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Illustrated Weekly



NORTH
ATLANTIC OCEAN

Vol. XII
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Vol. XII.—No. 1.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

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A LESSON FOR THE TIMES.

MR. HARDWERKER :—Only a hundred and twenty dollars! The dress is a marvel of cheapness, no doubt; but joking apart, my dear, if you ladies were to cut down your expenses in dress, horses, servants, and entertainments, and strive to save the money we men labor so hard to earn, do you know that we would hear less of tight money markets, failures, and so forth?

MRS. H. :—I dare say, dear, and if you gentlemen would spend less on cigars, wine, and club life, your economies, so I have been told, would soon pay the national debt. So suppose we both retrench, what say you?

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 3rd, 1875.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With the present issue, the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS enters upon its twelfth volume. Our readers cannot have failed to notice the improvements which have been introduced into every department of the journal, and the steady progress it has made in the special mission traced out for it. Indeed, the large and constantly increasing patronage we have received is a proof of the public appreciation with which our efforts have been viewed and it will serve as an incentive to still further endeavour to make the paper the best of its class and a welcome visitor into every household of the land. We cannot repeat it too often that ours is a national undertaking connected with the advancement of the fine arts and high-tone literature in Canada, and as such deserves the encouragement of every Canadian family.

The inducements we have offered in the shape of a Premium Chromo have, we are pleased to be able to state, been largely productive of good, but we may take this opportunity to urge upon all subscribers in arrears the necessity of prompt settlement. Those who cannot remit the whole of their arrearages should do so in part, for while the sums are trifling, as regards each individual, they form a considerable total to us, all of which is intended to be merged into the paper itself for the purpose of beautifying it and increasing its features of attraction. Let all our friends show their good will, and each one do his share towards increasing the circulation of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

This is a subject particularly adapted to the character of a family journal such as ours, and, by reference to the files of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, it will be seen that we have taken frequent occasion to examine it in its various phases. We return to it again to day, impelled thereto by the renewed interest it has recently awakened in American scientific and sanitary publications. The tenement system, as known in large European Cities and in New York, is just creeping into Canada, notably into Montreal, and it is to guard against its many hygienic and moral abuses, that we desire to call attention to the admirable mode of buildings for the poorer classes inaugurated in the City of Philadelphia. That city erects real homes for the laboring classes and enables them to become the possessors of their own roof trees. The chief circumstances favoring the erection of this class of houses are the illimitable area of level ground which surrounds the original city, the system of ground rents—a legacy from the day of William Penn—and the co-operative building associations, of which there are hundreds in successful operation. When a poor man, earning a small day's wages, determines to secure himself a home, he goes to the extreme suburbs of the city, about three-quarters of an hour's ride by street

car from the State House, and buys a lot eighteen feet front, on a fifty-foot street, and ninety feet deep, for \$200, without paying for it, by entering into an obligation to pay a yearly rental of twelve dollars, or six per cent. As long as this interest on the purchase money is paid annually, the ground-rent landlord, as he is called, cannot demand the principal. He now joins a building association, and takes say five shares. On each share \$1 is to be paid monthly, and as there are 1,000 shares, each month \$1,000 is paid to the association. Then the money so paid in is put up at auction among the members, and the bidding mounts up from five per cent. premium to perhaps twenty, at which it is knocked down to him. He agrees to pay besides his \$1 per month per share—say \$5 per month—the interest on \$1,000, plus \$200, 20 per cent. premium, amounting to \$72 per annum. With this \$1,000 he contracts with a competent builder, who puts him up a house 14½ feet front leaving a passage of 3½ feet on his 18-foot lot. His house is to be of brick, 32 feet deep, with a well and pump, and a shed over them, and his lot surrounded by fencing seven feet high. His house will be entered by a front door, opening on a parlor, having one window front and one on the side. Passing through the parlor a door opens on a small entry, from which straight stairs rise to the second story. On the opposite side of the entry a door opens into the dining room, lighted with one window, and through this passes to his kitchen, in which is a good range. At the kitchen door stands, under the shed, the pump. Behind this again is the garden lot, 50 by 18. The financial result stands as follows:

He pays ground rent per annum, 6 per cent. on \$200.....	\$12
Building association \$5 per month, amounting to.....	60
Building association, interest on loan.....	72
Taxes \$2 per \$100 on valuation of house—say \$800.....	16
Total.....	\$160

Thus for \$12.50 per month he has a home all to himself, where the morals of his family are preserved from the contaminating influences of the tenement house, where the comfort and domesticity of his household is promoted, and to which he is tempted to add one little thing and another. It is in effect a mortgage which never matures unless there is a failure to pay the interest; or it may be described as a rental which gives the renter a permanent possession of the estate if he promptly pays the rent. So familiar and popular has this mode of conveyance become that all the quotations of vacant lots are based upon this annual rent, or interest on the principal sum.

One of the important elements in this transaction is the building association. The relation of the laborer to this organization is thus stated: He borrows \$1,000 in cash, agreeing to pay \$1,200 and the interest; he stands charged with \$1,200. Paying \$60 per annum, it would take him twenty years to pay up \$1,200. But at the end of the time, his shares being worth \$1,200, he stops paying, and the house is his own. In fact, however, he is a participant in the profits; the premium and the interest he pays going to reimburse himself, and it only takes in practice ten or twelve years to put him in absolute possession of his home. As regards the building association, he in one relation represents the capitalist lending money and taking all the profit made by lending; in his other relation he is the borrower, paying for the use of the money. It ought here to be noted that the associations advance their money only on abundant security; and that also they are managed at very small expense and with perfect honesty. Not only, however, are such houses built by the owners, but whole blocks are built by large building firms, and afterwards retailed off to buyers, who get their money from the building associations. The building association illustrates the power of the aggregation of small sums, and is a most beneficent institution, promoting the habit of saving, and preserving many a man from squandering a

mechanic's fortune, which consists in his possible savings.

In an exhaustive paper read before the N. Y. Public Health and Dwelling Reform Associations, Dr. Stephen Smith refers to the need of the erection of new and improved tenement houses in New York and other large cities. He holds that this reform should be carried out by private enterprise, or as a municipal measure. In London, a large number of associations have been formed for this purpose, and latterly they have become remunerative investments. They purchase the land, tear down the old buildings, and erect new ones, well adapted to the varying conditions and wants of the poor.

One of the most remarkable instances of municipal reform of the homes of the poor is now in progress in Glasgow, Scotland. Under the provisions of the Glasgow Police Act, of 1866, the trustees, who are members of the town council, are authorized to borrow \$6,250,000 on the security of the assessment and property acquired by them. With this fund they are empowered to purchase, under proper regulations, such poor districts of the town as they may deem proper, destroy the worthless dwellings, lay out these areas on sanitary principles, rebuild, and sell the property thus acquired and improved. The plans were perfected at once, and the purchasing of the property needed commenced with vigor. It covers forty areas, in the worst of which, and in portions of the others, the population was housed at the rate of 1,000 persons to the acre, or 640,000 to the square mile. In these plague spots and fever nests the death-rate was as high as 70 in the 1,000 before the improvements began. The plans of the trustees involved the purchase and demolition of upwards of 10,000 houses which no structural alterations, however extensive, could make healthy residences; the gradual removal and spreading of the population resident there; the laying off the ground in open spaces, and formation of forty new streets to be cut through the center of the new district; removing sanitary evils and affording commercial facilities; and the resale of the surplus lands for the erection of modern buildings, subject to the conditions, provisions, and restrictions of the act.

It was not until 1870 that the purchases could be so far perfected as to allow of the improvements to begin, but since that date the population has been gradually displaced without hardship to any one, and the areas reconstructed and partially rebuilt, with the most gratifying results. The health officer writes: "It is difficult to believe that districts through which any one may now walk with perfect safety were formerly the scene of many murders, robberies, and assaults of the most aggravated character." The official report of the police authorities states: "Through these operations the city has been cleared of the foulest dens of crime and profligacy, and their occupants been scattered amongst a population breathing a purer moral atmosphere."

ANOTHER COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

It was Lord Carnarvon who, as the head of the Colonial Office, had the honor of linking his name with the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, a master stroke of statesmanship which has done wonders for Canada, and made every name connected with it an object of lasting national gratitude. The same noble Lord, who again presides over the Colonial Department, seems disposed to try a similar experiment with the outlying Colonies of South Africa. Our latest London exchanges give us full particulars of this project which we think sufficiently interesting to lay briefly before our readers.

The British colonies in South Africa are three in number. The Cape Colony, divided into the Eastern and Western Province, is the largest, the oldest, and the most considerable. Originally colonized by the Dutch, it fell into the hands of Britain eighty years ago, and with the

exception of a brief cession after the Treaty of Amiens, it has remained there ever since, and has become a thoroughly English colony, though the majority of its white and half-breed inhabitants are still of Dutch descent. Natal also was founded by the Dutch; in 1837, a large body of Boers migrated from the Cape to the East Coast beyond the Drakenberg mountains, and so successfully warred down the Zulus that the Imperial Government was compelled to interfere, and to declare the territory a British possession. Neither the Cape nor Natal has shared as largely as might have been expected in the great British emigration of the last quarter of a century; their attractions for settlers have been outshone by those of the British North American and Australasian colonies. The population of the Cape is less than 600,000; that of Natal less than 300,000; and of these probably about a quarter of a million in the two colonies are of European blood. Griqualand West, the latest recognized of British colonies, is the territory that extends from the Orange River to the Batlapin tribe, about 140 miles in breadth by 180 in length. It fills up in some form the gap between the Cape and Natal. The rush to the diamond fields in the summer of 1871 led to a state of things which induced the paramount native chief to petition for its annexation, which was accordingly proclaimed in October 1871. In 1873 it was erected into a Lieutenant-Governorship. The population is estimated at 40,000, of whom perhaps 15,000 are whites. Besides the three British colonies there are two Dutch Republics in South Africa. The Orange River Free State was colonized by the Dutch Boers for the same reasons that prompted their original settlement of Natal. It lies inland between the Orange River, which bounds the Cape on the north and its great branch the Vaal, beyond which lies the South African or Transvaal Republic. The Orange River territory was some years after the Dutch settlement declared under British sovereignty. Another Dutch Republic lies beyond the Vaal. This State, which is now called the South African Republic, was formally released from British allegiance in 1852, and in the following year the Independence of the Orange River Boers was also recognized.

Lord Carnarvon invites representatives from all these colonies to a conference with the view of forming a federative union of all the European States in Southern Africa—a work which "would tend to develop the prosperity of South Africa, to sweep away many subjects of prolonged and unfruitful discussion, and to knit together the scattered communities of European race into a powerful and harmonious union, valuable alike for the interests of themselves and of the whole Empire." His lordship states that no pressure must be placed on any State, whether British or Dutch, and that under the federal union it would not be necessary to insist upon a dead level of uniformity in the local Governments.

THE SPREAD OF NEWSPAPERS.

The American Newspaper Directory published by the great firm of George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, has just issued its seventh edition—an imperial octavo, of nearly a thousand pages, teeming with the most valuable information to advertisers in general and to the journalistic profession in especial. It contains the description of seven hundred and seventy-four daily, one hundred tri-weekly, one hundred and twenty-one semi-weekly, six thousand two hundred and eighty-seven weekly, twenty-seven bi-weekly, one hundred and eight semi-monthly, eight hundred and fifty monthly, ten bi-monthly, and seventy-one quarterly publications; a total of eight thousand three hundred and forty-eight, being an increase of five hundred and sixty-four over last year, one thousand and fifty-seven over 1873, one thousand four hundred and twenty-six over 1872, and one thousand nine hundred and ten over 1871.

An unusual number of newspapers have been reduced in size, changed proprietorship, or suspended publication during the year just passed, indicating that it has not been one of prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that the actual increase in the number printed has exceeded any previous year since the establishment of the Directory. Circulations have materially decreased. With the exception of two Sunday School papers, no periodical issued west of New York city sustains a claim to a regular issue of forty thousand copies. The number of newspapers commencing publication during the year has averaged within a fraction of six each working day, but owing to suspensions and consolidations the actual increase has been less than one-third of the number established.

In Canada the following tables will be read with interest.

	Newfoundland	British Columbia	Manitoba	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	
Daily.	56	1	55	1	29	1	20	1	201
Tri-Weekly.	20	1	19	1	10	6	10	1	90
Semi-Weekly.	14	5	9	2	3	1	3	2	40
Weekly.	330	5	325	2	40	24	40	225	281
Bi-Weekly.	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Semi-Monthly.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
Monthly.	48	0	48	0	19	4	4	21	32
Bi-Monthly.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Quarterly.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total.	478	14	404	6	90	40	90	281	478

From these tables it will be seen that the old-fashioned tri-weeklies are dying out, while the strength of the weekly press is strikingly evinced from the fact that it is over three-fourths of the total of all Canadian papers.

At a banquet given to celebrate the anniversary of the death of General Hoche, M. Gambetta made the principal speech. He said: The Republicans, forgetting old hostilities, joined hands with their former opponents as friends whom they previously misunderstood. They desired the dissolution of the Assembly in the interests of continued progress. The Republicans had abandoned none of their principles. They must advance step by step, aiming for the realization of the principles of the Revolution.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to sell \$1,000,000 gold coin on each Thursday during the month of July. The total amount to be sold is \$5,000,000.

In the House of Lords last week the Canada Copyright Bill passed a second reading.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE "VICTORIA" RIFLES, MONTREAL.

At the time of the "Trent affair" in 1861, when the loyalty of every "Britisher" was excited and our Canadian youth were inspired with virtuous ambition, and glowed with uncommon zeal for the dear mother country, the Victoria Rifles, better and more familiarly known as the Vics, sprang into existence in the month of December and the corps was thus officered; W. Osborne Smith Lt.-Col., Majors Heward and Houghton, with the following Captains of companies in their numerical order, viz: Johnson, Nivin, Ogilvie, Henderson, Crawford and McGrath.

From 1861, till 1874, the Vics, a generous emulation firing their blood, acquired a proficiency in drill, a steadiness on the march, and a precision in the platoon exercises, which rendered the corps highly popular, and attracted to its ranks most of the best athletes, gymnasts, pliant and nimble cricketers and oarsmen in Montreal.

In December 1864, after the St. Albans Raid, the corps went for the first time upon active service to Windsor, Ontario, a detachment only, in company with detachments from other volunteer corps of the city, under the command of Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, Captain W. H. Hutton of the Vics, acting as Adjutant of the administrative battalion.

In June 1866 came the first Fenian Raid, when the company under command of Captain Bacon, now Lieut.-Col. and Brigade Major went post haste to St. Johns, P. Q., and the remaining five companies the next day to Hemmingford, from whence they removed to Huntingdon where they remained under command of Lt. Col. Heward for nearly three weeks and returned to Montreal.

On the Queen's Birthday 1870, while the Vics, under the command of Major (now Lt.-Col.) Bethune and other volunteer corps were waiting at the Drill Shed preparatory for a field day at Logan's Farm, news came that the Fenians were crossing the border. The review was abandoned for severer duties. On the same afternoon Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith then D. A. G. took with him a company of the Vics with other companies selected from sister corps bound for the frontier, all of whom were left at St. Johns with the exception of the Vics who went to Eccles Hill, under the command of Captain (now Brevet Major) John Crawford, and took part in the skirmish at that place. The day of the Eccles Hill "brush with the enemy" the whole of the remaining companies left Montreal for the border remaining at St. Johns for a few hours, which place they left before day break for Stanbridge for the purpose of joining their comrades at Eccles Hill in which they were disappointed, for soon after leaving Stanbridge they were met by an orderly with instructions to return to St. Johns where they remained until the "Fenian affair" had ended, when they returned to the City of Montreal and have since devoted themselves to peaceful occupations. In March last a few of them essayed at the Theatre Royal the play of Plot and Passion, the performance of which was followed by that of the bayonet exercise which was most rapturously applauded, and which forms the subject of our illustration. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LESSON FOR THE TIMES.

Our front page cartoon sufficiently explains itself. In times of financial stringency retrenchment is brought home to every family. If every married couple came to the compromise embodied in the dialogue which we reproduce under our picture, the effects of the hard times would be less distressingly felt.

THE PROPHET'S BIRTH DAY.

A scene of oriental grandeur and superstition. The picture is worth studying as illustrative of quaint costumes and peculiar rites. The buildings are Byzantine, but the river view with the gondolas is akin to Venetian.

VOLUNTEERS UNDER CANVASS.

We publish a very effective series of sketches depicting the different phases of military life in the camp and under the tent. The Niagara camp is reported to us as having been flatteringly successful, having received commendation from the Minister of Militia, and General Selby Smyth.

A STEAMBOAT ON THE SEINE.

The Grand Prix de Paris is the Derby of Frenchmen, and pretty much the same scenes are enacted at the one as at the other. Our sketch represents a river steamboat crowded with excursionists, making off to the race ground.

THE GREAT KAISER BELL.

Religion made to do duty with the spoils of an enemy. This great bell, intended for the Dom of Cologne, and named after Kaiser Wilhelm, is cast from French canon captured in the late war.

WOODS' LIFE-PRESERVING PILLOWS.

We publish to day three sketches of this ingenious invention, which is thus fully described by our contemporary the Star:

The Life-buoy consists of a bolster and pillow stuffed with cork and joined by strong tapes as shoulder straps, while other tapes secure the two buoys at their lower ends. The adjusting is the work of a moment. The idea is an excellent one in many respects, 1st. It is always handy; not hidden away in some locker, or literally shelved, but forming part and parcel of the furniture of every day use. 2nd. It occupies no additional room. Ship mattresses are usually six feet long. With this arrangement they are made five feet, the other twelve inches being filled with the life-buoy, which, as we have said, forms both bolster and pillow, or a double bolster. 3rd. When affixed, the wearer has the full use of his arms for rowing, swimming, &c. 4th. The shape and material of the buoys render them excellent as preservers from injury by contact with wreckage, &c., the chest and back being well protected. Three of the crew of the *Sarmation* at once offered to go in with it for our inspection, and they were not long about it. In a trice they had the buoys over their heads and the tape tied round their waist, and in a second they were in the river as comfortable as possible. All were fully clad with the exception of coats. Two of them could swim, the other could not swim a stroke, but it made no difference. Though they jumped in from a great height the buoyancy of the apparatus was such that they did not wet their hair, indeed their shoulders were fully four inches out of the

water. They laid back, stood upright, laid on their sides, in fact, affected at will any position they choose. In salt water the buoyancy would be considerably greater. The man who could not swim had no difficulty in making headway by simply striking out with his hands and feet. The trial lasted about a quarter of an hour and was in every respect a most satisfactory exhibition. The inventor is Mr. Arthur Woods, Superintendent of the Victualling Department of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. The apparatus is being furnished to all the cabins, and steerage passengers will be supplied with it and bed, knife, fork and spoon, plate, mug, etc., for six shillings, or \$1.50. The Pillows can be adapted and used as seats for skiffs, jolly boats, &c., and are most invaluable to ladies when boating on our river or lakes.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM OF MONTREAL.

