude in which she was found dead. The following inscription records the kindly feeling which prompted the deed:—

"To the Memory of the Princess Elizabeth, Daughter of Charles I. who died at Carisbrooke Castle, on Sunday, September 25th, 1659, and is interred beneath the Chancel of this Church. This monument is erected, a token of respect for her Virtue, and of sympathy for her Misfortunes, by Victoria R., 1858."

JOHN BOYDELL'S INDUSTRIOUS CAREER.

(11.)—THE career of JOHN BOYDELL is an illustration of what perseverance and industry, combined with cleverness, may accomplish, as the following brief sketch will show:—

He was brought up as a land-surveyor, until he was of the age of twenty-one, when chance threw in his way "Burdley's Views of different Country Seats" amongst them was one of Havant Castle, which being situated in the parish of which his father was an inhabitant, naturally attracted his attention. From that moment he determined to quit the pen, and take up the graver; and with that spirit and perseverance which he manifested in every succeeding scene of his life, he, at twenty-one years of age, walked up to the metropolis, and bound himself apprentice to Mr. Tomes, the engraver of the print which so forcibly attracted his attention. After steadily pursuing his business for six years, finding himself a better artist than his master, he bought from Mr. Tomes the last year of his apprenticeship, and became his own master as a printmaker, and then devoted himself to promoting a school of British engraving, engaging the best artists to copy the finest pictures of the day. The result was entirely successful; and during a long life he expended no less a sum than £250,000, and accumulated a stock of steel and copper-plate engravings, which, as he stated, all the printmakers in Europe could not purchase. By his talents as an artist, and his industry afterwards as a publisher, he amassed an ample fortune, and attained the highest of civil honours—that of being Lord Mayor of London. But when the French Revolution and the ensuing war broke out, Alderman Boydell (by which title he is best known) experienced such great losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an Act of Parliament for the disposal, by way of lottery, of his "Shakespeare Gallery," being a collection of paintings, executed at his expense, by the best artists of the day, in illustration of the works of Shakespeare. The act was passed, but Boydell did not see the lottery terminated by the decision of the wheel; but, before he closed his eyes in death, he had the satisfaction of knowing that every ticket had been sold. He died on the 12th December, 1804, a public funeral being accorded to him.

A LOVE FOR OLD CHINA!

(16.)—LORD KAMES (better known as Henry Home—a Scotch Judge, who became senior Lord of session in Scotland), was the author of "Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session," and also several other works—his last being "Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart," and which was published when he was in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The wife of Lord Kames was a Miss Agatha Drummond, a lady greatly distinguished for her attention to domestic duties; and Lord Woodhouselee, the biographer of Lord Kames, narrates the following amusing anecdote respecting one of her foibles—a weakness which is said to prevail amongst the fair sex:—

"In the management of her household, where it was the more becoming in her to attend to economy, that her husband's turn for hospitality, and her own sense of what was suitable to the rank they occupied in life, rendered it necessary to maintain a liberal establishment. Mrs. Home's conduct was a model of propriety. Abjuring every superfluous expense, indulging in none of the frivolous gratifications of vanity, but studious alone of uniting the real comforts of life with that modest measure of external show which the station of a gentleman demands, she kept an elegant but simple table, at which the guests of her husband met always with a cheerful welcome. In the earlier period of Mr. Home's married life, attention to economy was a necessary duty; and he found in his partner that excellent good sense and discretion, which felt it no sacrifice to conform their mode of living to the just bounds of their income; but in one thing she caused her husband some uneasiness. Mrs. Home, who had a taste for everything that was elegant, was passionately fond of old china; and soon after her marriage she had made such frequent purchases in that way, as to impress her husband with some little apprehensions of her extravagance. But how to cure her of this propensity was the question; and after some consideration, he devised an ingenious expedient. He framed a will, bequeathing to his spouse the whole china that should be found in his possession at his death—and this deed he contrived that she should read surreptitiously! The success of the plot was complete; the lady was cured from

that moment of her passion for old china! This little pious fraud Mr. Home was never frequently to mention with some exultation; but it was not so much the effect as the ingenuity of the stratagem that touched him."

SOMETHING WORSE STILL!

(28.)—EDWARD MOORE was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Abingdon. He was for some years engaged in the business of a linen-draper, but adopted literature as a more congenial profession. He became editor of "The World," a weekly paper, to which Lord Littleton, and Chesterfield, and Horace Walpole contributed—all of whom interested themselves warmly in the fortunes of the poet. The following anecdote is related of him:—

Moore was the author of "Fables for the Female Sex," and other ingenious pieces. For a long time he had the misfortune to labour under an expensive prosecution in Doctors Commons, for marrying two sisters, and was called upon one morning by his proctor, as he was writing his excellent domestic tragedy of "The Geometer." The proctor having a leisure hour, Mr. Moore read him four acts of his piece, which were all that at that time were finished. The proctor was so affected by it, that he exclaimed, "Good Heavens! how can you possibly add to this couple's distress in this last act?" "Oh, very easily," said the poet; "there I intend to put them both into the *Spiritual Court!*"

A little pastoral, written by Moore, entitled "The Happy Marriage," from which the two following verses are taken, has a fine vein of sentiment, verified with ease and elegance:—

"How blest has my time been, what joys have I known,
Since wedlock's soft bondage made Justice my own!
So joyful my heart is, so easy my chain,
That freedom is tasteless, and roving a pain.

"What though on her cheeks the rose loses its hue,
Her wit and good-humour bloom all the year through;
Time, still as he flies, adds increase to her youth,
And gives to her mind what she steals from her youth."

"GEORGY" AND THE PIG-BOY!

(29.)—MANY are the anecdotes told of the private life of GEORGE III., who took a great delight in the pursuit of farming, and spent a great deal of his time in walking about his farm, and would occasionally stop and gossip with any rustic whom he met, to whom he was sometimes unknown. One day he had to pass over a hedge-gate, on which sat a young rustic, who showed no readiness in moving.

"Who are you, boy?" said the king. "I be a pig-boy," answered he. "Where do you come from? Who do you work



for here?" "I be from the low country; out of work at present." "Don't they want lads here?" said the king. "I don't know," rejoined the boy, "all belongs hereabouts to Georgy." "Pray," said his majesty, "who is Georgy?" "He be the king, and live at the castle, but he does no good for me."

His Majesty immediately gave orders at his farm that the boy should be employed, and when next he saw him, told him to be a steady lad, and "Georgy" might do some good for him.

RATION.

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"BOTH BURNT AND DROWNED, THEY MET A DOUBLE FATE!"

1873—FEBRUARY—28 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 10-6 min. Last Quar. 20th, 11-23 min.
Full Moon, 13th, 11-33 min. New Moon, 27th, 3-22 min.

Day	Event	Sun Rises & Sets	Moon Rises & Sets	Age
1 S	O'Connell mortally wounded Mr. D'Esterre in a duel, 1815.	7 40r	Sets P.M.	4
2 S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	4 49a	11 24	5
3 M	The Times fined £200 for libels on the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence, 1790.	7 37r	After Mid-	6
4 Tu	"Holmfirth Flood," 1852.	4 53a	night A.M.	7
5 W	"Victoria Cross" founded, to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 1856.—The Queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, August 2nd, 1858.	7 33r	2 3	8
6 Th	"Victoria Cross" founded, to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, 1856.—The Queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, August 2nd, 1858.	4 56a	3 20	9
7 F	"Idées Napoléoniennes" published by Louis Napoleon, 1820.	7 30r	4 29	10
8 S	"Idées Napoléoniennes" published by Louis Napoleon, 1820.	5 0a	5 29	11
9 S	Septuagesima Sunday.	7 26r	6 22	12
10 M	George Herbert died, 1333.—"And now, Lord, —Lord, now receive my soul!" were his last words. [Herbert's life was written by Isaac Walton.]	5 4a	7 2	13
11 Tu	The first printing executed in Australia was in the year 1816.	7 23r	7 33	14
12 W	The trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1788; terminated April 23rd, 1795.	5 7a	Rises P.M.	15
13 Th	First of Wrenn Hastings commenced, 1788; terminated April 23rd, 1795.	7 19r	6 11	16
14 F	St. Valentine's Day.	5 11a	7 20	17
15 S	Transportation of convicts from England to Australia ceased, 1853.	7 15r	8 29	18
16 S	Sextagesima Sunday.	5 15a	9 38	19
17 M	St. Charles Napier achieved a glorious victory over the Amiens of Scinde, 1845.	7 11r	10 52	20
18 Tu	Lord Thurlow appointed (second time) Lord High Chancellor, 1783.	5 19a	After Mid-	21
19 W	The Prince sailed from L'Orient, 1752.	7 7r	night A.M.	22
20 Th	Run on the Bank of England for specie, when £1 and £2 notes were issued, 1797.	5 22a	1 25	23
21 F	Robert Southwell hung, 1595.	7 3r	2 44	24
22 S	In 1784 bigamy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.	5 26a	4 1	25
23 S	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	7 0r	5 9	26
24 M	Coleridge's poems pub., 1796.	5 29a	6 4	27
25 Tu	House of Commons voted for war with France —183 for, 44 against—1800.	6 55r	6 44	28
26 W	Ash Wednesday.	5 34a	7 14	29
27 Th	Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg, 1854.—The Czar, in his reply, said—"He did not judge it suitable to send an answer."	6 51r	Sets P.M.	30
28 F	Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg, 1854.—The Czar, in his reply, said—"He did not judge it suitable to send an answer."	5 37a	7 32	1

"In all difficulties, be patient, and overcome them by perseverance."

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

AMONGST the most distressing and calamitous disasters that have occurred at sea, the burning of a French East Indiaman, *The Prince*, was perhaps one of the most dreadful, for nearly three hundred persons were either burnt or drowned, and some of whom met a "double fate!"

On the 19th of February, 1752, *The Prince* sailed from port L'Orient, on a voyage outward bound. She suffered greatly during her voyage, from being driven on a sand-bank, and one day in the month of June it was found out that she had caught fire. Perhaps the most distressing and awful circumstance under which a shipwreck can take place is when it is occasioned by fire; it is indeed then that death seems more dreadful, as the chances of escape are so small, and the means of counteracting the danger so limited. The moment the captain on board *The Prince* discovered the outbreak of the fire he went on deck, whilst Lieutenant de la Fond caused some sails to be dipped into the sea, and the hatches to be covered with them to prevent access of air. Every means that could be thought of to procure water was resorted to (pumping, buckets, pipes—all were tried) but ineffectually, the flames baffling every attempt to subdue them, and the general terror increasing. Still, most of those on board continued as active as before. The master made a brave attempt to get down to the hold, but was driven back by the flames, and had not water been thrown over him he would have been severely burnt. They then tried getting the long boat out, but it fell on the guns and could not be righted. The boatswain and three others escaped in the yawl which they took possession of, leaving the rest to their fearful fate, which all now seemed to see was inevitable. Nothing but sighs and groans were heard, and even the animals on board (as if instinct warned them of the coming danger) uttered the most dreadful sounds. All hope was gone—the captain cheered and encouraged them all to meet their awful fate bravely; which they did. The destruction seemed now the only thing; some plunged into the waves as the mildest death of the two—others tried to save themselves by spurs, head-cups—any thing that came first. Nothing was to be seen but floating masts and yards covered with living beings, all struggling with the waves, many of whom were destroyed by the balls from the guns, discharged by becoming heated by the fire—

"What ghastly ruin then deformed the deep!
Here glowing planks, and glowing rivets of oak,
Here among beams, and masts in ruder broke."

Lieutenant de la Fond, who had up to this time borne up with the greatest firmness, was now well aware that he could neither save the ship, nor his fellow-creatures. His distress at this was so great that he at first thought of sharing the same fate as the others; still, self-preservation was weak, and taking off his things he slipped down a yard, one end of which was in the water, but this was so covered with human beings that he fell into the sea. There he was caught hold of by a drowning soldier. In vain de la Fond tried to get free, twice they went below the surface, and it was only

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"MASTERS SHOULD BE SOMETIMES BLIND, AND SOMETIMES DEAF."

when death freed the poor soldier that he loosed his hold. De la Fond then, in spite of the number of people who covered the floating spar, managed to get hold of a yard, and afterwards a spritsail. He next got on to the mainmast, which, having been burnt below, fell overboard, killing some, but giving a temporary shelter to others. Eighty persons were now crowded together on the mainmast, amongst whom was the chaplain, who was even doing his utmost to persuade the poor creatures to be resigned, when suddenly he fell into the sea. De la Fond seeing the poor man fall, immediately rescued him, although requested by the chaplain to let him go, as he was nearly half-drowned then. "No, my friend," the lieutenant nobly replied, "when my strength exhausted we will perish together. The fire still continued raging until it reached the powder magazine, when the most fearful explosion ensued, and for a while nothing was visible but pieces of flaming timber aloft in the air, threatening to crush numbers of human beings, even then in the agonies of death. De la Fond then, with the pilot and master, managed to escape to the yard, and as night came on they provisionally found a cask of brandy, some pork, a piece of scarlet cloth, some linen, and a small piece of carriage. The scarlet cloth they used as a sail, an oar was used as a mast, and a plank for a rudder. All this was done in the darkness of night, and then came another serious difficulty: they were at least two hundred leaguers from land, and had no chart, compass, or anything to show them where to steer. Eight days and nights passed without sight of land, and all this time the three saved men were suffering from the extremities of hunger and thirst, and exposed to the burning heat of the sun by day, and the intense cold by night; but happily, on the 15th of August, they discovered the distant land. The sight of it alone seemed to give them renewed strength for renewed exertion. At last they reached the coast of Brazil, and entered the bay of St. Paul. On reaching the shore the poor fellows gave way to the most frantic expressions of joy. The appearance they presented may be better imagined than described, scarcely any thing human remained about them. The Portuguese seemed at a loss how to receive them, but after a little reflection they came forward and welcomed them in the kindest and most hospitable manner. The Governor of the place where they landed then came forward and conducted Lieutenant de la Fond and his companions to his house, where he provided them with clothes and a plentiful meal. Through rest was quite as much needed as food, yet the survivors would not sleep until they had in church (which was half a league distant) returned thanks for their wonderful preservation.

Nearly three hundred persons perished in this fearful catastrophe, and their sufferings must have been a terrible illustration of the words of a writer who, describing such a calamity in verse, says that

"Both burnt and drowned, they met a double fate."

LORD THURLOW'S COACH.

(18).—It is related of the eccentric LORD THURLOW that he was very kind to his brothers; and, notwithstanding his frequent bursts of passion, which they were a little afraid of, he continued to live upon terms of great familiarity with them. Shortly after he had been made Lord Chancellor, he addressed a note to one of his brothers (whom he had made a bishop) in the following terms:—

"Tom, there is to be a drawing-room on Thursday, when I am obliged to attend; and as I have purchased Lord Bathurst's coach, but have no orders to give orders about the necessary alterations, do you see and get it ready for me."

The Bishop did so, but forgot to get the arms altered, and Lord Bathurst's arms remained thereon, with an earl's coronet instead of a bishop's. Feeling a storm from his passionate brother, the Bishop ordered the footmen, as soon as the carriage stopped to take up his lordship, to open the carriage, and keep it open until the Lord Chancellor was seated. This was done; when looking round, Thurlow stretched forth his hand, and in the kindest tone, said—

"Brother, I thank you, everything is as I could wish." The same expedient was again resorted to as Thurlow left St. James's Palace; and before his lordship required the carriage again, the arms were altered according to the rules of heraldry.

A POET HANGED!

(19).—ROBERT SOUTHWELL was born in the year 1560, at St. Faith's, Norfolk, his parents being Roman Catholics; and it was his peculiar misfortune to live in an era when neither talents, truth, nor even innocence were sufficient protection against political and religious fury, and he fell a melancholy victim to the persecuting laws of the period. The following sketch briefly narrows his career:—

When quite a child he was sent to the English College at Douay, in Flanders. From there he went to Rome, and when but sixteen years of age joined the society of Jesuits. He returned to England in 1584 as a missionary, notwithstanding a law which threatened all members of his profession with death if discovered. He appears to have worked secretly for eight years amongst his co-religionists without having been apprehended, when, in 1592, he was taken at a gentleman's house at Uxendon, in Middlesex, and imprisoned in the Tower of London for three years, during which time he suffered the greatest privations, being confined in a dungeon so noxious and loathsome, that when he was brought out for examination, his clothes were covered with vermin. His father, who was a

man of good family, presented a petition to Queen Elizabeth, begging her that if his son had done anything to deserve death, that he might suffer death; but if not, as he was a gentleman, he entreated her Majesty to order him to be treated as a gentleman. After this Southwell was better lodged, but being kept in prison for three years, combined with the inflictions of the rack, these cruelties tried and wore out his patience so much that he entreated and begged to be tried. In reply to the Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State, he said to have made the unfeeling and cruel remark that "if he was in such a hurry to be hanged he should soon have his wish." Shortly afterwards, Southwell was tried, found guilty on his own confession of being a Romish Priest, condemned, and executed at Tyburn, in the year 1595, with all the dreadful details associated with the old treason-laws of England.

Southwell's life, though short, was one of sadness; his poetry therefore is full of the patient but melancholy resignation with which he wrote, and possesses great richness of imagination, with a facility of versification. It was in prison he wrote his two longest productions,—"St. Peter's Complaint," and "Miserable Man's Tears"; and one striking feature of those works is, that although suffering such cruel persecution, he never let any trace of angry feeling be visible in his writings. Although his works were much appreciated at one time in many an obscure edition having been printed between 1602 and 1603, yet they fell into neglect afterwards.

Southwell was also the author of several prose works, which possessed equal merit with his poems.

COLERIDGE AS A PREACHER.

(21).—It was at Stowey, at the foot of the Quantock Hills—a rural retreat which Coleridge has commemorated in verse—that he wrote some of his most beautiful poems, including the first part of the "wild and wonderful tale" of "Christabel"; and the two or three years spent at Stowey seem to have been the most felicitous of Coleridge's literary life. During his residence there Coleridge officiated as an untiring preacher at Taunton, and afterwards at Shrewsbury. Mr. Hazlitt has thus described his walking ten miles on a winter's day to hear Coleridge preach:—

"When I got there the organ was playing the tenth Psalm, and when it was done Mr. Coleridge rose and gave out his text. He departed again into an *eximium animi fons*. As he gave out this text his voice rose like a stream of rich distilled perfume, and when he came to the last two words, which he pronounced loud, deep, and distinct, it seemed to me, who was then young, as if the sounds had echoed from the bottom of the human heart, and so if that prayer might have floated in solemn silence through the universe. The idea of St. John came into my mind, of one crying in the wilderness, who had his loins girt about, and whose food was locusts and wild honey. The preacher then launched upon his subject like an eagle dallying with the wind. The sermon was upon peace and war—upon church and state—not their alliance, but their separation—on the spirit of the world and the spirit of Christianity, not as the same, but as opposed to one another. He talked of those who had inscribed the cross of Christ on banners dripping with human gore! He made a poetical and pastoral excursion—and to show the fatal effects of war, drew a striking contrast between the simple shepherd-boy driving his team a-field or sitting under the hawthorn piping to his flock, as though he should never be old, and the same poor country lad, crimped, kidnaped, brought into town, made drunk at an alehouse, turned into a wretched drummer-boy, with his hair sticking on end with powder and pomatum, a long one at his back, and trilled out in the frenzy of the profession of blood.

