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'My more immediate friends can understand how I could be the independant member I have been. I hope this arises from my being possessed of enough of the Scottish character to have the fear of God, and to have no other fear—to be able to realize myself as being perpetually in a higher presence than that of statesmen or kings.'

'Devotion to the holy cause of the well-being of our own masses, is patriotism.'

'It matters not that you may be possessed of qualities or properties which gold cannot buy, you find that these will not buy gold. And gold is made the one thing needful in this world by the unpatriotic principle of England's money law, which both the United States and Canada have been foolish enough to copy.'

'The truest, as the most practical loyalty in a Canadian is to do all he can to prevent Canadians having anything to envy in the Americans, and, if possible, to secure for the labor of Canada advantages superior to those enjoyed by the farmers and mechanics of the United States.'

'A home market for our farmers, the best Reciprocity.'

The author of the volume lately published under the title of 'Biographies of celebrated Canadians' tersely sums up Mr. Buchanan's peculiar politics thus: 'Mr. Buchanan differs from the free traders and political economists not only as denying that theirs is in truth a system of free exports, while it certainly is a system of free imports, but in this, that their heart-felt interest is in the web, while his is in the weaver; theirs is the produce his in the producer.'

Read the Memoir of his life on pages 27 and 28. Read some of his characteristics while looking on this Portrait.



ISAAC BUCHANAN, ESQUIRE, M. P. P., HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

Mr. Buchanan is the Pioneer merchant of the wholesale trade of Upper Canada.

He was elected member for the city of Toronto, in 1841, in the first Parliament after the union of the Lower and Upper Provinces.

Mr. Buchanan was the member who at the opening of the first Parliament after the Union, was deputed by a large phalanx of moderate, but determined Reform members to stand up in the Assembly and intimate that the House would refuse to take the speech from the throne into consideration: at all, till they were assured that the British Government had unmissably yielded to Canada, Responsible Government. 'If the Ministry,' said he, 'refuse to answer, or answer in the negative I shall propose that instead of entering upon the discussion of His Excellency's Speech it be put into the store.'

'Patriotism demands us to lay aside all our political predilections, as well as antipathies, and to be ready to cooperate with every man who, laying aside mere personal or party politics, will join in effecting the vital object. The employment of our working population. Our own and the country's safety drives us to disregard names for the future, and to come to the vital consideration of things.'

'Let us decide for the future that we will hie off from the hustings any man who does not admit the material interests of the people to be the first and only vital question of Canadian Politics. Both parties in politics will thus be recognized by the people as their friends, whatever means each may think the best through which to attain the greatest amount of well-paid employment for the masses.'

THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, MAY 30, 1863.

IN BRITAIN THE CRY IS—CANADA!

WHAT WILL CANADA DO TO PROVIDE FOR THE PEOPLE WHO COME?

In Britain the cry is, 'to Canada!' This Province can take tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, and has room for millions. But how are the people to be received? how provided for until the land they may occupy, yields them sustenance and reward? This is one of a series of articles in which we shall treat this great subject minutely and comprehensively. In some of the mother country papers we observe such items as the following:

'The Edinburgh Committee for sending emigrants from the Isle of Skye have had six hundred names sent in.'

'At Selkirk a Committee has been formed to assist emigrants by loan, and has been well supported.'

'An Emigration Society has been formed at Carlisle, and five hundred persons are preparing to leave for Canada. A large number are also emigrating from Warwickshire.'

North Warwickshire includes the ribbon-weaving and watch-making city of Coventry; and such hives of deranged industry as the towns of Atherton, and Nuneaton. Mr. William Croker, Honorary Secretary to the Manchester Unemployed Operatives' Emigration Association, wrote on the 24th of April to the London Times, and his letter appeared in that journal on the 30th. He said:

'The unemployed operatives of this city have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of emigrating to Canada. In a few weeks one thousand persons have enrolled themselves on the books, and from the small pittance doled out weekly to them they subscribe all they can to the furtherance of their object. It has been said by some of the public papers that the Lancashire operative prefers a 'pauper's penny' to the shilling he has to work for; but sir, I think that the fact of a society like this springing up among themselves is a practical refutation of this calumny. The Government of the country has now refused to do anything for us, we have only ourselves to trust to; it remains to be seen whether we must stand or fall by our own exertions alone. The Committee of this Association have desired me to respectfully request your notice, and to ask a favorable word from you, knowing that we are in the right.'

Mr. A. C. Buchanan, Canadian government agent in Liverpool, has published letters from persons who at his instance are inducing or have been asked to induce emigrants to come to Canada. One a Scotchman, who, by the expedient he suggests might be taken for anything but a native of Scotland, suggests that the government of this Province should provide stereoscopic views of Canadian scenery to be converted into popular exhibitions in Scotland. We do not pronounce these as altogether futile. But views of the scenery and industry, with letter press descriptions of the actual history of settlers and of industrial operations, as we are giving them in the Canadian Illustrated News, are greatly more suggestive, and instructive to those who in the old country are inclined to emigrate, but who may be uncertain when to move, or where to go.

The inducement for emigrants to prefer the Western United States rather than Canada, has been of late years, before the last and present seasons of internal war, that they obtained a location of land to be paid for at a distant date, and had working implements and food provided for one or two years, as might be required. The State was store-keeper and creditor, and the prices of implements, seed and provisions were only prime cost—the terms of repayment distant and easy.

Let special notice be taken that we say, 'in years before last season and the present,' because now, there is no safety for any British born subject in any of the United States. The President's latest proclamation defining who are and who are not liable to be drafted

for military service amounts practically to waste paper and deception. We, of the Canadian Illustrated News, tell British emigrants from manifold experience, that they cannot now live and work in any State within the Federal union and refuse military service. No British Consul nor Ambassador, nor the President's proclamation of exemption, can protect them from that social and local persecution which drives them from their work; which makes their lives intolerable; which hunts them from place to place like distempered dogs, if they refuse to enter the military service. Persecution little short of death, and in many parts of the States more horrible than death, awaits every man newly arrived from Britain, or going out of Canada into the States, who declines to declare himself an intending American citizen, by which he becomes liable to be drafted. Such men are utterly helpless. They may offer to make oath that they never claimed to be, nor expressed an intention of being American citizens. But dozens, or scores, or hundreds, will swear to the contrary against them. And if they succeed in establishing their position of non-citizenship, they are hunted out of the country, accounting themselves fortunate if they reach Canada uninjured in life and limb. Canada swarms with these, and with native born American fugitives now; the latter from the South and from the North; from the East and from the West. A large proportion of them are unemployed, or but half employed. Well educated young men—Englishmen out of your own city of Manchester, Mr. Croker, and skilled mechanics are at this time working at any menial or laboring work they can get a chance of, a day or two days in the week, to get crusts of dry bread to eat. Immigrants are crowding into this Province from ships by Quebec, from ships by New York, and across the St. Lawrence below the lakes; across Niagara and the lakes in the centre; and across the river Detroit in the West, driven out of the States, because they being British, refuse to enlist and go to the war, or refuse the hazards of being drafted. The British who stand the hazard of the ballot are drawn to a man. That precious 'institution'—the American ballot—allows not one 'Britisher' to escape the conscription for the battle field.

What is to be done? When the British military colonists of 1816 and 1817, and the Glasgow and Paisley weaver emigrants of 1820 and 1821, came to Canada in large numbers, 4,000 of the latter settled in central Canada in the forest where now are the thriving counties of Lanark and Renfrew, made what they are by them—the British government of that time gave them implements of work, and seed, and from one to two years provisions. (See letters by Alexander Somerville, the 'Whistler at the Plough' in Nos. 12 and 13, and subsequent issues of the Canadian Illustrated News.) We now propose, through this journal, and will not cease to urge on the authorities of Canada, that similar provision be at once made for the distressed Lancashire, Scottish, Irish, and other people seeking homes in this Land of Promise, glorious Canada, in 1863.

We propose that the Canadian government shall at once allot certain tracts of forest land for all able bodied men, or family groups of immigrants, employing them in the first instance making roads in the forest at wages, which simply means, felling trees, cross cutting, and burning the logs of timber; and thereafter, extracting as many of the roots as opens a rude carriage way. They who are unused to the axe and saw, as all are, will in some degree learn their use. When the roads are made let them have grants of fifty acre lots, or hundred acres if that standard measure of lots be still preferable. The price to be merely nominal, together with the cost of implements and provisions for one or two years. The settlers to occupy alternate lots, leaving the reserves to be sold by government for revenue, after partial settlement has augmented the value of all land abutting on the new roads, those settlers to have each the first offer of the lot next the one occupied.

At the time of first occupation government should give a bond that if certain duties are performed and payments made, the title deeds will be given to the settler at the end of five years; at which time and not sooner, a settler may sell his lot if he be so inclined. When there is much hardwood, even though the largest and best marketable timber be cut out before the allotment is made to the immigrant, the ashes will sell for more than pay expenses. Twenty dollars per acre may be had for ashes. But as the new-comers are ignorant of the manufacture of pearl ashes, and will be far from a cash market, government should send agents to the several districts to instruct the strangers how to work, and to purchase their ashes, giving them in the first or sec-

ond or third year before a sufficiency of provisions are raised on the imperfectly cleared lot, credit for food and clothing at the government stores in payment of the ashes.—Government agents will readily find means of carrying that product to a ready-money market when the settler could not.

It is a natural and easy question to ask, why is not this, or some larger and more generous scheme put in operation to people the wastes of Canada, and provide homes for the distressed operatives of the mother country? The reason why that is not done is similar to the reason why the British government does not send the unemployed people to this Province at the public expense. The capitalists, mill-owners and land-owners of Britain control the government, and they assume that mills and land will be worthless without a working population. They do not expect the factories to be always without cotton, and will not therefore send the workers away. They will retain them as paupers rather than lose them.

In Canada, the democracy, the mass of the people are the owners of the land, houses, and rural property. They rule the government; they make and unmake Ministries. Nearly every man has land absolutely his own, or on shares paid up or partly paid. All that self-interested mass of Canadian democracy resembles landed proprietors or the mill-owning capitalists of the old country. Each wants the newly arriving immigrant to buy his land, which he holds speculatively for that object; or he wants the new-comer to work on it for a term of years for bare food, and liable to be displaced at any time when the land and the improvements find a cash purchaser. He does not want new-comers to be located on land of their own at the public expense.

Most of the land companies and individual proprietors in this Province are alike sordid; and as regards the future population and well-being of the country, they are not only selfish and avaricious but purblind, un-patriotic, suicidal. Americans are settling thickly along the whole frontier States opposite Canada, and Red River Territory, by the encouragement given to emigrants before the reversal of policy through war; while Canada remains thinly peopled, or in vast regions wholly waste. The result to follow is as inevitable as death, if the wastes be not soon peopled, and if the non-reflecting, self-governing democracy of Canada do not organize a defensive military force other than the present handful of Militia Volunteers; that result, inevitable as death, is that America will invade Canada and confiscate all property in houses and land from the weeping widows and children whose husbands and fathers will fall in thousands and tens of thousands, in the battles to which they will heroically rush, in multitudes, unorganized and un-military.

A comprehensive system of military organization for defence is indispensable. A rational and generous system for inviting a large population to come and occupy the unpeopled wastes, and for providing the strangers with implements, food, shelter and clothing, while future prosperity is being sown and reaped,—these changes in Provincial government policy may save Canada.

Operatives of Lancashire! through many years, and in various ways has he, who now addresses you in this the most popular and widely influential weekly journal of the Province of Canada, taken side with your struggles, in the books of which he is author, in the newspapers to which he was long a well-known contributor. Many of you remember the 'Whistler at the Plough.' The fundamental principle of his multifarious works was, as it will continue to be in the literary department of the Canadian Illustrated News, of which he has now editorial control, this:

'The human being is the primary constituent of national wealth; and the guardianship of human happiness is the primary function of any political economy worthy of being called a conservative science.'

The proprietor of this journal, Mr. W. A. Ferguson, is the son of an old United Empire Loyalist, of the county of Glengarry, a district of Central Canada, famed in Provincial history for its loyalty to conservative order and British connection. He was born in Canada; knows its natural resources, its capacities, its wants, and the temper of its people. He instructs his Editor to bid you come in thousands, year by year, but not as you are coming now to perish before the Provincial Government makes provision to locate you on land and keep you alive. We have people perishing to death, houseless and hungry, in greater proportionate numbers in Canada than in England. We have not even a poor law in this Province. Prepare to come, but in the name of Heaven refrain from coming in any great number until

public reason is aroused in Canada to provide for you. We hope soon to publish in the Canadian Illustrated News detailed information as to where free grants of land, and land for sale on easy terms are located. We have given and will continue artistic and written pictures of Canadian industry.

On the alleged physical disqualification of Factory operatives for rough work in the Canadian 'bush,' it is a groundless objection. Canada infuses vigor and a new life into all strangers who arrive without serious organic disease, and who engage in the physical exercises of labor with a sufficiency of wholesome food, with warm clothing for winter. A sufficiency of food implies larger quantities of flesh meat than are commonly eaten in England; greatly more than were ever seen on a working man's table in Ireland or rural parts of Scotland. With abundant food, no stimulant is requisite.—The whisky of the country is bad in quality and dangerous in the extreme. The materials for food in the 'bush' are at first chiefly flour for bread and puddings; salted pork; tea and sugar or molasses.

The military colonists, have not generally succeeded well in Canada. But in their neighborhood in the Perth settlement, the Glasgow Weaver colonists, who did not desert their land under pressure of early difficulties, have succeeded well. Here is a passage from one of Somerville's 'Letters from Canada,' published in the Canadian Illustrated News, February 7, 1863, relating to the handloom weavers of 1820:

'In 1823, the second year after arrival in Canada, McLellan with others, bearing reports of ready money being obtainable in the State of New York, went thither to labor on the Oswego Canal. When they had worked three months there was no money; six months, no money; contractors who hired them disappeared, and there was no law to compel payment of wages. Some men traveled further into the States; others returned to Scotland, and never more set foot in the Canadian wilderness, about which the 'aristocratic government that had deceived them with bad tools and bad land,' they told their dismal story. Never again saw the woodland homesteads, which though in parts, rude and rocky, are lovely as a paradise in summer and bountiful in harvest; while in winter they are awakened to life by social intercourse and by the music of the tinkling travelling bells; the bells and merry voices floating on the healthful breezes, as in rapidly going sleighs, carriages, or cutters, with fleet footed horses, all their own, they dart along the ice on the Rideau lake, and the frozen rivers, careering over fields and fences on high level plains of sparkling snow.'

'McLellan (who had been secretary to the Glasgow Emigration Society in 1820, and who has long since like all who remained in the settlement been proprietor of a lauded estate) returned from the Oswego canal without money, and found his wife and three children with only one day's food left from the scanty sheaves of the first year's wheat. But she and the eldest child, who was only nine years old had planted potatoes in every available spot among the tree stumps. 'And how many do you think we took out of the ground, the fruit of that boy's work and mine?' that was her question to me at the distance of thirty-seven years. 'I cannot even make a guess.' 'Well, we had three hundred and seventy bushels of good potatoes.' 'It was kindly land where there were no rocks; yes it was blessed land to us. We at last had a fine home on it and orchard. I had a family of eleven children and one of my daughters is the mother of fourteen.'