Upon the dissolution in February, 1822, of a charitable association in this city called the Female Benevolent Society, the orphan children then under their charge were consigned to the care of the Protestant Congregations of Montreal, whereupon a meeting of ladies was called, and on the 16th day of December of the same year a new Society was formed, under the name of "The Society of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum," and a Constitution and By-Laws agreed upon for its future government. The first building occupied as an Asylum was situated in St. Lewis Street, and a matron, Miss Langhorne (Mrs. Hill), was engaged to take charge of the children. The Society pursued the quiet and even tenor of its way until the summer of 1832, when it pleased the Almighty to afflict this country with its first and most awful visitation of Asiatic Cholera. The ladies cheerfully came forward and offered to receive the orphans from the several Protestant Congregations of the city. Generous friends also appeared, and provided them with the necessary means to meet this unexpected event. The erection of a suitable building for the use of the Charity having long been a cherished object with the Ladies, they applied for and obtained, in 1843, an Act of Incorporation from the Provincial Legislature (7 Vic., c. 52), hoping at some future day to obtain means for realising the same. In the spring of 1848, the foundations of the Asylum were laid, and notwithstanding a period of great commercial distress, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of their many friends, the building rapidly progressed towards completion. On the 4th June 1849, the building being sufficiently finished to permit the taking possession thereof, the monthly meeting was held therein. A legacy of £100 was this year received from the Executrix of the late Honorable Chief Justice Reid, which was, with her permission carried to the Building Fund. At the Annual Meeting in 1857, it was announced and received with feelings of humble joy and gratitude that the debt on the building had been paid, the halls finished, the front door (the gift of the Honorable P. McGill), completed, and the Institution fairly launched on its sea of usefulness, without other care than that of providing the necessary means for its annual maintenance. The funds from which these blessings were derived, came chiefly from the proceeds of a charity Bazaar held in the October previous. The generous support of the public, on this occasion produced the large sum of £253 6s. 3d., all expenses paid. The Corporation was in 1856, enabled to add another lot of land to their premises, for the purpose of affording more room for healthy exercise, and for the benefits to be derived from the cultivation thereof. The vendor, Hugh Taylor, Esq., generously remitted on the purchase-money the sum of £100, and made the terms of payment for the balance suitable to the means of the Society. The Asylum is at present in the most flourishing condition and is accomplishing a world of good. The officials connected with it deserve much praise for their self sacrificing efforts.

THE MONTREAL ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The foundation stone of this Institution was laid in the autumn of 1849, and the house was opened for the reception of orphan children, speaking the English language, on the 21st November 1851.

The first cost of the building, exclusive of subsequent additions and improvements, amounted to eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty two dollars (\$18,252.) This outlay was covered by a grant of two thousand dollars from the Provincial Government, a bequest of four thousand dollars from the late Bartholomew O'Brien and by public subscriptions. In less than two years after the opening of the Asylum there remained no debt upon the building.

The double affliction of famine, and Typhus Fever, caused thousands of the people of Ireland to emigrate to these shores in the black year of 1847. Seeking a fair opportunity to build by their own industry a new home for their little ones, they unhappily only found a grave, leaving crowds of helpless orphans, many of whom could not even lip their own name, to be provided for by christian charity. This was the sad necessity that suggested the founding of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

The number of inmates, actually receiving the aid of the Institution, has varied since its opening between two hundred and two hundred and forty a year.

The yearly cost for support, exclusive of extraordinary repairs, amounts to an average of nine thousand dollars,—or about forty one dollars a year for each individual. This amount is derived from an annual grant of six hundred and forty dollars (\$640) by the Local Legislature,

from voluntary offerings, and the proceeds of a few bequests left to the Institution by charitable Irishmen.

There is nearly an equal number of boys and girls in the Asylum. The orphan boys attend the school of the Christian Brothers, and compete successfully, in their respective classes, with the boys of the city. The little girls are taught in the Asylum by the excellent Sisters of the Grey Nunnery who bestow on them the most motherly care.

The children are now rarely given to be adopted into families. That system was tried, and did not work well. Since several years the children are kept in the Institution till they are capable of earning wages, or of being apprenticed. This change of system has worked most satisfactorily in the interest of the children and in that of the Institution.

The conduct of the children thus placed, as a rule, gives complete satisfaction. Many of them occupy at present in the city, and elsewhere, positions of independence and respectability. Altogether, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum is a credit to the City and reflects the highest honor on the generous spirits who give all their lives and talent to the help of the poor children.

THE CURSE OF SEWING-MACHINES

"A mother," replying to some strictures in a daily paper upon the bold, even immodest conduct of "the beautifully dressed young girls, who, out of school hours, parade Fifth Avenue, Chestnut, and Beacon streets," remarks, that "the censure probably would not be so severe if it were known how many of these beautiful dresses were cut out and made on the machine by the wearers. Innocence and ignorance are the true apologies for their unseemly behavior." She lays her finger on the main-spring of all the trouble. What but vanity and grossly vulgar subservience to fashion could induce any mother to devote her child's few leisure hours to the construction of elaborate costumes, marvels of shirring, knife-plaiting, etc., etc.? The real martyrs to fashion are, after all, the shabby-genteel, whose souls and bodies must be worn out in toiling after her whims and changes. But leaving the moral view out of the question, there are physical reasons which should forbid the use of the sewing-machine to any but adult women. Even to them it is doubtful whether it has as yet proved more of a curse than a blessing. On an average, quite as much time is now devoted in a family to the more elaborate garments which its use has brought into fashion, as formerly was given to the needle: and the appalling increase of debility and certain diseases among women, is proved to be largely due to its use. It will be of real benefit only when garments can be made by it by steam power, of a quality and finish which will supersede its use in the family altogether. Until then, this "benignant domestic fairy," as it is poetically called, is one to be handled with caution: it has, too, its malignant errand. At least let young girls keep clear of it; and give their leisure time to higher studies than the mysteries of stylish costumes, and they will not long remain "ignorant" of the bad taste shown in heaping shirrs and frills on their delicate young bodies, or in the "unseemly behavior" which no gaudy costumes can excuse.—"Home and Society;" Scribner for July.

VARIETIES.

ONE can travel now from the top or bottom of the Alps to the fabled realm of the Sybarites in the Gulf of Taranto, with ut change of cars.

It is said that the hurrying to catch trains and boats, of which there is necessarily so much in these days, tends to produce disease of the heart and brain.

If you cut the back legs of your chairs two inches shorter than the front ones, the fatigue of sitting will be greatly relieved and the spine placed in better position.

A WRITER on dress says: "Short and podgy women should not wear belts." Now what is the use of advice like that? What woman ever admitted she was "short and podgy?"

QUEEN VICTORIA recently gave a grand ball at Balmoral Castle to the members of the Royal household. She was in excellent spirits, and danced one reel with evident enjoyment.

MRS. LIZZIE BLACKFORD FEENIX, the heroine of the Russian diamond scandal, takes a daily airing in the Bois de Boulogne in a superb log carriage, driven by a coachman in the picturesque costume of a Russian istrochik. She is still the cynosure of all eyes.

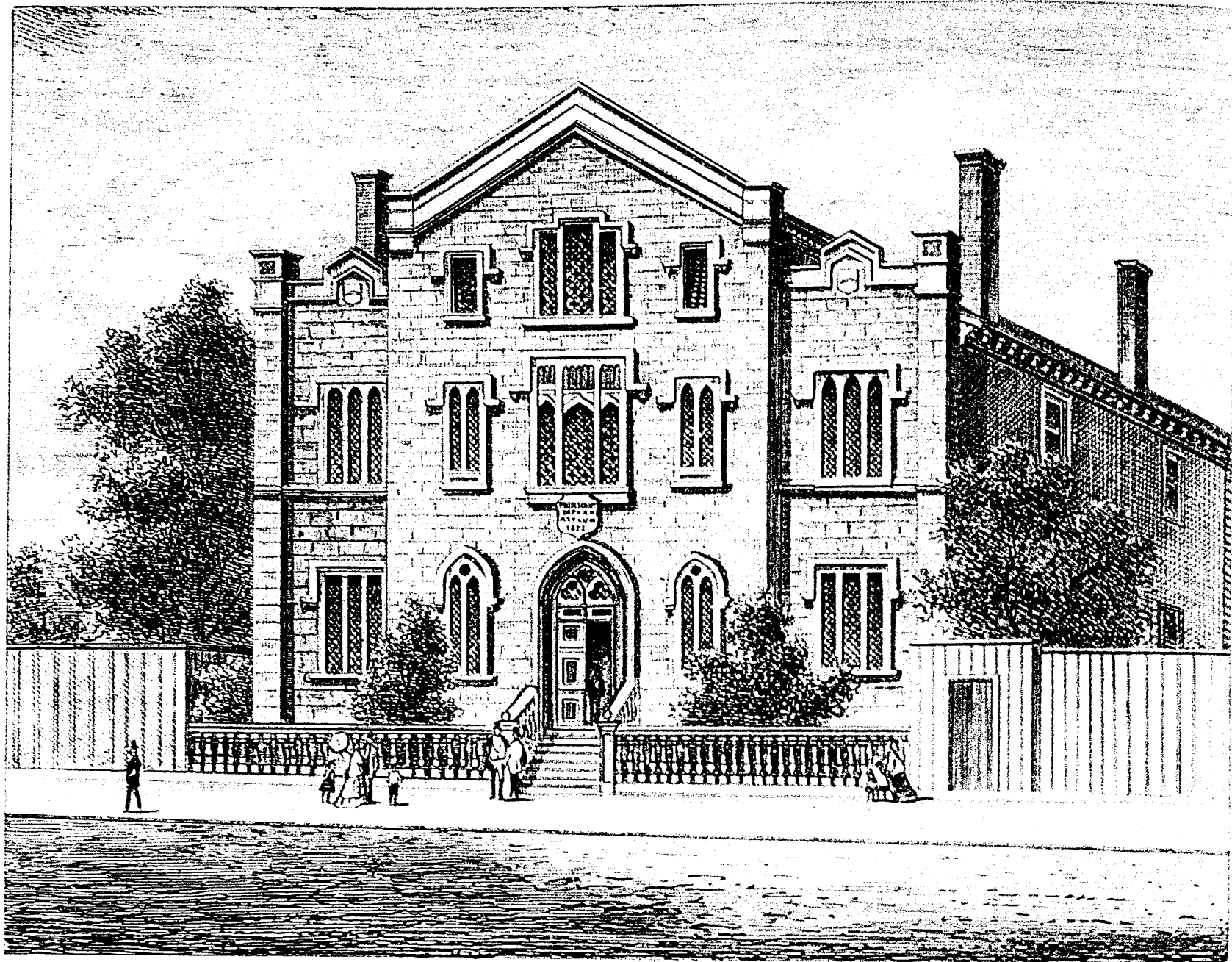
CAPTAIN BOYTON, it appears, had a predecessor in Dardanus, who, at the time of the deluge of Deucalion, swam from Saus to the coast of Troy. Dardanus had his body wrapt up in a dress which was inflated as a leathern bottle, and swam with the aid of one paddle.

A LETTER from Jerusalem mentions the remarkable fact of a great snow storm in that city on the 26th of March, accompanied by lightning and thunder. On the morning of the 27th, the snow was a foot deep in the Holy City and on the hills around it.

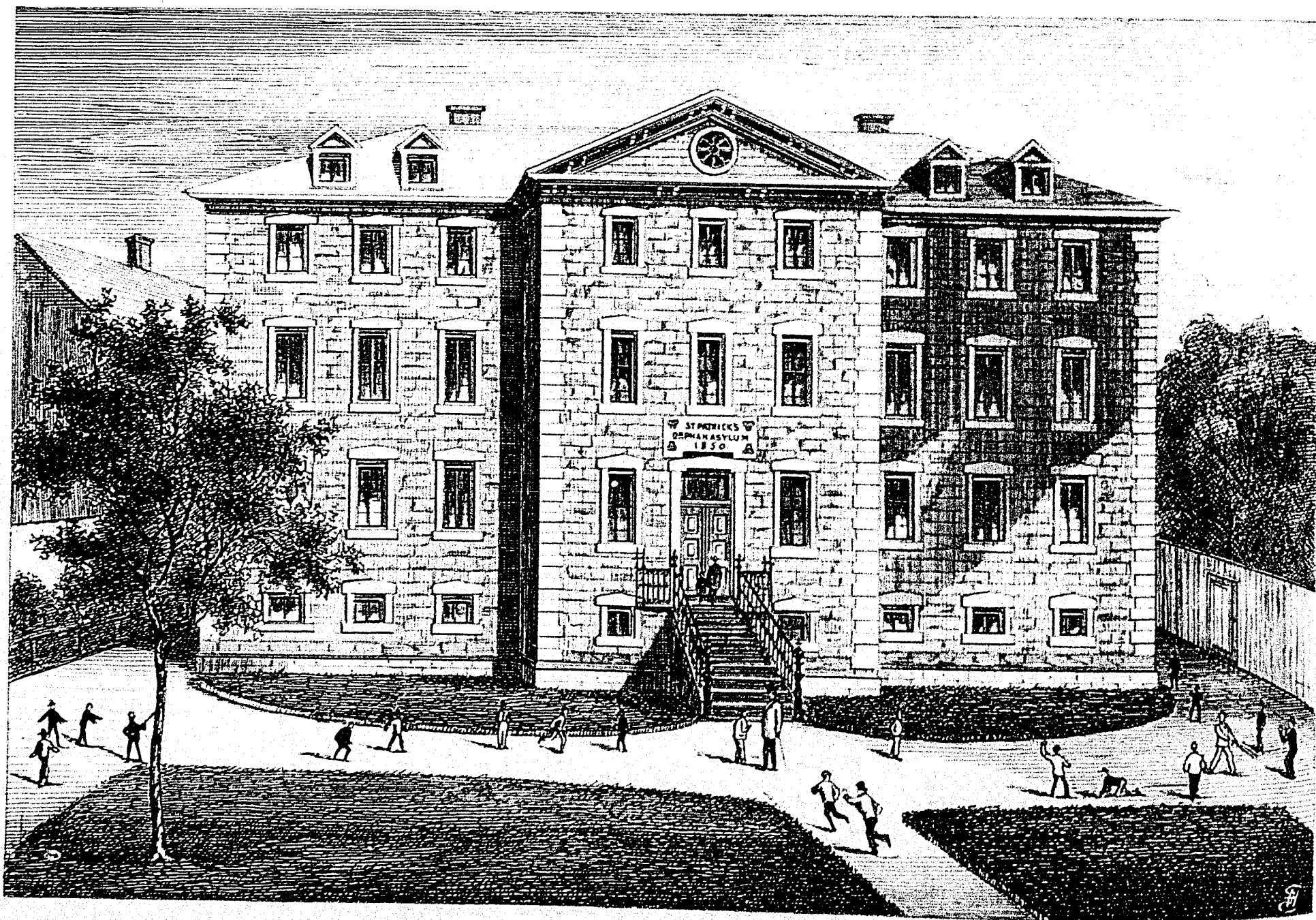
Charivari contains this bitter *not* at the expense of Frenchmen: "Prussia is right in renouncing its design to exterminate France. What would foreign nations do without the country that furnishes all their amusements? The pieces of French authors are played in every theatre in the world."

TRAVELLERS report that all kinds of "garden truck" can be raised advantageously on the banks of the Nile. Onions, radishes, beans, cucumbers, cabbages, tomatoes, Indian corn, tobacco, celery, parsley, &c., besides oranges, melons, custard-apples, and other indigenous fruits and vegetables.

A bridge is to be built over the Frith of Forth in Scotland, the height of which will be 150 feet and the number of spans nearly 100. The largest span in the centre is to be 1,370 feet, or nearly one third of a mile in width, and the smaller spans 150. It will cost about \$10,000,000.



MONTREAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. CATHERINE STREET.