"Such were the notes our once loved poets sang." And, for myself, I could not have been delighted if I had heard the music of the spheres."



THE RECRUITING SERGEANT.

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AN INSANE POET WRITING DOWN HIS POETICAL THOUGHTS.

1873—MARCH—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 1-45 nn. | Last Quar. 21st, 10-19 nt.
Full Moon, 14th, 5-44 nn. | New Moon, 28th, 12-04 nn.

Day	Event	Rises & Sets	Moon Rises & Sets	Notes
1 S	<i>St. David.</i> Year 1290 of the Mohammedan era commences.	6 47r	Set 5 P.M.	2
2 S	1st Sunday in Lent.	5 40s	10 22	3
3 M	This day is the anniversary of the birth of three English poets—Edmund Waller, in 1603; Sir William Davenant, in 1606; and Thomas Otway, in 1651.	6 42r	11 44	4
4 Tu	Comte de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.) refused to sell his right to the throne of France to the First Consul, Bonaparte, 1804.	5 44s	After Mid-night A.M.	5
5 W		6 38r	2 18	6
6 Th		5 47s	3 26	7
7 F	Lord Collingwood died, 1810.	6 33r	4 20	8
8 S	The British effect a landing in Egypt, after much opposition from the French, 1801.	5 51s	5 10	9
9 S	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 29r	5 4	10
10 M	Lord Darley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary Queen of Scots has been accused of committing at his death, in revenge for the murder of David Rizzio), 1567.	5 54s	5 36	11
11 Tu	Exactly twenty years after (less two days), she was executed at Fotheringhay.	6 24r	6 2	12
12 W	Lord Braybrooke (editor of "Fanny's Diary") died, 1838.—It was this nobleman's father who, in 1813, made some successful experiments in alighting land to poor families in Essex, in order to assist them, and relieve the poor-rates.	5 58s	6 20	13
13 Th		6 20r	6 36	14
14 F		6 1s	Rises 7 P.M.	15
15 S		6 15r	7 30	16
16 S	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 5s	8 43	17
17 M	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 10r	9 56	18
18 Tu	The Rev. Lawrence Sterne, author of "Fanny Hill," died, 1768.	6 8s	11 13	19
19 W	<i>Smart (poet), born, 1722.</i>	6 6r	After Mid-night A.M.	20
20 Th	The ex-Empress Napoleon arrived in England, 1871.	6 12s	1 49	21
21 F	Robert Southey died, 1843.	6 1r	3 0	22
22 S	Goethe (German poet) died, 1832.—"Let the light enter," were his last words.	6 15s	3 58	23
23 S	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 57r	4 41	24
24 M	Kotzeb assassinated, 1819.	6 18s	5 14	25
25 Tu	LADY DAY.	5 52r	5 37	26
26 W	Paul of Russia murdered, 1801.	6 22s	5 56	27
27 Th	So late as the year 1775 nine women were burned in Poland as "witches!"	5 47r	6 25s	28
28 F	Abercromby died from wounds received at the battle of Alexandria, on the 21st, 1801.	6 25s	Set 7 50 P.M.	29
29 S	Swedenborg (founder of the New Jerusalem Church) died, 1778.	5 43r	8 15	30
30 S	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 28s	9 15	2
31 M	One hundred years ago there were only three newspapers published in Scotland.	5 38r	10 41	3

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

CHRISTOPHER SMART was one of those unfortunate and irregular men of genius of whom biographical history furnishes so many sad illustrations. He was born in the year 1723, at Salsburgh, in Kent. His father was steward to Lord Barnard—afterwards Earl of Darlington—and dying when his son was eleven years of age, the patronage of Lord Barnard was generously continued to his family; and through the influence of this nobleman, Christopher procured from the Duchess of Cleveland an allowance of forty pounds per annum. He was then sent to Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., and won, more than once, the Schencking prize for the best poem. Whilst at college Smart was remarkable for folly and extravagance, and his contemporary, the poet Gray, prophesied that the result of his conduct would be a jail or a madhouse!—a prediction which, it will be seen, unhappily, came true. When Smart left college he commenced his career as a writer, and having contributed several pieces to periodicals in which Newberry, the eminent publisher, was interested, the poet became acquainted with the bookseller's family, and married his step-daughter in the year 1753. Smart now removed to London, and endeavoured to subsist by his pen; but the gaiety of his disposition rendering him an acceptable companion to those wit and authors of the day who were addicted to a convivial life—the result was, that in the year 1763 his constitution broke down under repeated excesses, and Smart became the inmate of a madhouse—thus fulfilling the prediction of Gray.

During Smart's confinement, it is said, writing materials were denied him, and the poor fellow wrote his poetical thoughts with a key on the wainscot of his walls! A lengthy religious poem, the "Song to David," written in this manner in his saner intervals, possesses passages of considerable power and glowing fervour, and must be considered one of the greatest curiosities of our literature. But it is impossible that the whole could have been committed to the walls of his apartment, and a portion must have been retained, and written from memory alone.

The following lines—extracted from his "Song to David"—are given as a specimen of his poetical powers:—

"O thou, that sit'st upon a throne,
With harp of high, majestic tone,
To praise the King of kings;
And voice of heaven, ascending swell,
Which while thy deeper notes excel,
Clear as a clarion rings:

"O servant of God's holiest charge,
The minister of praise at large,
Which thou may'st now receive;
From thy blest mansion hail and hear,
From topmost eminence appear
To this the wretch I wave."

Dr. Johnson, who had known Smart, and sympathized with him for his infirmity of mind, thus wrote of him whilst he was labouring under his affliction:—"He has partly as much exercise as he

used to have, for refinement, he use was carried back up. His infirmity on people prayin saying his praye and I'd as lief pi

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"My m her wedding maiden man abroad."

"THAT PENNY'S WELL SPENT THAT SAVES A GROAT"

used to have, for he digs in the garden. Indeed, before his confinement, he used for exercise to walk to the ale-house; but he was carried back again. I did not think he ought to be shut up. His infirmities were not noxious to society. He insisted on people praying with him—also falling upon his knees and saying his prayers in the street, or in any other unusual place; and I'd as lief pray with Kit Smart as any one else."

The unfortunate poet recovered his reason, and was released from his confinement; but his ill-fortune and his intemperate habits clung to him, and brought with them the usual train of misery and debt, and being committed to the King's Bench prison for debt, he died there, after a short illness, in 1720.

A VETERAN'S LAST WORDS!

(7).—LORD COLLINGWOOD was the second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, and was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this occasion that Lord Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant fellow; how he carries his ship into action!" When Nelson fell, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet.

For a period of nearly fifty years had Collingwood battled "on the sea," and, when wearied and worn out in the service of his country, he returned to his family in the element which had been the scene of his glory. When he reached his last, Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the loss of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am a dying man, and am sure it must be consoling to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end."

Lord Collingwood's favourite amusement was gardening. Shortly after the battle of Trafalgar a brother admiral called upon him, and after a long search at last discovered him at the bottom of a trench in his garden, which his lordship, with his old gardener, was busily employed in digging!

THE MARRIED LIFE OF SOUTHEY.

(21).—ROBERT SOUTHEY, the eminent poet, was the son of a draper at Bristol. He was sent to Westminster school, where, after four years' instruction there, he was dismissed for having written a sarcastic attack upon the system of corporal punishment pursued in the school. He was then sent to Oxford, where he declared that he only learned two things—"to run and to swim—but he thinks as it may there is no doubt but that whilst there he acquired those habits of literary industry which were without a parallel in any other writer, and which became a fixed habit with him, and stood him in good stead throughout life. About a year after leaving Oxford, Southey made the acquaintance of Coleridge, and the two poets married, on the same day, two sisters. After supporting himself for a short time by lecturing on history, at Bristol, Southey sold his poem, entitled "Joan of Arc," to Cottle, the Bristol bookseller, for fifty guineas.

The following outline of Southey's married life is not without interest and instruction, as it shows what may be done by industry and perseverance:—

Southey and Coleridge married two sisters, the Misses Fricker, of Bristol. They were all alike poor when they married. Southey's aunt shut her door in his face when she found he was resolved on marrying under such circumstances; and he, postponing entry upon the married life, though he had contracted the responsibility of husband, parted from his wife at the church door, and set out on six months' visit to Portugal, preparatory to entering on the study of the legal profession. He was induced to go to Portugal by his maternal uncle, the Rev. Mr. Hill, chaplain of the British factory at Bristol (and at whose expense Southey was educated at Oxford). Southey committed his wife to the care of Mr. Cottle's sister during his absence. "Should I perish by shipwreck," he wrote, before leaving England, to Mr. Cottle, "or by any other casualty, I have relations whose prejudice will yield to the anguish of affection, and who will love, cherish, and give all possible consolation to my widow." With these words Southey set sail for Portugal, and his wife, who had persuaded him to go, and cried when he was going, though she would not then have permitted him to stay, meekly retired to her place of refuge. Southey returned to England, and commenced the study of law, but after a year's drudgery gave it up. His wife joined him in a second visit to Portugal; and on his return he settled at Kewwick, in Cumberland, and commenced the laborious literary career which he pursued till his death, having relinquished, as he said, "a foolish office and a good salary"—being an appointment he had obtained as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

"My mother," says the poet's son and biographer, "wore her wedding-ring hung round her neck, and preserved her maiden name until the report of the marriage had spread abroad.

Southey enjoyed, on the whole, a happy married life; took pleasure in his home and family; loving his children and wife dearly. But a sad calamity fell upon his old age. His wife was suddenly bereft of her reason. "Forty years," he writes to a friend, "has she been the life of my life—and I have left her this day in a lunatic asylum." In the same letter he expresses the resignation of a Christian and the confident courage of a man. "God, who has visited me with this affliction," he says, "has given me strength to bear it, and will, I know, support me to the end, whatever that may be. To-morrow I return to my poor children. I have much to be thankful for under this visitation! For the first time in my life" (he was sixty years old) "I am so far beholden with the world that my means are provided for the whole of next year and that I can meet this expenditure, considerable in itself, without any difficulty."

Mrs. Southey, after two years' absence, returned to Kewwick, the family home, and closed her pitiable existence there. Southey was now a broken-down man. "There is no one," he mournfully writes, "to partake with me the recollections of the best and happiest portion of my life; and for that reason, were there no other, such recollections must henceforth be purely painful, except when I connect them with the prospects of futurity."—Two years after, however, Southey married again: the marriage was one of respect on the part of Caroline Bowles, the gifted authoress—a cordial friendship having existed betwixt them for more than twenty years.

Southey, in addition to maintaining his own wife and family at Kewwick by his literary labours, had the families of his two sisters-in-law occasionally thrown upon his hands. He was not two-and-twenty when Mr. Lovell, who had married his wife's sister, fell ill of fever, died, and left his widow and child without the slightest provision. Robert Southey took mother and child at once to his humble hearth, and there the former found happiness until his death. And when Coleridge, in a wayward and unparadise mood, withdrew himself from the consolations of home, in their hour of desolation his wife and children were saved half the knowledge of their hardships by finding a second husband and another father in the sanctuary provided for them by Robert Southey.

Southey died in the year 1843, and it is melancholy to reflect that for nearly three years preceding his death he sat amongst his books in hopeless vacuity of mind.

SWEDENBORG'S VISION.

(23).—EMANUEL SWEDENBORG was the founder of the sect which bears his name; and during fifty-five years of his life he gave himself up entirely to the study of science and politics under the King of Sweden; and it was only the last twenty years of his life that he occupied himself with those remarkable theological and mystical writings which have made him so celebrated. A recent writer has said of him:—

"His life may be said to be divided into two parts, and each totally unlike the other. His religious works were generally considered to be unreadable, but one thing is certain that he was as sincere in his description of the spiritual world, as he had been in his original studies."

Kant, the celebrated metaphysician and philosopher, gives the following curious narration of Swedenborg—of whose possession of an extraordinary gift he considered it as an undeniable proof. He says:—

"In 1739, Swedenborg arrived at Gottenburg from England, and was invited by Mr. Costel (a great admirer of his) to his house to meet fifteen persons, who were very anxious to make his acquaintance. For some little time he conversed pleasantly with the company, then suddenly rose and went out, but in a short time returned, looking pale and anxious, and on being questioned as to the cause, replied, 'That a great and fearful fire had broken out in Stockholm (about three hundred miles off) and that his own house was in great danger from the flames.' He continued in a very excited state for some time, continually going in and out. In about two hours he returned again, exclaiming, 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my house!' As may be imagined, this news caused considerable excitement throughout the city, and particularly amongst the company with whom he was. The same evening it was announced to the Governor, and on the following morning he sent for Swedenborg, and questioned him as to the conflagration, when he described the fire precisely, how it had commenced; how long it had continued, &c. &c. On the Monday evening a messenger, who had been dispatched during the fire, arrived with a description of the fire exactly as Swedenborg had stated it to be. On Tuesday the Governor received from the royal court a confirmation of the sad intelligence of the losses so large a fire had occasioned, and of the houses it had damaged, &c., and exactly corresponding to the account Swedenborg had given of it when it occurred.

Kant adds:—"What can be brought forward against the authenticity of this occurrence? My friend who wrote this to me, has not only examined the circumstances of this extraordinary case at Stockholm, but also about two months ago, at Gottenburg, where he is acquainted with the most respectable houses, and where he could obtain the most complete and authentic information."

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EXHIBITING A SPECIMEN OF YOUNG BRAMAH'S HANDWORK!

1873—APRIL—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 6-36 ev. | Last Quar. 20th, 6-47 mn.
Full Moon, 12th, 9-31 nt. | New Moon, 25th, 10-42 nt.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon. Rises & Sets.	Age.
1 Tu	<i>The Book of Common Prayer</i> was ordered to be printed in the English language, 1545.	5 36r	Sets	4
2 W	Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at Ludlow Castle, at the age of fifteen, shortly after his marriage with Catherine of Aragon, a Spanish princess in her 18th year, 1502.	6 34s	Mid-night	5
3 Th	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.	5 32r	1 13	6
4 F	"A cold April, much bread and little wine." SPANISH PROVERB.	6 39s	2 14	7
5 S	Palm Sunday.	5 27r	2 53	8
6 S	The Rev. Mr. Hackman murdered Miss Reay as she was stepping out of Covent Garden Theatre, 1778.—Act of Parliament passed for retaining Bonaparte at St. Helena, 1816.	6 39s	3 39	9
7 M	Spenser born, 1552.	5 23r	4 7	10
8 Tu	Wellington defeated Marshal Soult at the battle of Toulouse, 1814.	6 43s	4 26	11
9 W	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 19r	4 43	12
10 Th	Rodney defeated the French fleet under the Comte de Grasse, 1782.	6 46s	4 57	13
11 F	Easter Sunday.	5 14r	5 10	14
12 S	<i>Joseph Bramah born, 1749.</i>	6 50s	5 23	15
13 S	Alphr Behn (a poetess, whose works were remarkable for their disregard of decency and morals) died, 1682. On her tombstone in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey is inscribed—	5 9r	Rises P.M.	16
14 M	"Here lies a proof that wit can never be Defence enough against working."	6 53s	9 1	17
15 Tu	"Here lies a proof that wit can never be Defence enough against working." Great poetess, O, thy stupendous loss The world admires, and the Muse grieves."	5 4r	10 19	18
16 W		6 57s	11 40	19
17 Th		5 1r	After Mid- night	20
18 F		6 59s	A.M.	21
19 S		4 57r	1 55	22
20 S	Low Sunday. —1st Sun. aft. Easter.	7 ^h 3s	2 42	23
21 M	(Athens made the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece, 1833.)	4 53r	3 17	24
22 Tu	The celebrated naval adventurer, Paul Jones, burnt a sloop in Whitehaven harbour, 1778.	7 6s	3 41	25
23 W	Shakespeare died, 1616. St. George.	4 48r	4 1	26
24 Th	The "Society of the Friends of Ireland" suppressed by proclamation, 1820.	7 9s	4 17	27
25 F	Oliver Cromwell born at Huntingdon—"the son of Robert Cromwell, a gentleman well connected in that county"—1599.	4 45r	4 33	28
26 S		7 13s	4 48	29
27 S	2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 40r	Sets P.M.	30
28 M	The vault of Henry VIII. opened, and the body of the unfortunate Charles I. inspected by Sir Henry Hallford and other gentlemen, 1812. The body was tolerably entire and in good condition, amidst the gums and resins used for its preservation.	7 16s	9 5	21
29 Tu		4 37r	10 3	3
30 W		7 19s	After Mid-	4

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

JOSEPH BRAMAH, the inventor of the celebrated lock which bears his name, and several other valuable pieces of mechanism, was the son of a farmer of the village of Stainborough, near Barnsley, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1749—his father renting a small farm under Lord Strafford. Joseph was the eldest of five children, and as his father intended him to "follow the plough," he was early set to work upon the farm. At a very early age he manifested an intuitive genius for mechanics, by constructing musical instruments in his leisure hours. In this way he made a violin from a solid block of wood, which his relations, with pardonable pride, frequently exhibited to his neighbours and friends, and which was long preserved as a curious specimen of his ingenuity. This feat was, in the main, executed with tools made for him out of old files and razor-blades, by the village blacksmith—himself a skilled mechanic—of whose friendly aid and counsel the lad was very glad, and afterwards showed his gratitude by making him foreman of the smith's department in his workshop. For a while Bramah was engaged upon his father's farm; but, becoming incapacitated by an injury to his ankle, he had to seek another sphere of usefulness—and found one more compatible with his aspirations in the shop of the village carpenter, Allott. Entering as an apprentice, he speedily became an adept in the various kinds of work—making with equal dexterity ploughs, window-frames, ladders, or violoncellos. One of the latter, which is in existence still, and is considered even now a good instrument, he was fortunate enough to sell for three guineas. Having completed his apprenticeship, Bramah went to London, making the journey on foot. A few years afterwards he commenced business on his own account; and an accident, which happened to him in the course of his daily work, again proved his helper, by affording him leisure, which he put to good account by producing an improved water-closet, from the manufacture of which he soon derived a good income. In the following year he patented the "Bramah Lock," which, for all practical purposes, may be considered impregnable. (Indeed, during sixty-seven years, it remained inviolable, in spite of a premium of £200 offered to anyone who should pick it. Many futile attempts were made—and it was not till 1851 that Hobbs, the American locksmith, after sixteen days' experiments with elaborate instruments, eventually mastered it, and obtained the reward.) The success of his lock gave new vigour to Bramah's inventive faculty; and in succession he patented several other valuable utility—notably the hydraulic press, the beer-engine, and a contrivance for numbering and dating bank-notes. The latter he undertook at the solicitation of the Governor of the Bank of England—and so well did it answer, that it accomplished the work of a hundred clerks more accurately than it had ever been done before. The prodigious power and wondrous adaptability of the hydraulic press are well known, and are forcibly exemplified in the parts it has played in some of the greatest engineering feats of the age—such as the construction of the Britannia Tubular

Bridge, the lancing of the trees of maple, the publisher's best-selling dry-rot in the Cement, taken on been and compressed, and white great. He possessed was quick to observe. He was undoubtedly a manufacturer of workmanship—gave to the artist Henry Maudslay classical relief—much died in his 80. The parish to which tinction he had tained to his men.