'Mr. McLellan said: 'We thought it hard that government withheld the titles to our land for so many years; but in the end it was for our good. If we could have sold out and left the land many would have left this country, I do believe. Before the Reciprocity Act with America and the Railroads brought ready money buyers to our doors, I used to have cattle on my farm that I did not know what to do with. We had routh of every thing but money. I have killed a quoy or a stot to sell the skin for taxes. I have said to it 'poor beast! I am loath to kill ye, we dinna need ye to eat, we have plenty of other meat; but must kill ye for the taxes.' That is what I have said time and time again. All is changed now; we have ready money for everything that there is to sell.'

The establishment of banks has also, in union with railway and steamboat facilities for exportation of produce, promoted the Canadian farmer's prosperity. See the memoir of Isaac Buchanan, the Merchant Prince and Pioneer of Upper Canada, on other pages of this paper, and learn how the price of wheat has been doubled.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, ESQUIRE, M.P.P.
OF HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

The portrait on the first page introduces this memoir, and the memoir unfolds to the people of Canada the life history of one of the most remarkable men in the Province; Isaac Buchanan senior partner in the firm of Peter Buchanan & Co., of Glasgow, in Scotland; of Isaac Buchanan & Co., New York; of I. Buchanan, Harris & Co., Montreal; of Buchanan, Harris & Co., Hamilton; and of Adam Hope & Co., London, Canada West. But when we say one of the most remarkable men in the Province, eminence in commerce is not meant as his only title to that distinction. With the physical and mental qualifications which make the sagacious, indomitable, successful merchant, Mr. Buchanan combines the philosophical discernment which penetrates the most complex politico-economic problems and reduces their complexity to simplest principles. And yet more and greater, with the public well-being ever in view, he is the greatest friend of Provincial Labor and a patriot as unsullied in manner and in motive of action, as he is fearless and independent.

Isaac Buchanan was born at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 21st of July 1810, and is fourth son of the late Peter Buchanan, Esquire, of Auchmar, an ancient seat of the Buchanans. Auchmar is situated on the banks of Loch Lomond, Stirlingshire, on the confines of Dumbartonshire, a spot historically interesting, being the very gateway between the Highlands and Lowlands at the pass of Ballmah, through which the Rob Roy of romance, the robber McGregor of bare truth, drove such cattle as he harried in the Lowlands and which were not protected by black-mail. Auchmar House, near the city of Hamilton, Canada West, the residence of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, is affectionately named in remembrance of his father's property on Loch Lomond. It is situated in Clairmont Park on the elevated table land, whose abrupt and rugged front bounds the city on the south and forms what is locally termed the 'mountain.' From the brow of that mountain the view of Hamilton city is charming. You see it lying four or five hundred feet below, chequered on a floor diversified with green, sloping gently a mile and a-half to the clear waters of Burlington Bay; Ontario lake, mirror of the morning sunrise, bounding the horizon on the east; the wooded uplands ascending from the north shore—green where near, blue where lofty and more distant; farm fields interspersed; the rural habitations of the Flamborough townships scattered among the undulating woods; the seven or eight hundred houses of Dundas, nestling within the bosom of the valley westward; and the white feathery streaks of steam on the face of the distant hills, or down by the bay, indicating where the Great Western railway trains are sweeping along, evenly to Niagara on this side, circuitously to Toronto beyond the bay, and laboriously rising mile after mile upward, ablant the face of the distant Flamborough mountain.

Mr. Buchanan's father was a merchant of high standing in Glasgow. His estate of Auchmar, comprising an area of fourteen hundred acres, and including the hill immediately south of Ben Lomond, the last of the Grampian range, was sold to the Duke of Montrose in 1830, by Peter Buchanan, Esq. the younger, recently deceased, who afterwards joined his brother, Isaac, and put the money got for Auchmar into his extensive Canadian business. That beautiful property had been long coveted by the noble house that now possesses it, not only on account of its romantic situation and fine shooting, but for its contiguity to Buchanan House, the ducal seat, and because Auchmar was the only spot in the parish of Buchanan, the parish comprising the entire eastern side of Loch Lomond, not then included in the duke's magnificent domain.

Isaac Buchanan was carefully educated, passing from the Glasgow Grammar School to a preparatory training for the Glasgow College, under the celebrated scholar and antiquary, the Reverend Doctor Graham, of Aberfoyle, who assured the pupil's father that his son would take the highest honors at the University. Mr. Buchanan, however, was not destined to undergo the University ordeal. When on the way one day, about the beginning of October, 1825, to purchase his college gown, an incident occurred which presented to his view a very different career.

Meeting in the street, a friend of his father, John Leadbetter, Esq., he was informed by that gentleman that he could secure for him a rare opening in the house of William Guild & Co., West India and Honduras merchants, and was then on his way to mention the thing to his father. The boy immediately caught at the proposition,

having formerly observed how many sons of the first families in Glasgow had failed to obtain desirable openings when prepared to fill them. Though his father was absent at Auchmar and would not return for a month, he resolved at once, on his own responsibility, to accept the proffered appointment for a short period, urging upon Mr. Leadbetter, who showed some hesitation, that if his father disapproved he could still go to College.

He had been a month with Guild & Co. before his father knew that change in his son's destiny, who, though feeling much disappointment of the hopes he had formed of his boy's literary success, yielded to his inclinations and Isaac became permanently fixed in business at the early age of fifteen. Within three years, through a concurrence of unusual circumstances, his position became one of great responsibility, leading to a rapidity of advancement seldom equalled. He became a partner in the firm before attaining his twentieth year, and in 1833, the Canadian branch of the business was wholly transferred to him.

In boyhood Mr. Buchanan was surrounded by the happiest influences; his father being an elder in the Church of Scotland, and his mother one of those loveliest spirits who in life and death experience and illustrate 'the peace that passeth all understanding;' and he has carried the fruits of his early impressions with him into the world, for in one of his election addresses during the contest of 1861, we find that he uttered the following manly declaration: 'My more immediate friends can understand how, with such favorable views of the Prime minister (the Hon. John A. Macdonald,) I could be the independent member I have been. I hope this arises from my being possessed of enough of the Scottish character to have the fear of God, and to have no other fear—to be able to realize myself as being perpetually in a higher presence than that of statesmen or kings.' 'And,' says one of his friends, 'They who best know the man, can testify how fearless is his conduct in the presence of the mere face of clay.'

So intense were his physical and mental labors in the early career of his manhood, and while laying the foundation of his since eminent house, that his health became endangered, nor was the relaxation he sought such as youth generally flies to, the only 'diversion' of mind he allowed himself, being an attendance on the medical and philosophical classes of the Glasgow College.—In commercial book-keeping he then became a reformer, superseding much of the intricacy and old nonsense, by clearness and simplicity in the forms of statements and the like, which are still in use throughout the extensive ramifications of his former and present business connexions. At no period of his life has he been idle in heart or brain; a sound constitution enabling him to perform an amount of work almost incredible.

Mr. Buchanan became the Pioneer of the Wholesale Trade of Upper Canada.

Canada West is indebted to Mr. Buchanan for the early development of the immense wholesale trade now carried on in the upper Province. In the fall of 1831 he established a branch of his business in Toronto; his brother merchants in Montreal laughing at his presumption. 'Had that course been a prudent and profitable one,' said they, 'was it to be supposed the old fathers of the trade would not have adopted it?' In vain they laughed. In vain they warned the adventurer and foretold Mr. Buchanan's speedy discomfiture and return from the 'far west' with his unbroken shipments of goods unsold. But the supposed folly of to-day proved the wisdom of to-morrow. The house of Buchanan & Co. flourished in the wilderness. His timid competitors found that one in advance had gained on them a march, and one after another followed as soon as they saw how well the ice bore.

He differed also from the Montreal merchants in favoring the establishment of the Commercial and later Banks. These raised up a local opposition in wheat buying and gave the farmer a considerably larger price; while the opposition in selling goods, commenced by Mr. Buchanan, brought down prices of goods. This double advantage was doubtless the main cause of the rapid rise of late years of Upper Canada. She in fact got over 25 per cent. additional for her grain, half a dollar per bushel for wheat having previously to this been the general price, and she got her supplies, in consequence of the establishment of a comparatively cash system and increased competition, at a similar reduction in price, thus getting an immensely increased amount of commodities in exchange for each bushel of wheat.

The pioneer, however, kept the lead. A branch of his business was subsequently pushed on to Hamilton, and from thence to London, where a magnificent building has been erected by his firm there, Adam Hope & Co., forming at once an ornament to that rapidly improving young city, and a monument of the enterprise and success of the house of the Buchanans and their business associates.

To be the pioneer of a great trade in a new, and extensive country, necessarily involves his being a party to the originating of all those institutions which mark the difference between civilization and barbarism—churches, educational systems, hospitals, asylums, news-rooms, commercial exchanges, boards of trade, national and emigration societies, insurance offices, banks, trust and loan companies, steam navigation, telegraphing, with many things else incidental to these, and lastly and most largely important of all, the introduction and spread of railroads.

The successful efforts of Mr. Buchanan, and of Buchanan, Harris & Co., both in Canada and in Britain, for the Great Western Railway are universally known and appreciated as having been quite essential to its construction. He moved the first resolution at the public meeting at Hamilton, when the project of the Great Western was resuscitated in 1845, and with his brother and Mr. Atcheson, organized the subsequent meeting in Manchester, England, which secured the construction of the Great Western line.

Political Questions of thirty years ago. Clergy Reserves. Mr. Poulett Thomson, Governor General.

We can only give some of the questions of the past a passing glance. Soon after coming to this country Mr. Buchanan discerned that two matters vitally affecting the peace and prosperity of the country were wrong. Lower and Upper Canada were both ruled by oligarchies, which, even if they might be the best monopolies possible, from the individuals being the best men of the province, must pass away before there could be political quiet in the country. In Lower Canada it was a mercantile oligarchy, each Governor being expected to see all things under him with the eyes of the Quebec and Montreal merchants. In Upper Canada it was a Church of England oligarchy, one of whose fatal blunders was their insisting that the Scottish church establishment was in Canada a dissenting church. It was the Scotch being left in that degraded position that made the conspirators in 1837, see any chance for rebellion.

The first proposition for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, without secularizing them, was made by Mr. Buchanan. In 1835, he published in an extra of the Toronto Albion, which was widely circulated, a plan for the settlement of 'the vexed and difficult question.' There was then no common school system. He proposed that one should be established by a compulsory tax or assessment, having a column for each christian sect in the schedule, and having thus ascertained the field for usefulness of each religious body, to give them for religion the same sum as they are respectively assessed for education, or a sum in exact proportion to that out of the Clergy Reserve fund.

Mr. Poulett Thomson, who came out from England as Governor General of the two Canadas in 1839, had been the junior member in a firm of Russia merchants. He entered Parliament in 1826 for Dover, and on Manchester becoming a parliamentary borough for the first time, by the Reform Act of 1832, he was chosen one of its two members. In Earl Grey's Reform government, which took office in 1830, he was Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade; and filled the office of President from 1834 till 1839, during which he carried out reductions and amendments in the customs laws and tariff of duties. The changes were not much discussed and attracted comparatively little notice, but those afterwards effected by Sir Robert Peel with more ostentation, were only the sequences of Mr. Thomson's reduction of duties, as his were a continuation of the alterations in the tariff begun by Mr. Huskisson in 1824 and 1825.

When, in 1839, Mr. Thomson was appointed Governor General of Canada, Mr. Buchanan was in Scotland, and drew a petition which was sent from the city of Glasgow to the Queen (nominally, but in reality to Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell, who were then respectively Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary,) stating that the appointment of a man, chiefly known as connected with Russia and the interests of the Baltic, and 'an enemy of the colonies,' as Mr. Thomson was assumed to be, would paralyze

every British interest abroad. The petition prayed her Majesty 'to reconsider the appointment, and to select for this important dependency a governor NOT KNOWN TO BE ENIMICAL to the great interests which he is sent to protect and promote!' The London Times, in two different articles on the subject said, if remonstrances as strong had gone from other places, Lord John Russell must have kept Mr. Thomson at home.

Mr. Thomson, on arriving at Toronto in 1839, as Governor General, sent for Mr. Buchanan, through his Secretary, Mr. Murdoch. Mr. Buchanan required the Secretary to disclose to his Excellency before the interview, that he had in that manner objected to his being sent out to govern Canada, so that in the interview they might frankly understand each other. It was about the Clergy Reserve question that the Governor General desired to see Mr. Buchanan; and his Excellency afterward, when visiting Hamilton in the following summer indicated to him that his plain declaration that the Scotch could not be expected to be loyal to 'a government that made them dissenters by Act of Parliament,' had greatly affected Lord John Russell and the home ministry. The following year the term 'A Protestant Clergy' was declared by statute to include the Scottish establishment, and thus one of the dangers was so far extinguished.

But Upper Canada was more dissatisfied with its two established churches than it had been with one. For the next thirteen years the two favored churches and their Clergy Reserves were the foundation of all political agitation. The question was at last brought to the hustings in 1854. Having proposed an anti-Clergy Reserve League which should not cease till equal justice was done to all sects, Mr. Buchanan, at the elections of 1854, allowed his name to be used against Sir Allan McNab in Hamilton, to enable parties by their votes to record their opinion that the peace of the Province, required an immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. To gain his election Sir Allan at last promised his friends that he and his political allies would no longer stop the way.

Fifteen years previously Mr. Buchanan had given evidence before the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and during a much longer period had corresponded on the subject with Principal McParlane, Dr. Welch, and other leaders of the church, as well as with the Marquis of Bute, her Majesty's Commissioner to the Church, whose friendship Mr. Buchanan enjoyed. The intimacy, especially with Dr. Welch, which he had preserved (his family having been members of Dr. Welch's congregation when in Glasgow,) was of material public benefit as increasing the Doctor's interest in the Canadian church question, and in giving the latter greater confidence in making the celebrated report as convener of the colonial committee, which may be said to have settled the question. Dr. Welch was one of the finest minds of the day; and whose friendship, we are informed, was a great honour as well as privilege. He was moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, when the disruption occurred in 1843, and having seceded, he was the first moderator of the Free Church. Mr. Buchanan was one of twenty whom Dr. Welch asked to endow the Free Church College in Edinburgh by giving a thousand pounds each. Mr. Buchanan replied that he would give the amount, but that he felt that it would be more natural that his subscription should be applied to assist the Free Church college and churches in Canada, and so the money was applied. It was at his suggestion and out of deference to his services that Kingston University of the Established Church of Scotland was called Queen's College, and that Knox College and the Knox Churches in Upper Canada were so named by the Free Church of Scotland, called the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Commercial Panic of 1837; Suspension of Specie payments.

Mr. Buchanan visited the British markets nearly every year, for the first ten years of his residence in Canada. He arrived out at New York in the Spring of 1837 to witness a dreadful financial crisis. The evening he landed he was in company with eleven of the first merchants of New York, nine of whom had suspended all payments, and on the apparently solvent two being twitted as 'unfortunates still in the body' one of them whispered to Mr. Buchanan, 'only till Monday.' The streets were full of an enraged populace threatening the banks, and his fellow passengers lost not a moment in getting on board the north river steamer leaving New York. Mr. Buchanan, however, remained in New York for many days, and mingling with all sorts of people, satisfied himself that the patent facts corroborated

the views he had always held about money. He then came into Canada, and being President of the Toronto Board of Trade, moved successfully in getting Parliament called together in June, which passed a bank relief bill that saved the trade and industry of the Province from overthrow. The bill enabled the banks to suspend cash payments, if necessary, without forfeiting their charters.