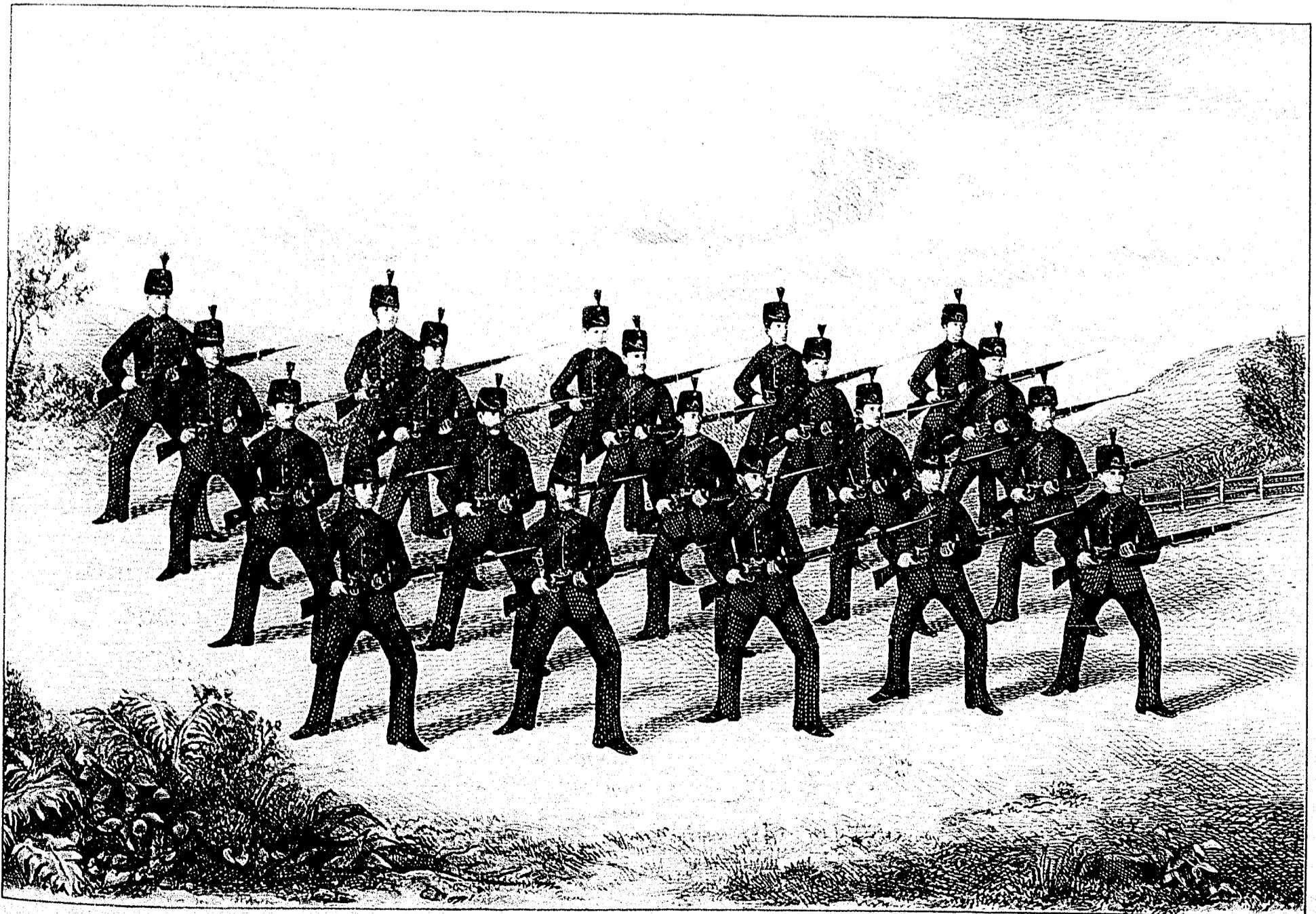
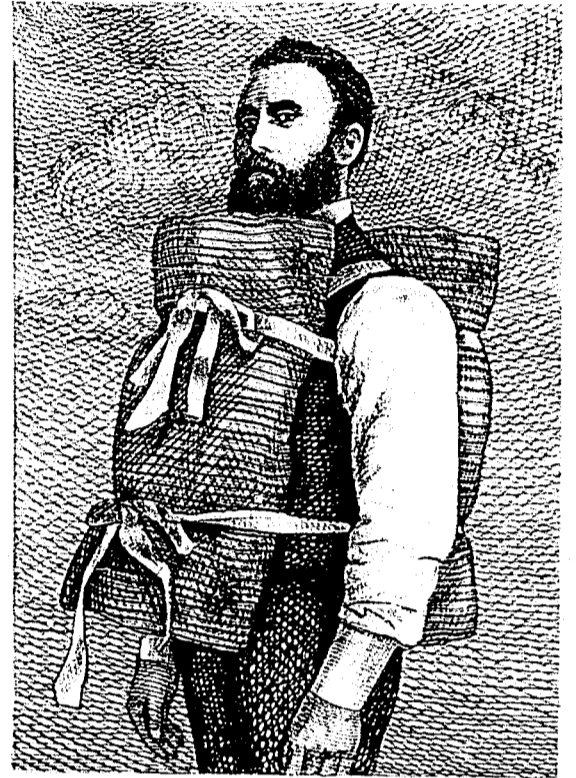
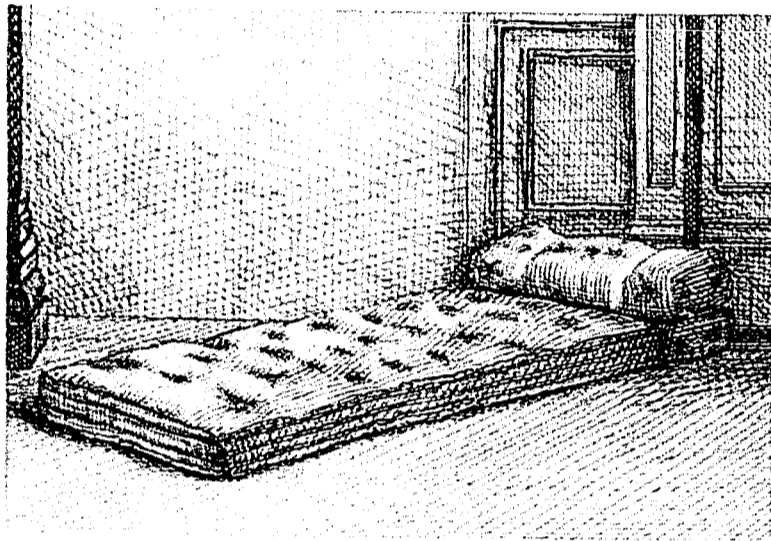


MONTREAL.—THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, DORCHESTER STREET.

ARTHUR WOODS'

PILLOW LIFE PRESERVERS,

*For the use of Crews and Passengers of Steam and Sailing Vessels, Yachts, &c.,
in case of Collision, Wreck, Stranding, or other Accident.*



A SQUAD OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES AT BAYONET EXERCISE.

RETHEL'S WOOD CUT, DER TOD ALS FREUND.

See, the long day is drawing to its close;
The sun dips down; the night flows in apace,
With spray-cool breath, blown freshly in my face,
And wavelet whispings of a long repose.

And who art thou—how still the twilight grows—
Has stolen in to take my ringer's place?
Ah, Death, old friend, for this I yield these grace,
Thou art as welcome as a winter's rose.

Here will I sit, and listen to the bell
Ripple the silence that is gathering round
With sounds that swoon, and swoon, and faintly swell,
And swoon again, till silence and sweet sound
Melt in the murmur of a faint farewell—
Die into nothing—and so rest—is found.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

THE SIBYL OF THE GHETTO.

A RECOLLECTION OF ROME.

Some years ago I was spending an evening with an old Spanish lady who had apartments in Rome looking out on the Corso. Denizens of Rome a few years since will perhaps remember Madame M. and her little *soirées*, and my story will recall that kind old lady, with her rich gray silk dress, and white hair dressed à la Marquise, covered with a lappet of point lace which was tied under the chin.

On the evening I speak of, the only persons present were a young girl, Lucia we will call her, the daughter of a petty Roman nobleman, whose estates, or rather the remnant of them, lay in the Campagna; the Duca di Curtei (whose boast was that he claimed descent in an unbroken line from a common ancestor with Quintus Curtius); and myself.

The night before we had all attended the charity ball at the Braschi Palace. It had been Lucia's first introduction to the gay world, and her curiosity had been excited by a tall, fair, *passée*-looking woman in a shabby black silk dress, and a magnificent diamond cross.

This lady, who was known as Madame Dubois, was indeed a mystery. She had the *entrées* into the most aristocratic circles of that most exclusive of cities, though no one knew anything of her, or whence she came. The secret of her influence had completely baffled inquiry and even conjecture. Society stood in awe of her without any tangible reason. She had subtly caused it to be rumoured that she was the last scion of the Stuarts, for which report there appeared to be little or no foundation, beyond a slight resemblance to that ill-starred race which might be seen in her features.

Few visitors were allowed to penetrate the apartments she occupied in a tumbledown old palace close to the Ghetto, but it was whispered that after twelve at night (the universal hour for breaking up Roman *réunions* at the time I am speaking of) doubtful figures were to be seen entering her door, and it was commonly supposed that she was the rallying-point of a strong political party, of whom we will speak no further.

While talking together respecting this mysterious individual, she was rather unexpectedly announced, when an awkward pause ensued.

Conversation was soon renewed in broken snatches, and as, with the exception of Madame Dubois, we were all intimate, I asked our hostess to give me a pack of cards, that I might tell Lucia whether or not she had captivated any of her partners of the previous evening. The girl delightedly assented, for, like all Italian women, she was a firm believer in fortune-telling—in which acquirement a few lucky co-incidences had won me a reputation in my own circle.

She made at that moment a pretty picture—her face lighted up with the frank bright smile so common amongst her country-women.

Lucia was, and is still, one of those brilliant blondes rarely to be met with except in the south of Europe—a sunny tint pervading her pale golden hair, her milky complexion, and her clear, childlike, blue eyes.

A table was soon cleared, and after making her shuffle, cut, and turn the cards a few times, I laid them out in the form of a square.

'You are face to face with the Scotchman,' I said to her; 'hearts and diamonds surround you both; love and money, my dear girl, and a speedy marriage between you and the handsome Scotchman of last night's ball!'

Madame Dubois had all this time been watching our proceedings with a keen interest—her cold, bright, steely-gray eyes, which many declared had a mesmeric influence, now fixed on Lucia, now on the cards.

'I have heard many strange stories told of the Jewish fortune-tellers in the Ghetto,' said Madame M.; 'I am a disbeliever, and I must confess to having a great dislike to that amusement.'

'I think, madame, has been taking some lessons in the Ghetto,' said the Duca, 'so well has she acquired the gipsy's trick of never taking her eyes off the face of her poor dupe.'

'What would I not give,' said Lucia, 'to consult a really good fortune-teller!'

'I think I could gratify your wish,' tentatively remarked Madame Dubois.

Lucia looked eagerly towards Madame M. (with whom she was staying), and having, by dint of coaxing, won an unwilling consent, it was agreed that I should chaperone her the following evening to the house of Madame Dubois, who would accompany us to the Ghetto.

A little after seven o'clock, a hired coach set us down at the gate of dilapidated palace, in a narrow dirty street paved with small round stones. In one of the lower rooms was a pizzicagnolo's shop, behind the heavily grated windows of which were displayed a few yellow

bottle-shaped skins of lard, and a sausage or two, in order to tempt any customers who might happen to be passing.

Strange scenes had taken place within those old walls. Tradition has transmitted to us the worse than blood-stained memory of one baron, who stands out in relief as the most depraved noble of his degenerate age. In that gloomy building a daughter has suffered for a father's crime, and the suite of rooms she had occupied were still in existence, panelled with tapestry said to have been designed by Raffaele.

The apartments occupied by Madame Dubois had once been the banqueting-rooms of this place, and the scene of many a brilliant assemblage, the memory of which still survives, though the actors have long since been laid in their graves.

Here had been a frequent guest Isabella dei Medici, the daughter of Cosmo, and afterwards Duchess of Orsini, inheritor of her mother's beauty and frailty. Her infidelity to her husband, Paolo Giordano, Duke of Orsini, was expiated by death at his hands. Her brother Francis, tolerant as he was towards the failings of his own wife, the infamous Bianca Capella, urged upon his brother-in-law the necessity for his sister's death, and was privy to her being strangled, in order that the honour of the Orsini and the Medici might be saved.

Having ascended the broken staircase, we reached an ante-chamber bearing the arms of the family who had in olden times held state within its walls. Once petty sovereigns, their intrigues against the Pontiff and boundless extravagance had been their ruin. To so low an ebb were the remaining members reduced, that a daughter of the last baron kept a small haberdasher's shop within fifty yards of her father's last possession.

Admitted by a staid-looking man, who formed Madame Dubois' entire household, we were ushered into a large uncarpeted room, in which were some old-fashioned pier tables and glasses, evidently fixtures of the house, for they contrasted strongly with some magnificent Florentine cabinets filled with a rare collection of Venetian glass, and with furniture of a more modern date than is generally met with in Rome.

Tea was served, after which Madame Dubois declared herself at our service, reminding Lucia that she must on no account offer money to the sibyl upon her introduction, but that she might on leaving give whatever she pleased.

Wending our way towards the Ghetto—for Madame Dubois told us it was necessary to walk that we might escape observation—we soon arrived at a mean-looking house, the door of which stood wide open.

Preceded by Madame Dubois, we passed through a low room filled with bales of all manner of silks, stuffs, &c., into a small smoky den, which was pervaded by an overpowering odour of garlic. We discerned by the dim light of a cotton wick, which was burning in the cup of an antique bronze lamp, that an old woman with a red handkerchief tied round her head was frying some unsavoury-looking pieces of fish over some charcoal in a brazier.

There was a strange admixture of squalor and wealth in that room. Over the poor little bed was spread, as coverlet, what had been a beautiful Indian shawl, the gold threads running through the embroidery of which would alone have realised no inconsiderable sum. The lamp before mentioned was perfect in design, and on a small *étagère* of black carved wood fastened against the wall were some matchless pieces of Dresden china.

The old woman laid aside her frying-pan on our entrance, and bringing forward some stools, requested us to be seated with an air of courtesy hardly to be expected from her uncouth appearance. She guessed the object of our visit, for turning on Lucia a pair of kindly dark eyes, which, though dim with advancing age, still showed traces of marvellous beauty, she addressed a few words to Madame Dubois, and left the room.

She returned almost immediately, accompanied by a strikingly beautiful young woman of about twenty-two years old, in the picturesque contadina costume, her dark hair being fastened in a coil at the back of her head by an elaborately-wrought gold dagger, which was in all probability an heirloom. To our astonishment we recognised a famous model whom we will call Gemma.

This girl was then at her zenith, and was the *beau idéal* of that beauty the type of which has been transmitted by the ancient Romans to their descendants of the present day. She had the creamy complexion, soft black eyes, perfect teeth, and pure profile, — slightly inclining to aquiline, — together with the massive jaw, pillar-like throat, and stately carriage, which are characteristic of the inhabitants of Rome. Among the many portraits of Gemma extant, none do justice to her lithe graceful figure, or to the radiant expression of her face.

Many are the stories recorded of Gemma in Rome. The admiration she excited wherever she appeared fairly turned her head, and she imagined herself a fit prize for an English lord at the very least. She held the artists who employed her in the most supreme contempt, which she did not take much pains to conceal, and was almost broken-hearted, poor girl, when newer beauty appeared on the scene, and she was comparatively forgotten.

Gemma spoke a few words to Madame Dubois, with whom she appeared to be well acquainted. She then addressed herself to Lucia. A few minutes were enough for initial processes, and

the fair sibyl entered upon her task, if I may so speak. The reader will excuse me if I do not expose the rites and ceremonies through which my young friend was taken. In sober truth they are not worth description. They were not very dramatic or sensational; but I am told that it is usual to train, or at least to proceed cautiously in this work with the novice. On a subsequent occasion Lucia would, I am verily informed, have been subjected to an ordeal far more trying to the nerves, if not more satisfactory in results, than the commonplace modes adopted on this occasion. One little fact was, however, note-worthy. Gemma evidently possessed a tolerably accurate knowledge of Lucia's surroundings and affairs—how obtained it was impossible for us to determine.

In about half an hour she rose and took leave of us with the air of a queen, making an appointment for the same hour on the following evening, in order to finish her divination.

That appointment was never kept. We all three hurried back towards Madame Dubois' apartments. On our way we observed that she was restless and ill at ease, looking furtively behind her every now and then. When we arrived within a few yards of the old palace in which she dwelt, she was accosted by a man, wrapped in a large cloak, whom Lucia remembered to have passed on our way to the Ghetto. At sight of this muffled figure Madame Dubois trembled violently and caught me by the arm. The man addressed but few words to her, in a low voice, and calling a coach which stood close by, they both got into it and drove rapidly off.

It is needless to say that Lucia and I were alarmed and well-nigh paralysed by this incident. Mastering this fear, however, as soon and as perfectly as I could, I drew her arm within my own and hastened to the nearest carriage-stand, and having hurried my charge into the first conveyance I could get I returned home, first dropping Lucia at Madame M.'s.

What were Lucia's emotions that night I have thought it only discreet never to inquire of her. What were my own I cannot describe.

After breakfast next morning I called at Madame M.'s, in the hope of ascertaining whether or not any tidings had reached her of Madame Dubois, and to my surprise found Lucia with her father. He had evidently received some hint of his daughter's proceedings, and was expatiating in lengthy terms of disapprobation. I did not feel too proud of myself when on my introduction to him, he expressed a polite surprise that a lady of my years and respectability should be party to such discreditable folly.

I have little more to tell.

Years have told but slightly on Madame M. She is still the centre of one of the most delightful circles in a continental town which shall be nameless.

Those who have any knowledge of Rome at the period I speak of will not be surprised to hear that we never heard the fate of Madame Dubois.

The proceedings of the Holy Office were as secret as the grave. If, as would seem not improbable, this mysterious lady, like many others of her sex, in every grade, and class, and caste of Italian women throughout the peninsula, was a conspirator, or agent for conspirators, she would probably have been transferred to the *Vivi-Sepolti* for the rest of her days; and she would be permitted to know as little of the outer world as that world thereafter knew of her. If she had been guilty of any of the ordinary crimes against society, she would be dealt with accordingly, and perhaps had her lot assigned in that convent, or in some other place of confinement. Or, if her offences were of a kind that such precaution would suffice to meet the necessities of the case, in the judgment of the arbitrary rulers of that sealed tribunal, perhaps she would be allotted a passport, with the added luxury of servile attentions by a disguised policeman until she crossed the frontier of the Roman States. All that I now is—she was never seen or heard of again in Rome.

Still more unaccountable was Gemma's connection with the Ghetto, for in Rome, more than in any other city in the world that I know of, Jew and Gentile keep apart. What that extraordinary combination portended to silly 'unprotected females' I might have been able to tell the reader, if Madame Dubois had not been so unceremoniously taken away from us, and if we had not through our mutual fears, in consequence, terminated by one *séance* our acquaintanceship with the Sibyl of the Ghetto.

G. P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

An esteemed correspondent who signs himself A MINISTER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA, writes that the names of the four churches which have lately united, are the following: (1) The Presbyterian Church of Canadian connection with the Church of Scotland, (2) The Canada Presbyterian Church, (3) The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and (4) The Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland.