Bramah was a in his habits, of ful was his tom every company and affectionate habits, he knew it is related of hi he frequently ke articles they pro

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(4.)—OLIVER at Pallas, a sm Longford, Ireli eked out the s benefice, by cu choqueted care of English lit- tion chiefly for ness of his de Ellis, in review the following g:

"Who of the him? To be it title that is for tenderness and i boyhood has be in fond longing name and fortun lect and poverty; native place, as sheltered there, actions and feel scenes of his yo remembrance o away a home r His nature is t the journey it l to-day in buildi yesterday's eleg; a cage of necess verse, of his sty- cious and feel weakness which You come hot as minstrel sings i grant harper? weapon—sure it which he delig captains in the women and chil and sings his st into every c of swo story case however busy e passed an eveni delightful musi-

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(9.)—EDMUN exception, th bright-tinted th reign. His ca

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"KINDLE NOT A FIRE THAT YOU CANNOT EXTINGUISH."

bridge, the launching of the *Great Eastern*, and the proofing of the trees of more than one forest. Contrast with these, the publican's beer-engine, or Bramah's last patent (for preventing dry rot in timber) by coating it with Parker's Roman Cement, taken out in 1814), and it will be seen at once how keen and comprehensive were Bramah's perceptions in mechanics, and which were displayed alike in smelting and in great. He possessed not only a ready inventive faculty, but he was quick to observe the need which necessitates invention. He was undoubtedly the first mechanician of his day, and as a manufacturer he stood unrivalled for excellence and finish of workmanship—due, perhaps, to the great development he gave to the art of tool-making. From his workshops came Henry Maudslay and Joseph Clement, whose brilliant mechanical achievements now vie with those of their chief. Bramah died in his sixty-sixth year, on the 25th of December, 1815. The parish to which Bramah belonged was proud of the distinction he had achieved in the world, and erected a marble tablet to his memory in Silkestone Church.

Bramah was a man of excellent moral character, temperate in his habits, of a pious turn of mind—and so even and cheerful was his temperament, that he was the life and soul of every company which he entered. He was also benevolent and affectionate; and whilst being neat and methodical in his habits, he knew how to temper liberality with economy; and it is related of him, that when there was a stagnation in trade he frequently kept his workmen employed, and laid by the articles they produced until trade revived.

A TRIBUTE TO OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

(4.)—OLIVER GOLDSMITH was born in the year 1728, at Pallas, a small village in the parish of Forney, county Longford, Ireland—his father being a poor curate, who eeked out the scanty funds which he derived from his benefice, by cultivating a small quantity of land. The chequered career of Oliver is well known to all readers of English literature; his writing challenging attention chiefly for the unaffected ease, grace, and tenderness of his descriptions of rural and domestic life. Ellis, in reviewing the poet and his writings, has paid the following graceful tribute to him:—

"Who of the millions whom he has amused, doesn't love him? To be the most beloved of English writers, what a title that is for a man! A wild youth, wayward, but full of tenderness and affection, quits the country village where his boyhood has been passed in happy musing, in idle shelter, in fond longing to see the world out of doors, and achieve name and fortune, and after years of fire struggle, and neglect and poverty, his heart turning back as fondly to his native place, as it had longed eagerly for change when sheltered there, he writes a book and a poem, full of the recollections and feelings of home—he paints the friends and the scenes of his own, and people Auburn and Wakefield with remembrances of Lissey. Wander he must, but he carries away a home relic with him, and dies with it on his breast. His nature is true; in repose it longs for change; as on the journey it looks back for friends and quiet. He passes to-day in building air-castles for to-morrow, or in writing yesterday's elegy; and he would fly away this hour, but that a cage of necessity keeps him. What is the charm of his verse, of his style, and humour? His sweet regrets, his delicate compassion, his soft smile, his tremulous sympathy, the weakness which he owns? Your love for him is half pity. You come hot and tired from the day's bustle and this sweet minstrel sings to you. Who could ever harm the kind vagrant harper? Whom did he ever hurt? He carries no weapon—save the harp on which he plays to you; and with which he delights great and humble, young and old, the peasants in the tent or the soldiers round the fire, or the women and children in the village, at whose porches he stops and sings his simple songs of love and beauty. With that sweet story of the "Vicar of Wakefield," he has found entry into every castle and every hamlet in Europe. Not one of us, however busy or hard, but once or twice in our lives has passed an evening with him, and undergone the charm of his delightful music."

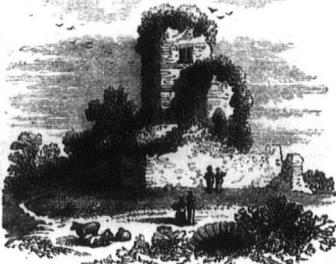
The copyright of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* was sold, in 1764, for fifty guineas, to Newberry the bookseller, in order to enable the writer to discharge a pressing debt. It has since earned for its various publishers great and untold sums.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "FAERIE QUEENE!"

(9.)—EDMUND SPENSER was, with one illustrious exception, the greatest of those poets whose genius brightened the closing period of Queen Elizabeth's reign. His career is thus briefly sketched.—

Spenser was born in London, in 1552, and educated at Cambridge, where he took a degree in arts; but, not obtaining a fellowship, he quitted the University, and became a private tutor. It was not until the year 1577 that he published his earliest poem, "*The Shepherds' Calendar*," which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, who greatly befriended him, and introduced him at Court. This led, in 1580, to his appointment as

secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland—and it was while in that country that he became intimate with Sir Walter Raleigh, who encouraged him in a growing inclination to abandon politics for the Muse. Spenser had received a grant of three thousand acres of confiscated land in the county of Cork, which had belonged to the Earl of Desmond, and as by the terms of the gift he was obliged to reside on the estate, he



KILCOOLMAN CASTLE.

built himself a house, known as Kilkoolman Castle, now a ruin, but the spot must ever be dear to the lovers of genius. Availing himself of its seclusion, he wrote there, besides many other poems, his "*Complaints*," and "*The Faerie Queene*." These established his success as a poet, and procured him a royal pension of fifty pounds a year—then a fair income. In 1595 appeared two poems, beautiful in themselves, but doubly interesting because of the many allusions to the poet's personal history contained in them, viz., "*On the Queen's coming Home again*," and "*Epithalamium*," the latter having special reference to his recent marriage. In the following year Spenser revisited England, and it is said that on his voyage he lost the missing books of "*The Faerie Queene*," but the statement is not well authenticated, and strong reasons exist for believing the poem was never completed.

Besides his poems Spenser wrote an able prose treatise, called "*A View of the State of Ireland*," which, though completed in 1596, was not printed until 1633, many years after the author's death. It is an excellent specimen of old English style, and is often referred to even now—a day in connection with Irish questions.

In the year 1598 the poet returned again to Ireland, and at the outbreak of the rebellion—instigated by the Earl of Tyrone—Kilkoolman Castle was plundered and burnt by the merciless cruelty of the insurgents, and the poet and his wife had to flee for their lives, leaving their infant child in the burning pile. Broken in heart, and ruined in fortune, the poet sought shelter in London, where, according to the somewhat doubtful testimony of Ben Jonson, he died of want in 1599. Be this as it may, at any rate he was buried with great pomp by the ill-fated Earl of Essex, in Westminster Abbey, near to the grave of Chaucer, and the Countess of Dorset erected a monument to his memory. Spenser was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and the immortal bard has referred to him in laudatory language in the eighth sonnet of his "*Pastorale Pilgrim*."

It has been observed of Spenser that "he is one of the most purely poetic of all poets. Yet, as it is with Milton, so it is with him; his name is spoken with a proud admiration, and his '*Faerie Queene*' is not read! Some, like Hume, find it more a taste than a pleasure, to read this poem." Pope says of it—"There is something that pleases us as strongly in one's old age as it did in one's youth." Mr. Craik, in his sketches of "*Literature and Learning in England*," observes—"Without calling Spenser the greatest of all poets, we may still say that his poetry is the most poetical of all poetry." But tastes in literature, as in everything else, differ, and illustrative of this, it is related that when Spenser had finished his "*Faerie Queene*," he carried it to the Earl of Southampton, the great patron of the poets of that day. The manuscript being sent up to the earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered the servant to give the writer twenty pounds. Reading on, he cried in a rapture, "Carry the man another twenty pounds." Proceeding farther, he exclaimed, "Give him twenty pounds more!" But at length, his admiration increasing as he read, he said, "Go turn that fellow out of the house, for if I read farther, I shall be ruined."



THE PURSUIT OF LITERATURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

1873—MAY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 4th, 12-33 nn. Last Quar. 19th, 11-0 nn.
Full Moon, 12th, 11-18 mn. New Moon, 26th, 9-30 mn.

	Day	Event	Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	AUG.
1	Th	Prince Arthur born, 1850.	4 33r	Set	5
2	F	William Beckford died at Bath, 1844.—"It seemed nothing to him to take down a palace with which he was dissatisfied, and build up a new one!"	7 23s	0 56	6
3	S		4 30r	1 38	7
4	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.	7 26s	2 10	8
5	M	Seventeen persons burnt at St. Oystes, Essex, for witchcraft, 1670.	4 26r	2 33	9
6	Tu	The great Battle of Frugue (the first in the Seven Years' War), 1757.	7 28s	2 49	10
7	W	Until the reign of George IV. the crime of burglary was punished by death.	4 22r	3 4	11
8	Th	Lady Anne Barnard died, 1825.	7 32s	3 17	12
9	F	In 1746 there was a famine throughout Great Britain; and again in 1796 and 1801.	4 19r	3 30	13
10	S	Tasman discovered Van Dieman's Land (part of which is now called Tasmania), 1642.	7 35s	3 41	14
11	S	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 16r	3 55	15
12	M	"Mornington v. Wellesley" and "Wellesley v. Mornington," a twenty-nine years' suit in Chancery, decided, 1806. The costs, it is said, amounted to above £30,000.	7 38s	Rises P.M.	16
13	Tu		4 13r	9 25	17
14	W	Dr. Jenner made the first experiment in vaccination by transferring the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows, 1796. For his discovery he received £10,000 from Parliament in 1802; and £20,000 in 1807.	7 41s	10 43	18
15	Th		4 10r	11 50	19
16	F		7 44s	After Midnight	20
17	S	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.	4 7r	A.M.	21
18	S	 Rogation Sunday.	7 47s	1 19	22
19	M	The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands paid a visit to England, and were well received, 1824. But both taking the measles they died in London.	4 4r	1 48	23
20	Tu		7 49s	2 7	24
21	W	The Marquis of Montrose (Royalist) executed at Edinburgh, 1680.	4 1r	2 24	25
22	Th	Holy Thursday.	7 52s	2 38	26
23	F	Scheele died, 1786.	3 59r	2 54	27
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	7 56s	3 9	28
25	S	Sunday after Ascension.	3 56r	3 28	29
26	M	[Dr. Paley died, 1805.	7 59s	Set P.M.	30
27	Tu	"Mid in May, and not in June, Make the harvest right soon."	3 54r	9 43	1
28	W	OLD FEVERS.	8 1s	10 45	2
29	Th	Sir Humphry Davy died, 1829.	3 52r	11 34	3
30	F	Cardinal Beaton (persecutor of the Reformers) assassinated at St. Andrews, 1546.	8 3s	Midnight	4
31	S	Francis fired a pistol at the Queen, 1842.	3 50r	0 10	5

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

JAMES TYTLER was the son of a clergyman of the Scottish church, residing at Brechin, in the county of Angus, and brother to the celebrated Dr. Tytler (translator of "Zeluco.")

Young Tytler derived his principal instruction from his father, who was a good classical scholar; added to this, the boy became well grounded in biblical literature and scholastic theology—but the study of medicine seemed to be the one most in accordance with his tastes, and he was therefore apprenticed for some time to a surgeon in Forfar, and afterwards settled as an apothecary at Leith. In spite of his employment (which brought him in a tolerable income) he was one of those unfortunate persons who could not keep away want from his door, and in 1778 he was obliged to take sanctuary within the precincts of Holyrood-house (where debtors are safe from arrest). Whilst in the "precincts of the sanctuary" he met with a severe trial, for his wife, disappointed of her unhappy lot, and the troubles she had undergone, left him, taking with her five thousand children, and returned to her relatives.

Being unsuccessful in everything that he had hitherto put his hand to, and for which there was no doubt an assignable cause, Tytler next turned his attention to literature, and began his career by a work entitled "Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion." This publication was issued from the debtors' prison—and was most singular about it was, that having by some means or other learnt the art and mystery of printing, he was enabled to place the type together, and he not only did that, but he composed the matter entirely from his own conceptions, without a manuscript before him; and after he had done this, he proceeded to print off the work he had executed—and this at a press of his own construction. This singular work, which was to have been published in two volumes, was, however, left unfinished. The booksellers afterwards engaged him, and kept him constantly employed in composition, abridgments, translations, and miscellaneous essays.

Tytler was the principal editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (the first part of which was issued a hundred years since), for which important and well-known work he not only finished a large proportion of the scientific histories and treatises, but almost all the minor articles, for which important given to him in the printing-office, where he performed the office of compiler and corrector of the press, at a salary of sixteen shillings a week. He next commenced a periodical called the "Weekly

* Robert Burns, who was contemporary with Tytler, in a remark in one of the Scotch songs, mentions him as an "obscure, impelling, but extraordinary body, commonly known by the name of Balloon Tytler, from his having projected a balloon." A mortal who, though he trudges about Edinburgh as common printer, with leaky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and linen breeches. He is unlike George-by-the-Grace-of-God, and Solomon-the-son-of-David, yet the same drunken mortal is author and compiler of three-fourths of Zedod's pompous "Encyclopædia Britannica," which he composed at half-a-guinea a week."

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(S.)—LADY
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May, 1823.
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My mither s
And Auld B

"My father ec
I toiled day
Auld Robin
Said, Jennie,

"My heart it
Bot hard ble
His ship was
Oh why an

"My father u
But she lool
break;
They gied hi
And so Robb



"I hadna bees
When mour
I see my Jar
Till he said:

"IN THE COMPANY OF STRANGERS, SILENCE IS SAFETY."

Review," and whilst labouring on this work he lodged in the house of a washerwoman, and wrote his articles surrounded by her children, with an *unwashed wash-tub* for his table. In one small mean room lived the whole of the family, and in the room stood a press, made by *tytler's own hands!* But being unable to support this work, it fell into other hands.

Tytler was also the editor of sixteen different works, six of which were periodicals. His last work was of so inflammatory a nature that it made him obnoxious to the government, and being also concerned in the "British Convention," and publishing "A Handbill Addressed to the People"—a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but he evaded being arrested, and escaped to America, and for some time resided in the town of Salem, Massachusetts. Here he established a newspaper in connection with a printer, with which he remained connected until his death, which occurred in the fifty-eighth year of his age, in the year 1826.

THE AUTHORESS OF "AULD ROBIN GRAY."

(8.)—LADY ANNE BARNARD, the authoress of "*Auld Robin Gray*," was the daughter of James Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres. She married Mr. Andrew Barnard, son of the Bishop of Limerick, and afterwards secretary, under Lord Macartney, to the colony at the Cape of Good Hope. She died without issue, on the 8th of May, 1825. It has been remarked of "*Auld Robin Gray*" that it "is the most perfect and tender of all our ballads or tales of humble life;" and whilst our language remains, "*Auld Robin Gray*" will be remembered and sung:—

"When the sheep are in the fauld, when the kye's gone
Aud at the weary ward to rest are gane,
There was o' my heart fa' in showers frae my e'e
Unken by my gudeman wha sleeps sound by me.

"Young Jamie lo'd me weel, and sought me for his bride,
But saving ae crown piece he had naething beside;
To make the crown a pound my Jamie gaed to sea,
And the crown and the pound—they were baith for me.

"He hadna been gane a twelvemonth and a day,
When my father brake his arm and the cow was stown
My mither she fell sick—my Jamie was at sea,
And Auld Robin Gray came a courting me.

"My father couldna wark, my mither couldna spin;
I toiled day and night, but their bread I couldna win;
Auld Robin maintained them baith, and w' tears in his ee,
Said, Jennie, O for their sakes, will ye no marry me?

"My heart it said na, and I looked for Jamie back,
But had blew the winds, and his ship was a wrack,
His ship was a wrack—why didna Jennie die—
Oh why am I spared to cry, was is me?

"My father urged me sair—my mither didna speak,
But she looked in my face till my heart was like to break;
They gied him my hand—my heart was in the sea—
And so Robin Gray he was gudeman to me.



"I hadna been his wife a week but only four,
When mournfu' as I sat on the stane at my door
I see my Jamie's ghaist, for I couldna think it he,
Till he said: 'I'm come home, love, to marry thee.'

"Oh, sair, sair did we greet, and muckle say o' a'
I gied him as kiss, and bade him gang awa'—
I wish that I were dead, but I'm na like to die,
For though my heart is broken I'm but young, was is me!

"I gang like a ghaist and I carena much to spin,
I carena think o' Jamie, for that was to be a sin.
But I'll do my best a gude wife to be
For, oh! Robin Gray, he is kind to me."

Lady Anne composed "*Auld Robin Gray*" in the year 1771—the music being adapted from an ancient air. It immediately became popular, but the lady kept the secret of its authorship silent for the long period of fifty years, when she disclosed it, in 1822, in a letter to Sir Walter Scott—sending at the same time two continuations to the ballad, but which are greatly inferior to the original.