The argument which Mr. Buchanan used with the members of Parliament, and people in general was this: The banks of the United States have suspended specie payment, and every silver dollar taken from Canada, will, for the Americans who take it, pay a debt of a dollar and a quarter, through specie having gone to a premium. It is clear then that to possess themselves of our specie they can bring over their commodities and undersell our farmers and other producers twenty per cent, so that unless our banks in Canada get power also to suspend, our producers will be seriously injured:

1st. By reducing their prices.

2nd. By depriving them of their home market.

3rd. By removing the basis of the circulation—thus still more lessening prices and reducing the markets of the farmer, preventing the importers paying their British creditors, and causing incalculable distress unnecessarily to every class in the Province.

At every returning commercial panic Mr. Buchanan, being himself seriously impressed with the importance of the subject, has entered the field of explanation in the New York and Canadian newspapers. He believes that (while, also, a great evil to the working classes in England,) the principle of money law which both the United States and Canada have borrowed from England, decrees that the American producers must forever remain 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' to middlemen in Europe.—That, in other words, while the European merchant can get, at a price fixed by law, the portable article gold, which he can lay down on the other side of the Atlantic at a cost of one per cent., he cannot be expected to take in lieu thereof any trans-Atlantic commodity, except at the price thereof in Europe, less the charges to take it there and a very full margin. So that to the extent there is any inflation here, through paper money, or through prosperity by any other cause, the European importer gets the advantage over our home producers as getting the increased price for his wares, without paying any increased price, which he should do were the law of supply and demand allowed equally to effect gold for his foreign exchange; foreign exchange being a convertible term for gold, the article whose price is fixed by law.

It may be remarked here, that Mr. Buchanan considers the ill success of the British currency reformers hitherto, to have arisen from their attacking Peel's Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845, which were measures for the mere regulation of banking and for the security of the bank note circulation; while Peel's Bank Act of 1819 was the measure which embodied the 'science' of money which has been so prolific of commercial panics.

But to these remarks we add as speaking for the Canadian Illustrated News, that the Bank Act of 1819, did not introduce a new principle, but with modifications or exaggerations, restored the condition of money and of banking as existing before the suspension of cash payments in 1797. That suspension, rendered inevitable by the exigencies of the war with France, was renewed by frequent Acts of Parliament from 1797 to 1819. It has been asserted by the most competent financial and military authorities, and we believe the assertion, that had the Bank of England returned by compulsion to cash payments at the beginning of 1815, as had been urged during the year of peace, 1814, the campaign of Waterloo could not have been successfully undertaken by Great Britain. Paper money first, and the men and material of war secondly, won the battle of Waterloo, and sent Napoleon to St. Helena.

If paper money, under discreet regulations, be requisite to supersede cash payments in order to set the great armies of war in motion, why not employ it to set in motion the armies of peaceful industry? The discreet regulations hinted at, mean that in the case of Great Britain the nation should be its own bank of issue, that the national credit should be pledged to the world as security of the national paper notes. Those commercial panics, which recur periodically, spreading paralysis and ruin but little less disastrously than the ravages of war, would not, could not arise. To make that easily understood we may when opportunity serves, describe the panics onward to their

terrible consummation of periodical ruin to the thousands of small capitalists and operatives. At present we prefer to let Mr. Buchanan speak.

An Extract from Mr. Buchanan's Essays on Paper Money.

In the circumstances of Canada, which has a magnificent system of the safest possible Banks chartered by the Provincial Legislature, with a capital of twenty-four millions of dollars ALL PAID UP, Mr. Buchanan thinks that, for the present, at all events, the best substitute for a Government Bank of Issue is to put a second padlock on the vaults of our Banks, the key of which is to be held by the Government, and to authorize the Banks to issue as a legal tender, equally with gold, YELLOW NOTES COUNTERSIGNED BY THE GOVERNMENT, to the same extent as they hold gold, leaving their present notes in their present position, of not being a legal tender. No man has considered more anxiously the one grand objection that may be made to this. It may be said—suppose a man to invest a thousand dollars in a mortgage, with three years to run, he now gives two hundred sovereigns or a certain weight of gold amounting to fifty ounces (supposing each sovereign a quarter of an ounce,) what would he get back in case Mr. Buchanan's plan being in operation at the end of three years on payment of the mortgage? Mr. Buchanan replies, except by special bargain stipulating for the return of a certain weight of gold, the mortgagee would only legally be entitled to 'A THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE YELLOW NOTES OF ANY CHARTERED BANK;' and these would procure for the holder two hundred sovereigns, or fifty ounces of gold, if our provincial 'money' is at the time at par, that is, if our exports of provincial produce and imports of money combined, balance our imports of foreign goods and exports of money combined—the demand for foreign exchange being to such an extent as keeps it at par. If however the value of foreign exchange (which is a convertible term for the precious metals) is less than par from excessive exports, he would get just so much more than two hundred sovereigns, while if it is higher in value of rate, he would get just so much less than two hundred sovereigns for what, at both periods, is nominally one thousand dollars, and commanding a thousand dollars worth of gold or any commodity in the province.

'I cannot,' says Mr. Buchanan, 'forbear making here the practical observation, which for thirty years I have always made when referring to the last point in the foregoing quotation. The change proposed would introduce a revolution into the minds of our 'men of money,' (not meaning thereby Banks, for these rise or fall with the country,) which nothing short of this ever will. In the past they have not given a thought to the cause of their country's industry or labor, for our 'monied men' have been in the position of the fabled animal in the desert that lived upon the east wind, which was death to all other animals. The more the country was in distress—or, in other words, over imported—THEY got their supplies the cheaper, while THEY got the same QUANTITY of gold for their five dollar bank note.—Now, however, THEY would feel that the QUANTITY of gold THEY would get for their 'money' would be less or more according to the proportion borne by the country's exports to its imports; and their own direct interest would make them practical patriots! that is, would make them encourage to the utmost the country's exports, and discourage to the utmost the country's imports.'

Military Service in 1837; Is Lieut.-Colonel of Volunteers in 1863; His various Elections; Mrs. Buchanan; Mr. Buchanan's votes in 1862 and 1863.

In 1837 Mr. Buchanan was incidentally brought into a position to take a very active part in the suppression of the rebellion, and he relates with his usual raciness many anecdotes connected with it, but to insert which we have not now space. After serving as a volunteer on the Niagara frontier until the evacuation of Navy Island by MacKenzie's rebel force, he went to Britain in January, 1839, and did not return till 1839. It was then he objected to the appointment of Mr. Poulett Thomson to be Governor General. But on returning to Canada he saw that if the principle of responsible government was not adopted as the foundation of the constitution, there was danger of a new rebellion. He therefore, in 1841, on the Government side contested and carried the election for Toronto, then the metropolis of the Province, it being found that Mr. Baldwin the Solicitor General could not get the votes of all classes of the reformers. On the address to the Governor in reply to his speech being moved, Mr. Buchanan objected to its being discussed till the ministry declar-

ed themselves in favor of responsible government pure and simple. This his Excellency wished his government to shirk, but after a debate of ten days it was yielded. The historical prominence of Mr. Baldwin in that matter relates to a period of time beginning three months after, when the resolutions were brought in as a kind of supplement to the Constitution of the Province. Mr. Buchanan was therefore not only a party to securing responsible government to the people, but to carrying through all the great reforms of the Province. Prominent among the new measures, after responsible government, were the construction of the municipalities, and all the system by which they perform such a large share of the business formerly done by Parliament; the education system, greatest boast of the Province; the control of the Provincial trade formerly directed by the Colonial office in England; the systematising of the finances of the Province and creating a sinking fund; the origination of the geological survey, the results of which so astonished foreigners at the World's Fair in 1851, and still more in that of 1862.

This is a brief, a flying glance at Mr. Buchanan's life. We have almost entirely omitted his great subject, the philosophy of Money and Labor; but will have occasion hereafter to revert to that. In the movement to organize a volunteer militia, he has, in 1862 and 1863, taken an active part in connection with other gentlemen in the city of Hamilton, and county of Wentworth.—He is Lieutenant Colonel, in command of the 13th battalion of Infantry.

In January, 1843, Mr. Buchanan married Agnes, second daughter of Robert Jarvie, Esquire, an eminent merchant in Glasgow, and they have a large family. Mrs. Buchanan's active charities are well known in the city and country around Hamilton. Her fine mental culture, original turn of thought; keen perception of subject and of collateral ideas, in conversation; lady-like courtesy united with a charming hospitality, all combine to make a visit to Auchmar House one of the most delightful incidents attending a visit to Hamilton city. Mrs. Buchanan takes the deepest interest in all her husband's enterprises. At the general election of 1861, the opposing candidate when he had lost his contest thus gracefully spoke of it on the hustings, 'Gentlemen, the gallantry of our electors has contributed largely to our defeat.' Mrs. Buchanan's partiality to Canada encourages an inclination on her husband's part to be an exception to the rule too prevalent with the wealthy mercantile men of the Province, of retiring to spend their means in the mother country, leaving their children to enter upon the battle of life unaided by the vantage ground which in the colony the position and experience of the parents would have given them. The only other surviving member of Mr. Buchanan's father's family is Jane, the youngest daughter, wife of Major Douglas, who resides at Adamton, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Mr. Buchanan was first elected to the Parliament of Canada for the city of Toronto in 1841, in the first Provincial Parliament after the union of the Lower and Upper Provinces; afterwards for Hamilton city, in 1857 and 1861.

In the House of Assembly, on 26th May, 1862, when the opposition of that time voted under the leadership of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, against the Militia Bill of Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. Cartier, Mr. Buchanan was absent in Upper Canada but would have voted with the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, desiring to see some such organization of the Militia as was then proposed, and believing the hostile motion to be factious. Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald having succeeded to office as Premier in May, 1862, assisted by Mr. Scotte, as chief minister from Lower Canada.—Mr. Buchanan, for the same reason, voted against the motion of Mr. John A. Macdonald on the 7th of May, 1863, which expressed want of confidence in the Sandfield Macdonald-Scotte Ministry. He desired to give the Ministry a fair trial and was averse to lending himself to a factious vote, which if carried, as it was by a majority of six, could not fail to interrupt all necessary measures of legislation, and derange the business of the Province at this critical period. We need not here enter into Mr. Buchanan's present position, which will be found to give the clearest view of the present politics in Canada.

We close with the following quotations from Mr. Buchanan's address to his Constituents in 1861 which are selected as embodying as far as this can be done in so short a space, his views on the vital subjects of British and Canadian Industry:

'Practically the bane of the British Empire is the fact, that though in British theory

the peoples' question is the first thing, in practice it is not so. Of the members of the English House of Commons, two thirds are from counties or constituencies where the Church question is the first question at the Hustings, and the question of the Industrial Rights and Privileges of the people has no influence at all on the elections. The people's question can, therefore, never as a matter of fact be discussed, except in appearance, in England; for nothing is seriously discussed in Parliament, except matters which affect the Hustings. The ruling party in England was, therefore prior to 1846, as now, the Church party, and the individuals of that party having thought only of their own self-interests, except to the extent necessary to keep off outbreak among the people, had entirely lost the confidence of the masses in England, Ireland, and Scotland. This fact formed a fine vantage ground for the foreign party in England, or Manchester school, to propose and introduce ideas the very contrary to those held by this deservedly hated, because selfish class. The attempt was made, and free trade was introduced, not because it was the interest of the British empire, or even of England, but because it was opposed by the governing class, who were said to think only of themselves, and always to be against the people.

'If Free Trade (and not only free imports) had been introduced into England, we may, for argument's sake, suppose that it might have suited the circumstances of England, still, it could never have suited for the Empire, diversified as are its circumstances and interests; and, but for the most obvious Providences, among which is the obtaining of our Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, the disruption of the Empire would have commenced ere now. Free Trade is, in fact, the contrary principle to that of Empire. And if England takes every dirty child off the street and treats him like her own child, her own child will not long feel towards her very differently from the dirty child. But not to extend remarks regarding the operation of Free Trade in England herself, I would just say that its comparative success has been entirely such as could not have been calculated upon. It could not indeed by possibility have occurred; or, to speak plainly, starvation from want of employment could not have been warded off, had the state of facts remained the same as when Sir Robert Peel's leap in the dark in legislation was committed; and any apparent success has been caused solely (and Revolution has been prevented solely) by the providential discovery of gold in California and Australia. Even all this altogether unexpected, and possibly only temporary, success is, however, not enough to raise England above being already the most artificial nation on earth. She is now so much so that the delay in arriving of a couple of vessels, with gold from Australia, gives rise to monetary uneasiness in London.

'By lowering customs duties to investigate importations of foreign labor is a course no more excusable, (no more good policy) in the government of a country, than it a municipal council, for the sake of increasing the money-means of the corporation, were unduly to increase the number of tavern licenses, thus making prodigal, and ruining, the individuals and their families on whom the prosperity of the municipality depends, thus, in a word, 'killing the goose for the golden egg.' If to run a locality or municipality into debt is to be prodigal, and if to run a country into debt is to be prodigal, that unpatriotic process (our combined Free Trade and Hard Money System) is incalculably more prodigal, which at once deprives a population of employment in manufacturing their own clothing and implements, and runs them into debt for importations of inferior foreign labor. Even if there were truth in the delusive argument that our population would get nominally cheaper clothing from abroad, it could be shewn that they would lose more on the wheat sent to Britain in payment, while as a matter of fact they cannot pay Britain at all in most of the productions which rotation of crops compels the Canadian farmer to raise.

'I shall of course be assailed with all the old stereotype objections to paper money in consequence of the fate of the Assignats, &c., &c. My answer is, that we might just as well disbelieve in the principle of Life because life was insecure in the French Revolution. Why should paper money be expected to have been safe when all things, and among them the substances of which paper money is the emblem, and by which it is secured, were all themselves rendered insecure, if they did not (most of them did) actually perish altogether.

We shall hereafter, when space admits, give other selections of what may be termed READINGS FROM ISAAC BUCHANAN. The public will judge their quality.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 28.

The late news from Europe has greatly depressed our market. The prices of wheat were fully 2c to 3c lower, and all other grain much easier and demand very slack. Fall wheat in moderate supply, at 78c to 96c per bush, being a decline of about 2c per bushel since yesterday. Spring wheat also lower some 3 cts. per bushel, and selling at 80c to 84c per bushel. Rye nominal at 56c to 60c per bushel, or about 1c per lb. Barley very dull, without demand, selling at 60c to 70c per bushel. Oats in active request, at 44c to 50c per bushel. Pease are worth 56c to 57c per bushel on the street and, 58c per bushel by the car load. Potatoes plenty at 50c to 65c per bushel retail, and 30c to 40c per bushel wholesale, with sales at the former price. Apples sell readily at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel. Fresh butter 15c to 17c per lb. Good dairy packed butter draws 15c per lb. Eggs sell at 7c to 12c per dozen. Chickens sold at 50c per pair. Ducks 50c per pair. Hay unchanged at \$20 to \$23 per ton for good varieties. Straw \$15 per ton for the best. Hides, \$4.50 to \$2 Calfskins 8c to 9c per lb. Sheepskins, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Wool 32c per lb. Flour very dull and sparingly supplied, at \$3.90 to \$4 for superfine, and \$4.30 for extra.