He adds that they have now five colleges, some partly, others wholly theological—namely Knox at Toronto, Queen's at Kingston, the Presbyterian College at Montreal, Morrin at Quebec, and Dalhousie at Halifax. With these it is not designed to interfere. A central theological seminary has not been proposed.

A FAMOUS MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

(From the *Chicago Times*.)

'The name of Dr. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as 'household words.' His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole page communication from Dr. Pierce and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named 'The World's Dispensary,' where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of a large medical experience and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land.'

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative and blood-cleansing, and an unequalled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequalled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and 'Cold in the Head' ever given to the public. They are sold by Druggists.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

It is said that Mlle. Titiens will receive £20,000 for her six months engagement in America.

Punch says of "Lohengrin," that although there is a king in the opera, there is no air apparent.

A FIGURANTE of a theatre has been fined for not fulfilling all her contracts, that of helping to form the queue, before the ticket office of the theatre.

OFFENBACH is at present at Etretat, where he is writing the music of his opera, *La Créole*, which will be the chief piece of the winter season at the Bouffes.

THE first two hundred performances of *Le Tour du Monde en 80 Jours*, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris, produced 1,437,163*fr.*, or an average of 7,187*fr.* a night.

It is reported that Miss Lydia Thompson has fascinating designs on the Parisians. If so she will conquer. It is said she is going to appear at the Athénée with her troupe.

MME PATTI-CAUX appeared at a fancy dress ball in London, a short time ago, as Rebecca of "Ivanhoe". She wore a costume that was almost entirely studded with diamonds.

Six hundred guineas have been given by Mr. Haddock, of Leeds, for the "Emperor" violin, one of the finest Cremonas in existence. The maker is Antonio Stradivarius.

HERR JOHANN STRAUSS, delighted with the success of *La Reine Indigo* at the Renaissance, has promised to return to Paris in the autumn, and write a new opera for the French stage.

LEVY, of comet fame, has arrived from Europe and is under contract to appear at Gilmore's Concert Garden. He brings with him the golden chair presented him by the Czar of Russia.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has, it is understood, composed, and in private played, several pieces of his own—solos for the violin, violoncello, and duets for the violin and flute. It is said that they will soon be published.

Mlle AIMEE has been frugal, it appears. She went back to France this time with 100,000 francs, and is soon to give a house-warming at her magnificent new house at Troquet, for which she has been laying by money almost ever since the beginning of her career.

ONE William Shakespeare is attracting considerable attention in London. The gentleman is a young tenor of promise, who was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and won the Mendelssohn scholarship there some time ago. He recently made his debut at a concert of the Philharmonic Society.

NONE of the works of the great composers who belonged to the Musical Academy of St. Cecilia in Rome are treasured in its archives, which are filled with the forgotten lore of the nobodies. The works of the latter were truly put on the shelves, to rot, while the live compositions went forth in all the world to captivate and delight.

The most curious theatrical sign of the times at Paris is the revival of the old love for Scribe. The Odéon has been playing *Geneviève* and *La Demoiselle à Marier*. The Gymnase has been playing *La Protégée sans le savoir*. In the two first comedies Mlle Blanche Barretta has been making her last appearance before she enters the Comédie Française. The third has been revived in conjunction with *La Perle Noire* by Sardou.

MR. MONTAGUE would seem to have produced the inevitable effect in San Francisco. The *Curmudgeon* of a recent date says: 'The beautiful Mr. Montague made the tour of the matinee yesterday under the care of Mr. McCullough and six policemen, who gallantly defended him from the onslaughts of his admirers. The Adonises of Hogley's troupe had the pleasure of playing to the chignons of the audience while he stood in the doorway. An extra box has been engaged at the post-office for all letters in pink envelopes, and all the precautions necessary for the gentleman's safety are duly observed.'

A LETTER from St. Petersburg states that the benefit performance of Madame Judic produced a sum of 20,000 *fr.* The stalls, which cost 10 roubles (3*fr.* 50*c.* each), were sold for at least 25. The artist also received three magnificent presents—a suite of diamonds worth 20,000*fr.*; a dart for the headress in brilliants, with a sapphire as large as a pigeon's egg, valued at 80,000 *fr.*; and a diamond bracelet worth 32,000*fr.* If to the above be added the 100,000*fr.* she received for her engagement, her private *soirées*, and other presents, it will be found that she made in six weeks sufficient for an income of 216,000*fr.* a year. Such a piece of good fortune has perhaps never fallen to any artist of the Bouffes or even of the Italian Opera.

KEARNY AT SEVEN PINES.

BY EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

So that soldierly legend is still on its journey.—
That story of Kearny who knew not to yield!
'Twas the day when with Jameson, fierce Berry, and Birney,

EXCERPTS.

London will shortly have a visit from the King of the Netherlands.
One of the Duke of Argyll's sons has just joined the Middle Temple, and began to "eat his terms."
The Brighton Aquarium has got another curiosity, one of the proteus from the subterranean caves of the Tyrol.

The Empress of Austria will, it is anticipated, preserve a strict incognito on her projected visit to a watering-place near Dieppe.
The Prince of Wales's steam launch, which is called "La Belle Hélène," and behaves as such, being very fast, has been moored off Somerset House, where she has caused quite a sensation.

GRASSHOPPERS IN THE NORTH WEST.

The reports of the grasshopper devastation in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories are of a most discouraging character.
Besides the swarms which have been hatched from the ova of those which visited that country last year, the (Edipoda Atrax has appeared even in the vicinity of Winnipeg. This is probably the largest and most destructive of the three species known to entomologists on this continent, but it is a fortunate circumstance that it is not found in very great numbers this side of the Rocky Mountains.

THE MAGAZINES.

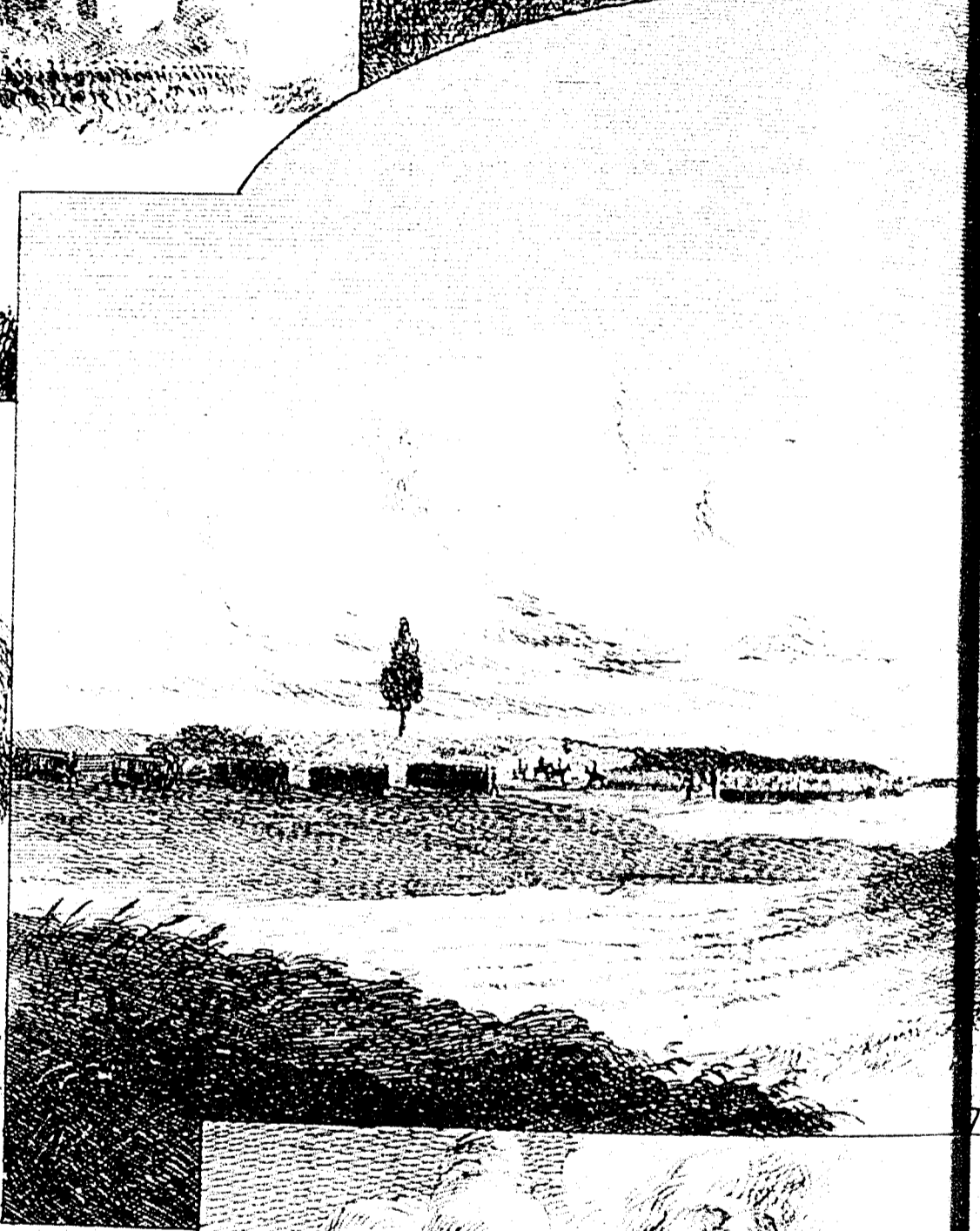
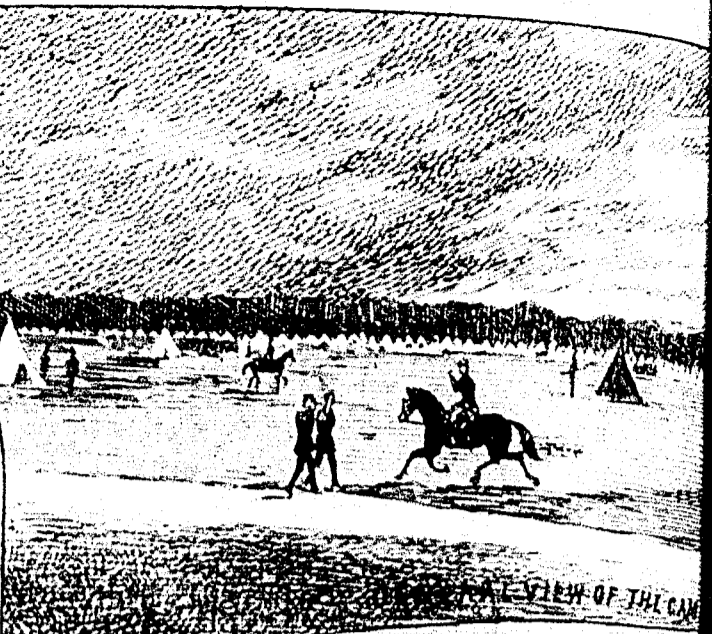
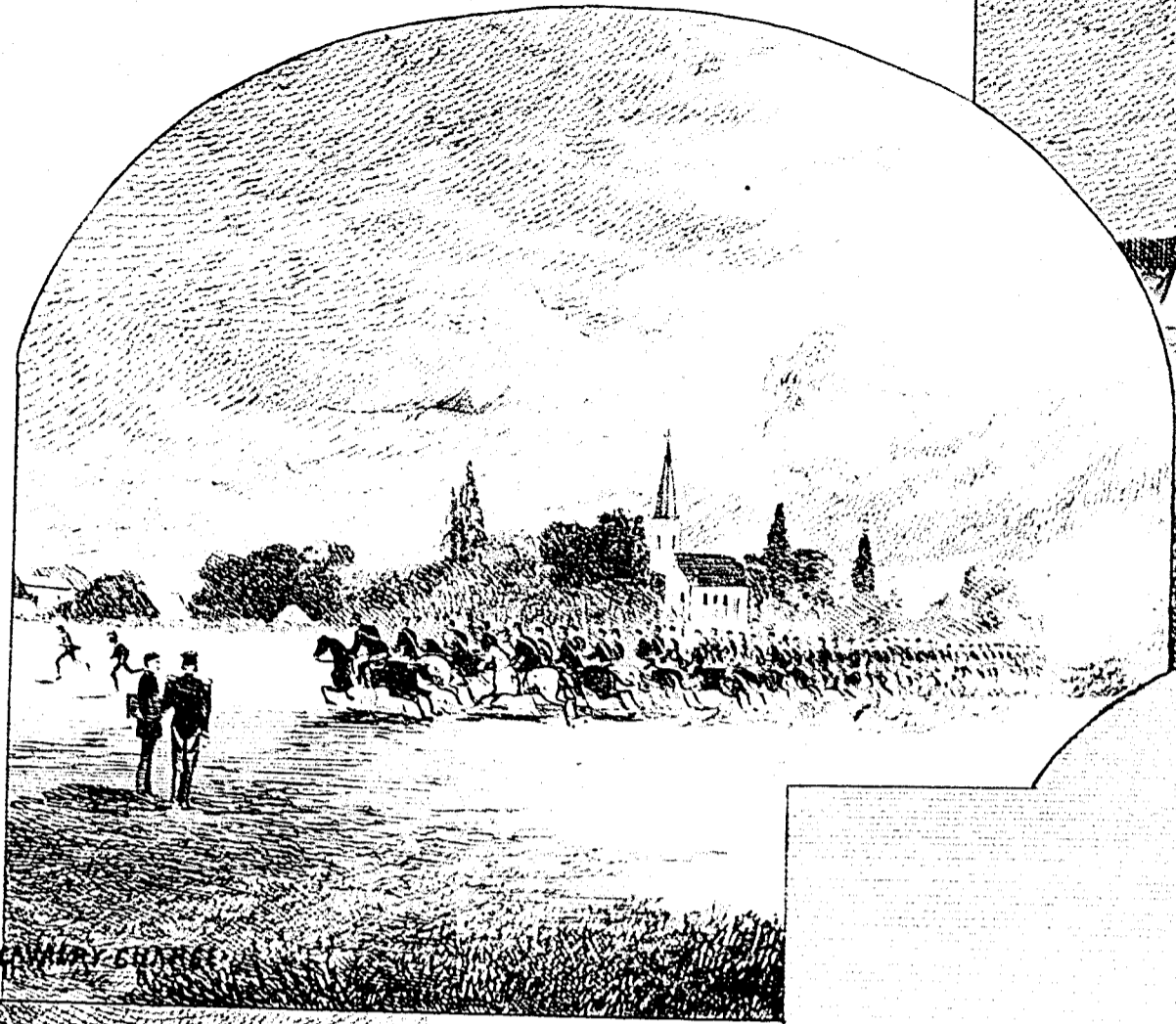
THE GALAXY comes out with the July number in an entirely new costume, and the effect of the new type and fine tinted paper admirably corresponds with the freshness of the contents, gratifying the eye as well as the mind of the reader.
We find in the list of contributors several names which we always look for in THE GALAXY with the unerring certainty of finding them.
The July ATLANTIC is characterized by its reference to centennial anniversaries and by its remarkably fine contributions.

ARTISTIC.