ENNOBLING THE WRONG MAN!

(23.)—SCHEELE, the chemist, discoverer of chlorine and manganese, and to whom the world is indebted for so many other valuable discoveries in chemical science, was a native of Sweden. It is related that when Gustavus III. was in Paris, a deputation of the learned waited upon him to congratulate him on having so illustrious a subject. The king had never heard of him—justifying the adage that "a man is not a prophet in his own country"—but, ashamed of his ignorance, immediately sent off a courier to say that Scheele was to be made a noble. "All very fine!" said his prime minister,—on receiving the despatch, "but who is Scheele?" A clerk in the Foreign Office volunteered the information that he was a "Very good fellow—captain in the artillery—great friend of mine—plays billiards divinely." The puzzled minister immediately turned the captain into a count, and the mistake was not discovered till the king's return.

THE COPYRIGHT OF "MORAL PHILOSOPHY."

(26.)—WHEN DR. PALEY had finished his "*Moral Philosophy*," the M.S. was offered to Mr. Faulder, of Bond Street, London, for one hundred guineas; but he declined the risk of publishing it on his own account. When it was published, and the success of the work had been in some degree ascertained, Dr. Paley again offered it to the same bookseller for three hundred pounds; but he refused to give more than two hundred and fifty. While this negotiation was pending, a bookseller from Carlisle happening to call on an eminent publisher in Paternoster Row, was commissioned by him to offer Dr. Paley one thousand pounds for the copyright of this work. The bookseller, on his return to Carlisle, duly executed his commission, which was communicated without delay to the Bishop of Clonfert, who, being at that time in London, had undertaken the management of the affair. "Never did I suffer so much anxious fear," said Dr. Paley, in relating the circumstance, "as on this occasion, lest my friend should have concluded the bargain with Mr. Faulder before my letter could reach him." Luckily he had not; but, on receiving the letter, went immediately into Bond Street, and made his new demand. Mr. Faulder, though in no small degree surprised at the advance, yet thought it advisable to agree for the sum required before the bishop left the house.

THE MIXED PASSAGES OF LIFE!

(29.)—IT may not be uninteresting to quote the view SIR HUMPHRY DAVY entertained of human happiness, and which he entered in his journal, when in the midst of the most triumphant period of his life:—

"Beware of too much prosperity and popularity. Life is made up of mixed passions—dark and bright, sunshine and gloom. The unnatural and excessive greatness of fortune of Alexander, Cesar, and Napoleon—the first died after divine honours were paid him; the second gained empire, the consummation of his ambition, and lost his life immediately; the third, from a private individual, became master of continental Europe, and allied to the oldest dynasty, and after his private life too much prosperity either injures the moral man and occasions conduct which ends in suffering, or is accompanied by the workings of envy, calumny, and intolerance of others."



THE MENSCHIKOFF FAMILY ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA I

1873—JUNE—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 3rd, 6-19 mn. Last Quar. 17th, 3-31 aft.
Full Moon, 10th, 10-1 nt. New Moon, 24th, 9-12 nt.

	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	APR.
1 S Whit Sunday.	3 50r	Sets A.M. 0 55	6
2 M (Memorable engagement between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, 1813.	8 7s	0 55	7
3 Tu William Harvey (discoverer of the circulation of the blood) died, 1657.	3 48r	1 11	8
4 W Marshal Davoust (Prince d'Eckmuhl and Duc de Anvers) died, 1825. (He was a fellow-student with Bonaparte at the military school of Brienne.)	8 8s	1 24	9
5 Th Napoleon I. conferred the crown of Spain on his brother Joseph, 1808.	3 47r	1 37	10
6 F Bishop Warburton died, 1778.—He was the son of the town-clerk of Newark.	8 10s	1 49	11
7 S	3 46r	2 0	12
8 S Trinity Sunday.	8 12s	2 16	13
9 M (The Allied Sovereigns, amidst enthusiastic rejoicings, entered London, 1814.	3 45r	2 33	14
10 Tu Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, 1854.	8 13s	Rises P.M. 9 38	15
11 W James II. of Scotland killed near Bannockburn by his rebellious nobles, 1482.	3 44r	9 38	16
12 Th The Dutch entered the Medway, and destroyed several ships, 1667.	8 15s	10 37	17
13 F <i>Prince Menshikoff banished, 1727.</i>	3 44r	11 20	18
14 S The Bastille taken, when the governor and officers were put to death, 1789.	8 16s	11 52	19
15 S 1st Sunday after Trinity.	3 44r	After Mid- night A.M. 0 32	20
16 M [Campbell (poet) died, 1844.	8 17s	0 32	21
17 Tu Broadsword forbidden by law to be worn in Scotland, 1724.	3 44r	0 32	22
18 W Battle of Bunker's Hill, and defeat of the Americans, 1776.—Although defeated, they refer to the battle with national pride, on account of their heroic resistance.	8 18s	0 45	23
19 Th Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	3 44r	1 2	24
20 F Siege of Gibraltar commenced, 1779; terminated Feb. 5, 1781.	8 18s	1 16	25
21 S	3 44r	1 33	26
22 S 2nd Sunday after Trinity.	8 19s	1 53	27
23 M [Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.	3 45r	2 20	28
24 Tu MIDSUMMER DAY.	8 19s	2 56	29
25 W Mutilated remains of a human body discovered near Norwich, 1851.—In Jan. 1869, William Sheward, a publican, confessed they were the remains of his wife, murdered by him. He recanted this, but was found guilty and executed on April 20, 1869.	3 45r	Sets P.M. 1 1	1
26 Th	8 20s	10 8	2
27 F	3 47r	10 38	3
28 S Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.	8 19s	11 0	4
29 S 3rd Sunday after Trinity.	3 47r	11 16	5
30 M In the reign of Henry VIII. land was generally let in England for 1s. per acre.	8 18s	11 30	6

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THE remarkable career of ALEXANDER MENSCHIKOFF—who rose to the highest offices of state in Russia during the reign of Peter the Great—is a remarkable instance of the fickleness of fortune exhibited not only in his rise, but in his downfall. He was born of parents who were so crossly poor that they could not afford to have him taught to read and write. After their death, he went to Moscow, where he found an asylum with a pastry-cook. He had a fine voice, and in a short time became well known in that great city by the musical tone of his cry when vending his master's pastry in the street. Having attracted the notice of that eccentric monarch, Peter the Great, he was taken into his service, and soon became a great favourite with him, accompanying him in his travels; and on several occasions he personated the Czar, who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII. of Sweden, Menschikoff greatly distinguished himself, and won great honour at the celebrated battle of Poltawa, when Charles was totally defeated, and fled to Bender. Peter now made Menschikoff first minister, and conferred upon him the titles of Baron and Prince of the Russian Empire, and also the title of Duke of Ingria. It was through Menschikoff that the celebrated Catherine (afterwards empress) was introduced to Peter. This remarkable woman was a Livonian of low birth, who, on the morning after her marriage with a sergeant in the Swedish army, found herself a prisoner of war to the Russians. She became the companion first of General Brurze; next of Count Scheremetev; and then of Menschikoff; by whom she was transferred to Peter when she was but nineteen years old. After a time he secretly married her, and when a period of twelve years had elapsed, their marriage was publicly solemnized with great pomp at St. Petersburg (in 1724), on which occasion she received the diadem and sceptre from the hands of her husband. Peter died the following year, and she was proclaimed sovereign Empress of all the Russias. It is not very surprising that so extraordinary and sudden an elevation should cause Menschikoff sometimes to forget that he was a man. His enemies trembled at his presence; for, as his power was great, so was his revenge. After the death of his imperial master, to whom he was very devotedly attached, he remained faithful to Catherine; and upon her decease, in the year 1767, (which was hastened by intemperance) he placed the crown upon the head of Peter, the grandson to his benefactor, and son of the unfortunate Alexis,* whose mother, Eudoxia, was his first wife of Peter the Great, and who was most barbarously treated by him. It is said that Menschikoff had formed the ambitious design of marrying his daughter to the young prince before he ascended the throne as Peter II. The sun of prosperity, * Alexis was tried by a secret tribunal by order of his father on a charge of conspiracy, and was condemned to death, after being made to renounce the succession to the crown. It was stated that he died from apoplexy, but there is little doubt but that he was secretly put to death in the year 1718 by order of his father. [Continued.]

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3 Th	Dr. L. by t
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10 Th	Willia
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THE RETURN FROM SIBERIA!

1873—JULY—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 2nd, 11-10 nt. Last Quar. 16th, 8-53 nt.
Full Moon, 10th, 6-33 mn. New Moon, 24th, 10-34 mn.

		New Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	☾	
1	Tu	Louis Bonaparte (father of Napoleon III.) abdicated the throne of Holland, 1810.	3 49r	Sets P.M.	7
2	W	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	8 18s	11 55	9
3	Th	Dr. Lyell declared in the streets of Patna by the Indian mutineers, 1857.	3 50r	After Mid-night A.M.	9
4	F	America declared "free, sovereign, and independent," 1776.	8 17s	10	10
5	S	Battle of Wagram, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1809.	3 51r	0 20	11
6	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.	8 16s	0 37	12
7	M	William Cobbett tried (the eighth time) for a seditious libel; the jury did not agree, 1831.	3 54r	0 58	13
8	Tu	Sir William Edward Parry (Arctic voyager) died, 1855.	8 15s	1 30	14
9	W	William, Prince of Orange ("William the Silent") assassinated at Delft, 1584.	3 56r	2 15	15
10	Th	The first paper-mill erected in England was at Dartford, Kent, 1588.	8 14s	After P.M.	16
11	F	Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria met at Villa Franca (after the battle of Solferino), and by mutual arrangement agreed to a treaty of peace, 1859.	3 57r	9 52	17
12	S		8 12s	10 18	18
13	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	3 59r	10 37	19
14	M	(Marat mortally stabbed whilst in his bath by Charlotte Corday, 1793.—"A moi, mes chers!" he exclaimed to his waiting-maid, when the fatal blow had been struck.	8 10s	10 53	20
15	Tu	The Great Salt Lake chosen by the Mormons for an "everlasting abode," 1847.	4 2r	11 8	21
16	W	Janet, Lady Giammis, burned as a witch on Castle Hill of Edinburgh, 1587.	8 9s	11 23	22
17	Th	Dr. John Dee, astrologer and mathematician (and also clergyman), born, 1527; died, 1608.	4 4r	11 40	23
18	F	George IV. crowned with great pomp and ceremony in Westminster Abbey, 1821.	8 6s	11 58	24
19	S		4 7r	Mid.	25
20	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	8 3s	night	26
21	M	Peter Thelsson died, 1707.—He left a remarkable will, directing that his money, considerably above half a million, should accumulate for a certain period, when, if there were none of his descendants and name existing, the whole was to go towards paying off the national debt. The great "Thelsson will case," therefore, afforded sixty years' litigation!	4 10r	0 57	27
22	Tu		8 0s	1 37	28
23	W		4 13r	2 31	29
24	Th	First Jew (Baron Rothschild) sat in the House of Commons, 1860. To commemorate this day, an endowed scholarship in London.	7 58s	Sets P.M.	9 4
25	F		4 16r	9 4	1
26	S		7 55s	9 22	2
27	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 18r	9 37	3
28	M	Battle of Talavera, and defeat of the French by the British and Spanish armies, 1809.	7 52s	9 50	4
29	Tu	In 1830 there were a great many incendiary fires in England.	4 21r	10 1	5
30	W	Mrs. Hicks and her daughter (aged nine) executed at Huntington, for witchcraft, 1716.	7 49s	10 13	6
31	Th	£10,000 awarded to Captain Johnson for making the first steamer voyage to India, 1825.	4 24r	10 26	7

however, which had hitherto shone in meridian splendour upon Alexander Menschikoff, was now fast sinking into the darkest gloom. The Dolgoroukis, a noble family who hated him, were artful, pliable, and insinuating; Peter was young, unsuspecting, and easily imposed upon by the frank and apparently disinterested friendship of the younger branches of the family. The ruin of the man who had placed him on the throne was now, at the instigation of the Dolgoroukis, resolved on, and a charge of perverting large sums of money was brought against him—when the fall of Menschikoff was even more rapid than his rise! As he had seldom shown mercy, so little was shown him, and he and his family were sentenced to banishment to Siberia—the mandate being attended with every aggravation that could be imagined. Previous to his dreadful sentence, he had been deprived of his dignities, his pension, and his employments. This blow was quickly followed by another—he was banished the court, and requested to confine himself to his country house. On his way thither he was overtaken by a messenger, accompanied by a party of dragoons, who brought the fatal mandate of banishment to Siberia, and Berzof was the place named for his abode—where, during six months in the year there is no actual daylight, and the earth is covered with rind and snow. The Princess Menschikoff had always been afflicted with weak eyes, and they were so affected by the cold and her excessive weeping, that she lost her sight before the half of her journey was completed; but death mercifully ended her sufferings, and she was buried on the banks of the Wolga. Menschikoff, with his son and one of his daughters, lived to reach Berzof, that fearful place of solitude, where, in two years after, Menschikoff died.

When Menschikoff found his death approaching, he called his children to his wretched bedside, and thus pathetically addressed them: "My children, I draw near to my last hour; death, the thoughts of which have been familiar to me since I have been here, would have nothing terrible in it, if I had only to account to the Supreme Judge for the time I have passed in misfortune. Hitherto your hearts have been free from corruption. You will preserve your innocence better in these deserts than at court; but should you return to it, recollect the example which your father has given you here. When he was banished, Menschikoff's confiscated jewels were worth half a million of money, and on his vast estates there were no less than 100,000 serfs; yet in his exile he lived in such great frugality, that out of his allowance of thirty-three shillings a day he managed to save enough to erect a church. He also supported the hardships of his situation with great courage. On the accession of the Empress Anne to the throne, she recalled them from their cruel captivity, and Menschikoff's youngest daughter and his son returned to Russia. The Dolgoroukis were then banished, and felt, in their turn, all the horrors they had contributed to inflict on the Menschikoffs—with this aggravation, that the same person who conducted them to Berzof, carried with him the recollection of Menschikoff and his family!"

It was the grandson of the above Menschikoff who was in command at Sebastopol when besieged by the allies in 1854; and the duty devolved upon him of sinking the Russian fleet at the entrance of the port.

STRATION.

XANDER MERT office of state r the Great-ness of fortune a his downfall, so excessively ave him taught th, he went to with a pastry (short time be- by the musical ster's pastry in notice of that s, he was taken great favourite is travels; and the Czar, who in the a, Menschikoff d won great Pultowa, when fled to Bender, ministes, and ron and Prince e title of Duke hickoff that the (empress) was ble woman was t the morning in the Swedish of war to the nation first of swemster; and was transferred ten years old, er, and when a their marriage at pomp at Stion also received and of her hus- and she was all the Russian. extraordinary use Menschikoff a man; His se; for, as his age. After the ined faithful to in the year 1727, he pleased, the grandson he unfortunate the family. He ost barbarously Menschikoff had married. His re he ascended of prosperity, ibunal by order piracy, and was to to renounce s stated that he little doubt but in 1790 was

(Continued.)



"HANDS ACROSS AND DOWN THE MIDDLE!"

1873—AUGUST—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. 1st, 2-29 aft. Last Quar. 19th, 4-41 m.
Full Moon, 8th, 1-22 aft. New Moon, 23rd, 1-30 m.
First Quarter, 31st, 3-48 morn.

		Sea Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	Age.
1	F	Gainsborough (celebrated landscape and portrait-painter) died, 1788.—"We are all going to heaven, and Vandike is of the company," were his dying words.	4 26r 7 45s	Sete P.M. 10 58
3	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. "Bloody Asses" commenced by Jeffreys in the West of England, 1685.	4 29r 7 42s	11 24 10
4	M	Tuegers bombarded by the French, under the Prince de Joinville, 1684.	4 32r	11 24 10
5	Tu	Eugene Aram executed at York for murder of D. Clarke (thirteen years previous), 1750.	4 32r	11 24 10
7	Th	Queen Caroline died, 1821.	4 34r	2 9 14
8	F	Canning (one of the ablest statesmen of the present century) died at Chiswick, 1827.	7 34s	Rises P.M. 8 40
9	S	Marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray annulled, 1794.	4 38r	8 40 16
10	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.	7 31s	8 58 17
11	M	<i>Præd's Poems</i> published, 1864.	4 41r	9 13 18
12	Tu	Grouse Shooting begins.	7 27s	9 29 19
13	W	Bonaparte surrendered unconditionally to the allied English and French, 1814.	4 45r	9 45 20
14	Th	The Governor Boddico, and the garrison, about 9,000 men, became prisoners.	7 23s	10 2 21
15	F	Bonaparte born at Ajaccio, 1769.	4 47r	10 24 22
16	S	Dr. Matthew Tindal (a free-thinking writer) died, 1733.	7 19s	10 54 23
17	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 51r	11 34 24
18	M	Earl of Kilmorock and Lord Balmorino executed for high treason on Tower Hill, 1746.—"The Earl of Kilmorock, a gentleman of two-and-forty, professed penitence.	7 16s 4 53r	After Mid-night A.M. 1 26 27
19	Tu	Lord Balmorino, a blind old dragon, met death with cheerful resignation avowing his goal for the House of Stuart to the last."	7 11s	1 26 27
20	W		4 57r	2 33 28
21	Th		7 7s	3 43 29
22	F	(*) William Maginn died, 1842.	5 0r	Sete P.M. 8 40
23	S	Toulon besieged and taken by the English, in the name of Louis XVI., 1758.	7 38r	7 57 1
24	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 3r	8 1 2
25	M	Chatterton, the boy poet, committed suicide, 1770.	6 59s	8 21 3
26	Tu	Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, died at Claremont, 1850.	5 6r	8 32 4
27	W	Thomson died, 1748.	6 54s	8 46 5
28	Th	Hugo Grotius (Dutch statesman and writer) died, 1645.—His last words were, "Be serious!" (At the age of eight years Grotius composed Latin verses.)	5 10r	9 2 6
29	F	Queen Cleopatra of Egypt committed suicide at Alexandria, 30 B.C.	6 49s	9 24 7
30	S		5 13r	9 54 8
31	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.		

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

THERE have been many instances of clever poets, who, with great natural gifts, have expressed themselves so vaguely, yet within in such high-flown language, that their meaning has been hidden in obscurity, and has failed to be appreciated by manner intellects, and, consequently, their verses have lacked the power of pleasing. But this cannot be said of the writings of WILKINSON MACKWORTH PRÆD, a most genial poet, who has written several poems that stand unrivalled for grace and pleasantness; and which, while they at once commend themselves to the reader by their great truth and sprightliness, will be popular while humour, elegance, and pathos command a welcome.