C. FREELAND'S MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.

MONTREAL, May 23, 1863.

Recent English news has caused a very dull feeling in breadstuffs.
Flour—Dull; small sales No. 1. superfine at \$4.15 to \$4.20.
Wheat—Dull; U. C. spring 94 to 95c; U. C. white \$1.05 to \$1.08; No. 1 Milwaukee 98c to \$1.
Peas—Sales of U. C. at 75c per 66 lbs.
Ashes—Pots \$5.85; Pearls \$6.25 to \$6.30.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Flour—Receipts 23,057 bbls; market is dull, heavy, and 5c lower; sales 7,000 bbls at \$5.30 to \$5.50 for super State; \$5.90 to \$6.00 for extra State; \$6.05 to \$6.20 for choice State; \$5.30 to \$5.55 for superfine Western; \$5.90 to \$6.20 for common to medium extra Western; \$6.35 to \$6.45 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull and 5c lower; sales 700 bbls at \$5.95 to \$6.25 for common; \$6.30 to \$8.20 for good to choice extra.
Wheat—Receipts 105,956 bush; market dull, and about 1c lower; sales 45,000 bush at 122 to 139c for Chicago spring; 132 to 142c for Milwaukee club; 143 to 147c for amber Iowa; 145 to 150c for winter red Western; 151 to 153c for amber Michigan; 167c for fair white Michigan.
Rye—Quiet at 100 to 103c afloat and delivered.
Barley—Barley and malt quiet and nominal.
Corn—Receipts 133,174 bushels; market active, with a 3c decline; sales 120,000 bush at 70 to 74c for new; 75 to 76 3/4c for common to prime old.
Oats—Firm at 69 to 73c for Canadian Western and State.
Provisions—Pork dull and heavy. Beef quiet, without decided change.
Stocks—Lower and dull, particularly at the close. Money and Exchange unchanged. A & H 52; C & N W 34; C & A 80; M & Mo 3; C & T 114 1/2; G & C 106 1/2; C & P 95 1/2; M S 78 1/2; Ill C Scrip 113 1/2; M C 117 1/2; leading 112; Harlem 110 1/2; Hudson 134 1/2; Erie 98 1/2; N Y C 125 1/2; Gold 148 1/2.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL WHOLE-SALE CATTLE MARKET.

BEEVES—Short supply during the week, and prices again higher. We quote first quality at \$8 to \$7.75; second quality \$7.50 to \$8; third quality \$6 to \$7. Milch cows continue scarce and advanced rates, say \$35 to \$40, according to quality. No yearlings or two years old.
SHEEP—Sheep continue very scarce and prices advancing. First quality \$10 to \$12; second quality \$8 to \$10; third quality \$6 to \$8. Spring lambs at \$3 to \$5.
CALVES—In better supply and prices are for first quality \$7.50 to \$8; second quality \$6 to \$7.50; inferior to \$5 to \$5.50.
HOGS—The supply has been limited, but the demand at this season is great. We quote live weight at \$4.50 to \$5.
HIDES—Hides \$5 to \$5.50 sheep pelts \$2.25 to \$2.75; calf skins 10 to 12 1/2 cents per pound.
TALLOW—Very little demand at 5 1/2c;

rough and rendered 7 1/2 to 8c.

LARD—Lard 8 1/2c.
BARRELED BEEF—Prices are a little better, say Prime Mess \$9.50 to \$9.75; Prime \$7 to \$7.75 per bbl; tierces \$18 to 18.50.
HAY AND STRAW—Very short supply.—Price of best Timothy \$18.50; ordinary to good \$15 to \$17; straw \$9 to \$11.

Publisher's Notices.

J. VanN., Tilsenburgh—Back number sent.
 Mr. S., Orono—Twelve papers sent to your address, commencing with No. 1, Vol. 2.
 M. H., Lindsay—Altered as you request.
 Wm. W., Millbrook—An omission of the canvasser, which has been corrected.
 B. C., Homer—Five papers have been sent this week. A mistake had been made; but you subscribed for four months not six; the time expires next month.
 H. E. S., Port Rowan—Let us know what P. O. your paper has been sent to, we have several of the same name.
 W. B., Windsor—Filled your order. Nos. 1 and 2 we are in want of.
 G. J. R., Montreal—posted paper on the 23d inst.

Remittances.

O. P., Delhi; D. A., Oshawa; W. H. T., Oakville; A. S. I., Toronto; J. McG., C & Co., St. Catharines.

SYNOD OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Great Western Railway Company have agreed to grant return tickets at a fare and a-half to all ministers and elders attending the approaching meeting of Synod at Hamilton. Tickets to be good from the 2d to the 14th of June. We shall give some of the Synod portraits in the Canadian Illustrated News.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DIGNITARIES.—Our esteemed correspondent Mr. P. is informed that we arranged five weeks ago with an eminent citizen of Quebec to obtain a portrait and memoir of the Archbishop, elect, of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada; also of other dignitaries of that Church.—As yet nothing has come to hand, but we trust they will arrive soon.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

In our issue of May 23, a parliamentary scene was depicted on the front page. It was sketched from lively occurrences in the House of Assembly at two o'clock in the morning of May 8th. When the motion of non-confidence in the ministry of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and Mr. Sicotte was carried by sixty-five voting for and fifty-nine against it, and the Speaker had left the chair on motion that the 'House do now adjourn,' the members left their seats and formed excited groups. The eager conversation soon broke into mirth, practical jokes, and the singing of songs in uproarious choruses. In the picture, the figure of some members may be recognised, who did not, we may rest assured, subside from their usual gravity, unless to smile at the rest. A correspondent who was present describes it as a 'beautiful sight' to see men uniting in exuberant fraternity who half an hour before were eager or angry antagonists. It was a psychological manifestation often met in social history. Sailors ashore after a long voyage; children let loose from school after hours of restraint and mental tension at their lessons, are familiar instances. The most memorable instance on record is the dancing mania that contagiously affected the inhabitants of Paris after the French Revolution and the reign of terror. When the people saw the returning prospect of social and personal security, though it was obtained by submitting to military government, they gathered in groups in the streets, seized each others hands and danced, though personally unknown one to another. The dances rose to hysteria. The groups, impelled beyond self-control, danced frantically until individuals dropt on the ground raving in madness. The hilarity in the Parliament House at Quebec, after a rigorous mental tension of eight days, was a mild, very mild and harmless instance of the same psychological manifestation as that which struck half of the citizens of Paris with temporary insanity. The vote of non-confidence has led to the dissolution of the House of Assembly, and a General Election which will occur in most places in the first or second week of June.

The Ministry has also been reconstructed thus:

UPPER CANADA.

Premier, and Attorney-General West, and Minister of Militia—Mr. J. S. Macdonald.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—Mr. W. Macdougall.
 Postmaster General—Mr. O. Mowat.
 Receiver General—Mr. W. H. Howland.
 Provincial Secretary—Mr. Ferguson Blair.
 Solicitor General West—Mr. L. Wallbridge.

LOWER CANADA.

President of the Council—Mr. Thibaut.
 Attorney-General East—A. A. Dorion.
 Minister of Finance—Mr. L. H. Holton.
 Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Letellier de St. Just.
 Solicitor General—Lucius C. Huntington.
 Commissioner of Public Works—J. T. Drummond.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

From the two garrisoned cities of Canada East; from cities and towns of Canada West, and from many villages and townships reports and pictorial sketches of the grand National Holiday, held on Monday, 25th instant, in honor of our Sovereign the Queen, have been promised, and have in most part arrived at the office of the Canadian Illustrated News. Never since white men trespassed on the dominion of the red, has such a fervency of literary and artistic ambition been awakened as the Royal Anniversary 1863, has quickened into life in British America.

For one or two ensuing numbers we have selected for pictorial illustrations amongst other subjects, Military reviews or Volunteer Militia events in several of the garrisoned cities, and one of several grand Floral Exhibitions, where flowers were so rare in quality, yet gloriously profuse, so lovely, so varied in beauty that the visitor could without effort of fancy believe that the concentrated loveliness of women and of flowers was that of metropolitan London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Paris, rather than of a city in Canada which did not exist until about the time when our Queen was born.

The presentation of the mace made to the Queen's Own Rifles at Toronto, by the lady friends of the officers of that crack corps of volunteers, forms a picture of lovely women and of gallant men, which our special artist has already placed in the hands of the engravers. From Montreal and Quebec the pictures of the royal festival and their descriptive history are in preparation. London in the west also, and some intermediate towns are contributing through our columns to the history of the current time.

This week we devote much space to the portrait, the memoir and the residence of Isaac Buchanan, Esquire, M. P. P., not that he belongs to Hamilton city where this paper happens to be printed, but that he more than any other resident in the Province, belongs to all Canada.

We have displaced one of the Royal birthday pictures to make room for the portrait of Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, better known in Canada as Sir John Colborne.—He recently died in England. To him more than to any single individual do we owe the happy condition of being privileged to celebrate a Royal Anniversary in British America. It might have been, had the military forces been held by a weaker hand than his, that instead of a rebellion suppressed in this Province in 1837 and 1838, Canadians would form an integral portion of the Federal army of the Republic, and be now butchered on the Rappahannock in the appalling struggle to suppress rebellion in 1861, 1862 and 1863. In the name of Heaven, let Canada preserve what she so abundantly possesses, a free system of self-government, and measureless resources of that wealth which yields abundantly to the efforts of industry.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY FESTIVAL.

The grand event of the Upper Province was the Festival, consisting of old English sports, and other interesting amusements, alike substantial, cheerful, joyous, provided by Thomas Swinyard Esquire, General Manager of the Great Western Railway. It was given to the officers and workmen, employed in the several establishments under his supervision, including their wives and families. They who were indispensably necessary to the working of the line remained on duty. They who came were about seven hundred men, exclusive of families, and they were gathered from the Company's works at Niagara Suspension Bridge, in the east; at Windsor and Sarnia in the west; London and Toronto; from the Central Works at Hamilton, and from stations intermediate to those towns.

Mr. Swinyard (whose portrait was published in No. 23, Vol. 1, of the Canadian Illustrated News, together with that of his

predecessor, Mr. Brydges, now General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,) was educated and trained to railway management with the London and North-western Company of England. We learn through English newspapers, for he is too modest to speak of himself, that he received several tempting offers of appointments from English companies, as well as from an Indian and from a Brazilian company; but it was not until the vacancy, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Brydges, offered him promotion that he thought of changing his position. He offered himself as a candidate for the management of the Great Western of Canada, and the English directors having the testimonials of many candidates before them, did not hesitate to appoint Mr. Swinyard.

He left England for Canada on the 16th of August, 1862, arrived in Canada in due time, and assumed the chief command, Mr. Reynolds, the financial director, having acted in the vacant interval.

Mr. Swinyard, when confidentially employed by the London and North-western Company of England, in conducting difficult negotiations with Irish steamboat and railroad Companies, and with some of the Scottish lines which divide their north-going and south-going traffic with the North-western and Great Northern, was happily successful in his quick perception of the idiosyncrasies of men. He originated one of the most useful institutions, judging by its results, namely, the Committee of officers of the London and North-western. The heads of departments meet periodically to discuss and arrange minor points incidental to the working of the railway.

And so in Canada, on the first favorable occasion after having exercised the functions of manager during a winter season unparalleled for the pressure and multiplicity of business, and acquired an intimate knowledge of the country through which the two main lines and branches of the Great Western are laid, and of the American and Canadian lines and Lake and River steamboat routes which connect with his system of roads and routes, he extended his attributes of General Manager, to the pleasing task of assembling the people under him, they to know him, he to know them, and all to be familiar and friendly with one another.

The Queen's Birthday was appropriately selected as the occasion of the happy gathering. The green sward and the woods around his residence on the brow of the mountain, overlooking Hamilton city, was the place of assembly.

A circular letter of invitation was addressed to officers and workmen. They whose duty permitted them to accept the invitation filled up a form which had been provided, giving their name and department in which employed, which was returned to Mr. Jas. Howard the Secretary. After which a committee was appointed whose circular was to this effect:

'Pic-Nic, of the officers and employees of the Great Western Railway. The General Manager, Mr. Swinyard, having invited the officers and employees to spend a day with him at his residence, (Chedoke, on the mountain) the following have been appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements:

'Messrs. Sharp, Chairman; McMillan, Deputy Chairman; J. Howard, Secretary; Archibald, Askin, Beauty, Blount, Champ, F. Childs, H. Childs, Forster, Forsyth, Hall, McCulloch, McIntyre, Munday, Patching, Robinson and Witton.

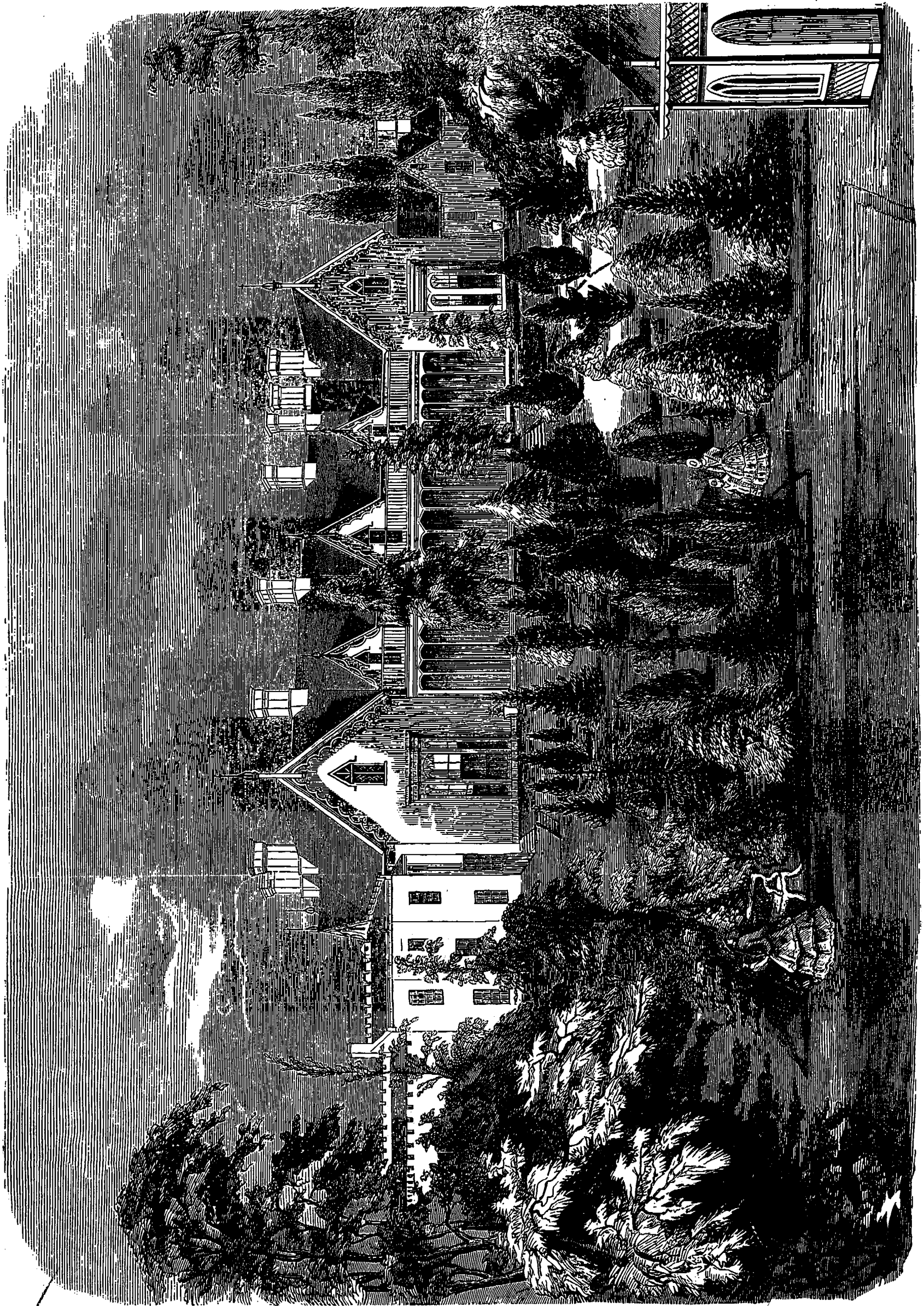
'The day selected as most convenient is Monday, 25th May, 1863, the day on which the Queen's birthday will be kept. Dinner will be served on the ground at two o'clock, P. M.; those able to be present will please intimate the same to any of the members of the committee before Wednesday, the 20th instant, in order that the necessary provision may be made. The committee have fixed upon the annexed.