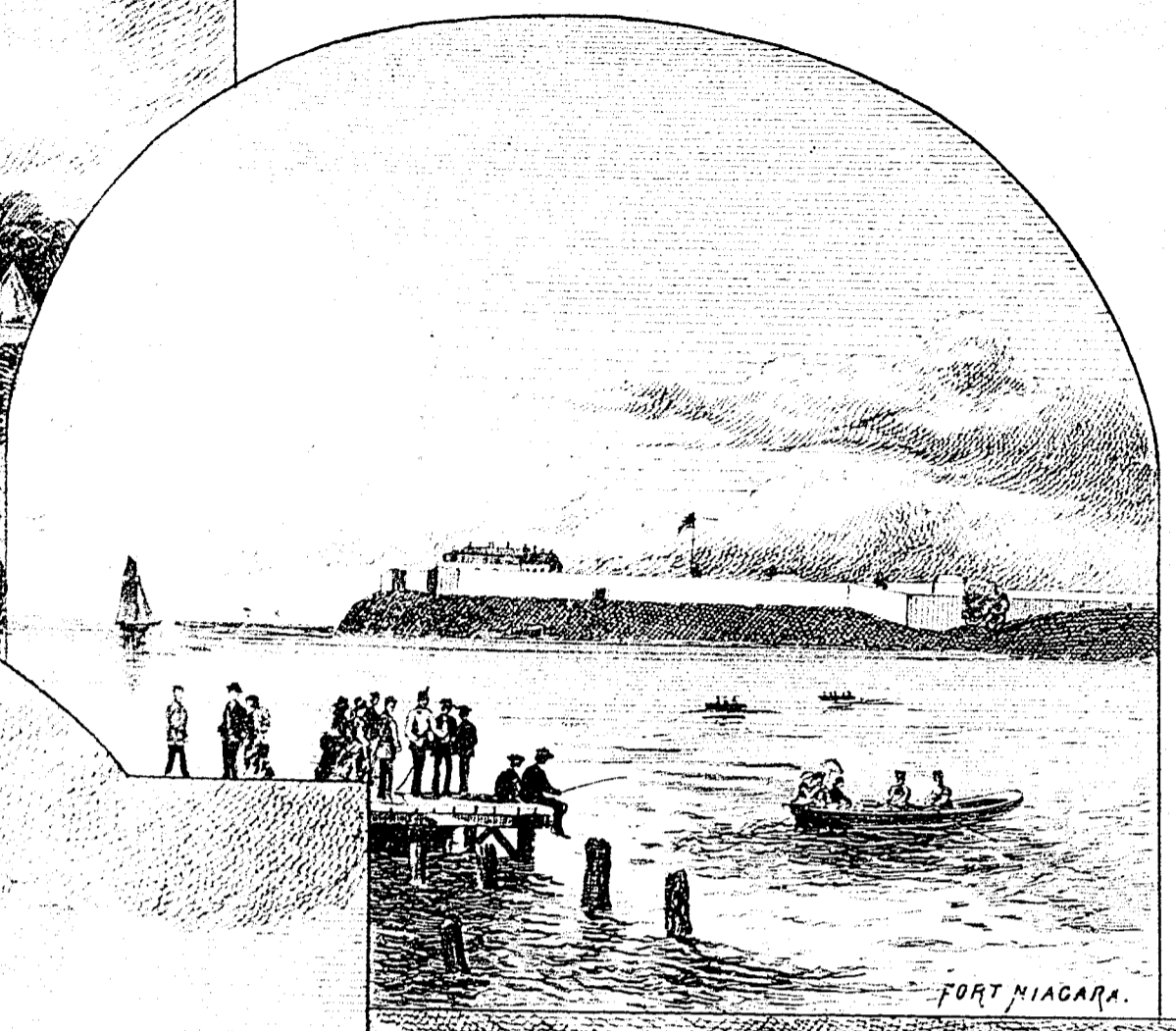
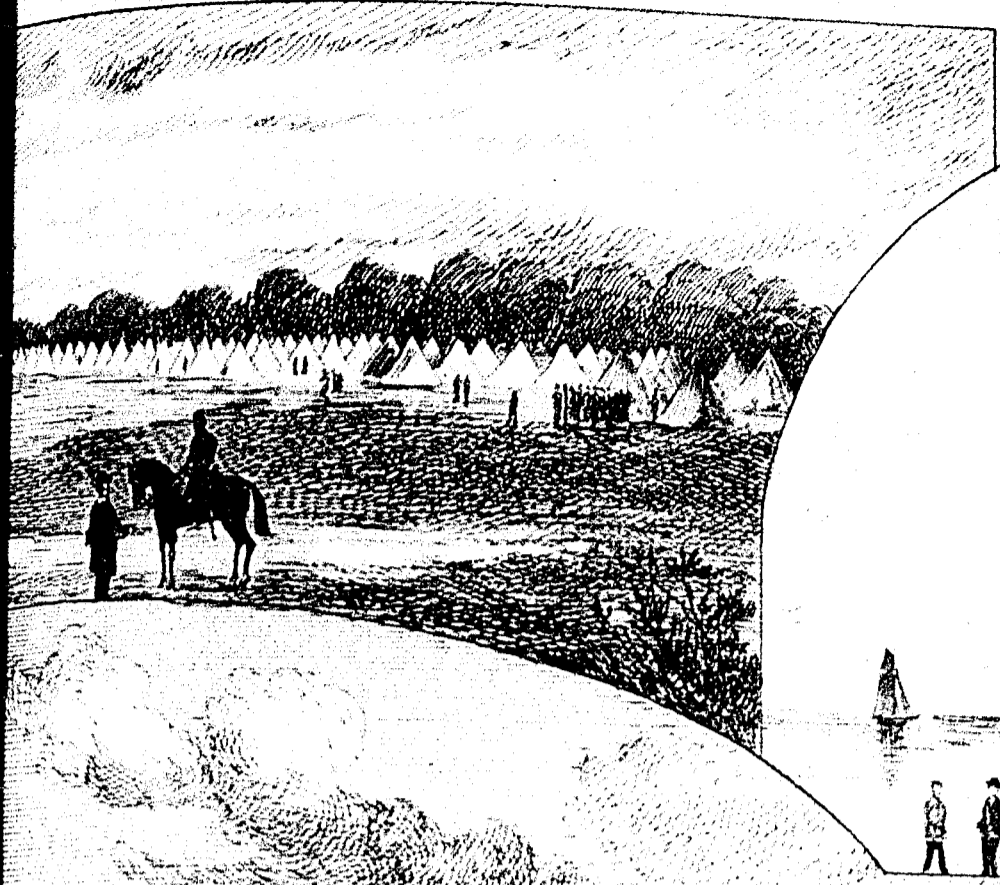
M. ULKE has painted a portrait of President Grant which is pronounced a genuine triumph.
THE State of Virginia has appropriated 10,000 dollars for the purpose of placing in a suitable position the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson presented by Mr. Bereford Hone.
THOMAS D. JONES, the sculptor, has finished a second bust of the late Judge Chase.
Charivari is about to publish an album of sixty caricatures by Cham, of the Salon of 1875, to be called "Le Salon Pour Rire."

LITERARY.

LORD CARLINGFORD is said to be gathering material for a work on the Junius controversy.
MARK TWAIN, if somebody can be believed, is to indulge in a set of furniture of mahogany, with panels of blue and white china as a relief.
LUCY H. HOOPER has transferred her entertaining Paris correspondence from the Philadelphia Press to the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.
VICTOR HUGO's speeches, divided into three parts, according to their delivery before, during or after his exile, will be published in a few days.



VIEW FROM THE HILL



FORT NIAGARA.

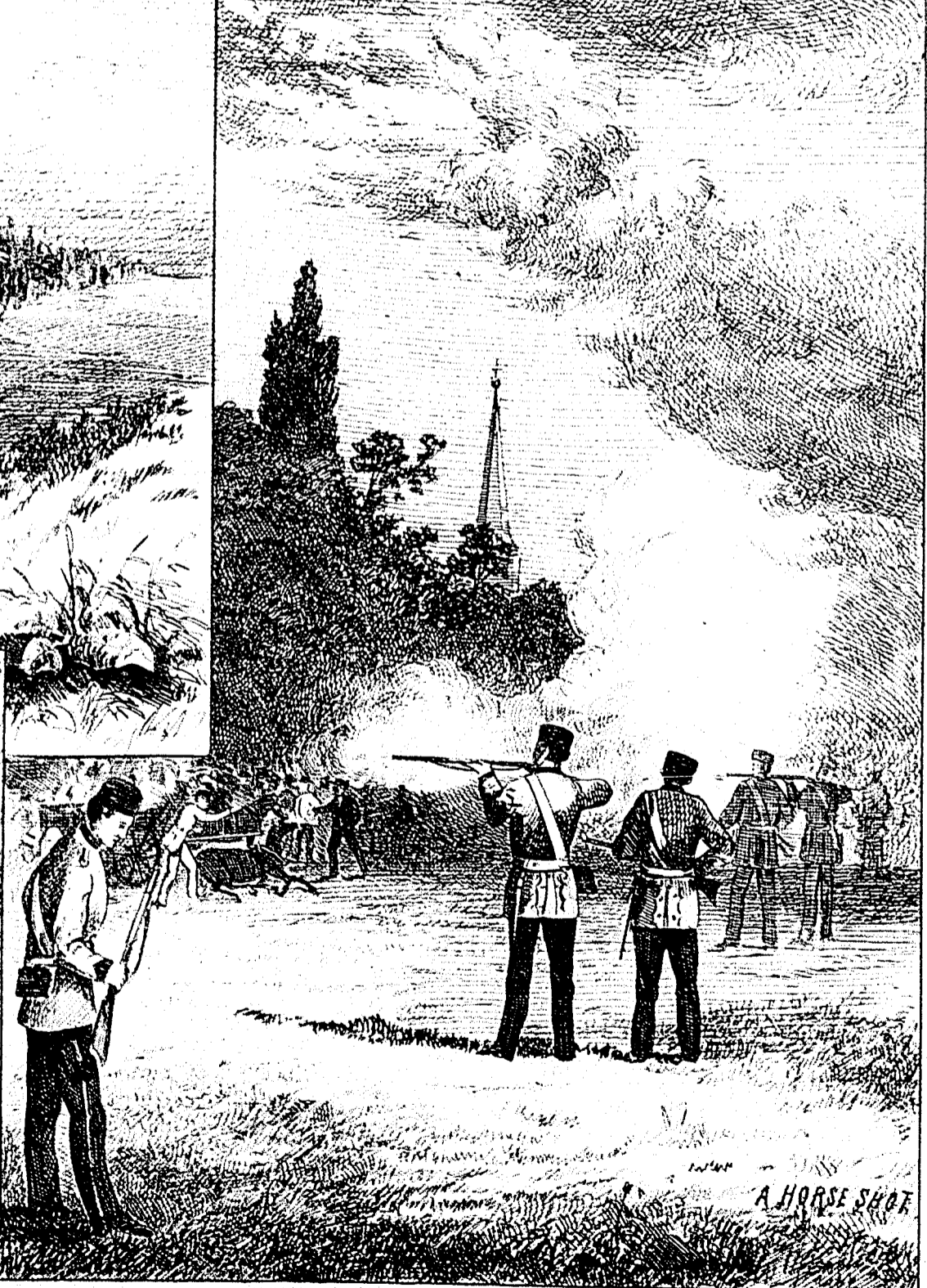


THE TROOPS MARCHING PAST GENERAL SELBY SMYTH



RETIRING UNDER COVER OF ARTILLERY.

H. Schuch



A HORSE SHOT

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

An acquaintance formed under the circumstances that introduced me to Knowles would naturally soon ripen into intimacy. It might almost have been said of him that he "wore his heart upon his sleeve," so unreserved and expansive was he in the expression of his feelings. His rough exterior would better convey the idea of the captain of a Berwick smack than that of the poet who could conceive the virgin purity, the tenderness of his "sweet Virginia." To a sensibility almost womanly, and an exuberant flow of boyish spirits, he united the most manly sentiments, ready courage, and conscientious rectitude of purpose. The creature of impulse and sensitiveness, his strong good sense, when brought to bear on his errors of precipitation would instantly correct them; but his generous and too-confiding nature would occasionally betray him into embarrassments that tried his patience without adding to his stock of experience. With all his genius his want of method in his affairs made the greater part of his life a struggle with pecuniary difficulties; but even under the pinchings of poverty he would seek indemnity from the hard dealings of fortune in the little swarm of children that clustered round him, and would suggest comfort to their mother in the very cause of her anxiety, exclaiming, "Look at them, Maria, are we not rich in these?" His heart was in his home, and with the greetings of friends and the plaudits of the theatre ringing in his ears, he was longing impatiently to return there. In a letter from his wife on the news of his play's success reaching Glasgow, recounting the many visits of congratulations she had received, she observed, "Ah, James, we shall not want friends now!" Few men have had more or truer friends, but a sort of perverse destiny rendered their efforts for many years unavailing in assisting him in the establishment of an undisturbed regularity of income. A little incident may serve to show the singularity of his character in his inattention to ceremonious observances. On the Sunday evening after the production of "Virginius," I was dining with Sir Robert Kemeys in Park-lane, where, I fancy, I was the only untitled guest at table. In the course of the dinner one of the servants half whispered to me, "Sir, a person wants to see you." Utterly ignorant of any business that any one could have with me, I was a good deal embarrassed, but Sir Robert very good-naturedly relieved me by saying, "You had better see the person, Mr. Macready;" and accordingly I went into the hall, where to my astonishment, in the dusk of the evening I distinguished Knowles. "How are you?" was his hasty greeting. "Good heavens, Knowles! what is the matter? You should not have come here to me!" was my hasty remark. "Oh, I beg your pardon," he replied; "I am going out of town in the morning, and I wished to give you this myself. Good by!" thrusting a parcel into my hand and hurrying away. Putting it in my pocket without looking at it, I returned in some confusion to the dinner-table. When I reached home, I found the packet to contain the printed copy of "Virginius," dedicated to myself, and a note sent afterward to my lodgings, expressive of his regret for his intrusion on me, and evidently under wounded feelings, informing me that it was the first copy struck off, and bidding me farewell. I wrote immediately to him, explaining the awkwardness of my position, and ignorance of his object in coming to me, and wishing to see him. The note reached him in the morning; he came at once, and all was made perfectly smooth between us. At a supper he gave to a few intimate friends at a coffee-house in Covent Garden (the bill of fare of which was salmon and a boiled leg of mutton) I first met Hazlitt, to whose early advice and tutorship he considered himself greatly indebted. Hazlitt was a great man whose conversation could not fail to attract attention. He found in me a ready listener, and in the interest of our discussion became irritated by the boisterous boyish sallies of Knowles' irrepressible spirits, rebuking him for his unseasonable interruptions, and, as one having authority, desiring him not to "play the fool." The poet was in truth a very child of nature, and Hazlitt, who knew him well, treated him as such.

MARGINALIA.

A CHINESE junk will shortly arrive in Paris. This vessel belongs to a Chinaman of high station educated in France, and who, on returning to his country, caused it to be constructed with improvements suggested by his stay in Europe. The officers of the ship are European, but the crew are Chinese; it is expected to remain four or five months.

THE Carthaginians had greenbacks. Their paper money consisted of pieces of leather bearing their mark, but valueless out of Carthage. All leather and hide money bits, without any intrinsic value may justly be set down as paper money; but at one time a whole hide passed current as money, and was just as valuable as the real silver or gold stuff, though inconvenient to carry about in the pocket.

WHEN the Head of the Order of the Christian Brothers dies, as was the case lately with their superior Jean-Olympe, stock is apparently taken of the working of the association; the returns just published show that the Brotherhood consists of 1,141 establishments, 396,000 pupils, of whom 5,000 are orphans, and 10,644 Brothers; of these totals, France alone possesses about three-fourths.

GOOD news is being received from all the wine-growing districts. There is but one cry of joy and admiration in the vineyards at the magnificent appearance of the vines. Since 1840 such promises of abundance have not been seen. The question now asked is whether those hopes may at present fail to be realised. It is thought not, as the tendrils are already so long and leafy that the grapes have a safe shelter.

THE Emperor of Russia was attended at Ems by his black dog. A correspondent writes—"A gentleman meeting the Emperor and his dog in a corridor, he drew back to let his Majesty pass. The act seems to have aroused the dog's suspicion, for he made a grab which took effect at the rear of his 'continuations,' and the animal bounded joyfully with a sample of British cloth in his possession. The gentleman intends to present the breeches, with the breach thus made in them, to the local museum of his native town, as a memento of his travels."

ONE of the proprietors of the alpaca factory in Chautauqua county, N. Y., having been presented with a fine pair of Angora goats, attempted the remarkable feat of taking the fleeces from their backs and making a fashionable dress of the wool, between sun and sun. Operations were commenced at sunrise and at an early hour in the afternoon the goods were ready for the dressmakers. Four ladies then made the dress, complete in every particular, and ready for wearing at sunset.

THE Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all musk. Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Many years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the wall of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, nor aquafortis, nor paint has been sufficient to remove the smell of the empress' musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

THE charming daughter of Mario and Grisi has become the wife of a son of the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the incumbent of Christ Church, Brighton. The marriage is said to involve quite a romance in real life. The bride was given away by her father, the once incomparable *primo tenore* and Marquis of Candia by right of birth. It is said that the youngest daughter of Grisi was born in Brighton; at all events, she passed a considerable portion of her earlier years there, and hence arose the acquaintance with the Anglican incumbent's son which has issued in this happy event.

THE success which Messrs. Moody and Sankey have had as "evangelists" is stimulating other Americans to feel a call to make a European tour. One of them, Mr. Pearsall Smith, has been doing great things in Berlin. He has had court officials and other grandees to hear him, and though he speaks English only, and his remarks have to be translated by Dr. Badeker, his audiences were greatly impressed. Two other "evangelists," Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, are at present making a tour of the Western States, and have been so successful, that, no doubt, they will feel it their duty to evangelise England.

THE Prince of Wales has a liking for the English Premier, and dined with him at the usual "birthday" banquet given by Mr. Disraeli and other ministers. There were two guests among the Conservative "blue blood" assembled in Downing-street whose names will be remarked—Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. Bouverie. That a member of the late Government should dine with the First Minister is very significant, and was the only instance of its kind at the official dinners of the day. But between Mr. Disraeli and Sir William Harcourt there is known to be a private intimacy which is creditable to both statesmen. The invitation to Mr. Bouverie also shows a generous sympathy felt by the Premier for the Parliamentary veteran who lost his seat through his independence as a Liberal politician.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

THE fine obelisk which goes by this name was offered to the British Government in 1820, by Mahomed Ali Pascha, but has never been removed owing to the difficulty of transit and also a report that it was much defaced towards the base. A short time since General Alexander wrote to say that he had gone to Alexandria for the purpose of examining the prostrate obelisk and had found it with its hieroglyphic inscription in perfect preservation. On the authority of experts he asserts that its safe transport to England is quite practicable, and proposes that it should be erected on the Thames Embankment. General Alexander on the same authority, states the cost at £10,000, for which he suggests a Parliamentary grant, observing that this is just an eighth part of the sum expended by the French Government in the transport and erection of the obelisk of the Place de la Concorde. There cannot be two opinions regarding the ornamental effect of this fine relic on the Embankment—a work itself in extent and strength worthy of ancient Egypt; and in the present state of engineering art there should be no great difficulty in bringing it over and placing it. One very ingenious plan has been proposed by Mr. Haddan, C.E., who advises that it should be cased in a cylindrical case of wood, sufficiently large to float it, rolled to the beach, towed to England, and lifted on to the Embankment by the force of successive tides—a method which seems quite feasible, and would be comparatively inexpensive.

PERSONAL.

Mr. U. C. Lindsay has been appointed to the position of Landing waiter and Appraiser, at Winnipeg, in connection with the Customs Department.

It is stated that Hon. John Young, of Montreal, Ex-Governor Howland, of Toronto, and Joseph W. Lawrence, of St. John, N. B., have been appointed Commissioners to procure information respecting the value and importance of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Hon. Messrs. A. McQueen, Robert Young and W. E. Perley, members of the Local Government of New Brunswick, have been appointed to manage, under the control of the Government, all agricultural matters formerly dealt with by the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Wm. Hall, of the firm of Nicholls & Hall, one of Peterboro's oldest and most respected citizens, died at Montreal last week. He had gone there as one of the representatives of the Canada Presbyterian Church to take part in the Union deliberations, and was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Rev. D. D. Lore, D.D., editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, who had been lying in a critical condition at Auburn from an attack of apoplexy, is dead. Dr. Lore was sixty years of age, and leaves a family consisting of a wife, two sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter, Julia A. Lore, M.D., is medical missionary in India, having sailed for foreign lands last December.

Lord and Lady Dufferin were met on board the "Polynesian" at Liverpool by his Worship the Mayor, who was accompanied by Major Greig and Mr. Tyndall Bright; and on arriving at the landing stage, the Mayor's carriage was in waiting to convey his Excellency and Lady Dufferin to the Adelphi Hotel. Owing to the fatigue of the voyage, his lordship was unable to accept the invitation of the Mayor to the banquet at the Town Hall in honor of the Queen's Birthday. His Excellency and party left for London by the afternoon express train.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS IN SOCIETY.