The "Bells of the Ball" is a happy illustration of Præd's style; "and it is a poem," says Miss Mitford, "as truthful as if it had been written in prose by Jane Austen." In the first verse, the poet tells us that he "fell in love with Laura Lily," and proceeds—

"I saw her at a country ball
There where the sound of flute and fiddle,
Gave signal, sweet in that old hall,
Of hands across and down the middle;
Hers was the subtlest spell by far,
Of all that sets young hearts romancing,
She was our queen, our rose, our star,
[sing]
And when she danced—Oh, heaven! her dance—

"She talked of politics or prayers,
Of Southey's prose, or Wordsworth's sonnets,
Of daggars, or of dancing bears,
Of battles, or the last new bonnets;
By candle-light, at twelve o'clock,
To me it mattered not a tittle,
If those bright lips had quoted Locke,
I might have thought they murmured Little.

"Through sunny May, through sultry June,
I loved her with a love eternal;
I spoke her praises to the moon,
I wrote them for the Sunday journal
My mother laughed; I soon found out
That ancient ladies have no feeling.
My father frowned; but how should gout
Find any happiness in kneeling?

"She was the daughter of a dean,
Rich, fat, and rather apocryphal;
She had one brother just thirteen,
Whose colour was extremely hectic;
Her grandmother, for many a year,
Had fed the parish with her bounty;
Her second-cousin was a peer,
And lord-lieutenant of the county.

"She sketched: the vale, the wood, the beach
Grew lovelier from her pencil's shading;
She botanised: I envied each
Young blossom on her boudoir fading;

"She warbled
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"LET YOUR TROUBLE TARRY TILL ITS OWN TIME COMES."

"She warbled Handel: it was grand,
She made the Catalani jealous;
She touched the organ: I could stand
For hours and hours and blow the bellows."

The poet then proceeds to say that "Laura Lily" kept an album, and enumerates and criticises its miscellaneous contents. He then goes on—

"Our love was like most other loves—
A little glow, a little shiver;
A rosebud and a pair of gloves,
And "Fly not yet," upon the river;
Some jealousy of sons and one's hair;
Some hopes of dying broken-hearted;
A miniature; a lock of hair;
The usual vows; and then we parted.
We parted: months and years rolled by
We met again some summers after;
Our parting was all sob and sigh!
Our meeting was all mirth and laughter!
For in my heart's most secret cell
There had been many other lodgers;
And she was not the ball-room belle,
But only Mistress—something—Rogers!"

Mr. Praed was the son of a wealthy London banker. He entered Parliament as a member for Truro, in 1839, where his political career was marked by his resolute opposition to the Reform Bill. He afterwards sat for Yarmouth, as also Aylesbury. In 1855, he held, for a short time, the office of Secretary to the Board of Control. His poetical pieces were contributed to periodicals; and were first collected by an American publisher, and issued in the year 1864. When Praed died, in 1839, at the early age of thirty-eight, a lament arose from a large circle of admiring friends that he had written so little.

DR. MAGINN AND MR. BLACKWOOD.

20.—It has been remarked of WILLIAM MAGINN, that—"while being learned amongst the learned, witty amongst the witty, and gentle and unassuming as a child among men of less ability," yet his life affords a melancholy instance of genius and talent impeded and crippled by the want of a little ordinary prudence and circumspection of conduct—he being utterly incompetent to the husbanding and turning to proper account his intellectual gifts. Gifted with a mind made such rapid progress that he was enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, when only ten years of age. Gifted with strong and imaginative fancy, and great classical learning, he made literature his profession, and became one of the most fertile and versatile writers of modern times. He early took to periodical literature, and under a feigned name contributed various papers to *Blackwood's Magazine*; and this periodical owed much of its wit, eloquence, and learning to Dr. Maginn's pen. The following characteristic anecdote is related by Dr. Moir, of Maginn's first meeting with Mr. Blackwood:—

"Maginn had already contributed to the *Magazine* several incisive papers, which had excited considerable notice in the literary world; but the intercourse between him and his publisher had as yet been wholly by correspondence. Determined to have an interview with Mr. Blackwood, Maginn set out for Edinburgh, and presenting himself in the shop in Princes Street, the following conversation took place. But to give a record to the story, it must be observed that Mr. Blackwood had received numerous furious communications, more especially from Ireland, demanding the name of the writer of the obnoxious articles, and he now believed that this was a visit from one of them to obtain redress in *propria persona*."

"You are Mr. Blackwood, I presume?"—"I am." "I have rather an unpleasant business, then, with you regarding some things which appeared in your magazine. They are so and so (mentioning them)—would you be so good as to give me the name of the author?"—"That requires consideration, and I must first be satisfied that—"

"Your correspondent resides in Cork, doesn't he? You need not make any mystery about that.—I decline at present giving any information on that head, before I know more of this business—of your purpose—and who you are."

"You are very shy, sir. I thought you corresponded with Mr. Scott of Cork," the assumed name which he had used.—"I beg to decline giving any information on that subject."

"If you don't know him, then, perhaps you could know your own handwriting (drawing forth a bundle of letters from his pocket). You need not deny your correspondence with that gentleman—I am that gentleman."

Dr. Maginn also contributed voluminously to *Praeger's Magazine*, and in addition he wrote so much and for so great a variety of works, that a mere enumeration would be tedious. In the latter years of his life he was involved in serious pecuniary difficulties, arising from his indiscriminate good-nature to others, and he repeatedly became the inmate of a debtor's goal; and in the spring of 1842 the misery and depression he had undergone terminated in a rapid decline. Returning from London to Walton-on-Thames his disease gradually gained strength, and in the month of August death kindly relieved him from his trials and sufferings—his frame having completely wasted to a shadow.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE SEASONS."

27.—JAMES THOMSON, the author of "*The Seasons*," was born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in 1700—his father being at that time minister of the parish. The gift of poetry came early to Thomson, but probably the scenes of agricultural life which in this beautiful district surrounded him in his childhood, as well as those of the pastoral parish of Southdean, to which his father afterwards removed, had some influence in developing his poetical fancies. The following is a brief retrospect of the poet's life and writings:—

After passing through the borough school at Jedburgh, Thomson, at the age of eighteen, went to Edinburgh, with the view of preparing himself for the church; but, after remaining several years at the university, he is said to have abandoned his intention as to the ministry in consequence of a censure passed upon one of his exercises by a theological professor. His father dying, the young poet, with his poem of "*Winter*" in his pocket, and hoping of obtaining literary employment, started for London, as many others have done before and since, to "seek his fortune," and fortunately he had one friend in the great metropolis, David Mallet, who materially assisted him, and, by so doing, did greater service to literature than by his own writings. Thomson now offered his "*Winter*" to a bookseller, and being hard pressed for money, not having enough wherewith to buy himself a pair of shoes, of which he was sadly in need, congratulated himself on receiving for it the modest sum of three guineas. It was published in 1726; and, after some notice in literary circles, became rapidly popular. His "*Summer*" appeared in 1727, and "*Spring*" in the year following. "*Autumn*" was added in 1729, and the four poems were then printed together under their common title of "*The Seasons*." In the year 1731 Thomson was chosen as travelling companion to Mr. Talbot, and during the three years over which the engagement extended he visited nearly all the courts of Europe. On his return, the father of his pupil, Lord Chancellor Talbot, nominated him secretary of briefs in his court, which was almost a sinecure. His patron's death soon afterwards deprived him of this office, and he was again constrained to write for the stage. It is said that the succeeding Chancellor bestowed the appointment Thomson held on another person, as from characteristic indulgence he had not solicited a continuance of the office. The Prince of Wales afterwards, upon Thomson a small pension, which raised him just above penury; and in 1746 he was made Surveyor-General of the Leeward Islands by his friend Lord Lyttelton, at a salary of three hundred a year, and the duties of which he was allowed to perform by deputy. This raised him to a position of comparative affluence, and he began to enjoy a few years near Richmond. Here he fully entered into the enjoyment of social pleasures and lettered ease, whilst retirement and nature became to him more and more his passion every day. He wrote to a friend:—"I have enlarged my rural domain."

ABBOUR IN THOMSON'S GARDEN.

the two fields next to me, from the first of which I have walked—no, no, *poet*! In—about as much as my garden consisted of before, so that the way runs round the hedge, where you may figure me walking any time of the day, and sometimes at night." It was here that he wrote his beautiful poem, "*The Girdle of Indolence*," which was printed in 1746. This was his last literary work, for he died the same year from the effects of a cold caught whilst sailing up the Thames.

* DAVID MALLET was a Scotch poet, whose memory, it has been remarked, is now only kept alive by the recollection of the fossils of literary history. In 1746 he published a "*Life of Lord Bacon*," which is a very insignificant work, and totally unworthy of the subject. The Duchess of Marlborough left Mallet a legacy of one thousand pounds to write the life of her husband; on which it was observed, that as Mallet had forgotten that Bacon was a philosopher so he would probably omit to notice Marlborough as a general; of this life, however, he never wrote a line! Mallet's poetical works were collected and published by himself in 1768.



A SCENE FROM THE FIRST FRENCH REVOLUTION.

1873—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8th, 9-9 a ft. | New Moon, 21st, 8-51 ev.
 Last Quar. 12th, 3-40 aft. | First Quar. 25th, 3-56 aft.

		SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Rises & Sets.	AGE
1	M	5 14r	Sets P.M.	9
2	Tu	6 43s	11 42	10
3	W	5 17r	After Mid- night	11
4	Th	6 39s	A.M.	12
5	F	5 21r	2 31	13
6	S	6 34s	Rises P.M.	14
7	S	5 24r	7 17	15
8	M	6 29s	7 33	16
9	Tu	5 27r	7 49	17
10	W	6 25s	8 7	18
11	Th	5 30r	8 26	19
12	F	6 21s	8 54	20
13	S	5 33r	9 31	21
14	S	6 16s	10 18	22
15	M	5 36r	11 16	23
16	Tu	6 12s	After Mid- night	24
17	W	5 39r	A.M.	25
18	Th	6 7s	1 33	26
19	F	5 43r	2 46	27
20	S	6 2s	3 56	28
21	S	5 46r	5 5	29
22	M	5 58s	Sets P.M.	1
23	Tu	5 49r	6 39	2
24	W	5 53s	6 53	3
25	Th	5 53r	7 7	4
26	F	5 48s	7 27	5
27	S	5 56r	7 53	6
28	S	5 45s	8 32	7
29	M	5 59r	9 25	8
30	Tu	5 39s	10 36	9

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

OF all the horrors enacted during the first French Revolution, there was probably none that presented so many fearful features as those which occurred from the 2nd to the 5th of September, 1793, when the prisons of Paris were broken open by the bloody-minded revolutionists, and the hapless prisoners were ruthlessly butchered in cold blood—among them being a bishop and nearly two hundred innocent persons, whose only crime was the misfortune of being found in prison at this particular juncture, labouring under the charge of being Royalists. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, now that France has passed through another revolutionary ordeal, to recall one of the fearful scenes of that epoch, which has been appropriately styled the "Rue de Transoy."

Amongst the many who fell victims to the infuriated monsters of this period there was none whose fate has excited more pity than the unfortunate M^{rs}. THURCES, PRINCESS DE LAMALLE, whose amiable character drew down upon her the odium of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and who, although they dared not cast the slightest aspersion on her good name, yet wreaked their vengeance on her in the most savage way. The Princess was born at Turin, in 1748; and had married the Duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, by whom she was left a wealthy, young, beautiful, and amiable widow. She was a general favourite at the court of Louis XVI., and was devotedly attached to the unfortunate and ill-fated Maria Antoinette—her affection being warmly reciprocated by the Queen, who appointed the Princess intendant of the royal household. When the royal family were obliged to fly for safety to Varennes, Madame Lamalle escaped by another route to England, where, had she thought of herself alone, she could have remained in security, but hearing of her beloved mistress's imprisonment, she immediately went back to Paris to do all she could to alleviate her sorrow. This devotion, however, brought about her own death.

Allison, in his *History of Europe*, thus describes the assassination of the bishop:—"The cries now became loud for the Archbishop of Arles. 'I am he,' said the archbishop, mildly. 'Wretch! exclaiming, 'you have shed the blood of the patriots of France, and you are a human being,' replied the prelate. 'Then,' exclaimed a ruffian, 'I will despatch you!' and that he struck him on the head with a sabre. The archbishop remained motionless, without even raising his hands to his head to avert a second blow. Upon this the assassin struck him across the face with his sabre, and the blood flowed in torrents over his dress; but still he neither moved nor fell. A third stroke laid his senses in a permanent. Another murderer then leapt on his body and plunged his sword into his breast; it went in so far that he could not draw it out, and he broke it, and paraded the stump, with the watch of the archbishop which he seized from the dead body, through the streets."

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"MANY HAVE BEEN RUINED BY BUYING GOOD PENNYWORTHS."

She was accused of conspiracy with the Queen, dragged to the prison of La Force, and taken before the bloody tribunal. When questioned about the Queen she answered with the greatest dignity and firmness. Some of the judges wished to spare her on account of her youth and beauty, but this was over-ruled by the more bloodthirsty, and she was taken back to her cell, and placed in solitary confinement. When the "Septembriseurs"—having executed their bloody work at the other prisons—arrived at La Force, they speedily found their way to the cell of the Princess, and, breaking in, they offered her life if she would swear hatred to the royal family. This she nobly refused to do, and was instantly dragged out over a pile of dead bodies, standing up to her ankles in blood. She was ordered to cry "Vive la Nation!" Speechless with horror she was unable to speak, and was instantly struck down—and awful to relate, it was one of her own servants, whom she had loaded with kindnesses, who struck the first blow. Her head was then cut off, her body torn in pieces, and the fragments put on the end of pikes and paraded through different parts of the city. The head (which according to the custom of the time, was carefully powdered), was raised on a lance and first carried to the Palace of the Duke of Orleans (the father of Louis Philippe—better known by his republican appellation of "Philippe") who rose from dinner and looked for some minutes in silence upon the ghastly spectacle. Madame Buffon, his favourite, and some other companions of his pleasures, were with him at the time. "My God!" exclaimed she, "they will thus carry my head through the streets!" The head was next conveyed to the Temple, and paraded before the windows of Louis XVI. The king, ignorant of what had passed, but hearing the tumult, at the desire of one of the commissioners of the municipality, proceeded to the window, when he recognised by her beautiful hair the head of his once lovely friend; but to the credit of humanity, it must be said, that another commissioner, more humane, tried to prevent the king from beholding the ghastly sight.

During the progress of this revolutionary outbreak, a contention arose amongst wretches that the foremost only got a stroke at the prisoners as they emerged from their cells, and it was arranged that the unhappy "aristocrats," as they were called, should run the gantlet through a long avenue of murderers. The women also made a formal demand to the Commune for lights to see the massacre; and this request being granted, benches were arranged "Four les Mesieurs" and "Four les Dames" to witness the spectacle; and as each successive prisoner emerged from the prison-gate, yells of joy arose from the wretches, and when the victim fell they danced around him like cannibals. It was decreed also "that whoever labours in a prison shall receive a louis from the funds of the Commune," but when the assassins applied for this promised reward, and it was found the funds were not sufficient to discharge these claims, only twenty-four francs being given.—"Do you think I have only earned twenty-four francs?" said a young man, a baker by trade, "I have sixty forty with my own hands!" This was surpassed by a negro who had slain above two hundred!

These narrations seem incredible, yet the bills showing the amount the assassins received still exist (if they were not destroyed in the recent Revolution); and in this later Revolution it would have been well had the historian been spared the melancholy task of recording, that the evidences were not wanting to indicate that the great and numerous horrors of the first revolution would most probably have been equalled by this later one.—If the stronger arm of the well-disposed military had not succeeded in arresting its fearful course.

A DISAPPOINTMENT!

(5).—JOHN HOME, author of the once popular tragedy of "Douglas," was a Scotch clergyman. When his tragedy was first performed at Edinburgh, in 1756, it gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living, and ever afterwards appeared and acted as a layman.

It is related of an Englishman who was a great admirer of Home's tragedy of "Douglas," that being in Edinburgh, he thought he should like to see the author of his favourite tragedy. He accordingly called at Home's modest tenement, and, knocking at the door, he was answered by a lassie which Mr. Home was not in, as he had gone into the highlands,—but, she added, Mr. Home was in. Next to seeing the great man, our Englishman thought Mr. Home would do, and he was therefore ushered in, and much to his surprise, was introduced to an old lady who had her head wrapped up in flannel, and who was engaged in concocting a chamber of wine and water, being in the act of grating into it a few grains of nutmeg. The Englishman's dream of romance was soon dispelled, for in vain he tried to engage her in a topic of conversation, but found her hopelessly stupid and ignorant on all topics that he broached. At last he asked her if she had heard of the peace that had just been concluded with France, when she said "Oh, yes; I've heard of the peace." On coming, he thought the Englishman, we are improving, and with a gleam of hope he proceeded. "It will make a great change in many things; we must all be thankful for it." The old lady paused to think, but at last replied, "Do you think, sir, it will make any difference in the price of nutmegs?" The gentleman, uttering an expression that could not be construed into a blessing, hastily retired!

* The Du' of Orleans not only voted for the death of his cousin Louis XVI., but he was present at his execution (himself afterwards sharing the same fate).

ON THE USE OF RICHES.

(18).—THE venerable Lord BATHURST, dying at the age of ninety-one, acted a distinguished part in four respects. He was spared to behold his son, well-stricken in years, sitting on the woolsack as Lord Chancellor—being the only individual, except the father of Sir Thomas More, on whom such a felicity was ever conferred. The author of "Tristram Shandy," in speaking of Lord Bathurst, said of him:—

"This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy; for at eighty-five he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty; a disposition to be pleased, and a power to please others, beyond what ever I knew—added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling."

The aged peer, whilst possessing the most elegant tastes, and the most jovial manners, offered a striking contrast to his son Henry (the Lord Chancellor), who was rather abstemious, and of a reserved disposition—and sometimes when the son had retired after supper, the father would rub his hands, and say to his company, "Now that the old gentleman is gone to bed, let us be merry, and enjoy ourselves!" It was to Lord Bathurst that Pope's epistle, "On the Use of Riches," was inscribed:—

"The sense to value riches, with the art
To enjoy them, and the virtue to impart
Not meanly, not ambitiously pursued;
Not sunk by sloth, nor rais'd by servitude;
To balance fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy magnificence;
With splendour charitably, with plenty health;
O, teach us, BATHURST, yet unspoiled by wealth!
That secret rare between the extremes to meet,
Of mad good-nature and of mean self-love."