PROGRAMME.

Cricket match, from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.; dinner at 2 p.m., precisely.

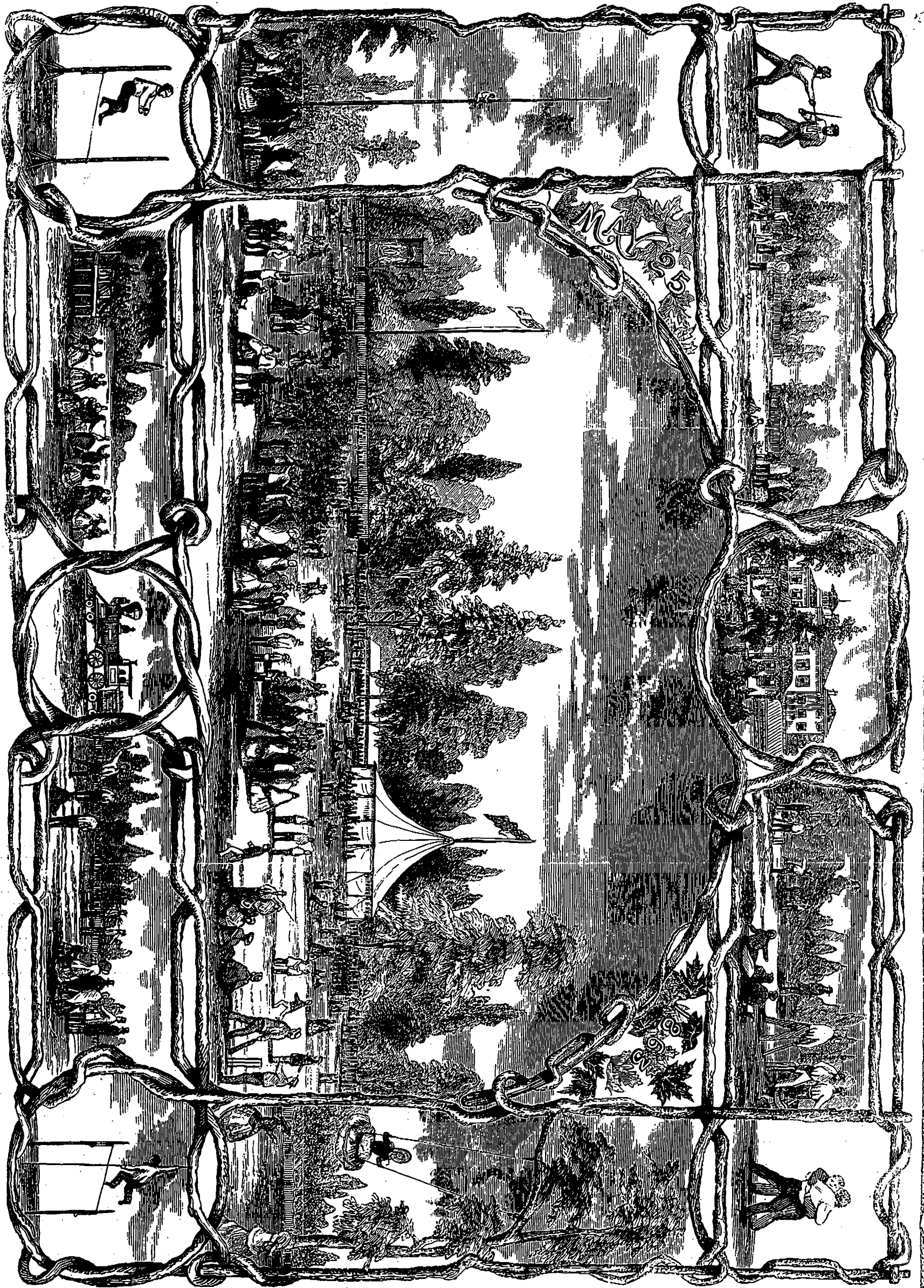
GAMES AND PRIZES.—Throwing the hammer, two foot rule; throwing the iron balls, pair of compasses; throwing distance, cricket ball, book on mechanics; single stick, silver mounted cane; sack race, meerschaum pipe; wrestling, under and over, Great Western belt; foot race, work box; hurdle race, silver pencil case; walking match, gold pencil case; high leap with pole, meerschaum pipe; highest running jump, breast pin; long leap, standing, pocket knife; hop, step and jump, pair of dividers.

Those who wish to contend for the above prizes must hand in their names to the secretary, Mr. J. Howard, on forms which can be obtained of the members of the committee.



AUCHMAR HOUSE, CLAIRMONT PARK, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST. RESIDENCE OF ISAAC BUCHANAN, ESQ., M. P. P. (SEE PAGES 25, 27 AND 28.)

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT CHEDOKE, RESIDENCE OF THOMAS SWINYARD, ESQ., MANAGER OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. SPORTS UPON THE GREEN. [SEE PAGES 29 AND 32.]



In addition to the above there will be climbing the greasy pole, quoits, foot ball and dancing. The Great Western Brass and Quadrille Band will be in attendance during the day. By order of the committee, James Howard, secretary.

THE AUSPICIOUS DAY.

The sun had not yet risen above the horizon when guns, large and small, and firearms of every kind, and fiery crackers, broke the quiet of the beautiful, early Monday morning all over Canada. Editorially, we had a magnificent Floral Exhibition to examine, and to instruct and despatch artists to other towns. We had the garrison Field-day, and the volunteers to look at, rejoice over, and write about. Royal Artillery, with their noble horses, Canada bred, manoeuvred in the field and fired the Royal salute, Lieutenant Colonel Hoste commanding. The P. C. O. Rifle Brigade marched to the field, its magnificent band inspiring the soul of the listeners with the music which is itself the voice of inspiration.—The Militia Artillery of the Active Force, under Major Villiers, a well-drilled and efficient battery, and the 13th battalion of Volunteer Infantry, a portion of it formerly of the Active Force, and the rest organized within the last six months, Major Skinner in command; all, with the Militia Artillery, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Booker, commandant of the local Active Force. These, with the British Regulars, were under the orders of Lord Alexander Russell, commandant of the garrison.—They were followed to the field by the Fire Companies with their Engines, active, athletic young men in scarlet and light blue uniform, and attended by crowds gathered from populous rural districts; by the citizens, and by many of Mr. Swinyard's invited guests, forming a very large and variously appraised multitude, but with the beauty and gaiety of youth eminently predominant. Lord Alexander Russell, in a Garrison Order, thanked the Militia Force under command of Lieutenant Colonel Booker, warmly for their soldierly precision, which, considering the short time most of them had been at drill, was very creditable.

AT CHEDOKE UPON THE MOUNTAIN.

In ages so vastly remote, that even the probable order of the transition of the epochs cannot yet be read by such interpretation as geology affords, although Canadian geologists are unfolding passages in the Book of Nature which seem to affirm that the mountain limestone of Canada was lifted from its place as the floor of a profoundly old ocean, in the same epochal period as similar ocean floors were raised in parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. The table-land at Hamilton, termed the mountain, was lifted to four or five hundred feet above the present level of the lake.

Long after that portion of the ocean bottom was elevated to dry land, which by a fractured front, forms the ridge over which Niagara's torrent rolled and roared at Queenston for the first time, before it wore for itself a channel of convulsion nine miles rearward, the portion of the ridge westerly by Hamilton, was washed at its base by a fresh water lake, the sandy and clayey plane upon which the city is now in process of being laid out, having been then a lake bottom.

Afterwards came another lift, which raising that portion of the lake bottom, seventy or eighty feet formed the plane which is the site of the city. Water pouring from two gorges down the mountain face, washed the sand and clay away in some parts, forming those singular zigzag gullies which require to be filled and levelled to obtain the even gently sloping streets of Hamilton; washing away also the sand at the mouth of the vale of Dundas and forming the Burlington Heights, and Burlington Bay Islands.

The edge of the plane, sloping a mile and a half from the base of the 'mountain,' is washed on the north by the bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario; and from the brow of the mountain the table land rises gently southward a few miles, and then with diversities of surface recedes to the level of Lake Erie, about thirty miles distant.

The old ocean floor, when elevated and dry, was by chemical action of the atmosphere and mechanical forces of changing seasons covered with an earthy surface, and that in its turn with vegetation. Animals followed; and lofty forest trees covered alike the high levels and the low, and gave shelter to the browsing buffaloes and deer. Men, hunted the animals but whether a skilful and architectural race, the lost Tribes of Israel, or Red Indians knowing no change but decay, is a question remaining darker than a dream.

But the red men of the forest found a delightful spot on the brow of the 'mountain,' looking northerly on the upper waters of

Ontario lake, and three miles, four miles, five, six, or seven miles, across the valley to the green, or the blue Flamboro hills. From thence they surveyed, through a curtain of forest trees, the beasts which they desired to hunt; the approaching enemy or friend whom they designed to slay or hospitably entertain. On the left hand was an abrupt ravine, one of the two gorges just named, and a waterfall singing in the woods unseen. The mountain front, and the sides of the gorges being not quite vertical but impregnable for defence, the Indians there through ages made a camping ground. In the ravine eastward half a mile, was a spring, which christians having found, is named St. Mary's well. And from that well, David McCulloch, of the games to be presently described, carried water to his mother many a time when a boy.

On a level, just over the waterfall in the more westerly of the two ravines, and immediately behind their camp, the red-skinned men had a sacred grove. It was their burying place for ages, and they called it CHEDOKE, the place of skulls—the sacred depository of their dead.

Theirs, so far as it was a religion, was not a gloomy one. Aloft on that rock of Chedoke, they beheld the clouds travelling down the valley, veering to the opposite Flamboro hills as the electric currents drew them, their upper surface lower than this holy abode of the dead. Then, said the Indians, the Great Spirit is gathering in the souls of our kindred over yonder. Or if the electric currents, or atmospheric pressure drew the wandering cloud to Chedoke, they looked to see the souls of the dead take flight from that eminent vantage ground. Or if the valley was bathed in summer sunshine as on Monday the 25th, that too was a sign of happiness to them as to us. And if, as also on Monday, a silent, but penetrating east wind, stole up from Lake Ontario towards evening, it had its spiritual meaning.

When white men took possession of the valley below and table land above they felled trees, built a town, made agricultural fields, and gave by treaty, tracks of rich land to the Six Nation Indians in the Tuscarora district on Grand River, ten, twenty and thirty miles southerly and westerly from here.

Then, as white men became wealthy, they built suburban residences on the loveliest spots they could find around the city, some of them on the mountain's brow, and one on the narrow point of Chedoke, between the sacred burying place and the cliff.

The dwelling house represented on top of our picture, was inhabited by Mr. Brydges, and now by Mr. Swinyard, but by whom before Mr. Brydges or by whom built we have not precisely ascertained, though some say the house was built by Mr. Scott Burn, formerly of Musselburgh in Scotland.

The Indian burying ground was cleared of trees, and trenched and the skulls gathered into one place of depositary, several years ago. It is a field of about four acres, with a flower garden, and ground for culinary vegetables between it and the forest bush which conceals the waterfall. Its grass was mown, and the surface rendered smooth for the games of Monday's festival.

Other avocations prevented our arrival until after two o'clock. The cricket match had been played, and by the sound of loud cheers, 'three times three and one cheer more' within the tents, it required no interpreter to tell that these were the voices of men who were British and proud to declare it; men who joined in 'the Queen God bless her,' with all their heart; and not less honestly in, 'the Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada,' 'the Officers and Heads of Departments,' 'the Employees of the Railway,' and loudly applauding again and again, and once again, 'long life and happiness to Thomas Swinyard, Manager of the Great Western.' We do not know the order of the toasts nor their exact form of words, not having entered the area of the feast—but preferring to wander into the surrounding woods, our feet and cogitations went thither. There, in a shady grove, twelve, or twenty, and occasionally thirty pairs of the youthful and the fair, were seen at once dancing on the grass so green. And on swings, suspended from the boughs of lofty trees, young men and maidens and happy, joyous children, here, there, yonder in the east, yonder in the west, far up among the branches between you and the horizon over the cliff, and away behind by the tents, and over the heads of the Great Western Railway musical bandsmen—in all those sylvan recesses, were they floating and flying in the air, but whether Indian spirits descending from the lands beyond the moon, or fairies on the sunbeams, or earthly angels, maidens bewitching and young men bewitched, you might not say.

Returning at the sound of the bell to the centre of the green before the circular tent, there was a circular wall of people, and within it a space eighty or ninety yards long and half as wide. Names were called, but to some came no answer. Mr. Sharp called the names, Mr. McCulloch repeated, yet some were not forthcoming. Presently, however, the heavy hammer was seen swinging around the head of a tall, stalwart, mechanic, from whose hand it whirled in the air and went down; its fall was greeted by shouts of 'capital,' 'good beginning.' Then another man, of strength hurled it still farther, amid louder shouts, and you began to speculate on the etymology of the name of the English and Scottish border clan, Armstrong.—But, there was one who was neither English nor Scotch, one Barney Smith, a round, robust, but short-bodied Irishman, who took the hammer and whirled it—'ah, bravo, Barney! Barney forever! The winner! The winner!' Yes, Barney won the game of throwing the hammer.

Barney is an engine fireman; in athletics a wrestler so accomplished that a challenge on his account had at some time been made to the whole Province, that he would be backed to wrestle any man for stakes up to a thousand dollars. Consequently from the wrestling match at Chedoke he was excluded, as none would face him; but he was gratified by being appointed umpire of that game. So also, at the high leap with the pole, J. Gates, at a trial in the morning, cleared the cord at a height of 10 feet 8 inches. He being noted for his agility, it was apprehended that none other would compete if he entered. He was chosen umpire of that game.

The second in order was 'throwing the heavy ball,' which we did not see, having about the time of that performance gone to a corner of the field to see the quoit players. There a set of brawny armed mechanics contended some three hours for a first and second prize. Mr. McCulloch, senior, foreman in the Company's cabinet work shops watching over them as umpire. But with the quoit players, as with the rest, it was impossible to persuade them that to give a lively description of the games, and not a dry skeleton catalogue, required us to know the name and professional employment of each person as he came on the green to contend against his compeers, that we might connect his personality and the incidents of his play with his name. They who conquered at quoits, after a contest said to have been brilliant in precision of aim and strength of arm, were: Peter Templeman, who is employed in the freight department, and James McKinlay, a fitter in the locomotive department, both of Hamilton.