Drawing-room and table talk is practised as an art in France, and Dumas has a reputation in this way, and is probably as fond of his effects in society as of those he furnishes for the stage. French being admirably adapted to epigrammatic conversation, this professed wit avails himself of it with rare skill. When he is present, talking groups disposed about a room gradually dissolve and gather near to listen to him, and he becomes the autocrat of the conversational domain. An occasional word is put in, a cue given, and this is the usual limit of expression in those who surround him. In the telling of risible wit—for he naturally has several kinds—he affects the serious, unmoved face to produce hilarious effects, like a comedian, but a comedian of the highest type. His epigrams and anecdotes are so well made, and so well told, that some people believe there is previous preparation; all agree, however, in the opinion that he has special gifts in this way. His experience as a dramatic author has evidently perfected him for this social amusement; in a certain sense he transfers the stage to the drawing-room, and adds the character of author to that of actor.

As we all know, the manner adds much to the matter; so when the laugh begins to be heard, the raconteur, cool as a May morning, looks around surprised at the risible manifestation, which naturally increases it. He speeds an arrow at folly as it flies, and fixes a wicked witticism on the absent, with remarkable dexterity. In private life, where intercourse is more intimate, he is fond of passing a portion of his time in that Parisian gossip to which the gentle sex is supposed to be more particularly given. In this fireside intimacy he is ready to enter into that wide field called *chiffons* with the zest of a fashionable woman.—*The Galaxy for July.*

BRAIN AND SEX.

When we take into consideration, says a writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*, that the forces of organic and functional life represent simply the sum of ganglionic activity, a just idea may be formed of the extent to which this activity must be differentiated in the sexes. It is simply necessary to extend the field of ganglionic action to the brain, the supreme ganglion of all, in order to realize the fact that here also functional differences must exist. That the brain possesses functions in common to the sexes in no wise renders it impossible to perform its part as an organ embraced in the sexual cycle. The relations existing between the sexes are mutually voluntary, and involve more or less of mental action. As these relations represent the opposite poles of structural and functional life, this mutuality must also represent phases of mental action which exist as sexual traits. Concerning many of these relations we know that men and women do not think alike, and that these differences are radical ones, and have existed many years, and yet continue to exist. Take the labor and the ballot questions as the most widely known of the points of disagreement, which seem to have their origin in sexual mental attributes. But even upon these questions we find many men and women thinking and acting alike.

Yet these are the exception, and not the rule; which confirms my idea of the difference in the results reached by the mental processes of the sexes: for surely the want of agreement must be a radical one in which it is a rare exception for the two types of mind to approach each other upon matters other than the organic emotions. Keeping in view the accepted fact that the brain, as an organ, or nerve-centre, is the seat of mental action, with which its structure, either in its histological elements or its relative proportion of parts, is more or less intimately connected, it seems reasonable to refer these differences in the results of sexual mental processes to structural rather than to any ephemeral cause.

FATALISM OF NAPOLEON.

There is a story, told by Count Segur, of the Emperor's belief in his destiny. Cardinal Fesch had remonstrated with him on the recklessness with which he was attacking—in the language of this venerable ecclesiastic—"men, the elements, religions, earth and heaven together." He dreaded to see him fall. Napoleon vouchsafed no other reply than to take him by the hand and lead him to the window, which he opened. "Do you see that star on high?" asked the Emperor of the Cardinal. "No, sire." "Look well." "Sire I do not see it." "Well, then, I see it," cried Napoleon. The Cardinal made no answer; he seemed to be dealing with an ambition that already measured the skies. He might have called to mind the impatient exclamation of Napoleon to a courtier who was flattering him: "Famous, am I? What have I done compared to Christ?" At St. Helena, chastened and sobered by affliction, he spoke in a different strain: "Do not tell me Christ was a man. I know men, and He was not one."—*The Galaxy for July.*

DOMESTIC.

MAYONNAISE SAUCE.—Strain the yolks of two eggs into a basin, mix them with a teaspoonful of salt, then without ceasing to stir, pour in, drop by drop, four table-spoonfuls of oil and one of French white vinegar, adding the vinegar at intervals during the process of pouring the oil; lastly, stir in a little white pepper.

LAMB CUTLETS AND PEAS.—Trim the cutlets neatly, and grill them on or before a clear fire, sprinkling them with salt and a little pepper. Take a 2d. tin of preserved green peas, turn them out into a saucepan with a piece of fresh butter and toast them on the fire until quite warm. Put a little gravy into a dish, arrange the cutlets in a circle on it, with the peas in the centre, and serve.

GRAVY FOR A ROAST FOWL.—Boil the neck of the fowl, after having cut it small, in half a pint of water, with a seasoning of spice and herbs; let it stew softly for an hour and a half. When the bird is just ready for the table, take the gravy from the dripping-pan and drain it off the fat; strain the liquor from the neck into it, mixing them smoothly; pass the gravy again through the strainer, heat it, add seasoning if necessary, and send to table hot.

SMALL RICE CAKE.—Beat and mix well together four eggs properly whisked, and a half a pound of fine sifted sugar; pour to them by degrees a quarter of a pound of clarified butter, as little warmed as possible; stir lightly in with these four ounces of dry sifted flour; beat the mixture for about ten minutes, put it into small buttered patty-pans, and bake the cake a quarter of an hour in a moderate oven. They should be flavoured with the grated rind of a small lemon, with pounded mace or cinnamon.

STEWED BEEF STEAK—These may be cut thicker than for broiling. Dissolve some butter in a stewpan, and brown the steak on both sides, moving it often that it may not burn; then shake in a little flour, and when it is coloured, pour in gradually sufficient water to cover well the meat. As soon as it boils, season with salt, remove the scum, slice in onion, carrot, and turnip; add a bunch of sweet herbs, and stew the steak very softly for about three hours. A quarter of an hour before you serve, stir into the gravy two or three teaspoonfuls of rice-flour, mixed with cayenne, half a wine-glassful of mushroom catsup, and a little seasoning of spice.

BRAIZED FOWLS WITH MACCARONI.—Trim a pair of fowls as for boiling, putting an onion and a piece of butter inside each; lay them in a saucepan over two slices of bacon, with an onion and two carrots cut in pieces; add pepper and salt to taste, and a bundle of sweet herbs; moisten with a little stock; put a piece of buttered paper over the fowls, and set them to braize very slowly for one hour, frequently basting them with their own liquor. Throw 1lb. of ribbon maccaroni into fast-boiling salted water; when done (twenty minutes) drain off the water, put them in a saucepan with the contents of an 8d. bottle of French tomato sauce, and 1oz. of butter previously melted; toss on the fire a few minutes, adding during the process plenty of Parmesan cheese. Place the fowls on a dish, with the maccaroni round them, and serve.

HUMOROUS.

A BOY who is not strong enough to spade up a small onion bed between now and the Fourth of July will dig over a ten acre lot before breakfast looking for bait.

"I swear," said a gentleman to his lady-love, "you are very handsome." "Pooh!" said the lady, "so you would say if you did not think so." "And so you would think," answered he, "though I should not say so."

WHEN a woman is care-laden and heavy-hearted, nothing shakes the megrims out of her quicker than for a couple of ladies to stop in front of the house long enough for her to examine the trimmings on their bonnets.

ARTEMUS WARD was one day lying upon a sofa enjoying a cigar in the little office of his publisher at New York, when he received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. McGuire of the San Francisco Opera House asking: "What will you take for 10 nights in California?" Without a moment's reflection or changing his position, he replied, "Brandy and water." A. Ward. He soon filled a remarkably successful engagement, the dispatch—a \$10 joke—being published in the San Francisco papers and proving a good advertisement.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

The Icelanders settled at Musquodoboit are doing well and are valuable settlers.

In Newfoundland the weather is reported fine, and vegetation making rapid progress.

A fire at Rideau Hall (the Governor General's residence) destroyed four acres of the beautiful grove.

The gauge was narrowed on sixty-five miles of the Intercolonial in six hours and forty-five minutes.

The town of Dartmouth is going to spend \$30,000 in bringing water in from some of the adjacent lakes.

Specimens of the potato-bug have been brought to town from St. Laurent and from Lachine. It has also appeared near Phillipsburgh.

Salmon fry in immense quantities have recently been sent by Mr. Wilmot from the fish breeding establishment near Newcastle, and deposited in suitable streams and rivers throughout Ontario.

Arrangements have been made by which Canadian exhibitors can have articles which they desire to send to Philadelphia carried free of charge, besides which they will be well taken care of.

There is a peculiar epidemic raging in Digby county, N.S. It prostrates the patient very much for three or four days, commencing with vomiting, shortly after which a rash covers the entire body, followed by febrile symptoms.

The yacht Oriole, of Toronto, made a run from the foot of Simcoe-Street, to the beach at Hamilton, in two hours and fifty-five minutes. They had a steady and powerful breeze, the lee gunwale being under water during the whole trip.

The two steamers sent out by order of the Dominion Government to search for possible survivors of the wreck of the "Vicksburg," have returned, and report that no further tidings of the ill-fated crew and passengers could be obtained. It now seems certain that none were saved besides those mentioned in our last issue.

The Niagara Falls Register continues to wage war upon the hackmen of that place, and is doing a good work in the interests of that village by publishing from day to day all needed information to enable tourists to steer clear of the many traps and swindles that have made the Falls notorious as the abiding-place of rascality.

The members of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada have formed a mutual Benefit Association, with the head office of the provisional board at Hamilton. Section two of their constitution says: "The object of their Association shall be to provide a benefit fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, heirs and assigns of deceased members of the Association." This is a move in the right direction, and will be a great benefit to the service.

HOME THOUGHTS.

THE ROSES.—It was a beautiful idea, in the mind of a little girl, who, on beholding a faded rose around which three little buds were just unfolding, exclaimed to her little brother, "See, Willie, these little buds have awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

THE TRUE LADY.—How often are you irresistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming woman, whose soft, silvery tones render her positively attractive. In the social circle, how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady. In the sanctuary of home, how such a voice soothes the fretful child and cheers the weary husband.

TRUE LOVE.—Women often fancy themselves in love when they are not. The love of being loved, fondness of flattery, the pleasure of giving pain to a rival, passion for novelty and excitement, are frequently mistaken for something far better and holier, till marriage disenchant the fair self-deceiver, and leaves her astonished at her own indifference and the evaporation of her romantic fancies.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—You are made to be kind, generous, and magnanimous. If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with shabby clothes, don't talk about shabbiness in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to do his lessons.

ALWAYS LOVERS.—Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives, then they would be happy. Bickering and quarrelling would soon break off love affairs; consequently, lovers indulge in such only to a very limited extent. But some people—men and women both—when they have once got married, think they may do just as they please and it will make no difference. They make a great mistake.

THEORY OF LIFE.—Life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments. The greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures; and we are well or ill at ease, as the main stream of life glides on smoothly, or is ruffled by small obstacles and frequent interruption.

OUTWARD SHOW.—How often do we try, and persevere in trying, to make a neat show of outer good qualities, without anything within to cor-

respond, just like children who plant blossoms without any roots in the ground to make a pretty show for the hour. We find fault in our lives, and we cut off the weed, but we do not root it up; we find something wanting in ourselves, and we supply it, not by sowing the divine seed of heavenly principle, but by copying the deeds that the principle ought to produce.

CONVERSATION.—Young girls who have more vivacity than understanding will often make a sprightly figure in conversation. But this agreeable talent for entertaining others is frequently dangerous to themselves, nor is it by any means to be desired or encouraged very early in life. Conversation should be the result of education, not the precursor of it. It is a golden fruit, when suffered to grow gradually on the three of knowledge; but if precipitated by forced and unnatural means, it will in the end become vapid in proportion as it is artificial.

GAIETY.—The man who laughs heartily is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick-room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half-way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him; and you never know what a pleasant world you live in, until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway.

WORRY.—A famous Protestant prelate has told us that "there is a not a vice which more effectually contracts and deadens the feelings, which more completely makes a man's affections centre in himself, and excludes all others from partaking in them, than the desire of accumulating. When the desire has once gotten hold of the heart, it shuts out all other considerations but such as may promote its views. In its zeal for the attainment of its end it is not delicate in the choice of means. As it closes the heart, so it clouds the understanding. It cannot decide between right and wrong."

THE VALUE OF FAILURE.—It is far from being true, in the progress of knowledge, that after every failure we must recommence from the beginning. Every failure is a step to success; every detection of what is false directs us towards what is true; every trial exhausts some tempting from error. Not only so; but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought, is altogether false; no tempting form of error is without some latent charm derived from truth.

THE GLEANER.

GERMANY is Germanizing the names of the streets of Metz. Strasburg's always were Germanized.

It is said that Louis XIV, used to carry a watch with him which was set in one of his finger rings.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is said to be directing the military operations of Don Alfonso's army, seated at the King's council board in Madrid.

IT is stated that the number of English visitors in Paris at present is larger than at any time since the Exhibition of 1867.

THE Emperor William has, it is said, presented to M. Thiers a splendid edition of the works of Frederick the Great, in 13 volumes folio, printed specially for the Emperor.

THE Prince Imperial is said to be devoid of vaulting ambition, and to have no desire whatever for the throne his father was compelled to vacate. He likes England and English ways.

THE hippodrome to be opened on the 15th July in the Champs Elysees is a monster. It will hold 15,000 people—a good house when it is all pay and no paper.

THE precise point at which Captain Boyton touched the English shore, at the conclusion of his late Channel voyage, has been named Boyton Rock. He says he did rock.

ANOTHER Arctic Expedition is to set out immediately. The steamer Pandora has been chartered, and will be commanded by Captain Allen Young; Lieutenant Lillingston will be second in command.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI is said to be in a state of great suffering from the gout. The disease has threatened his stomach, and his health altogether is much more precarious than that of the Pope.

HENRIETTA ROBINSON, "the veiled murderess," managed to keep her cheeks tinted with red throughout her incarceration, and nobody has ever been able to learn where she obtained the essential rouge.

THE German Government are about to establish a central maritime observatory, for the purpose of aiding the interests of the maritime classes of Germany, in a manner similar to that already adopted in other countries.

IT is calculated that 75,000 Americans have gone over to Europe to see what they can see this summer, and that the husbands will lay out over three fifty millions of dollars in new whistles for their wives and daughters.

Miss Annie Gray, a young Australian beauty, wore no diadem but youth at one of Queen Victoria's recent drawing-rooms, but outshone every lady present. She is a blonde with a mass of curling hair, and eyes of the true blue.

A GRAND design is entertained by the British Colonial Secretary, which will immortalise

his name—no less than the welding together of all British African possessions, and some opposing territories, into a South African confederation. It will give great importance to the colony.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mark Lane Express give a curious instance of the cheapness of wheat and the dearth of provender which had come under his notice, and which he thought worthy of remark. A farmer had sold a quantity of wheat, the growth of one field, for £56, and for the straw which produced that he realised £60.

Bicycling is getting to be a complete rage in and about London. In the suburbs of a morning, the bicycles more abound than vehicles. Many of those mounted on tall instruments go ten miles out of town and back before breakfast. The Alexandra Park Company are energetically supporting the fancy of the day by offering numerous and handsome prizes for competition.

A NEW bonnet has been introduced. The machinery is thus described in the provisional specification for the patent:—"From front to back rim this bonnet is of endless diameter. It is set on behind a wreath piled up upon the spot where phrenologists tell us the organ of firmness lies, and it defies madly the laws of gravitation. With its trailing garlands is a wild, frolicsome look, which suits the giddy spirits of youth. No pity has it for the faded or "rejuvenated" hair; and it does not lend itself to the stratagem of the double veil of white and black tulle. It only goes with a bare face.

THE ex-Queen of Greece, though Bavarian, had a real French heart; she possessed remarkable beauty, and a mind rich in wit and learning; she was an excellent sportsman, superior even to the Empress of Austria; all the material improvements, roads, palaces, philanthropic establishments, &c., that Greece received during the reign of her husband Otho, are to be attributed to her, and she never ceased to assert, "Had I been a mother, I would be still Queen of Greece." She was remarkable also for her beautiful hands, and resorted to every means for preserving their whiteness and perfection; not a new soap or a new wash, or odour, but she patronised; every perfumer might justly boast of being furnisher to her Majesty.

THE IRON MASK.

The following anecdote was related to Charles Sumner by Gen. Cass, and is given in A. B. Johnson's "Recollections of Charles Sumner," in SCRIBNER for July:

When Gen. Cass, was Minister to France, he became somewhat intimate with the then King of the French, Louis Philippe. One evening when they were alone, the General requested permission to ask a question.

"Ask what you please," the King replied.

"Then," queried the Minister, "can your Majesty tell me anything of the Man in the Iron Mask?"

"Ah," replied Louis, somewhat amazed, "yes, and I will tell you all I know about it. When I returned from America, immediately upon seeing my cousin, Count d'Artois, I, evincing this same curiosity, asked him whether he could tell anything about the mystery. 'Only this,' replied the Count: 'Once, in rambling through the Tuileries, I found myself in the apartments of the Queen, Marie Antoinette. Parting the curtains which concealed me from her eyes, I saw her on her knees before the King. "In mercy's name," she said, "Sire, tell me! who was the Man in the Iron Mask?" "I cannot tell you," answered Louis XVI., sternly. "I learned it from my predecessor, and can tell it only to my successor. But this I will tell you: if you knew who he was, you would be greatly disappointed at the curiosity which he has excited."

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Lady Franklin is hopelessly ill.

A rebellion has broken out in Burmah. The Local Government has determined to proceed immediately with the demolition of the Jesuits' Barracks and the construction of the new public buildings.

A despatch from San Diego reports rumours of a serious revolution in Sonora. General Davalos, who was in command on the frontier, is said to be a prisoner in the hands of the revolutionists.

Despatches from India announce that the seal of the King of Burmah has been affixed to a treaty with Great Britain. The British mission to the King, with Sir Douglas Forsyth at its head, was to set out from Mandalay for Burmah.

It is officially announced that the important Carlist fortress of Miravet on the River Ebro, after a siege of several days, was surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Campos, with 39 officers and 550 men. Four canons and a quantity of war materials were also captured.