AN ELEVATED SITUATION!

(23).—THE following anecdote of that eminent judge, SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, is related by Mr. Edward Foss, in his "Judges of England."

"Frederick Pollock was born on September 22, 1782. In his early years he lost much time at three metropolitan and suburban schools, in which he told his father that he learned nothing. On being taken away from the last, he remained at home for sixteen months, employing them in very miscellaneous reading, principally devoted to English literature, chemistry, physiology, and other scientific subjects. He was then placed under Dr. Roberts at St. Paul's school. A story is related, on good authority, that young POLLOCK, fancying that he was wasting his time there, as he intended to go to the bar, intimated to the head-master that he should not stay; and that the doctor, who was desirous of keeping so promising a lad, thereupon became so cross and disagreeable, that one day the youth wrote him a note, saying he should not return. The doctor, ignorant of the cordial terms on which the father and son lived together, sent the note to the father, who called on him to express his regret at his son's determination, adding that he had advised him not to send the note. Upon which the doctor broke out, 'Ah, sir, you'll live to see that boy hanged.' The doctor, on meeting Mrs. Pollock some years after his pupil had obtained university honours and professional success, congratulated her on her son's good fortune, adding, quite unconscious of the humorous contrast.—'Ah! madam, I always said he'd fill an elevated situation.'"

It may also be interesting to give the following extract from the same work:—

"Of the chief baron's legal and judicial merits these pages profess not to speak. But at the end of two-and-twenty years from his appointment, and of near eighty-three from his birth, it may be allowed to record that he was to be found in his place exercising all the functions of his arduous office as efficiently as when he was at first appointed; frequently called upon to preside in most important cases, and never flinching from undertaking them; tempering his judgments as not unnecessarily to hurt the feelings of those against whom he was obliged to decide; and ever acting towards his brethren on the bench, and the counsel at the bar of his court, as he would be a general favourite. On July 13, 1866, he retired from his position, having sat on the bench six more advanced ages than his common law judge before him, Lord Mansfield, and a little older when he actually resigned, having refrained from attending the court for two years before, when he was only eighty-one years of age. To the last Sir Frederick never excused himself from his daily duties, but enjoyed the conflict of mind which arose in an important argument, and the exercise of his faculties elicited forth with surprising freshness. He was recognised by the immediate grant of a knighthood. Having suffered little from attacks of illness, and retaining much of his former activity, he may be truly said to enjoy a green old age. . . . Sir Frederick has been twice married. He had children by each of his wives no less than twenty-five in all, of whom twenty survive, ten by the first union, and ten by the second. He can boast of a more numerous issue than is usually the lot of humanity. Beside his twenty children, he counts fifty-four grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren; and he has had the gratification of seeing his eldest son's eldest son the first man of his year at his own alma mater."

"SHALL THE GOSLINGS TEACH THE GOOSE TO SWIM!"

In such a masterly manner that it has bid defiance to any accident since that period. This was his masterpiece. In 1750 Smeaton published a paper on the Power of Wind and Water to Turn Mills, and for this he was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Society of which he was a member. As an engineer he had now risen to the top of his profession. His last employment was that of engineer for the improvement of the harbour at Ramsgate. He died in the year 1792.

THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(14.)—WILLIAM PENN (who has been styled by Montesquieu "the modern Lycurgus,") was born in London in 1644, and was the son of Sir William Penn, a distinguished admiral under the Commonwealth, and of high and ancient lineage. A biographer gives the following outline of Penn's life—

"Whilst pursuing his studies at Christ Church, Oxford, young Penn (then but fifteen years old), became imbued with the tenets of Quakerism, then in its infancy—and at length resolved to join the new sect, and brave all the consequences. This not only entailed his expatriation from home, but it gave great offence to his father, and on his return home, he sent him to travel on the Continent—thinking this might wean him from that pliancy of speech and deportment which is characteristic of the sect. In two years Penn returned with all the graces of the accomplished gentleman—much to his father's delight! In a short time, however, being at Court, and London having broken out, it caused all William Penn's serious impressions to be renewed; and ceasing to visit the Court, and forsaking the society of his gay friends, he employed himself in the study of divinity. His father again interfered, and sending him to Ireland to manage an estate which had been presented to the admiral by the king, and furnishing him with letters of recommendation to the viceroy, the Duke of Ormond, young Penn became a favourite in all circles; and even became a volunteer officer, and served for a short time in the army. But, however, being at Cork, he happened to hear a sermon preached by the same Quaker preacher that he had listened to at Oxford. The effect was irresistible, and Penn became a Quaker for real. His father sent for him home, and finding him firm in his resolve to adhere to the despised and persecuted sect, turned him out of doors. Penn was now in his twenty-fourth year, and the period of his preaching dates from the time when he published his first book, 'Truth Ascertained.' For his next book, 'The Sundry Foundation Shakes,' he had to undergo seven months' imprisonment in the Tower of London. During his incarceration he wrote his most celebrated work 'No Cross, no Crown,' as well as 'Jennesses with Acres open,' an impetuous vindication which obtained him his release. It was not long, however, before his spirited promulgation of his tenets by preaching involved him in trouble again, and he suffered a further confinement of six months in Newgate. About this time the death of his father, then fully reconciled to his son, left him in possession of a large estate; but far from seeking any repose, Penn now addressed himself still more energetically to the propagation of his opinions, publishing innumerable tracts in support of Quakerism, and travelling in Germany and Holland, in 1677, with George Fox and Robert Barclay, to multiply proselytes on the Continent. It was in 1681 that, in consideration of certain debts due to his father by the Crown (£16,000), Charles II. granted, by letters patent, to Mr. Penn and his heirs, the province west of the Delaware River, known as the New Netherlands. Penn thus became governor and proprietor of that immense territory, and in his honour its name was at once changed to Pennsylvania. With a view to promote its colonisation, he published 'A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania,' in which he offered, as terms of settlement and other tempting inducements to emigrants. He embarked for the new colony in 1682; and in the following year founded Philadelphia. The manner of the colonisation was characterised by a spirit of unanimous justice, strangely at variance with the notions of the age—the claim of the natives to consideration being freely admitted, and an agreement being made with them before the colonists assumed absolute possession. The signing of this treaty under an elm tree, the Indian king being attended by his sachems, or warriors, and Penn, accompanied by a large body of his pilgrim-followers, forms one of those picturesque passages in history on which poets and painters delight to dwell.

"Penn, having constituted his council or legislative assembly, resettled England in 1684; and in the year following, Charles II. died, when Penn attracted to himself the favour of James II., and he appeared in the novel character of a

"Jennessus was a celebrated Spartan legislator. His legislation was intended to make public principle predominate over private interests and affections. Children were to be the property of the state, which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties were imposed on licentiousness and intemperance; and it was enjoined that the people should take their meals in public. Iron was used for money; and the people were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; the theatres were abolished; and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired in school, all that tended to soften and humanise mankind was prohibited, while everything that could promote a hardy life and personal bravery was encouraged. The Spartans, and the laws of Lycurgus, consequently became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the dread of their foes and the bulwark of their friends.

Court favourite! He attended Whitehall daily; his house was crowded with visitors, and, in consequence of his superior influence with the king, he might, as he states, have amassed great riches, but in preference to this he procured the release of about fourteen hundred of his oppressed Quaker brethren, who had been imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. After the abdication of James, Penn's conduct did not escape animadversion, and he was accused of being a Jesuit in disguise, though whether the censures were deserved or were merely the shafts of jealousy excited by the high Court favour which he had enjoyed, is a point that has been freely discussed by historians. Be this as



THE BURIAL-PLACE OF WILLIAM PENN.

it may, however, Penn defended himself before the Council, who honourably acquitted him, but deprived him of his American grant. It was, however, soon restored to him, and in 1689 (having married his second wife), he returned to Pennsylvania, where he conducted the affairs of his State with great sagacity and ability for about two years, after which he came back to England. After this event his sons held the proprietary government of the State of Pennsylvania.

"His life henceforth was full of trouble and adversity. Being in debt, he offered the Pennsylvania territory to the Crown, for £12,000; and soon after this, at the instance of his agent's widow, he was thrown into a debtor's prison, and this cruel misfortune so preyed upon his mind that he lapsed into melancholy and second childhood, which ended in his death, at the age of seventy-four, in the year 1718.

"After the American Revolution the claims of Penn's descendants upon the State of Pennsylvania were bought up for £130,000."

THE COMET OF 1811.

(24.)—In October and November, in the year 1811, a brilliant comet appeared, and was visible during the autumn to the naked eye. Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," wrote a poem entitled "To the Comet of 1811," from which the following verses are extracted:

"Stranger of Heaven! I bid thee hail!
Shred from the fall of glory riven,
That flashes in celestial glare,
Broad pennon of the King of Heaven.

"Art thou the flag of woe and death,
From angel's ensign-staff unfurled?
Art thou the standard of his wrath
Waved o'er a sordid sinful world?

"No, from that pure pellucid beam
That erst o'er plains of Bethlehem shone,
No latent evil we can deem,
Bright herald of the eternal throne!

"Where hast thou roamed these thousand years?
Why sought these polar paths again,
From wilderness of glowing spheres
To fling thy vesters o'er the wain?

"To brush the embers from the sun,
The icicles from off the pole;
Then far to other systems run,
Where other moons and planets roll!

"And long, long may thy silver ray
Our northern arch at eve adorn;
Then, wheeling to the east away,
Light the gray portals of the morn."

"It was reckoned by many that this was the same comet which appeared at the birth of our Saviour."—Hogg.



"THAT IS HE! THAT IS HE!"

1873—NOVEMBER—30 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th, 3-48 aft. | New Moon, 20th, 3-37 mn.
Last Quar. 11th, 12-45 nt. | First Quar. 27th, 5-13 mn.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	App. Ap.
1	S			
2	S			
3	M			
4	Tu			
5	W			
6	Th			
7	F			
8	S			
9	S			
10	M			
11	Tu			
12	W			
13	Th			
14	F			
15	S			
16	S			
17	M			
18	Tu			
19	W			
20	Th			
21	F			
22	S			
23	S			
24	M			
25	Tu			
26	W			
27	Th			
28	F			
29	S			
30	S			

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION.

SCHILLER'S drama of "William Tell" took possession of the hearts of the German people more than any work that he ever wrote. It is related that on one occasion after the performance of this drama—Schiller being present—all the audience frantically rushed out of the theatre to see their beloved poet once more; and when his tall form appeared, sorely bent by suffering, the crowd respectfully made way for him—all heads being quickly uncovered. As the poet passed through the long rows of people, he was received in profound silence, all eyes following his steps; fathers and mothers holding their children aloft, whispering "That is he! that is he!"

It may not be uninteresting to give a brief sketch of the life of this illustrious poet, whose writings could so powerfully influence the feelings of the nation which has always been regarded as of a phlegmatic character—

JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH SCHILLER was born in 1759, at Marbach, in Württemberg, his parents being persons in humble life. When a boy he displayed very strong feeling and great industry, and he was carefully brought up by his pious parents. His mother was a true German—very real and true in all she did, and all she said and thought; and his father (who was in the service of the Duke of Württemberg) was an intelligent military man, with very great energy. Young Schiller was originally intended for the church, but on the establishment of a military school by his father he changed his views, and became one of the most promising students in the academy, and it was there he learned the first elements of science. At this period he found means to procure the works of the immortal Shakespeare; and the dark and stormy shadows that give expression to the pictures of this poet, the affecting situations of his heroes, his bold and energetic language, and those beautiful passages where his eloquence becomes a torrent that no obstacle can resist, were so congenial to the feeling soul of young Schiller, that Shakespeare soon engrossed all his admiration, and was his favourite author.

Schiller entertained the greatest admiration and affection for the Duke of Württemberg, and his rare political talents were thoroughly appreciated, and much exercised for the Duchess. He then (after having studied medicine for some time) became a regimental surgeon in Stuttgart, but he was soon discontented with this position. When in his twenty-second year Schiller wrote his celebrated tragedy of "The Robbers," which at once enabled him to take his position as one of the first dramatists of his country. It was first brought out at Mannheim, but unfortunately the Duke of Württemberg's displeasure was excited by finding some few passages of a revolutionary tendency in it, and he prohibited the poet who could speak his mind so freely from writing against Schiller, chafing under this treatment, left Stuttgart secretly, and became an exile, and went to Mannheim, where, after experiencing many hard-

ships, he brought (Previous to this he had been busy for days for stealing to see his play of followed, and Schiller and Dresden, to witness dramas of "William Tell" peculiarly to attract works.

Some little time to undertake the German Mercury, acquaintance of (with that of Schiller) between them. In 1789 Schiller visited the Jena University were always crowded. Years' War," and which influenced (other works tall openness of style) were Xenien, "Wallenstein," &c. He also wrote (among the finest—

About the year 1 that cruel and insuffered with his lectures by Isaac Newton, to him a pension of £1000 saved from the proscribed at Weimar took to direct the of his best works talised his name, seems to have been his pen and to Procrowd wherever he appreciated his talents a heart as noble as delighted to honor just need of tribute

Schiller succumbed hand upon him of news was conveyed hands, and said,

"ADMIRAL HOSE"

(25)—RICHARD HOSE, merchant, and vice president, he was Isaac Newton, was born in 1712. On leaving school he pursued his studies under Hamburg trade London merchant shortly after, he was in the year 1717; poem; and it is "Seasons," when he wrote an epic poem Glover was the "Admiral Hozer" national spirit a under the following Admiral Hozer Spanish West India Spanish galleons England. He a near Portobello; the English courage, he lay in the jest of the Spanish captain; of his officers an unhealthy climate and died of a broken heart.

The poem comes in 1740 on the subject by Admiral Ver-

* It is related that performed at Friburg most to madness by trayed, formed the play and his confederacy, by the woods, and live to become "the Duke the plot was concocted the confederacy, were all secured, "Robbers" was profusions are a wonder which, like Rousseau

"THE HEALTHIEST FEAST COSTS THE LEAST."

ships, he brought out his tragedy of "Fiesco" on the stage. (Previous to this he had been placed under arrest for fourteen days for stealing to Mannheim, without leave of absence, to see his play of "The Robbers" acted.) Other productions followed, and Schiller found many admirers both in Leipzig and Dresden, to which place he went in 1785. But it was his drama of "William Tell" that was his *chef-d'œuvre*. It seemed peculiarly to attract all hearts, even more so than his previous works.

Some little time after this, Schiller proceeded to Weimar to undertake the management of a periodical called "The German Mercury," and it was at this time he made the acquaintance of Goethe, whose name is always associated with that of Schiller from the very great friendship that existed between them, and which was only terminated by death. In 1789 Schiller was appointed to the Chair of History in the Jena University, and besides giving public lectures (which were always crowded) he published his "History of Thirty Years' War," and engaged in several literary enterprises which influenced greatly the literature of Germany. His other works (all equally remarkable for their talent and clearness of style) were "Die Höfen," "Der Musen Almanach," the "Königen," "Wallenstein," "Mary Stuart," and "Joan of Arc." He also wrote a collection of ballads which are reckoned among the finest of their kind in any language.

About the year 1790 Schiller exhibited a strong tendency to that cruel and insidious disease, consumption, and this interfered with his business, and greatly reduced his income; but by the Prince of Denmark's great kindness—who settled on him a pension of a thousand dollars for three years—he was saved from the pressure of want and necessity; and he now settled at Weimar, and in conjunction with Goethe, undertook to direct the theatre there—and it was at Weimar several of his best works were written, and those which have immortalized his name. Debt, or rather uncertainty of income seems to have been Schiller's bane, for he trusted entirely to his pen and to Providence for subsistence. He was much beloved wherever he went; both old and young seem to have appreciated his talent, and admired his worth, for Schiller had a heart as noble as his forehead; all alike, princes and people, delighted to honour him; and posterity has also paid the just meed of tribute to his memory.

Schiller succumbed to the fatal malady which had set its hands upon him on the 9th of May, 1805; and when the sad news was conveyed to Goethe, he covered his face with his hand, and said, "Half my existence is gone!"

"ADMIRAL HOSIER'S GHOST."

(25).—RICHARD GLOVER was the son of a London merchant, and was educated at Chesham School, where, at sixteen, he wrote some verses to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, which obtained considerable applause. On leaving school, he applied himself to commercial pursuits under his father, who was engaged in the Hamburg trade; and in due time Glover became a London merchant, and married a lady of fortune; shortly after, he was returned M.P. for Weymouth. In the year 1737 he published "Leonidas," an epic poem; and it is related that Thomson, author of "The Seasons," when he heard of this work, exclaimed—"He wrote an epic poem, who never saw a mountain!"

Glover was the author of a popular ballad called "Admiral Hosier's Ghost"—a poem intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards, and was written under the following circumstances:—In the year 1723 Admiral Hosier was sent with a strong fleet into the Spanish West Indies, to block up the ports; or should the Spanish galleons come out, to seize and carry them into England. He accordingly arrived at the Bastimentos near Portobello; but being prevented by orders from the English cabinet from obeying the dictates of his courage, he lay inactive on the station until he became the jest of the Spaniards! The unhappy admiral continued cruising in those seas until the far greater part of his officers and men perished by the diseases of the unhealthy climate, and the admiral himself pined away, and died of a broken heart.

The poem consists of eleven verses, and was written in 1740 on the taking of Carthagea from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon. The first verse describes the

* It is related that when "The Robbers" of Schiller was first performed at Fribourg, the youth of that city, moved almost to madness by the ardent and awful scenes which it portrayed, formed the wild design of imitating the hero of the play and his companions. They bound themselves in a confederacy, by the most solemn oaths, to betake themselves to the woods, and live by the sword, as they termed it, to become "the exterminating angels of heaven!" Fortunately, the plot was discovered by one of the tutors finding a copy of the confederacy written, it is said, with blood. The parties were all secured, and the future representation of "The Robbers" was prohibited in Fribourg. Such terrible impressions are a wonder to attribute to the ordinary pen of Schiller's pen, which, like Rousseau's, may be said to burn the paper.

triumphant crew of Admiral Vernon's squadron, lying at anchor off Portobello, drinking success to England's fleet, when—

"On a sudden, shrilly sounding,
Hissous yells and shrieks were heard;
As, each heart with fear confounding,
A sad troop of ghosts appeared;
All in dreary hammocks shrouded,
Which for winding-sheets they wore,
And with looks by sorrow clouded,
Frowning on that hostile shore.

"On them gleamed the moon's wan lustre,
When the shade of HOSIER brave,
His pale hands were seen to muster,
Rising from their watery grave.
O'er the glimmering wave he hid him,
With three thousand ghosts beside him,
And in groans did Vernon hail.