The high leap with the pole, was a fine performance. Two upright posts on pedestals, were placed ten or twelve feet asunder and a cord, moveable to a higher, and higher gauge stretched across. The competitor took a run with a pole in his hands; when at a point selected by himself, he put one end down, springing clear of the cord, and letting the pole drop on the ground from whence he sprung. If the pole did not fall there, but went over with him or knocked down the cord it was a lost leap.

Before they began calls of 'McDougal' where is McDougal?' and of 'Whittaker' and other names indicated some to be wanting. Mrs. Swinyard, Mrs. Isaac Buchanan, and other ladies had by this time come upon the green, and taken seats within the rather unstable circle of the spectators. It adds a charm, women themselves cannot perhaps appreciate, to see ladies looking on and watching the incidents of manly exercises. The first went over clear (no name attainable,) the second brought down the bar (no name.) But Thomas Cass went clear over, followed quickly by Whittaker, a carpenter in one of the Hamilton shops. Gunn, a slim youth bounded over like a young deer, showing clearly that the cord was not his highest limit. The line being raised higher, they went at it again, followed by cries of 'that's it Cass;' well done Tom Whittaker'; 'try again Gunn,' that youth had tumbled, but in an instant he was on his feet, renewed his run, and bounded over. In the third round Gunn over, but touched the cord. Whittaker on the string and down. The gauge raised to seven feet; Gunn over clear. But now one came on who had not been noted. Cries of 'go in, Addy; go over, Addy,' attracted notice. That was also a slim youth, Addison Greaves, from the workshops in London. The competition, as the gauge rose inch by inch lay between him and Gunn, until the latter ran three times and stopped on each occasion at 8 feet 2 inches, which Greaves had cleared. Gates, the umpire, as we have already said, cleared 10 feet 8 inches at a trial in the morning.

The running leap was won by Whittaker at 4 feet 9 inches.

The wrestling was lively; so also the hop-step-and-jump, the walking match, and the hurdle race. It would take several columns more to contain all that the willing pen would write.

The pictorial illustrations sketched on the spot give an outline of the ground and a glimpse of the principal performances.—The climbing of the greasy pole was attempted by several boys; one got on three different times about two-thirds of the height up, but had to come down.

All parted in happy contentment, the only regret being that the long summer day was not long enough for the whole programme.

On returning we again visited the Grand Floral exhibition.

Here we are constrained to a conclusion by subjoining a corrected list of the games, the winners and the prizes. And first of the—

CRICKET MATCH.

The cricket match commenced at half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Swinyard and Mr. McCulloch choosing sides. The latter having won the toss decided on taking the first innings.

The excellent round arm bowling of Mr. Swinyard made run getting difficult, and the innings promised to be a decidedly short one until Burton and McCulloch got together, when for nearly an hour the 'field' were kept pretty lively. The latter was at length disposed of by a run out. The former had the honor of carrying his bat. The innings closed for 81 runs.

Without loss of time Mr. Swinyard and Mr. James Howard appeared at the wickets, and the innings opened briskly. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the brilliant batting of Mr. Swinyard. Until near the close of the innings he kept the long fields, especially, on a continual leather hunt; at length, after running up a score of 53 he stumbled in striking at a leg ball, bringing his foot in contact with his stumps, to the great relief of his opponents. Mr. Bell deserves mention also in this innings for steady and careful batting. The total score footed up 82, being one run ahead of the opposite side.

Owing to the hour for dinner and the appointed time for the other games having arrived the second innings could not be played.

The following is the score:—

M'ULLOCH'S SIDE.	
Burton, not out.....	41
Wynne, c. J. Howard, b. Swinyard.....	3
Thorpe, b. Swinyard.....	3
Beatty, b. Swinyard.....	0
McMillan, sr., run out.....	2
G. Reid, c. Howard, b. Swinyard.....	0
Britton, b. Swinyard.....	0
Middlemass, st. Swinyard, b. Howard.....	5
McCulloch, run out.....	23
H. McMillan, st. Swinyard, b. Howard.....	0
Byes, 5; leg byes, 1.....	6
Total.....	81
MR. SWINYARD'S SIDE.	
J. Howard, run out.....	0
Wm. Orr, b. McCulloch.....	0
S. Sharp, do.....	1
Wm. McMillan, b. Burton.....	0
Jas. Charlton, st. do., b. McCulloch.....	0
Bell, st. do., b. do.....	11
W. A. Robinson, b. Burton.....	1
F. Tiffin, not out.....	3
H. Howard, c. McCulloch, b. Burton.....	3
Thomas Swinyard, hit wicket.....	53
Wallace, run out.....	0
Byes, 8; wides, 3.....	11
Total.....	82

Such was the official report as corrected for the Canadian Illustrated News. We give also from the same source the names of winners in other games, but refer the reader to our own description of how some of the games were played:

NAMES OF WINNERS AND THEIR PRIZES.

- B. Smith, throwing the hammer—two foot rule.
- D. Kennedy, throwing iron ball—pair of compasses.
- John Little, throwing cricket ball, 95 yards—a book.
- H. C. Wynn, single sticks—walking cane.
- T. Maloney, wrestling—belt.
- B. Smith, foot race, 200 yards—work box.
- W. Watson, hurdle race—silver pencil case.
- Fisett, walking match, gold do.
- A. Greaves, high leap with pole; 8 feet 2 inches—meerscham pipe.
- A. Whittaker, highest running jump—breast pin.
- T. Hutchinson, hop, step and jump; 35 feet 10 inches—pair of dividers.
- quoits.
- 1st prize. P. Templeman—meerscham pipe and case.
- 2nd do. James McKinlay—briar root pipe and case.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE OF CANADA.

Field Marshal, Lord Seaton in Great Britain; K. C. B.; K. T. S.; G. C. B.; G. C. H.; G. C. M. G. [Knight Companion of the Bath; Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Grand Cross of Hanover; Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George of Russia.]

Lord Seaton is dead. This glorious old soldier, full of years and full of honors, has descended to the tomb. He died at the ripe age of 86, April 16th 1863. The portrait which we have engraved for this page is from a photograph by Mr. Thomas Millard, of Sackville Street Dublin, taken when the Veteran was Commander of the troops, in Ireland in 1860, he having been then in his 83rd year.

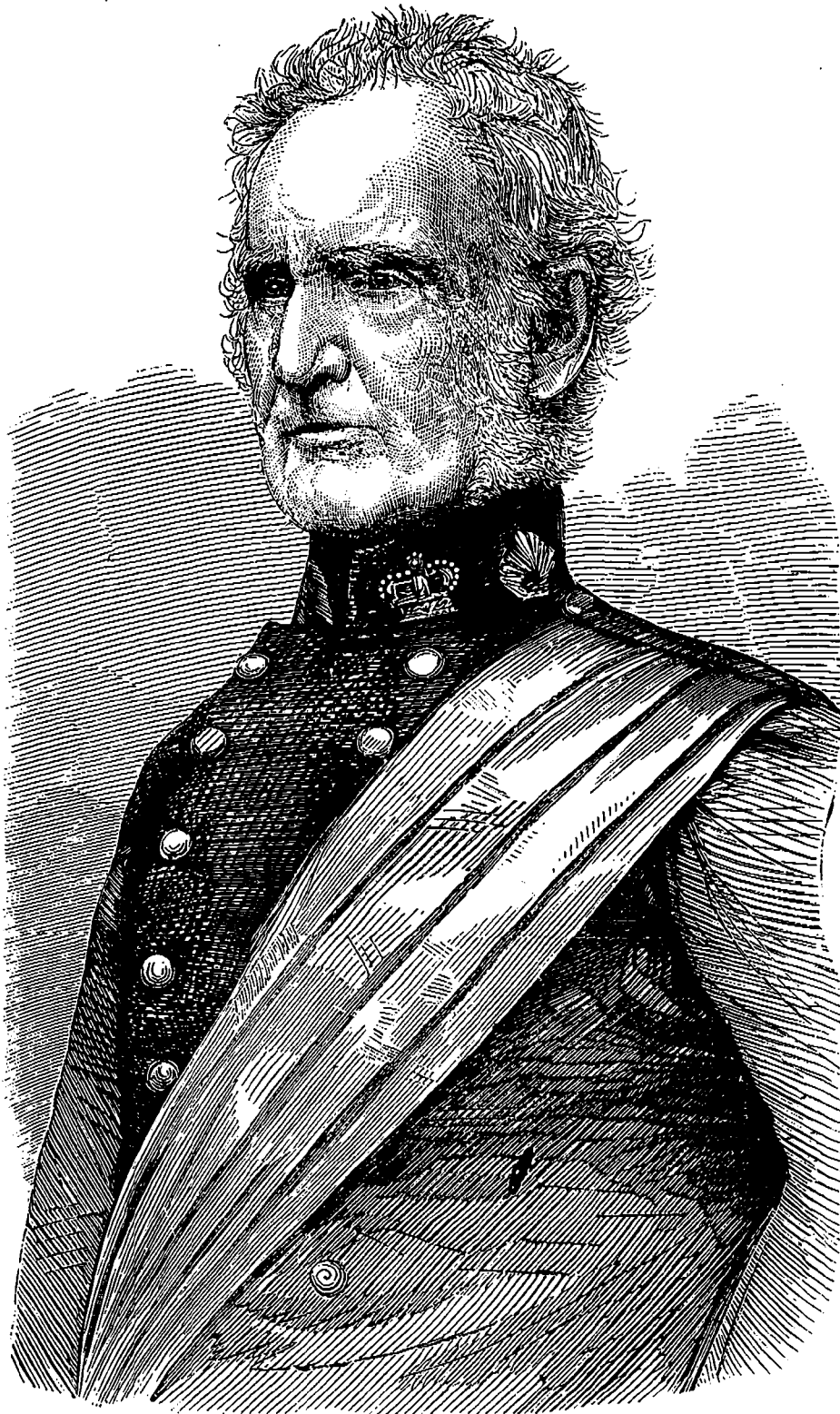
At his death modern newspaper men asked, what was Lord Seaton? and tracing his career to its military commencement they found themselves with the Army List of 1794 in their hand—a time before Napoleon Bonaparte was heard of. Going to the beginning of his life, he was born in 1777, at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, Hampshire, England, where his father, Mr. Samuel Colborne, resided.

In Canada his name is better known, though many pronounce, or write it every day, unconscious of whose name it is that goes so trippingly off the tongue, drops so frequently from the pen. In the county of Northumberland and township of Cranaba, Canada West, there is the thriving village of Colborne, almost grown to a town, with a post office and Grand Trunk railway station; and two miles from the village on the shore of Lake Ontario is Colborne Harbor. In the county of Welland, township of Humberstone, on the shore of Lake Erie, is the village of Port Colborne. There, the Welland Canal, which conducts the vastly increasing commerce of Canada and the Western United States across the Niagara peninsula, connects with the deep water of Lake Erie, the opposite end of the canal being at Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario.

In the principal towns the name has a location. The chief business thoroughfare of Brantford is Colborne Street. One of the business streets of Toronto is Colborne Street. Other places have Colborne Avenues, or Colborne Squares.

John Colborne entered the army in 1794, became a lieutenant in the following year, and served in Holland in the campaign of 1798. Attaining the rank of captain early he went to Egypt in 1801, and in 1805 was with the British and Russian troops employed on the Neapolitan frontier. In the campaign of 1806 he served in Sicily and Calabria, and was present in the battle of Maida. During this last and the following year he held the post of military secretary to General Fox, commander of the forces in Sicily

and the Mediterranean; after which, rising to the grade of major, he acted in a similar capacity under Sir John Moore in Sicily, Sweden, Portugal and Spain, ending his service only with the battle of Corunna.—Sir John Moore was colonel of a very celebrated regiment—the 52nd Light Infantry, and it was in his conduct of this force that Colborne won his chief military renown.—He joined Wellington's army at Jaracejo in 1809, and was sent to La Mancha to report on the operations of the Spanish armies.—He was at the battle of Ocana, and in the campaigns of 1810 and 1811 he commanded a brigade in Sir Rowlands Hill's division, and was detached in command of it to observe the movements of General Reynier on the frontier of Portugal. So also he commanded a brigade at Busaco and at Badajoz at Albuera and at Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division at the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and during the campaign of the Basque Pyrenees. At Orthes and at Toulouse he led the 52nd. His chief military feat, however, was performed at Waterloo, where he again commanded the 52nd as part of Adam's Brigade. Of his own accord, he led the forward movement which determined the fortunes of the day. When the column of the Imperial Guard was gaining the summit of



SIR JOHN COLBORNE OF CANADA; FIELD MARSHAL LORD SEATON.

the British position, and was forcing backward one of the companies of 95th, Colborne, seeing his left endangered, started the 52nd on its advance. The Duke saw the movement, and instantly sent to desire Colborne to continue it. This fact of Colborne having originated the decisive movement is abundantly confirmed. Says the London Times:

'After Waterloo a soldier seemed to have, as a soldier, no more chances in the world; and there was nothing left for Sir John Colborne (now a K.C.B.) than the uncertain glories of semi-civil life. Soon after the peace he was appointed Governor of Guernsey, where he was the means of reviving Elizabeth College, which had fallen into great decay. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the forces in Canada, which he held from 1830 to 1838. On one occasion, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the civil powers in that colony, he resigned his command, and his luggage was actually on board the transport on which he was to have embarked in three days' time, when an autograph letter from the King (William IV.) arrived, requesting him to remain. He was honored with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and he was created Governor-General as well as Commander-in-Chief. Having suppressed the Canadian rebellion, he returned to England and was raised to the peerage; but he took no part in politics, save once,

when he spoke in the debate on the Union of the Canadas. He expressed himself averse from the Union, on the ground that it would eventually hamper the development of Canada, and, furthermore, prove a hindrance to the junction of the North American Provinces into a Confederation. Though he took no part in the debates of the House of Lords, he was still to have another field for the exercise of whatever legislative gifts he might possess. He was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1843 to 1849, and there he had, during the revolutionary mania of 1848, to deal with the demands of a people continually dissatisfied. Since then Lord Seaton has commanded the troops in Ireland. In 1854 he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards; and in 1860 he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. He died at Torquay, in the 86th year of his age. His life was so prolonged, and latterly was so retired, that many persons when they first hear of his death will not know who or what he was. He was of the race of heroes who fought in the mightiest wars of modern times; who through those wars made England glorious and maintained her independence; and who have left us an example which is part of our heritage—part of our life.'

To relate what Sir John Colborne was in

this Province, involves a wide and minute view of the rebellion of 1837 and 1838; which great subject will arise on other occasions more conveniently for our space than now. But on this, the week of the birthday festival of our beloved Queen, it may not be inappropriate to remark that the promptitude of Major-General Sir John Colborne in 1837, decided, whether we living in Canada in 1863 should celebrate the great, the loyal, the national holiday on the 24th of May so long as our Illustrious Lady the Queen shall live, or whether the Canadian anniversary should diminish to the inglorious treason of a 4th of July, or to some French revolutionary memorial not less alien to British dignity and nationality. Sir John Colborne was prompt to suppress rebellion, and because he was successful as well as prompt Canada remains British. May rebels and rebellion everywhere be confronted with Generals as efficient, and as loyal to their lawful Government as he was to his.