It is stated that Garcia, the Spaniard who stole a portion of Murillo's famous picture from the Cathedral of Seville, and who was taken back to Spain via Cuba, was shot to death without even a drum-head court-martial a few weeks after his arrival in Madrid.

Gen. DeCissey, Minister of War, accompanied the President and the Minister of the Interior to the scene of the inundations. The municipal council of Paris has voted \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Eight hundred houses have fallen in Toulouse. At Bordeaux the Garonne is much swollen, but no serious catastrophe is reported. It is said that altogether over 1,000 lives have been lost in the floods.

Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Apaches this summer and fall; at least five large war parties have left the reservation during the last two weeks.

Count Von Arnim has been found guilty of abstracting state papers, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The damage done by inundating in the Valleys of the Garonne and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse have been destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding and the rain continues. The Assembly has voted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

The Carlist Committee announce that they have received information of a victory by their forces over the Alfonsists in Castile. Nine of the Alfonsist officers are said to have been captured.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

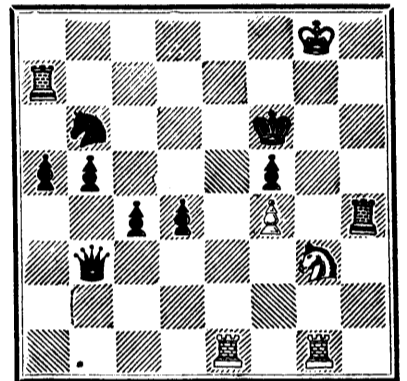
I. T. W. Halifax N. S.—Solution of Problem No. 22, Received.

As the time for the Congress and Tournay for 1875 of the Canadian Chess Association approaches chess players here will naturally feel an interest in what is going on elsewhere of the same nature. We, therefore, are happy to be able to give particulars of the programme likely to be carried out in England by the Counties' Chess Association. This society announces at least three Tournaments for different classes of players, and a general Handicap Match. The chief prize is £15 sterling and the champion cup, value, £40 sterling. This cup is at present held by an English player, who has won it twice, and who, according to the rules, will remain the owner of it, if he again wins it. Besides these there will be three or four lesser prizes, so as to give an interest in the Congress to players of different grades. An international match also is spoken of between English and Scotch players. The noted players Zukertort and Steinitz will, it is said, each encounter all comers simultaneously on two different days, and on another day of the week they will give examples of their power as blindfold players both by contests between themselves, and, also, by singly encountering a large number of opponents against whom they will play without sight of board or men.

PROBLEM No. 26.

From an old work on Chess.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and Mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 24.

BLACK.

WHITE.

- 1. Q to Q B 8th
2. Q to K B 5th
3. Kt to Q Kt 5th mate
1. K to Q 5th or [A]
2. Any move
(A)
1. Q takes B
2. K takes Q or moves
3. Kt mates acc.

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 23.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- 1. Kt to K 5th (dis ch)
2. Q to Kt 6th
3. K B P two. Checkmate
1. K takes Kt
2. P one becoming a piece

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 24.

WHITE.

BLACK.

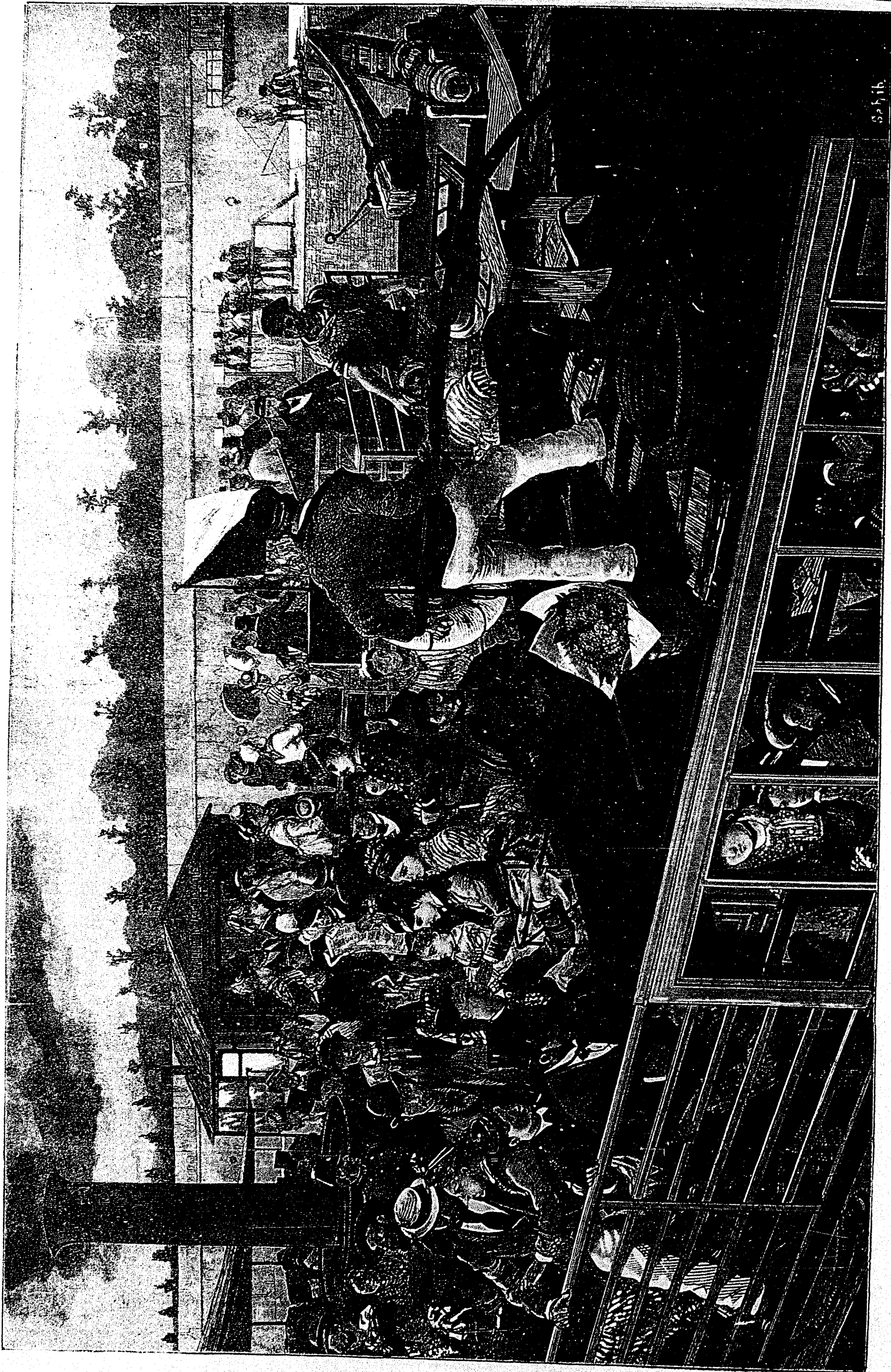
- K at K B 6th
B at Q 2nd
Kt at Q 4th
Pawns at K B 3rd and K R 3rd
K at K R 4th
Pawn at K R 3rd
White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 30TH.

Played in Canada by Correspondence.

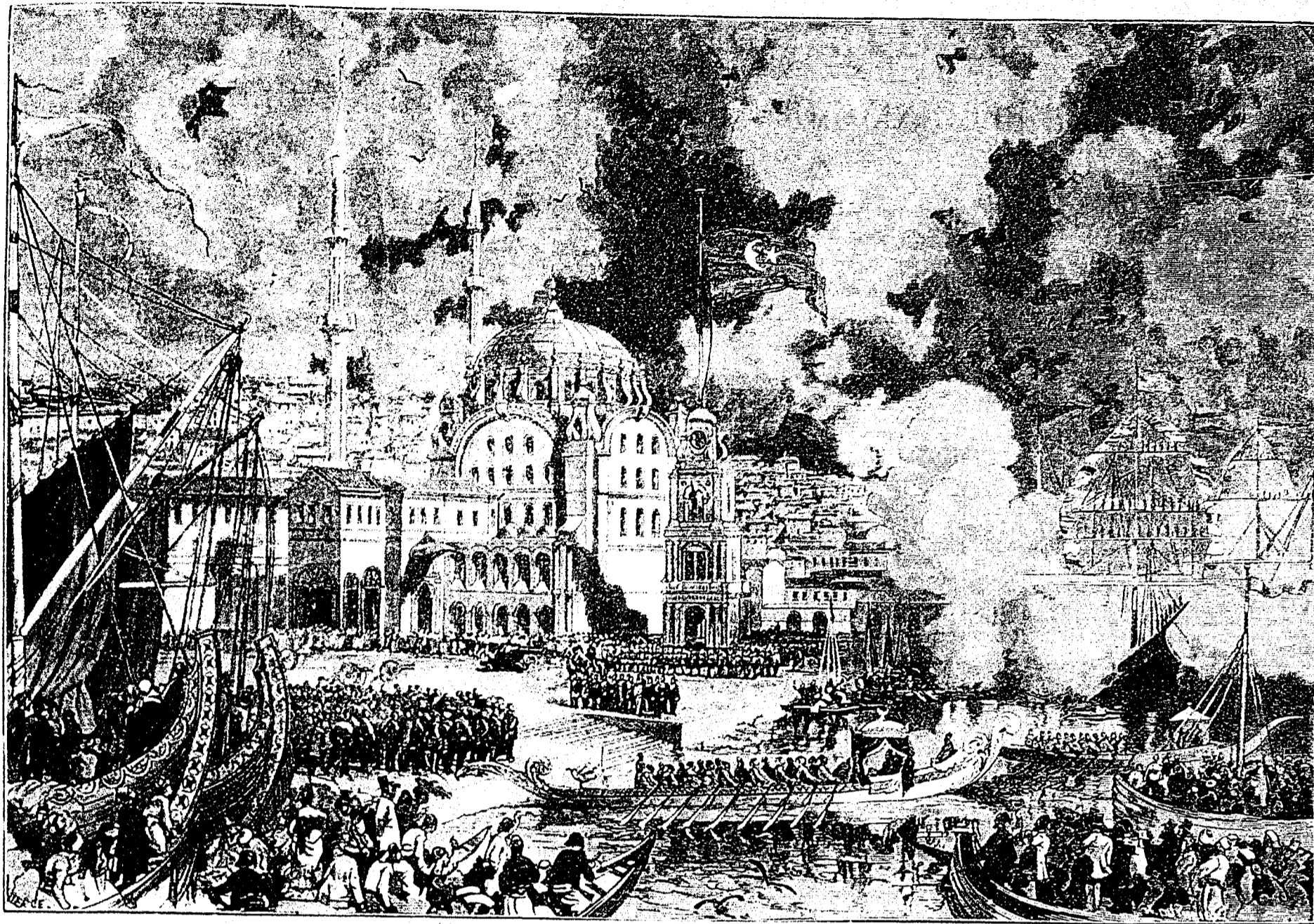
WHITE. (H. Northcote.) BLACK. (J. Henderson.) [Scotch Gambit.]

- 1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th
6. B takes P
7. Castles
8. Kt to Kt 5th
9. P to K 5th
10. B to Q 3rd
11. Kt takes Kt
12. B takes P
13. R takes Q
14. Kt to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to Q Kt 5th
16. B to Q B 3rd
17. Kt to Q 4th
18. R to Q 3rd
19. Kt to K B 5th
20. Kt takes B (ch)
21. R to Kt 3rd sq
22. Q R to K sq
23. Kt to K B 5th
24. B to Q Kt 4th
25. P to K B 4th
26. B to K 7th
27. R to K R 3rd
28. Kt takes P
29. R takes R
30. Kt to B 5th
31. R takes P (ch)
32. R to Kt 6th (ch)
33. R to Kt 7th (ch)
34. R to Kt 6th
35. Resigns.
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
P takes P
P takes P
P takes P
Kt to K B 3rd
B to K 2nd
Castles
P to Q 4th
Kt to K 5th
P takes Kt
Q takes Q
B to K 3rd
Kt takes P
Kt to Q B 5th
P to Q B 3rd
Q R to Q sq
B to Q 4th
B takes B
K to R sq
P to K B 3rd
B to Q 4th
R to Q 2nd
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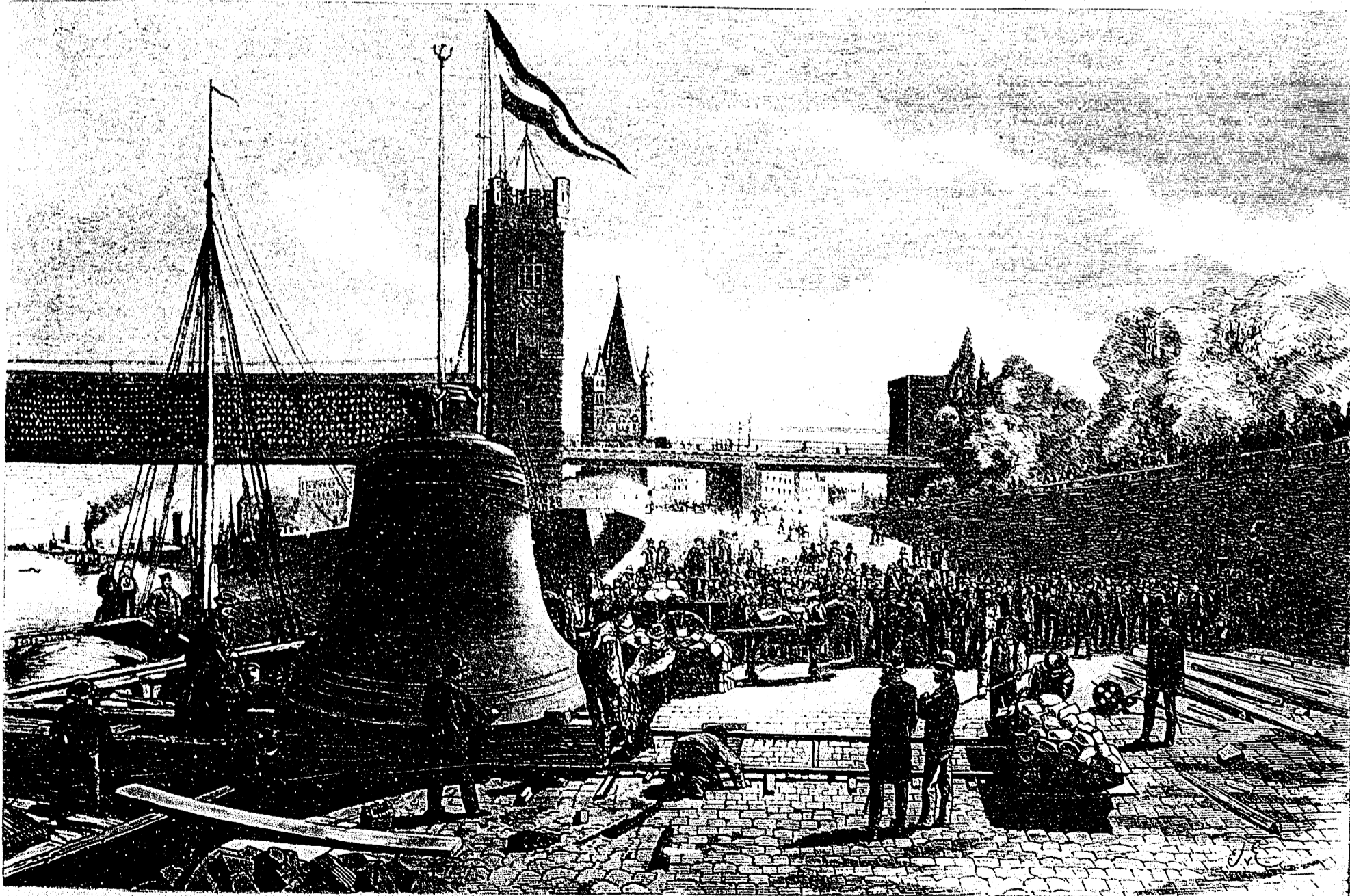


PARIS.—A RIVER STEAMBOAT ON THE DAY OF THE RACES FOR THE "GRAND PRIX DE PARIS."

5251b



CONSTANTINOPLE.—CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE PROPHET : THE SULTAN GOING TO THE MOSQUE AT TAPHANE



COLOGNE.—LANDING THE GREAT KAISER-BELL INTENDED FOR COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

THE STORY OF A PEASANT (1789.)

OR

THE BEGINNING OF THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN,

AUTHORS OF "MADAME THERESE," "THE CONSCRIPT," "THE BLOCKADE," &c.

PART THE FIRST.

1789.

XVII.

"It was on the 6th of May that affairs began to show some decided character; before that sitting, all the ceremonies I have described to you and all the speeches which had been made to us had led to nothing; but now you will really see something new.

"Long live Third Estate of France,
I'll soon receive preponderance
O'er royalty and nobility—
Ahi! the poor nobility!
Far in advance of priest and judge,
With knowledge armed, the poorer drudge
Doth prove the better man is he—
Ahi! the poor nobility!"

"If they had known we belonged to the Third Estate they were capable of carrying us in triumph. I would be indeed the act of coward to forsake such people as these! And I can tell you, if we were not already decided, the mere sight of this courage, gaiety, and virtues in such distress would have made us feel and swear to fulfil our mission, and recover our rights or die.

"We spent four days with the widow Lefranc; Margaret, with the curé Jacques, has seen all Paris—the Jardin des Plantes, Notre-Dame, the Palais-Royal, and even the theatres. My only pleasure was walking about the streets and squares, going here and there, and along the Seine, where old books are sold; on the bridges, peopled by old clothesmen and dealers in fried fish; talking before the shops with any one; stopping to listen to the open of a blind man, or seeing a play acted in the open air; performing dog were not wanting, nor dentists with a pipe and a big drum; but the play at the end of the Pont-Neuf is the best; they always have the laugh against princes and nobles; they are always mute to talk nonsense; two or three times I have been so pleased that tears came in my eyes.