"Heed, oh! heed our fatal story!
I am Hosier's injured ghost;
You who now have purchased glory
At this place where I was lost:
Though in Portobello's ruin,
You now triumph free from fears,
When you think of my undoing,
You will mix your joys with tears.

"See these mournful spectres sweeping
Ghastly o'er this hated wave,
Whose wan cheeks are stained with weeping;
These were English captains brave.
Mark those numbers, pale and horrid,
Who were once my sailors bold;
Lo! each hangs his drooping forehead,
While his dismal tale is told.

"I, by twenty sail attended,
Did this Spanish town affright;
Nothing then its wealth defended,
But my orders—not to fight!
Oh! that in this rolling ocean
I had cast them with disdain,
And obeyed my heart's warm motion
To have quelled the pride of Spain.

"For resistance I could fear none:
But with twenty ships had done
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achieved with six alone.
Then the Bastimentos never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the seas the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been.

"Thus, like thee, proud Spain dismaying,
And her galleons leading home,
Though condemned for disobeying,
I had met a traitor's doom.
To have fallen, my country crying,
'He has played an English part,'
Had been better far than dying
Of a grieved and broken heart.

"Unrepining at thy glory,
Thy successful arms we hail;
But remember our sad story,
And let Hosier's wrongs prevail.
Sent in this foul clime to languish,
Think what thousands fell in vain,
Wasted with disease and anguish,
Not in glorious battle slain."

There are two verses more—the admiral's ghost concluding—

"Think on vengeance for my ruin,
And for England, shamed in me."

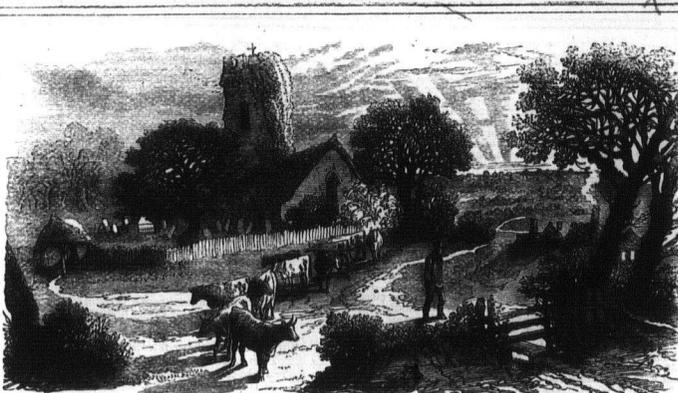
It is related that Dr. Glover was on a visit at Lady Temple's, at Stowe, when he wrote the poem. The idea occurred to him during the night, and rising early next morning, he went into the garden to compose his poem. In the heat of his composition, he walked into a tulip bed; unfortunately, he had a stick in his hand, and with a true poetical fervour, he heaved down the tulips in every direction! Lady Temple was particularly fond of tulips, and some of the company who had seen the doctor slashing around him, and suspected how his mind was occupied, asked him at breakfast how he could think of thus wantonly destroying her ladyship's favourite flowers? The poet, perfectly unconscious of the havoc he had made, pleaded not guilty. There were witnesses enough to convict him, and he made his peace by repeating the ballad, which excited great attention, and was immediately printed.]

ISTRATION.

in Tell" took German people wrote. It is the performing present—all of the theatre; and when his suffering, the him—all heads se post passed he received ring his steps; children added, I" give a brief us post, whose nence the feel- been regarded

ILLER was born 1759, his parents when a boy he great indus- by his pious German—very he said and in the service an intelligent agency. Young or the church- itary school by nd became one of the academy, st elements of means to pro- kapare; and give expression affecting situa- ticle language, his eloquence cle can resist, soul of young crossed all his author.

admiration and burz, and his ly appreciated Duchess. He for some in Stuttgart, this position, iller wrote his ra," which at ion as one of It was first rtunately the was excited revolutionary the poet who writing again! nt, left Stutt- and went to ig many hard-



"THE PLOUGHMAN HOMEWARD PLODS HIS WEARY WAY."

1873—DECEMBER—31 days.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th, 4.20 m. | New Moon, 19th, 6.49 ev.
Last Quar. 11th, 9.54 nt. | First Quar. 25th, 4.5 aft.

		Sun Rises & Sets.	Moon Rises & Sets.	☾
1 M	Ebenezer Elliott (the "Corn-Law Rhymor," died, 1849.)	7 46r	Sete A.M.	11
2 Tu	Louis Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1852.—Abdicated, 1870.	3 53s	5 26	12
3 W	Battle of Hohenlinden, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1800.	7 48r	6 45	13
4 Th	Latham House surrendered, 1645.—In the year previous it had been heroically defended for three months by Charlotte, Countess of Derby.	3 52s	Rises P.M.	⊙
5 F	The first admiral of the United States (Farragut) was nominated in 1866.	7 51r	4 37	15
6 S		3 50s	5 36	16
7 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.	7 54r	6 44	17
8 M	Richard Baxter died, 1691.	3 50s	7 57	18
9 Tu	"I predeceas as never sure to preach again, And as a dying man to dying men."—BAXTER.	7 56r	9 12	19
10 W		3 49s	10 24	20
11 Th	James II. abdicated by flight, 1688. (He died in exile at St. Germain's, 1701.)	7 56r	11 34	⊕
12 F	Sir Mark Isambard Brunel (engineer of the Thames Tunnel) died, 1842.	3 49s	After Mid- night	22
13 S	Dr. Johnson, the "Leviathan of Literature," died, 1784.	8 0r	A.M.	23
14 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.	3 49s	1 50	24
15 M	13th.—James V. of Scotland died, 1542.—His dying words were, "It came with a lass, and it will go with one!" alluding to the intelligence brought to him that his wife was delivered of a daughter, the heiress of the crown, and to the fact of the crown having come into his family by the daughter of King Robert Bruce.	8 1r	3 3	25
16 Tu	In the year 1825, a soldier was flogged to death at York.	3 50s	4 17	26
17 W	The obnoxious stamp-duty on almanacks was abolished in 1834.	8 3r	5 35	27
18 Th		3 50s	6 53	28
19 F		8 4r	8 11	⊙
20 S		3 51s	Sete P.M.	1
21 S	4th Sunday in Advent.	8 5r	5 14	2
22 M	There died at Eastwell, in 1850, a poor working man, named Richard Plantagenet who was believed to be a son of Richard III., killed at the battle of Bosworth Field.	3 52s	6 38	3
23 Tu	Hugh Miller (geologist) died, 1856.	8 6r	8 5	4
24 W		3 53s	9 33	5
25 Th	CHRISTMAS DAY.	8 7r	10 59	6
26 F	"I love to see this day well kept by rich and poor."—WASHINGTON IRVING.	3 54s	After Mid- night	8
27 S	Gray (poet) born, 1716.	8 7r	A.M.	8
28 S	1st Sunday after Christmas.	3 56s	1 44	9
29 M	Rev. T. R. Malthus (political economist) died at Bath, 1834.	8 8r	3 8	10
30 Tu	"Day brings day; month, month; and year the year."—TOMSON.	3 58s	4 34	11
31 W		8 8r	5 57	12

NOTES TO THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION

THOMAS GRAY, an eminent English poet, was the son of a scrivener in London, and was born in the year 1716. His mother,* to whom he was indebted for that education which elicited his brilliant talents, seems to have been a woman of most amiable character, and whose energy supplied to the child that deficiency which the improvidence of his father—a man of harsh and violent disposition—would have occasioned. Gray was sent to Eton, his maternal uncle being a teacher there; and his intimacy with Horace Walpole, whose friendship was so valuable to him in after life, commenced at Eton.

In the year 1734 Gray was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he addressed himself with great assiduity to languages and poetry, acquiring a favourable reputation as a classical scholar, but neglecting mathematics and philosophy, which he particularly detested. At Cambridge Gray was considered by his fellow collegians as untidy, fastidious, and amongst other peculiarities he was remarkably fearful of fire, and always kept a ladder of ropes in his bed room. Some mischievous brother collegians knew this, and in the middle of a dark night roused him with the cry of "Fire! Fire!"—the staidness, they said, was in flames. Up went the window, and Gray hastened down his rope-ladder, as quick as possible, into a tub of water which had been placed at the bottom to receive him! The joke, it is said, cured Gray of his fears, but he would not forgive it, and immediately changed his college. Leaving the university in 1738, without taking a degree in arts, he returned to London, and entered the Inner Temple with the view of studying for the bar; it did not, however, accord with his tastes, and the next year he escaped from it by accepting an invitation from Walpole to accompany him in a tour of Europe. They travelled together in France and Italy during two years; but a misunderstanding between them brought Gray back to London in 1741. In the following year he took the degree of B.C.L., and settled himself permanently at Cambridge,* describing these excursions, are remarkable for elegance and precision, for correct and extensive observation, and for a dry scholastic humour peculiar to the poet. It was now that Walpole sought to revive their early friendship—a wish which was cordially responded to by Gray, who maintained the friendly intercourse during his life. Gray's energies henceforth were devoted entirely to literature; and though he carried to maturity few of the literary schemes which he admirably commenced, his "Letters," published after his death, amply prove his mental activity. It was not until 1743 that his "Ode to Eton College" was first printed; and the publication of the "Essay, written in a Country Churchyard," in 1751, would probably have been delayed much longer, but for the previous issue of a surreptitious

* Gray's epitaph on his mother bears mournful witness to the love he bore her, and testifies to the remembrances of her kindness. It is as follows:—
"Dorothy Gray, widow, the constant and tender mother of many children, one of whom had the misfortune to survive her."

* A manuscript was sold in 1842.

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"KEEPING FROM FALLING, IS BETTER THAN HELPING UP."

copy of it. While the former of these poems received but little notice, the latter immediately acquired universal favour, and it is to-day considered by many the most beautiful short poem in the English language. Byron wrote of it: "Had Gray written nothing but his *Elegy*, high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher."

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds:
Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl doos to the moon complain
Of such a, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twitting from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lip their sires return,
Or climb his knees the curv'd knees to share.

Ofi did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow o'ft the stubborn glebe has broke!
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre:

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

Th' applause of list'ning senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbade: nor circumscind'd alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd;
Forbade to wade thro' slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,
Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

* A manuscript copy of the *Elegy*, in Gray's handwriting, was sold in 1844 for no less a sum than 219!

Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, their spells by th' unlettered Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a holy text around the strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who, mindful of th' unhonour'd Dead,
Dost in these lines thy artless tale relate;
If chance, by lonely contemnation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate;

Happily some hoary-headed swain may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn."

"There at the foot of yonder madding beach
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by."

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Mutt'ring his wayward fancies he would rove;
Now drooping woeful-wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care, or cross'd in hopeless love."

"One morn I mis'd him on the accustomed hill,
Along the heath, and near his favourite tree;
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he:"

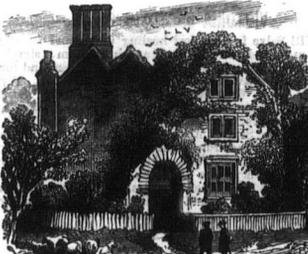
"The next, with dirges due in sad array,
Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne;
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay
Grav'd on the stone beneath you aged thorn."

The Epitaph.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown:
Fair Science from'd not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heav'n did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to misery (all he had) a tear,
He gain'd from Heaven (twas all) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose.)
The bosom of his Father and his God.



GRAY'S HOUSE AT STONE.

The fame the authorship of the *Elegy* brought Gray was such that, in 1767, on the demise of Colley Cibber, the poet-laureate, that office was offered to Gray; but he declined the honour. In 1768 he was appointed to the chair of Modern History, at Cambridge, which brought him in about £400 per annum; and this he held until 1771, when he resigned it. He died the same year, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, from an attack of gout in his stomach, and was interred at Stoke, near Eton, where a monument was erected to his memory—thus adding one more poetical association to that beautiful district of England.

STRATION

English poet, was born in 1713, to whom he was indebted for the name of a woman whose energy supported the cause of harsh and unfeeling. Gray was a student at the university of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his poetry, acquiring the reputation of a scholar, whose philosophy which Gray was always a student of. He was a student of the university of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his poetry, acquiring the reputation of a scholar, whose philosophy which Gray was always a student of.

the university of himself with poetry, acquiring the reputation of a scholar, whose philosophy which Gray was always a student of. He was a student of the university of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his poetry, acquiring the reputation of a scholar, whose philosophy which Gray was always a student of.

GENUINE MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

R.S. RUBINI'S URINIUM.

A positive and specific Remedy for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, Mucous or Milky Discharges, all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Dropsical Swellings in Men, Women, or Children, all Complaints incidental to Females, Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs in either Sex. This genuine medicine is made from a Prescription of the eminent and learned European Physician, Dr. Rubini, who for many years was celebrated for his wonderful cures of the above Disorders. His name was known in every Court of Europe, and Crowned Heads resorted to him for advice. After his death the Prescription was obtained from his family. Two of the ingredients enter into this celebrated medicine, viz. — Buchu and Eucalypti or Trailing Arbutus, are now used by all Physicians for the cure of the above Diseases. But the great secret of Dr. Rubini's peculiar and eminent success lay in the combination of these two ingredients with certain other vegetable productions not commonly known to Physicians. These are all combined in this Medicine, which is prepared with the utmost care from Dr. Rubini's formula. Try it once for any of the above Disorders, and you will be fully convinced of its pre-eminent virtues. Sold by all Druggists, price \$1 per large Bottle, with full Directions inside the Wrapper.

DR. CHURCHILL'S ELECTRIC LINIMENT.

THIS Sovereign Preparation, the King of all Liniments, is eminently adapted as a Family Preparation, for the Quick Relief and Cure of every description of Pain, for which a genuine Liniment is required. It is infinitely superior to those Preparations which are offered as both internal and external Remedies, for nothing which can be taken internally can at all equal as an external application this Liniment in the rapidity with which it gives relief, even in cases of acute pain. Try it for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Numbness, Swellings, &c., &c., and you will soon be convinced that there is no Liniment that can at all approach this for any of these purposes. Sold by all Druggists, price 50 cents per Bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE.

THIS Salve is a magical healing Compound for the rapid and perfect cure of anything, from a simple Scratch or Bruise to the most aggravated Ulcer, and for Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description. Try it for Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Broken Breasts, Sores, Ulcers of all kinds, Ringworm, Tetter, Eczema, Scald Heads, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, &c. It possesses all the wonderfully cleansing and healing virtues of Carbolic Acid, which has been found by Physicians everywhere to possess curative qualities not discovered in any other Chemical preparation. It is worth its weight in gold as a Family Salve. Sold by all Druggists, price 25 cents per Box.

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THIS Medicine or Throat Remedy, is the most reliable and efficacious Remedy in all cases of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes so common in this changeable climate, Asthma, Offensive Breath, Ulcerated Gums, and all diseases of the Mouth. For Public Speakers and Singers it is invaluable. The ingredients entering into this Medicine are used by all Physicians, and for the cure of the above disorders are now, undoubtedly, the most popular in the *Materia Medica*. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per Bottle.

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FOR the Cure of Chronic Constipation, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Laryngitis, Nervous Debility, Chronic Dyspepsia, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhoea, Melancholy, Debility, resulting from Typhoid and other low fevers, Diphtheritic Prostration, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Nervous Excitability, Marasmus or Wasting of the Muscles, Aphonia or Loss of Voice, Sluggishness of the Liver, Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, *Suffocating Feelings* caused by mucous obstructions of the Lungs and Air Passages leading thereto, and Debility from various causes. This Medicine is designed to cure *Wasting Diseases* by making the *nervous system* vigorous and healthy. One of the first symptoms affecting either the Liver, Lung, Heart, Stomach or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first. Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much each upon the other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above-named organs. No other preparation has such potent and direct effect upon the nervous system as this. Try it and prove its efficacy. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1 per Bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY.

THIS Jelly is highly recommended to Ladies as a most agreeable Preparation for the Toilet. For Beautifying the Complexion, and rendering the Skin Soft, White, Clear and free from Dryness, it is unrivalled. It will quickly remove all Redness, Roughness, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and other imperfections. For Chapped Hands, Chillsains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips, it cannot be surpassed. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per Toilet Bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

THIS Toilet Soap possesses all the well-known anti-septic and disinfecting properties of Carbolic Acid, is agreeably scented, has a healthy action on the skin, prevents irritation, removes the effects of perspiration, and should be regularly used by families. Cholera, Smallpox, and Fever Patients should be washed with this Soap; and its use by persons liable to infection will materially prevent the spread of disease. Sold by all Druggists. Price 15 cents per Table.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT.

THIS Disinfectant is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Smallpox, and all infectious diseases. It will prevent Contagion in Cattle. It is also invaluable for disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter-houses, &c., and for destroying nauseous effluvia from whatever cause arising. It will drive away Mosquitoes, Moths, Flies, Cockroaches, &c.; Meat, Fish, &c., can be preserved from putrefaction by its use. Carbolic Acid was selected by her Majesty's Royal Commissioners, in preference to all other products, as the best Disinfectant for the prevention of infectious diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per Canister.

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 NOTE PAPERS, all sizes—Plain, Ruled and Fancy; Goffered and
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Distinct Return Tickets to New York, Albany and Utica, also

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CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE USE of the KNIFE,

By a new but certain, speedy and almost painless process.
References given to parties successfully treated, if required.

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DIVISION COURT CASES ATTENDED TO.

Circular No. 86.

No. 5.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 9th June, 1871.

SIR,

I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency, the Governor General, in Council, has been pleased to order and direct that a declaration and certificate, in the form now transmitted, will be required of importers in all cases in which machinery is claimed to be entitled to exemption from duty, under the recent Act 34 Vic., Cap. 10, entitled "An Act to amend the Act relating to duties of Customs," and the application of the Importers of such machinery, with the evidence so prescribed, is to be transmitted by you to this Department to be considered and disposed of by the Minister of Customs.

A notice should, therefore, be posted up in your office, pointing out the requirements to be followed in such cases.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

IMPORTER'S DECLARATION.

I _____ the Importer of
the Machinery following, viz :—

do hereby declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, no
machinery of the description herein above described is manufactured in
Canada, and that the said machinery is imported to be used in the

manufactory, of which I am the proprietor (or one of the proprietors).

Sworn before me at _____ }
this _____ day of _____ 187 . }

MACHINISTS' or MANUFACTURERS' Certificate.

WE, the undersigned _____
_____ and _____

of _____ do hereby certify that we
have reason to believe, and do verily believe, that no machinery of the
description imported by _____

_____ and above by him described, is manufactured in
the Dominion of Canada.

Severally sworn before me, at _____ }
this _____ day of _____ 187 . }

ORME & SON

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Estey Cottage and Church Organs,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

WAREHOUSE:—OPPOSITE THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

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AGENT FOR THE

Niagara District & Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

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SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

No. 37 Rideau Street.