In 1829, Sir John Colborne came out as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Governor of British America, of that time having his seat of executive authority at Quebec. Sir Peregrine Maitland had just left the country and all its distractions, quite willing that a successor should encounter the difficulties rather than he. The Reform party was strong in number, and formidable on the basis that 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.' The Reformers, so long as they dallied not with treason on this side the frontier, nor as traitors with American 'sympathisers' beyond it, had legitimate grounds for their constitutional agitation. They had substantial grievances for which they vainly sought redress. Upon the other hand, the Tory 'Family Compact' party had just cause on public grounds to resist some of the changes asked for in the name of Reform. The trouble in Canada West about Representation by Population which distracts Reformers in this year, 1863, and much of the future danger with which it is pregnant would have been avoided, had the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada never been consummated, as Sir John Colborne and the Tories of his time intended that it should not.

He governed Upper Canada until 1835 when he solicited his recall which was acceded to. During his administration numerous acts of internal improvement and reform were adopted. Then were completed and opened the Rideau and Welland Canals, the latter the great commercial water highway from western America to the Atlantic by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Then were the judges of the Higher Courts of Law made independent of the Crown and of Executive political authority, an independence which is the bulwark of justice and which deprives popular agitation and democracy in its instability, so discreditable and pestilent as these are in Republican America, of half their power to do evil, and all their dishonoring influences on the dispensation of the national laws.

Sir Francis Bond Head arrived in Canada in January, 1836. Sir John Colborne was at New York, and about to sail for England when he received a dispatch appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the two Provinces. He returned; made Quebec his headquarters, and adopted such measures for the defence of the country as the exigency of the time demanded. He was prepared, but probably hoping in his generosity that Dr. Wolfred Neilson, Joseph Louis Papineau, and Mr. George Etienne Cartier, of Lower Canada, would stop short of levying war against her Majesty the Queen, he did not disarm them before they demonstrated that they were rebels.

Rebels are not easily satisfied; they blamed Sir John Colborne for allowing them to proceed so far as to give the Royal forces battle, and when they were defeated they complained that some who were caught and condemned to death by court martial were executed. They demanded to be raised to the dignity of a belligerent power.

Sir John Colborne took the field and marched on the insurgents in person. On the recall of Lord Gosford he became Governor-General, which high office he vacated on the arrival of the Earl of Durham, and resumed again on the departure of the Earl in 1838, until Mr. Poullett Thomson came out in 1839, as Governor General.

THE CROSS OF PRIDE.

BY MRS. J. V. NOEL,
Of Kingston, Canada West, author of the "Abbey of
Rothmore," etc.

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER II.

THE following day rose brightly upon the picturesque town of B—, and the stillness of the Sabbath fell upon the streets, yesterday filled with the noise and bustle of the hotly-contested election. Between the hours of eleven and twelve Colonel de Burg and his friend sauntered forth for a short promenade, previously to attending Divine worship in the Episcopal Church of B—. They had crossed the bridge and were slowly walking up the street in which Miss Harcourt resided, when suddenly the distant sound of military music struck their ears borne towards them through the calm summer atmosphere. It came nearer and nearer, the sounds becoming louder until the spirit-stirring air of 'Protestant Boys' was heard distinctly, and now a long line of troops, their bayonets glistening in the sunshine, appeared advancing in the same direction in which the gentlemen were proceeding. A crowd of men, women and children, accompanied the band, listening with evident delight to the lively music. The crowd soon overtook Colonel de Burg and the Baronet, and in order to avoid the throng they ascended the steps of a large house before which they were passing. At the head of the band walked a gentleman in a clerical dress, his head proudly erect, his step keeping time to the music, and a look of exultation lighting up a countenance, mean, rancorous and forbidding. Colonel de Burg was eyeing with mingled surprise and disgust this unamiable, and we must say, rare specimen of a Christian minister, when the name of Nance Connor drew his attention to the crowd passing immediately below where he stood. There, surrounded by a gang of ragged urchins, he saw his humble friend at whose expense they were evidently amusing themselves. Old Nance had donned her Sunday attire. A clean mob cap tied with a black ribbon confined her grizzled locks. A calico dress flaring with red roses, made with a train, was tucked up a little behind, but open in front to show the scarlet petticoat beneath. Brogues and dark blue stockings encased her feet, while from her shoulders hung loosely an old grey cloak of coarse material. All her garments were old but well patched and clean, and on the whole, Nance had a tidy appearance. Her countenance expressed anything but amiability as the Colonel's eye rested on it. The jeers of her young tormentors as well as the music had stirred up the evil nature of the old woman.

'Dance, Nance, agra! why don't you give us a jig? Shure, and isn't that the purty tune they're playin'?' exclaimed one roguish imp; 'cut us a caper, Nance, dbeelish! that's the music for you! faix it ought to put the life into yere ould bones.'

'May the curse of Crummel light upon yere young pate, Andy Orme! if you don't hold your tongue I'll be the death of ye. There! take that whack on your shin you young vagabone and dance yourself if you have a mind to. But afore long the crowing'll be taken out of ye. There's one to the fore who'll see the poor Romans righted and won't let them be thrampled down any longer by the bloody Orangemen.'

'And who is that, Nance, jewel?' asked one among the crowd.

'Dick Dalton, of coorse,' was contemptuously responded by another.

'Och, never mind Dick, he promises more nor he can do, he's a broken crutch to lean upon, Nance, avourneen.'

'It isn't him nor any of his kith I mane,' exclaimed Nance fiercely; 'it is the masher himself, Kurnel de Burg.'

'Shure an isn't he one of ourselves, a Protestant, as all his people was afore him?'

'No matter for that, he has the heart of a Christian, anyhow.'

Colonel de Burg heard no more of his humble friend's commendation. The crowd had passed, and the two gentlemen following in its wake, ere long found themselves approaching the English Church of B—. It was a time-stained structure built in the Gothic style of architecture. In front a low wall, surrounded by a high iron railing, separated it from the street. Behind, extended a considerable space of ground, where the humble grass-grown graves of the poor and the sculptured monuments of the rich, were seen peeping from the rank grass and dark foliage of the yew-tree. At the Church door, the strangers were met by the

grey-haired sexton, who, recognizing Colonel de Burg, obsequiously conducted him to his family pew. Many eyes in the congregation were fixed admiringly on the aristocratic strangers as they proceeded along the gallery to the luxuriously-cushioned pew with crimson curtains at its end. The church was filling fast, but the service had not yet commenced. The Colonel and Sir Reginald employed themselves by looking around the sacred building, the former trying to discover some old familiar face—the eyes of the Baronet anxiously in search of Ellinor Harcourt. He soon perceived her advancing up the aisle with her queenly graceful motion. His heart throbbed as his eye once more rested on that exquisitely beautiful face, and the conviction, that love at first sight, though rare, is very possible, forced itself upon his mind. Miss Harcourt was elegantly dressed, and her tasteful attire added a new charm to her appearance; for, notwithstanding the poet's assertion to the contrary, dress does give an additional attraction even to the beautiful. She was accompanied by a stout elderly lady whose rich costume could not conceal the vulgarity of her appearance. She must be Mrs. Harcourt, for her face was ugly enough to answer Nance Connor's description of Charlotte Morgan. Fortunately, Sir Reginald thought, the Harcourts' pew was so situated that his elevated seat commanded a good view of it; and it must be confessed that on this particular Sunday the handsome Baronet could not be commended for his devotion, for his eyes wandered incessantly from the richly-bound prayer-book he held in his hand to the beautiful girl in the pew beneath him. Stout Mrs. Harcourt felt the heat of the crowded church on a summer's day rather oppressive. She could not therefore give the necessary attention to the service—her eyes wandered a little, and ere long she detected the fashionable stranger's admiring gaze directed continually towards her own pew, and the vision of a noble alliance for her daughter flitted before the mental eye of this worldly-minded mother. Her own unfortunate marriage with the 'quality,' as Nance Connor would term it, had in no degree damped the lady's ambition. She expected the rare beauty of Ellinor would win for her a more fortunate lot.

Among the congregation there was one gentleman who observed with no pleasant feelings, Sir Reginald Vivyan's admiring eyes wander so incessantly towards Miss Harcourt. Captain Travers had been for some months quartered with his regiment at B—. The period, though short, was long enough to awaken in the officer's heart a deep attachment to the beautiful Ellinor. Hitherto his attentions had not been discouraged. Though poor, he was of good family, and a favorite with Mrs. Harcourt. He was a constant visitor at her house, and frequently seen in public with Miss Harcourt. Their marriage was even talked of as among probabilities by the gossiping coterie of B—. Hope had created a vision of happiness for the future, gilding it with rainbow tints; but that bright chimera now seemed vanishing.

The appearance of this new rival, so formidable in his appendages of rank, title and fortune, was well calculated to awaken the fears of Travers. Jealousy pictured the probable result of the Baronet's admiration for Miss Harcourt. Her many fascinations would lead him a willing captive to her feet, and she would not refuse so fashionable an alliance. In personal attractions Captain Travers was Sir Reginald's equal, in mental qualities his superior; but in wealth and position how inferior! Such were the thoughts that passed through the mind of Travers as his jealous eye watched Sir Reginald. He felt glad when the service was concluded, and the congregation poured en masse out of the church.

Again the band struck up a party tune; again the troops formed in line, and Captain Travers took his place at the head of his company. The column moved forward; the officer's fine form appearing to advantage in his gay uniform as he stepped with a natural grace to the music; but before he moved off he experienced a jealous pang on perceiving the ceremony of introduction taking place between Sir Reginald Vivyan and Ellinor—a political friend having, at Colonel de Burg's request, introduced him and the Baronet to Mrs. Harcourt and her daughter.

Mrs. Colonel Harcourt felt quite elated at this marked attention on the part of the Colonel. With a proud step, her drooping ostrich plume nodding majestically, she walked from church escorted by the aristocratic strangers.

On reaching the door of her handsome residence they were reluctantly bowing their adieu, but the gratified lady—on hospitable thoughts intent—gave them a pressing invitation to lunch, which was gladly accepted.

We write of Ireland some forty years ago, when the Sabbath was but little regarded and the sanctity of the day was often broken in upon by irreverent mirth, by parties, and visiting.

Mrs. Harcourt lived in good style. She had ample means, and from time to time she had surreptitiously obtained the title of Colonel's lady, and she lived according to her assumed rank. Her house was richly furnished; her cellar filled with old Joe Morgan's smuggled wines; her establishment even boasted of one or more liveried servants.

The hour of lunch passed pleasantly; the table was filled with luxuries; the massive side-board glittered with plate. Colonel de Burg enjoyed the luxurious fare, and allowed himself to be monopolised by the—we cannot say fair hostess—good-naturedly leaving his friend to devote himself to the beautiful daughter.

Sir Reginald exerted all his powers of pleasing, to improve the opportunity thus afforded him of making a favorable impression. His conversation was entertaining; his manner very insinuating; possessing that indescribable air of high breeding which almost exclusively belongs to the aristocracy. To Ellinor it was peculiarly fascinating, for she inherited from her father a fastidious taste. She was herself well educated and accomplished. She had spent some years at a fashionable boarding-school; where, from intercourse with young ladies belonging to the higher grades of society, she had acquired polished manners. Her mother, although she was Mrs. Colonel Harcourt, was sadly deficient in grace or refinement. There was a startling contrast between her and her daughter.

As Nance Connor had observed, no one would suppose that there existed any ties of consanguinity between them. Nature and education had done much for Ellinor Harcourt.

Surprised as well as delighted to find her so intellectual and refined, Sir Reginald Vivyan's admiration hourly increased, and he lingered in Mrs. Harcourt's drawing-room, notwithstanding Colonel de Burg's evident impatience to be gone, until the latter at length rising abruptly, made his adieu, and the Baronet reluctantly followed his example.

On Monday morning the polls were again opened and the election resumed. At an early hour Nance Connor was at the hustings using her influence for 'the Masher'; and the result of her representations in his favor was soon apparent in the increased number of persons who pressed forward to vote for him. Nance had won over to his interest a number of stalwart fellows who now aided her by promises as well as threats in winning voters from Dalton's party. 'The indignation Colonel de Burg had expressed for the threatement, they had received from the Orangemen, was dwelt upon and much exaggerated. 'If any Roman would dare utter that to go agin Misher Con he had better lave the town at onct if he didn't want to be carried out of it in his coffin.'

Dick Dalton, Esq., being informed of the proceedings of Nance and her gang in his rival's favor, ordered Nance from the hustings; but she contemptuously refused. Shaking her stick at him in a menacing manner she observed, 'Dick Dalton had better hold his tongue and mind his own business; she'd have none of his ordhering. Let him go and tind the cows as his father done afore him and not be thyring to get into Parlyment; shure it was no place for him or his likes of him the mane upstart.'

Indignant at her insulting language, Dalton ordered some of his party to remove her instantly. Her friends rushed forward to the rescue, and a scuffle ensued in which both contending parties joined. The fight was however soon terminated by the interference of a large constabulary force, and 'the Pecklers' soon removed Nance from the scene of action, but not unhurt; she had received a bruised face in the melee, but 'what matter about that whin it was for Misher Con.' The next day the election was decided in favor of Colonel de Burg, and Nance Connor's shrill voice was heard mingling in the cheering by which his party displayed their triumph at his success.

In a few days the ceremony of chairing the member elect, took place with the usual parade. A large car drawn, not by four-footed animals, but by bipeds of herculean strength—some stalwart tenants from the de Burg estate—proceeded through the streets of B—, attended by the populace loudly hurrahing in the exuberance of their joy. Throned in a splendid chair, sat the hero of the hour, Colonel de Burg, surrounded by his political friends, among whom none was more conspicuous for ele-

gance of appearance than the English Baronet, Sir Reginald Vivyan. The windows of the houses in the streets through which the procession passed were filled with the beauty and fashion of B—, and handkerchiefs were waved and graceful heads bent to the successful candidate, who, from his elevated seat returned their salutations with graceful courtesy.

As the election party was turning the corner of a street, it was met by Captain Travers and a young lady on horseback.—The spirited animal which the latter rode, frightened by the moving mass of human beings, and their loud huzzas, plunged into the middle of the crowd; trampling down those in its immediate course and scattering all in wild confusion. The young lady Ellinor Harcourt retained her seat and her consciousness, although terror had blanched her beautiful face, while she vainly tried to rein in the prancing animal. Her danger was great; for, none among the frightened crowd seemed to have sufficient presence of mind to render any assistance. Among the gentlemen on the car with Colonel de Burg Sir Reginald was the first to perceive Miss Harcourt's danger. The next moment he was at her side grasping the reins with daring intrepidity. Some others then came forward and Ellinor was removed from her perilous situation. Captain Travers, whose horse had been for some minutes unmanageable, now rode up too late to be of use but time enough to see his rival perform a service for Ellinor which she must ever gratefully remember. From that moment a lively interest was awakened in her heart for Sir Reginald; for nothing is more calculated to win the admiration of woman than an act of daring courage. Naturally timid herself she particularly admires intrepidity in the other sex. A man without courage is an anomaly, a thing to be despised. And yet there are many who though physically brave are deficient in moral heroism; for will they not, to escape the world's dread laugh or a companion's sneer, act contrary to the dictates of conscience; a man who does wrong because he is afraid to do right is a coward, although he may possess the daring of Hercules.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

YOUNG MEN.—I love to look upon a young man. There is a hidden potency concealed within his breast which charms and pains me. I silently ask: What will that youth accomplish in after life? Will he take rank with the benefactors or scourgers of his race? Will he exhibit the patriotic virtues of Hampden and Washington, or the selfish craftiness of Benedict Arnold? If he have genius will he consecrate it, like Milton and Montongomery, to humanity or religion; or like Moore and Byron, to the polluted altars of passion? If he have mercantile skill, will he employ it like Astor, to gratify his lust of wealth, or to elevate and bless humanity, like some of our merchant princes? If the gift of eloquence be hidden in his undeveloped soul, will he use it like Sumner, in favor of religion, or like Patrick Henry or Adams, in battling for human rights; or will he, for mammon's sake, prostitute that gift to the use of tyranny and infidelity? Will that immortal soul, which beams with intelligence and power in his countenance, ally itself with its Creator, and rise to the sublime height of destiny; or will it wage war with truth and duty, and thus sink to degradation and death? As I raise these great queries, I at once do reverence to the high potentiality of his nature, and tremble for his fate.—DANIEL WISE.