"I have visited the corporation of Paris, where they were still discussing their memorials. They have come to a wise determination; they have appointed a permanent commission to watch their deputies, to advise and even to caution them if they do not fulfil their mission in a satisfactory manner. This is a good idea, Maitre Jean, and which has unfortunately been omitted in other places. What is a deputy if he is overlooked by no one, who might sell his vote with impunity, and set those who sent him at defiance?—for he is become rich and the others remain poor; he is protected by the power which buys him, and his constituents remain in the right, it is true, but without appeal and without remedy! The part the corporation of Paris has taken ought to be to our advantage; it is one of the articles which ought to head the constitution; that electors should have it in their power to deprive of his seat, proceed against, and cause to be punished, every deputy who is false to his mission, as he who makes a bad use of a power of attorney is punished. Till then we shall be thankful for small mercies. Well, this decision gave me pleasure; now I continue.

"In addition to my joy at seeing this great movement, I had also the satisfaction of observing that people here well know what they want and what they are about. I went in the evening, after supper, to the Palais-Royal, which the Duke of Orleans has thrown open to every one. This duke is a profligate, but at least no hypocrite. After passing the night in a tavern or elsewhere, he does not go to mass and receive absolution, to begin again the next day. They say he is a friend of Siéyes and Mirabeau; he is reproached with having brought a number of scoundrels into Paris to plunder and sack the city; this is not easy to believe, because after so frightful a winter they would have come of themselves to look for food. There is no need of giving locusts a hint to make them fall on the crops.

"The queen and court hate the duke, which makes him many friends; his Palais-Royal is always open; in the interior there are rows of trees, where every one can walk about; four rows of arcades surround the garden, and beneath are the finest shops and most elegant taverns in Paris.

"It is there young men and newspaper writers meet, and make their views known in the most open manner, without scruple. As to what they say, it is not always very brilliant, and generally it goes out of your head as through a sieve; the good which remains is of no great quantity—more straw than wheat. I have listened to them once or twice, and on going away I have been at some pains to remember what they had been talking about—all the same the foundation is good, and some of them show plenty of spirit.

"We had under the trees a bottle of bad and dear wine. Rents are also very high; I have been told the smallest of these shops lets for two and three thousand livres a year—customers must pay for this. This Palais-Royal is in reality a large fair, and at night, when the lamps are lighted, it is really very fine.

"On the 11th, about half-past two in the

afternoon, we set off well pleased with our journey, and sure that the bulk of the Parisians are in our favour, which is the principal thing. On the 12th, at nine, we were at our posts, and as our commissioners had not been able to come to any arrangement with those of the nobility and the clergy, we saw that they were only desirous of making us lose our time. For that reason, at this sitting we took measures for proceeding to business. The president and his assistants were ordered to make a list of the deputies, and it was decided that every day a commission consisting of a deputy from every province should be appointed to keep order in the conferences, collect and count the votes, take the majority of opinions on each question, &c.

"The next day we received a deputation from the nobles, to signify to us that their order was constituted, that they had named their president and secretaries, opened registers, and taken divers measures, among others to proceed alone to verify their powers. They had quite decided to do without us. The same day the clergy sent us word that they had appointed commissioners to confer with those of the nobles and the Third Estate on the verification of powers in common, and the union of the three orders.

"A great discussion arose; some were for appointing commissioners, others proposed we should only acknowledge as legal representatives those whose powers had been examined in the General Assembly, and that we should invite the deputies of the Church and of the nobility to meet us in the hall of the States-General, where we had been awaiting them for a week.

"As the discussion grew warm, and several deputies wished to speak, the debate was continued the following day. Rabaud de Saint-Etienne, a Protestant minister; Vigulier, deputy from Toulouse; Thouret, advocate to the Parliament at Rouen; Barnave, deputy from Dauphiné; Boissy d'Anglas, from Languedoc, all men of great talent and admirable speakers, above all, Barnave, insisted, some that we should go on, others that we should wait and give the nobility and clergy time to reflect, as if all their reflections had not been already made. At last Rabaud de Saint-Etienne prevailed, and sixteen members were chosen to confer with the commissioners of the clergy and the nobles.

"In our sitting of the 23rd a committee of report was chosen, charged with drawing up the minutes of all that had passed since the opening of the States-General. This proposal was rejected, because this plain exposure might increase the agitation of the country, and showing it the intrigues of the nobility and clergy to paralyse the Third Estate.

"The 22nd and 23rd there was a report that his Majesty would submit to us the project of a loan. By means of this loan they could do without us, since the deficit would thus be provided for, but our children and descendants would have to pay the interest for ever. Troops arrived the same days in large bodies round Paris and Versailles.

"The 26th they finished drawing up rules for the maintenance of good order and discipline, and our commissioners came to tell us that they had been unable to agree with those of the nobles.

"The next day, the 27th, Mirabeau summed up all that had been done till then in these words:—'The nobility will not join us to verify our powers in common. We desire to verify the powers in common. The clergy persists in seeking to conciliate us. I propose to appoint a very numerous and very solemn deputation to the clergy, to adjure them, in the name of the God of Peace, to side with reason, justice, and truth, and to join their fellow-deputies in their common hall.' All this took place in public, the crowd surrounded us, and did not hesitate to applaud those of whom it approved.

"The next day, 28th, a barrier was erected to separate the Assembly from the public, and a deputation was sent to the clergy in the terms indicated by Mirabeau.

"This same day we received a letter from the king. 'His Majesty had been informed that difficulties respecting the verification of powers existed still between the three orders. He saw with pain and uneasiness, the Assembly, which he had summoned to devote itself to the regeneration of the country, abandon itself to a fatal state of inaction. Under these circumstances he requested the commissioners named by these orders to recommence their conferences, in the presence of the chancellor and of commissioners appointed by his Majesty, that he might be especially made aware what overtures had been made for a reconciliation, and be able to contribute directly to so desirable a state of concord.'

"It seems that we, the commons' representatives, were the cause of the States-General's inactivity for three weeks; it was who we wished to form a separate party, and who were defending ancient privileges against the rights of the nation!

"His Majesty took us for children. Several deputies spoke against this letter, among others Cannes. They said that renewed conferences were useless, that the nobility would not listen to reason; that, besides, the commons could not

submit to the jurisdiction of the chancellor, who would naturally take the nobles; that our commissioners would be there, in the presence of those of the king, as pleaders before judges decided beforehand to condemn them; and that what had happened in 1589 would happen now. Then the king had also proposed to pacify men's minds, and he had done so effectually by an edict in council.

"Many deputies were of the same opinion; they considered the letter as a snare. Nevertheless, the next day, the 29th, in order to exhaust all means of conciliation, we sent a very humble address to the king, thanking him for his kindness and goodness, and telling him that the commissioners of the Third Estate were ready to resume their sittings with those of the clergy and nobility. But on the Monday following, June 1st, Rabaud de Saint-Etienne, one of our commissioners, having come to tell us that the minister Necker proposed to them to accept the verification of powers by orders, and to submit themselves in all cases of doubt to the decision of the council, we confessed that Cannes was right. The king himself was opposed to the verification in common; he wanted three separate chambers instead of one; he stood by the clergy and the nobility against the Third Estate! Henceforth we had only ourselves to depend upon.

"All I have related to you up to this point, Maitre Jean, is exact; and that will show you the uselessness of fine words, grand phrases, and flowers of oratory, as they are called. The poorest Baraquin, if endowed with sense, sees things distinctly, and all these additions of style are useless and injurious.

"Everything may be explained simply:—You want this—I will have that—you surround us with soldiers—the Parisians are with us—you have powder, guns, Swiss mercenaries, and we have nothing but our commission, but we are tired of being robbed, ground down, and stripped; you believe yourself the stronger; we shall see!

"That is the foundation of the story: all inventions of words and speeches, when right and justice are evident, are superfluous. We have been ridiculed; let us go to facts:—We pay, we will know what becomes of our money; moreover, we will only pay as little as possible; our children are soldiers, we will know who commands them, why they command them, and how we profit by it; you have orders of nobility, and the third order; why these distinctions? in what respect are the children of the one superior to the children of the other? are they of a different species? do they descend from the gods; while ours spring from animals? There, that is what must be made clear.

"Now let us continue.

"The nobility reckoned on the troops; it expected to carry all before it by means of the troops, and rejected our proposals. Being in sitting the 10th of June, after the report of the conferences of our commissioners with those of the nobles had been read, Mirabeau said the deputies of the commons could wait no longer; we had duties to fulfil, and it was time to begin, that a member of the Paris deputation had a motion of the highest importance to bring forward, and he invited the Assembly to give him a patient hearing.

"This member was the Abbé Siéyes, a man from the south, forty or forty-five years of age; he speaks badly, with a weak voice, but his ideas are good. I have sold many of his pamphlets, as you know; they have done much good. This is what he said, amidst deep silence—

"Since the opening of the States-General the commons' deputies have followed an open and calm line of conduct; they have observed all respect compatible with their character for the nobility and the clergy, which the two privileged orders have repaid by hypocrisy and subterfuge. The Assembly can remain no longer inactive without betraying its duties and the interests of its constituents; it must, then, verify the powers. The nobility refuses to do so; when one order declines to advance, can it then condemn the others to inaction? No! The Assembly, then, has nothing else left but for a last time to request the attendance of the privileged orders in the hall of the States-General, to assist at, contribute to, and submit to the verification of powers in common; and then, in case of refusal, to take no notice of them.'

"Mirabeau then said we must take the nobility and clergy in default.

"A second sitting took place the same day from five to eight o'clock; the motion of the Abbé Siéyes was adopted, and it was at the same time decided to read an address to the king to explain the motives of the commons' resolution.

"On Friday, June 11th, it was necessary to signify to the two other orders what had been resolved, and to draw up the address to the king. M. Malouet proposed a draught of an address, written in a properly and vigorous style, but filled with compliments. Volney, who is said to have travelled over Egypt and the Holy Island, answered him—'Let us distrust all praises dictated by flattery and baseness, and engendered by interest. We are here in the abode of plots and intrigues; the air we breathe carries corruption to our hearts! Some representatives of the

nation appear, alas! to be already seriously infected by it.' He continued in this strain, and Malouet said nothing in reply.

"Finally, after a great struggle, it was decided that the address to the king drawn up by M. Barnave, containing an account of all that had taken place since the opening of the States-General and the resolutions of the Third Estate, should be presented by a deputation. Our deputation returned without having seen the king, who was hunting, when another deputation from the nobles came to tell us that their order was deliberating on our propositions. M. Bailly, deputy for Paris, replied—

"Gentlemen, the commons have waited a long time for you gentlemen of the nobility.'

"And without allowing any delay to be occasioned by this fresh ceremony, which, like all the others, had but the object in view of putting us off from day to day and from week to week, we began to call over the balliwicks, after having appointed M. Bailly provisional president, and having desired him to name two members as secretaries to draw up a report of the call of the house which they were about to make, and of the other proceedings of the assembly.

"The call began at seven and finished at ten. Thus we were constituted, not as a States-General as the others wished, but as a States-General. The two privileged orders were only private assemblies: we were the assembly of the nation.

"We had lost five weeks through the ill-will of the nobles, and you will now see what they still did to impede our proceedings.

"I will not tell about questions of words which were debated, and which occupied three entire sittings, to settle whether we would entitle ourselves representatives of the French people, according to Mirabeau; the lawful assembly of the representatives of the majority of the nation, acting in the absence of the minority, as Monnier suggested; or acknowledged and verified representatives of the French nation, as Siéyes required. I should have quietly adopted the old name of States-General. The nobles might refuse to appear—that regarded them alone. We were none the less the representatives of ninety-six hundredths of France.

"At length, according to the wishes of Siéyes, the title of 'National Assembly' was adopted.

"One very good result of our declaration was that every day some good curés left the assembly of the bishops, and came and verified their powers before us. On the 13th, three came from Poitou, the 14th, six more, the 15th, two, the 16th six, and so on. Imagine our joy, our enthusiastic shouts, our embracings! Our president took up half the sittings in paying compliments to these good curés with tears in his eyes. Among the first was the Abbé Gregoire, of Embermenil, to whom I have sold more than one of my little books. On seeing him arrive I ran to meet him, and while embracing him I whispered in his ear—

"Well and good! You follow Christ's example, who frequented neither princes nor high priests, but the people.'

"He laughed. I fancied I saw the bishops' looks in the hall close by. What a break up; After all, is not the heart of the people the same under the priest's cassock as the peasant's frock?

"Or the 17th, in the presence of four or five thousand spectators, the Assembly declared itself constituted, and each of the members took this oath: 'We swear and promise to fulfil the duties committed to us with zeal and fidelity.' Bailly was confirmed president of the National Assembly, and it was unanimously decreed—'The Assembly declares that it consents provisionally for the nation to the levying of existing taxes—through illegally established and levied—until the day only of the separation of the Assembly, from whatsoever cause it may happen.'

"Think of that, Maitre Jean, and make the notables of our country fully understand it. Our distress for so many years has arisen from the fact that we were dull and timid enough to pay taxes which had not been voted by our representatives. Money is the sinew of war, and we have always given our money to those who put the rope round our necks. Now, he who would pay taxes after the dissolution of the National Assembly would be a most miserable wretch; he would betray father, mother, wife, children, and himself and his country, and those who would levy them could not be regarded as Frenchmen but as banditti. This is the first principle laid down by the National Assembly of 1789.

"The sitting was broken up at five, and postponed to the same evening of June 17th.

"You may conceive how the king, the queen, the princes, the court, and the bishops opened their eyes when they heard this proclamation of the Third Estate. During the sitting M. Bailly had been requested to attend the chancery there to receive a letter from his absence; the Assembly refused to consent to his being. At the evening's sitting M. Bailly read us the letter from the king, who did not approve of the expression 'privileged orders' which several deputies of the Third Estate had used in designating the nobility and clergy. The words did

not please him. It was contrary, said he, to the harmony which ought to exist among us; but the fact did not seem to him to be contrary to harmony—the fact should remain!

“There, Maitre Jean, is what I told you before; injustice does not exist at court when it bears the name of justice, nor meanness when it is called greatness? What reply can be made to that? All were silent.

“The next day we were present in a body at the procession of the Holy Sacrament in the streets of Versailles. On Friday, the 19th, committees were organised, and four were instituted the first to watch over our support, the second for verifications, the third for correspondence and publishing, the fourth for the rules of the house. All was then advancing steadily, we were making great progress; but that was not what the court desired, especially as the same evening, towards six o'clock, we learned that one hundred and forty-nine deputies of the clergy had declared for the verification of powers in common.

“We had borne with everything in the fulfilment of our mission; we had been calm, we had been deaf to the indignation with which insolence and hypocrisy inspired us! As indirect means were insufficient to exasperate us and put us in the wrong, it was determined to have recourse to others more rude and humiliating. This began June 20th.

“On that day, early in the morning, we heard it proclaimed in the streets by heralds—

“The king having decreed to hold a royal sitting of the States-General on Monday, June 22nd, the preparations which were to be made in the three halls necessitated the suspension of the Assemblies until the said sitting, and his majesty would have known, by another proclamation, at what hour he would proceed on Monday to the States Assembly.”

“We heard at the same time that a detachment of the Gardes-Françaises had taken possession of the Salle des Menus.

“Every one then saw that the moment of danger was come. I was glad to see my fellow-deputies Gerard and the curé Jacques come into our room at seven. The day's sitting was appointed for eight. While at breakfast we resolved to stand firm round the president who represented our union, and consequently our strength. To speak the truth, we looked upon those who tried to stop the advance of the country as true rogues—fellows who had only lived by the labour of others—creatures without experience, capacity, delicacy, or genius, and whose whole strength was derived from the people's ignorance and stupidity, which are always caught by the finery of lacqueys, without reflecting that all this gold lace, these embroidered coats, and hats, and feathers, all these carriages and horses, are drawn from their own labour, by the impudence of these rascals who plunder them of their money.

“The measure of closing the doors of the Assembly was so clumsy that we shrugged our shoulders in contempt of it. Of course our good king new nothing about these things, his calm and gentle mind took no cognizance of such trifles; we blessed him for his kindness and simplicity, without charging him with the folly and insolence of the court!

“At a quarter to eight we set off from our house. As we approached the Salle des Menus we saw about one hundred deputies standing together on the esplanade; our president, Bailly, was in the midst of them. I must give you a description of this brave man. Up to the present moment in a crowd of others he had not distinguished himself; we had chosen him for his reputation of learning and honesty. He is a man of fifty or fifty-five, with a long face and dignified air. He hurries nothing on; he listens and consults for some time before adopting any course; but having once decided, he does not give way.

(To be continued.)

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JAMES MATTINSON. May 1st, 1875.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to state that they have fitted up the large and commodious premises, No. 577 CRAIG STREET, as a manufactory, where, with increased facilities, they will be prepared to meet all commands at the shortest notice.

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Union Bank of Lower Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.

on the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Half Year, and will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JULY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on

Thursday, the 8th July.

Chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board, P. MACWEEN, Cashier. Quebec, 28th May, 1875. 11-24-4-167.

BOND BROS., STOCK & SHARE BROKERS, Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange. No. 7 St. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL. 11-16-52-126.

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MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current Half Year has been this day declared, and that the same will be due and payable at the Bank and its Branches and Agencies on and after FRIDAY, the SECOND day of JULY next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Banking House in this City, on MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely By order of the Board, JACKSON RAE, General Manager. Montreal, 29th May, 1875. 11-24-4-165.

Exchange Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 6.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after FRIDAY, the SECOND day of JULY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 12th day of July next. The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board of Directors, R. A. CAMPBELL, Cashier. Montreal, 1st June, 1875. 11-24-4-164.

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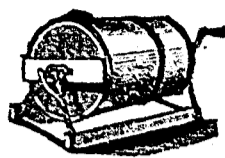
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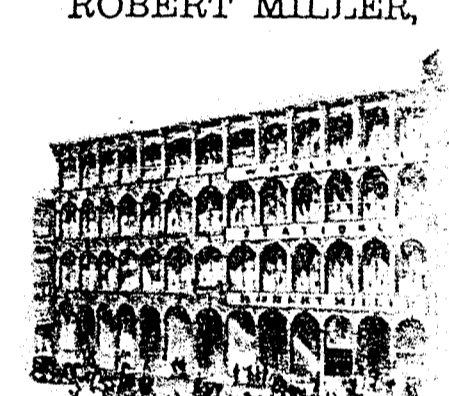
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