N. B.—Accounts Collected.

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Duke Street, Chaudiere,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Varnishes,

COAL OIL, &c.

Physicians Prescriptions accurately prepared.

A. O. F. COLEMAN, V. S.,

Member of Ontario Vet. College,

*Veterinary Surgeon to the Governor General and to Carleton
Agricultural Society.*

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LIVERY, SALE AND VETERINARY STABLES,

RIDEAU STREET.

H. GOUGH & SON

Beg leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Ottawa and the public in general that they have recently purchased from Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS, the well-known CITY EXPRESS BUSINESS, and are now prepared with increased facilities to undertake the

Removal of Furniture, Pianos and other Goods,

Upon the shortest notice, guaranteeing the greatest care and attention.

Orders left at Mr. S. ROGERS, Rideau Street, and Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S, Sparks Street, will be fulfilled with promptitude.

Ottawa, October 21, 1872.

ARCHITECT.

The undersigned begs leave to intimate that he intends practising his profession—that of an ARCHITECT—in the City of Ottawa and vicinity, and feels assured that his long practical experience in Scotland will enable him to give every satisfaction to all who may be pleased to employ him.

An office will be opened about the 1st of January in BELL'S BLOCK, opposite the Russell House, and in the meantime orders or communications may be left with James Hope, Esq., Stationer, Sparks Street.

Reference as to personal character, &c., is kindly permitted by Allan Gilmour, Esq.; Alonzo Wright, Esq., M.P.; H. N. Bate, Esq.; Jas. Hope, Esq.; and Jas. Cunningham, Esq.

JAMES MATHER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4th, 1872.

JOHN P. FEATHERSTON, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

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Fruits of all kinds, all in their season. Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, &c. Large lot of Choice Apples by the barrel.

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FRENCH, ENGLISH & GERMAN

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DURING THE HOLIDAYS
A Discount of Ten Per Cent.

WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL FANCY GOODS,

SUCH AS

BRONZES, PARIAN WARE, CHINA ORNAMENTS, &c.

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An Engraver on Glass is employed on the premises.

GLASSWARE ENGRAVED TO ORDER.

A. J. PARKER.



DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

A Pamphlet containing all the Acts of Parliament under which the Inland Revenues of the Dominion are collected together, with a synopsis of the Orders in Council, and Departmental regulations in relation thereto, is in press, and will shortly be issued by this Department.

Copies may be obtained by traders and others interested, on application to any Collector of Inland Revenue, or on payment of the cost of Printing.

A. BRUNEL,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

OTTAWA, October 15th, 1872.

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Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Fancy and Toilet Articles.
Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared.

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FOR CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS, &C.,

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Teas of every kind in Stock, from the highest class, extra superfine and fancy, down to the commonest at 35c. per lb. But the best value and those most recommended are at 50c. and 60c., or an

Excellent HOUSEHOLD TEA at 45c. per lb.

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 AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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OUT AUCTIONS ATTENDED TO. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

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Law Forms made a speciality,—all the customary Conveyancing and Office Forms being kept in stock.

Machine-made Paper Bags (all sizes,) on hand, and printed to order.

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Piano-Forte Maker and Repairer,

Begs leave to inform the Citizens of Ottawa and vicinity that he has commenced the above business and is prepared to execute all kinds of

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On the most Reasonable Terms; and having worked for the past fifteen years, at all its branches, both in England and the United States, feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

The action of Old Pianos Thoroughly Renovated and made nearly equal to new.

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Gothic Frames and Sash, Portable Church Finishings, furnished from design or specification. Outside Winter Sash and Venetian Blinds made to order, fitted complete, and put up at reasonable rates.

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Novelty in Canadian Manufactories.

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**Largest and Best Selected Stock ever brought into the Ottawa Market.**

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As to our prices, we have determined

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City and Country Merchants and Lumberers supplied as required from Stock on hand, or orders taken by samples and shipped from Manufacturers.

The only exclusive Wholesale Boot and Shoe Business in the City.

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**UNION IS STRENGTH.**

**NEW RETAIL BOOT & SHOE STORE**

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**FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH AT**

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At this Establishment will always be found a Good Assortment of the Latest and best Styles of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., selling at a very SMALL ADVANCE ON WHOLESALE PRICES.

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**PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY**

*Between Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.,*

Connecting at Painsc with Trains to and from Pointe du Chene and Shediac. At Truro with Trains to and from Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou. At Windsor Junction with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Trains to and from all places in the Annapolis Valley.

Connections are also made at Moncton with Stages to and from Hillsboro, Hopewell and the Albert Mines.

At Shediac, with Stages to and from Richibucto, Kouchibouguac, Miramichi, Bathurst, Dalhousie and the Restigouche.

At Amherst, Thompson and Wentworth, with Stages to and from Pugwash, Wallace, Tatmagouche and River John.

At Londonderry, with Stages for the Acadia Iron Mines.

At Debert, with Stages for the Great Village.

At New Glasgow, with Stages to and from Antigonish, Canso, Sidney and all places in Cape Breton.

At Shubenacadie, with Stages to and from Maitland and other places.

**DURING THE SUMMER, STEAMERS CONNECT**

At Pointe du Chene, and Pictou, with the various Ports and places in Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, North Shore New Brunswick, Quebec and Montreal.

Our rates for 30 years' Payment Policies become paid up Policies in ten years and as whole life rates. For further information apply to the Agent.

ROBT. ANGUS, Jr.

# NEW TEA, COFFEE & GENERAL GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

NO. 88 RIDEAU STREET.

Choice Teas and Coffee,

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles,

Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade.

Strawberries, Peaches, Tomatoes, &c., in cans.

## GEORGE FORDE,

Family Grocer, Tea and Coffee Dealer,

88 RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.

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Rates for  
Policies.

### Metropolitan Life Assurance Co'y.

Rates for  
Policies.

| AGE. | Whole<br>Life. |
|------|----------------|
| 30   | \$17 74        |
| 31   | 18 12          |
| 32   | 18 73          |
| 33   | 18 96          |
| 34   | 19 42          |
| 35   | 19 69          |
| 36   | 20 40          |
| 37   | 20 98          |
| 38   | 21 48          |
| 39   | 22 07          |
| 40   | 22 70          |
| 41   | 23 85          |
| 42   | 24 03          |
| 43   | 24 75          |
| 44   | 25 06          |
| 45   | 26 88          |
| 46   | 27 25          |
| 47   | 28 17          |
| 48   | 29 15          |
| 49   | 30 19          |
| 50   | 31 80          |
| 51   | 32 47          |
| 52   | 33 73          |

#### NEW PLAN OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

(Secured by Copyright.)

Some of the original and characteristic provisions of which are

An Endowment Policy payable in 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years, at whole life rates. Our 20 or 30 years Endowment Policies become paid up Policies in ten years and at whole life rates. For further information apply to the Agent,

ROBT. ANGUS, Jr.,

38 Sparks Street.

| AGE. | Whole<br>Life. |
|------|----------------|
| 43   | \$35 05        |
| 44   | 36 46          |
| 45   | 37 97          |
| 46   | 39 55          |
| 47   | 41 30          |
| 48   | 43 13          |
| 49   | 45 09          |
| 50   | 47 18          |
| 51   | 49 49          |
| 52   | 51 73          |
| 53   | 54 31          |
| 54   | 57 02          |
| 55   | 59 91          |
| 56   | 63 00          |
| 57   | 66 29          |
| 58   | 69 82          |
| 59   | 73 60          |
| 60   | 77 68          |
| 61   | 81 96          |
| 62   | 86 58          |
| 63   | 91 54          |
| 64   | 96 86          |
| 65   | 102 55         |

WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE IN  
INSURANCE?

## SECURITY!

The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company would respectfully call attention to the following letter (which has been kindly placed at their disposal) to the Hon. Adam Crooks, Q. C., and his reply:

Toronto, 30 King-st., East.

Office of FORBES & LOWMEADROUGH, Bankers.

To Hon. ADAM CROOKS.

DEAR SIR—As I am a policy holder in the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Albany, N. Y., I am anxious to have a legal opinion respecting the value of the registration of Policies.

Does it give a greater security to the policy holders?

I am, very truly yours,

H. R. FORBES.

### RE-THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALBANY (NEW YORK.)

In reply to the question submitted for my opinion as to the value of the registration of Policies in this Company, I beg to state that by an Act of the State of New York, passed in 1869, any Life Insurance Company may make special deposit of securities from time to time, in sums of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars with the Insurance Department of the State—and these securities are held as a fund specially pledged for the security of the holders of the registered policies of the Company.

This fund is charged with the present value of the policy registered against it, and the Company is not allowed to issue registered policies whose present value is excess of the deposit. The Company which adopts this system, is required on the first day of July, or within sixty days thereafter to deposit further securities to cover the increased value of the policies issued.

The registered policies are authenticated under the seal of the Insurance Department, and the signature of the State Superintendent or his Deputy.

Hence the value of this system of registration, for it insures to the policy holder a fund which, in case of insolvency of the Company, would represent the value of his policy, and so protect him against loss.

The benefit of this system applies equally to policies issued in Canada, as in the United States.  
Toronto, 7th Nov., 1872.

ADAM CROOKS.

The Atlantic Mutual has done a large and increasing business since its commencement in Canada, and all persons desirous of insuring will find it to their present and ultimate advantage to insure in the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

#### ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE

Annual Dividends to policy holders on the Contribution Plan.

Losses paid on proof, and not as usual in ninety days.

For particulars apply to

JOHN G. DAVIS,

Dow's Block, Besserer-st., Agent for Ottawa.

GEO. LOGAN, Esq., M.D.,  
Medical Referee.

Ottawa, Decr. 16, 1872.

ins.

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is for  
cies.

Whole  
Life.

\$35 05  
36 46  
37 97  
39 58  
41 30  
43 15  
45 09  
47 18  
49 49  
51 78  
54 31  
57 02  
59 91  
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69 82  
73 60  
77 68  
81 96  
86 58  
91 84  
96 86  
102 55

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**SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,  
BESSERER STREET.**

**MISS DAVIS, - - - - - Principal.**

**T**HE course of Instruction comprises English in all its branches,  
Instrumental Music, French and Linear Drawing.

This School will reopen (D. V.) Tuesday, the 7th January, 1873.

**TERMS MODERATE.**

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**G. T. O. ELWELL, 67 Sparks Street,**

(Successor to Dr. James Brown.)

**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,**

Sole manufacturer of *Elwell's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry*, an invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds; *Elwell's Root and Herb Pills*, for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, &c.; *Elwell's Family Antibilious Pills*,—these are sugar-coated and purely vegetable; *Elwell's Worm Powders*, an agreeable, safe and almost certain remedy; *Elwell's Blood Syrup*, the best purifier of the blood known. The most reliable place for pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Medical Hall, 67 Sparks Street, Centre Town.

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**Steam Biscuit Bakery & Confectionery**

**ESTABLISHMENT,**

Is the best place in Central Canada to buy Biscuit, Crackers, Candies and Confectionery of all kinds.

Your orders are solicited, and will be promptly attended to by

**DANIEL MORRISON, Proprietor,**

**YORK ST., OPPOSITE THE MARKET.**

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**NEW DRUG STORE,**

116 Sussex Street, opposite Murray Street, under the management of

**RICHARD HIGMAN, Chemist and Perfumer**

From London, England.

R. H. begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to execute all orders in the Drug business with promptitude.

Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites in great variety. Prices Moderate.

**Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.**

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DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

TORONTO, 28th May, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Orders and Regulations have been made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868" and the "Public Lands Act of 1860," by Order in Council bearing date of the 27th of May instant.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

Made under "The Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868," and "The Public Lands Act of 1860," by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated 27th May, 1869.

1. The quantity of land to be located to any person as a Free Grant, under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," subsequently to the 28th day of January, 1869, shall be 100 acres; but in case it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that any person located or to be located as aforesaid, has not by reason of rock, lakes or swamp, 100 acres that can be made available for farming purposes, the quantity located to such person may be increased at the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to any number of acres, not exceeding in the whole 200 acres, so as to make 100 acres of such farming land; and the male head of a family located, or to be located, under said Act, since the 28th day of January, 1869, having children under eighteen years of age residing with him, may be located for in all 200 acres.

2. Any locates under said last mentioned Act, being the male head of a family as aforesaid, shall be allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres, at 50 cents per acre cash, at the time of such locations, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties as are provided in respect of Free Grant locations by the 9th and 10th Sections of the said Act, except that actual residence and building on the land purchased will not be required.

3. Squatters upon land situate within any Township, or part of a Township, appropriated by Order in Council for Free Grants and who had settled or improved upon such lands before the passing the said Free Grants Act, shall be allowed to purchase said lands (not exceeding in quantity 200 acres to any one person), at 50 cents an acre, cash, such sale to be subject to the same conditions and reservations as are provided by the 9th and 10th sections of said Act in respect of Free Grant locations.

4. The right is reserved to the Crown to construct on any land located under said act or sold as hereinbefore provided, any colonization road, or any road in lieu of, or partly deviating from any Government allowance for road; also the right to take from such land any wood, gravel or other material required for the construction or improvement of any such road, without making any compensation for the land or materials so taken, or for any injury occasioned by the construction of such road; and such right may be exercised by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any authorized by him for that purpose.

5. Holders of Timber Licenses, their servants, and agents, are to have the right to haul their timber or logs over the uncleared portion of any land located as a Free Grant, or purchased as before provided, and to make such roads thereon as may be necessary for that purpose, doing no unnecessary damage, and and to use all slides, portages, roads, or other works previously constructed or existing on any land so located or sold, and the right of access to, and free use of all streams and lakes theretofore used, or that may be necessary for the passage of timber or logs; and all land necessary for such works is reserved.

6. All Pine Trees growing or being upon any land hereafter located as a Free Grant under the said Act, or sold under the preceding regulations, shall be subject to any timber license in force at the time of such location or sale, or granted within five years subsequently thereto, and may at any time before the issue of the patent for such land be cut and removed under the authority of any such timber license, while lawfully in force.

R. W. SCOTT,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

---

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**AND CONFECTIONERY,**

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**Practical Watchmaker**

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**EUGENE ROBITAILLE**

(Formerly of Quebec.)

**WELLINGTON STREET, near J. D. SLATER'S, Esq.**

Lunch Daily from Twelve o'clock to Two.

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EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

BEFORE ASSURING YOUR LIFE, EXAMINE THE-

New Tontine Savings Fund Assurance,

Just introduced by the Equitable Life Assurance Society
by which an

**ENDOWMENT POLICY IS GRANTED
AT ORDINARY LIFE RATES.**

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R. C. W. MACCUAIG,

*General Agent for Eastern Ontario, and Superintendent of Agencies
for the Dominion.*

GEORGE MORTIMER,

(Apothecary to His Excellency the Governor General.)



Practical & Pharmaceutical Chemist,

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PRINCE ARTHUR PERFUMERY

In Eleven Different Forms.

PRINCE ARTHUR BOUQUET.

A novelty for the Handkerchief, of surpassing fragrance, approved by all.

Mortimer's Canadian Cough Emulsion,

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL KINDS OF CATARRH.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mortimer's Canadian Emulsion has been used by members of my family at different times, and always with *excellent effect*.

E. B. HARPER, Wesleyan Minister.

Ottawa, 16th February, 1870.

This invaluable preparation is a *specific* for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. and acts as a charm, removing the disagreeable symptoms, and producing a delightful moisture of the throat.

In Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Each.

Mortimer's Remedy for Cholera, Diarrhœa, &c.

This preparation, of inestimable value in this climate at all seasons, should be in every house.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mortimer's Preparation for the Cure of Canadian Cholera, after repeated trials by members of my family, is regarded by me as the best remedy of the kind with which we are acquainted.

E. B. HARPER, Wesleyan Minister.

Ottawa, February 15th, 1870.

25 Cents a Bottle.

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Pomades, Vinegars, Dentifrices, of all kinds. Medical Prescriptions carefully dispensed from Pure Drugs. Patent Medicines of every description.

GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Ottawa.



PATENT OFFICE, OTTAWA,

September 4, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, Chap. 26, entitled: "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain Rules and Regulations, and of such Forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act.

And notice is further given that copies of such Rules and Regulations and of the said Forms may be obtained on application to this office.

J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture
and Commissioner of Patents.



INDIAN LANDS.

The Office having the management of Indian Affairs, offers to those persons—AND TO THOSE ONLY—who agree to become

ACTUAL SETTLERS,

The principal part of the surveyed Indian Lands,—thus encouraging the Agriculturist and shutting out Speculators. The three chief localities are :

THE SAUGEEN DISTRICT,

In which about 216,000 Acres remain disposable. The Agent for their Sale is Mr. R. BARTLETT, Indian Office, Toronto. Between 30 and 40 miles of Colonization Roads have already been made for the purpose of affording access to the disposable land, and by grants from Indian Funds to the several Township Municipalities, various leading new Roads, affording readier access to the lands have been either opened or improved.

On the GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND, Lake Huron,

There are about 274,000 Acres still for sale. The Agent is W. PLUMMER, Manitowanning; and between 40 and 50 miles of Road have already been made, and the recent erection of Grist and Saw Mills on the Island afford the Settlers increased advantages. The third locality is the

Reserve on Batchawana and Goulais Bays and the Township of Macdonald,

Near Garden River. The Agent resides at Sault Ste. Marie. These lands comprise about 200,000 Acres. A line of Road through the larger Reserve has been surveyed, and so soon as that portion of the Road passing through Public Lands, of which it forms a continuation, is completed in grading up to the southern boundary of the Reserve, is intended to be put under contract.

INSURANCE.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK,

Agents at Ottawa and vicinity for the following first-class British and American Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

FIRE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

Capital, paid up,	\$ 2,000,000
Cash Assets,	5,250,000
Losses paid in 52 years,	35,000,000

HARTFORD INSURANCE CO'Y, OF HARTFORD.

Capital, paid up,	\$ 1,000,000
Cash Assets,	2,350,000
Losses paid since organization,	15,000,000

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INS. COMPANY.

(Established 1809.)

Subscribed Capital,	£2,000,000 Stg.
Revenue, annual,	1,000,000 "

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPY, OF CANADA.

LIFE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Annual Income exceeds	£ 300,000 Stg.
Accumulated Funds,	1,222,489 "

LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

Cash Assets,	\$2,103,295
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Issues all approved forms of Life and Accident Policies on the Low, all Cash Rate Plan.

The character and standing of the above Companies, coupled with fairness in rates and liberality in the treatment of the insured, are such as to merit a large share of public patronage.

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