NO HOPE FOR PRINTERS.—When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, that good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there was already two printing-offices in the United State, and she wasn't certain the country would support them. It was plain young Franklin would depend for his support upon the profits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such an objection was urged to a would-be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife now?

A JOKE FOR THE LADIES.—An editor lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they insisted that he had no business to know it even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off, there is another left on; pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last."

Recreations of the Young.

FIRST LECTURE—ACCIDENTS FROM FIRE-ARMS

In commencing a department for the recreations of the young in the Canadian Illustrated News, the Editor promises a short, very short introductory lecture, which will be renewed as frequently as space will admit. For clearness of statement he prefers writing in the first person singular.

I have been a soldier, and was in seven battles besides many skirmishes, which, to those engaged in them, were as hard work and as dangerous as greater battles. What do you think the first thing taught to me was, when as a recruit I joined one of the crack cavalry regiments of the British army? It was, that whenever I laid hold of the pistol, or the carbine (a short gun which the cavalry then used) after it had been out of my sight, I was to assume that it might be loaded, and was to try with the ramrod whether it was or not.

What do you think the first great crime is, for which the Articles of War prescribe the punishment of death? It is, in relation to the cavalry soldier's sword: 'He who shall draw, or offer to draw his sword upon any officer or non-commissioned officer, shall suffer—death.' The Articles of War prohibit in like manner the threatening of those in command with fire-arms. The lessons of recruits teach that it is a crime to point any fire-arm at any person whatsoever, even in sport.

Boys have the aspiration of men; they imitate men, and it being the law of their nature implanted in them by the Creator it must be right. The wrong of imitation is in doing that which is wrong for grown men to do. And men are careless in handling fire-arms. Young fellows think it 'manly,' poor foo's; to carry a gun carelessly. They carry it heedlessly and often dangerously for themselves as well as for others, thinking it a fine thing to show that they are not afraid. Not afraid of what? of killing or wounding a companion, a friend, a sister, a mother.—It might be painful to living persons were I to recount the names of dearly beloved friends, of good and highly esteemed public men whose lives have been lost within a very short time from this date, by the incautious use of fire-arms. The Mayor of a town in Lancashire, England, shot his companion dead, an eminent manufacturing engineer, who was out with him shooting grouse on the moors. They were passing through a hedge. Had the Mayor held his fowling piece in his right hand, the lock at about the level of his shoulder, the butt down, the muzzle to the sky and slanting forward, while with his left hand he pushed the bush aside to get through, there would have been no cause for the gun to go off, and if it had the charge would not have struck his friend nor any one else.

Never point gun or pistol at a person.—A part from the danger, it is distinctive of a coward to do so. The boy or man who points pistol or gun at another person for amusement, is at heart a coward. He seeks sport by making others afraid. The truly brave are always careful of the feelings and safety of their companions. When the gun is in wicked carelessness, pointed at some timid companion, or as has happened in several instances in Canada, at little girls, lately at a sister, and more horrible still at a mother, and it was snapped and went off, and shot the helpless, the beloved, the dearly beloved relations, or companions, the cry of the perpetrator was instantly 'I did not think it was loaded; I was sure it was empty.'

Just so. And you, with very little knowledge, set yourself higher than the whole British army; for their experience leads them, as I have just said, to teach the recruit from the commencement, that every fire-arm which has been out of his sight for any time, for the space of a step to the window even, is to be treated as probably loaded. He must not trust to the word of a comrade, but spring his ramrod and satisfy himself.

You should not snap the lock without a cap lest you break the nipple. You should not snap with a cap unless after proof, not supposition, but certain proof that the barrel is empty. Nor under any circumstances whatever, should you point the fire-arm at another person, or at yourself, and snap it. Nor should it be pointed at any one though not snapped, and though known to be empty. However frolicsome, boastful, full of bravado the boy or man may be who finds sport in pointing a gun at another, he is at heart a coward. All my experience of boys and of men, whether in military service or civil life affirms that conclusion.

I shall revert to the handling of fire-arms again, and tell how they should be handled under different conditions of position and circumstance. Let us now to some of the

puzzles and enigmas. Here is one which I knew when a boy, and have not seen in print though possibly it has often been printed. I had it from an old sailor. Let it be called

THE SAILOR'S PUZZLE.

We had thirty people aboard our ship; half Greeks half Turks. Our captain was a Greek, but spoke English very well. He hated the Turks; so that when it became necessary that half of thirty persons should be thrown overboard to save the lives of the rest, and it was agreed that the whole should be ranged in a circle on deck, and every ninth man thrown over, how do you think he ranged them so that every ninth man should be a Turk, yet mixing them to avoid suspicious appearances? He began with a doggerel rhyme:

"From numbers, aid, and art,
Never will fame depart;

meaning by fame that he would not lose his good reputation. The way he went to work was to count what place the vowels in those two lines occupy in the English alphabet. The letter O in the word 'From' being the fourth vowel, he placed four Greeks in a row. The letter U in the word numbers being the fifth vowel, he took five Turks and placed them next to the four Greeks. The letter E in numbers being the second vowel he took two Greeks and placed them next to the five Turks, and so on with all the vowels contained in those two lines, and with the thirty people Greeks and Turks alternately. Try it on a slate making a mark, as G and T, to indicate the persons; you will see that every T goes out plump; and you can amuse others without disclosing all at once how it is done. Only tell what the captain said.

'Will of Brampton,' patient, persevering, good-natured, sends another enigma.—Here it is. Next week the first one will be inserted. It was not refused on its merits, but because we could only then give it a hurried glance:

ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty-nine letters:
My 8, 11, 27, 7, 13, is a boy's name.
My 25, 3, 18 is a beverage.
My 20, 7, 4, 16 is a practice the Americans are very much accustomed to.
My 29, 8, 3, 22, 25, is a kind of grain.
My 28, 12, 6, 29, 10 is the name of a coin.
My 25, 26, 21, 6, 10, 25, 6, is a city in Canada.
My 14, 19, 22, 27, 1, is a county in Canada West.
My 17, 9, 6, 19, 17, 3, is the name of my brother.
My 5, 18, 23, 24, is very disagreeable weather.
My 29, 2, 15, 25, 11, is a color.

My whole is the address of a young gentleman who wishes the correspondence of some amiable and accomplished young lady, tending to matrimony.

Brampton, May 18, 1863. WILL.

Will, and every one else should write, when sending anything for publication, only on one side of the paper, and such words as are not to be printed the same week with the enigma should be written on a separate piece of paper, or on the same to be easily detached.

THE WAITER'S PUZZLE.

Here is one which looks like the sailor's puzzle, but there is no key sent with it:

Twenty-one persons sat down to dinner at an inn, with the landlord at the head of the table. When dinner was finished it was resolved that one of the number should pay the whole score, to be decided as follows: A person should commence counting the company, and every seventh man was to rise from his seat, until all were counted out but one, who was to be the individual who should pay the whole bill. One of the waiters was selected to count the company who, owing his master a grudge, resolved to make him the person who should have to pay. How must he proceed to accomplish this? F. O. C.

A PUZZLE FOR ANYBODY.

A man riding on a donkey came to a toll-gate, where, to his dismay, a penny toll was demanded. He had not so much as a penny in his possession; he did not borrow a penny, no one gave him a penny, nor did he find a penny; but go through he must; so he paid a penny and went on his way. Can any one tell how he obtained the needed penny?

CHARADE.—Can any one solve the following charade? It has been stated by the Principal of Cambridge College:

'A headless man had a letter to write,
'Twas read by one who lost his sight,
The Dumb repeated it word for word,
And he was Deaf who listen'd and heard.'

And now, happy, mirthful, youthful young ones, as we have much to do for the present

paper with the Queen's birth-day festivals, Flower shows, Regattas, Military reviews, and words of hope to write to the unemployed Factory people of England Scotland and Ireland, I quit you for a week, and conclude with this cheerful song. If you would be healthy and happy, get up early:

Get up early! Time is precious;
Waste it not in bed.
Get up early! while the dew-drops
O'er the fields are spread;
Get up early! when the red sun
First begins to rise;
Get up early! when the darkness
Fades from the earth and skies.

Get up early! It is sinful
To be wasting time.
Get up early! when the dear birds
Sing their morning chime;
Get up early! while the flowers
Blush upon the sod;
Get up early! while all nature
Blesses nature's God.

Agricultural.

GARDEN AND DOMESTIC.

First, we congratulate the Farmers of this Province on the superb weather; Never within the range of the white man's memory did Canada bear such promise of abundance as this year. Unlike the last season when there was almost no grass for want of rain, grass and everything else is rushing into growth with a rapidity almost marvellous.

We have to thank the publisher of the Lower Canada Agriculturist for that journal. Will the publisher of the official Agriculturist for Upper Canada, be so good as oblige us with that paper? Also the publishers of the Genesee Farmer, and Rural New Yorker with theirs?

The first five items were crowded out from 'Garden Memoranda' last week.

Sow RED PEPPERS in open ground in a seed bed. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way; hoe frequently.

PARSNIPS require a deep rich soil. Sow in drills, one inch deep, and the drills 15 inches apart. Cultivate the same as directed for Carrots.

RADISHES.—They require a deep, sandy soil that has been well cultivated and manured the previous year.

RHUBARB.—Sow in drills an inch deep. Thin out to six inches apart. In the fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well, then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every fall.

SPINACH is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand over the winter, and come in for early greens in the spring. For summer use, seed of the round Spinach may be sown from May to July. It requires a rich soil. Sow in drills one foot apart.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

We have seen the tobacco plant growing as luxuriantly at the town of Dundas, at the west end of Lake Ontario as it grows anywhere, but extensive experiment is required to prove if its culture can be relied on in all seasons. We quote from an account of its cultivation in Connecticut:—

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED.—We have generally prepared the seed bed in the fall, by heavy manuring, ploughing in deep, and leaving the bed in a rough state till the following spring. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, spade the bed over, for the purpose of bringing the manure to the surface and thoroughly mixing with the soil at the same time clearing out all roots of weeds and grass.

After levelling the bed we make the soil as compact as possible, either by rolling with a heavy roller or tramping with the feet. We then rake the surface lightly with a fine tooth garden rake, and sow the seed, raking lightly to cover it, and then roll or tramp it again.

The seed is so very small, being smaller than mustard seed, that it is better to mix it with dry muck or ashes before sowing, as it is more evenly distributed on the bed. We sow about as thickly as in sowing cabbage seed in the garden. The bed is treated precisely as a bed in the garden, in weeding, &c.

When the plants have three or four leaves, which should be about the middle of May, on a rainy day we sow on about two quarts of fine guano per square rod, being particular to sow on the guano while it rains, for if the sun comes out soon after it is sown, there is danger of burning the leaves.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—In preparing the ground for setting out the plants,

we think it best to harrow in the manure, which should be fine compost. We use from forty to sixty ox-cart loads per acre—(the ox-cart load is about thirty-five bushels.)

We use Shears' Coulter harrow for the purpose of thoroughly incorporating the manure with the soil.

The land being manured and well harrowed, we set the teeth of our marker three and a-half feet apart, and mark it out one way. We then raise a ridge about six inches high, by turning two furrows together with a one horse plough. The ridges being made, we mark across them making the marks two and a-half feet apart.

We generally have used some special manure for the purpose of giving the plant a start. We have tried Peruvian guano, about 300 to 600 pounds per acre; castor pomace, from 300 to 2,000 pounds per acre and the Lodi Companies pourette two to four barrels per acre.

The guano and castor pomace it is necessary to sow on the marks, or in a furrow made for the purpose, before making the ridges, (thus being directly over the guano or pomace) as so large a quantity placed in the hills would destroy the plant.

We like the pourette best, as we can place that in the hills without injury to the plant.

We also think that the pourette gives the best tobacco.

We make the hills at each intersection of the marks, with a hoe, spitting them lightly, thus making the hills three and a-half by two and a-half feet.

We set the plants from the 5th to the 15th of June, choosing, if possible, a rainy or damp day for the purpose though I have seen very handsome crops raised set as late as July.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE CROP.—Some years we have been greatly troubled by cut worms, for which reason we have been in the habit of ploughing in a green crop, either hay or clover, which feeds the worms, and consequently they do not eat the tobacco so badly.

The cut worm usually finishes its work of destruction by July 1st, up to which time, when a rainy day comes all hands turn and set over the plants missing.

The green, or tobacco worm proper, commences operating about July first. We often find the eggs (of the miller, which produces the worm) on the under side of the leaf; they are about the size of a large pin's head, and a light pea color. The miller flies by night, and is rarely seen. I have never seen but two in the years we have raised tobacco. The head looks very much like an owl's; the body is grey in color, about 1½ inches long and the wings, when spread, extended about 3 inches from tip to tip. The green worm is a constant source of annoyance from its first appearance until the tobacco is cut. We sometimes have to go over the ground every day for worms, though in some seasons once a week will suffice.

The manner of harvesting and preparing tobacco for market, we will return to at the proper time.

Hay is selling at from \$20 to \$23 per ton in Toronto.

HOW TO CALCULATE A LOAD OF HAY.—I send you a method, says a correspondent, by which, with but little time and trouble, any one can tell what their load of hay or straw amounts to, by simply taking the weight multiplied by half the price per ton—for example, say 3,300 lbs. hay at \$18 per ton—3,300 lbs. multiplied by half of 18, which is 9, gives the amount—so too with fractions. You may know this, but I can find any number of men that never heard of it.

PEAS WITH POTATOES.—In a letter in the Agricultural Gazette, an English paper, a cultivator states that a single pea inserted into each piece of potatoe that is planted, will produce a large crop of peas, and tend to check disease in the potato.

The following is not agricultural information, and we trust it may never be needed as domestic or medical by any reader of the C. I. N., but we insert it:

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public, in the Leipzig Journal, the means which he has used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar, or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it, pour then upon the wound a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

R. W. ANDERSON,
(FROM NOTMAN'S MONTREAL)
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
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Private Residences, Churches and Public Buildings Photographed in any part of the country.
Rooms, First Floor.
Old likenesses sent from the country, copied for the Album, and promptly returned at a very moderate charge.
Toronto, May 30, 1863.



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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FUMIVORE COAL OIL LAMP.
Rock Oil delivered at any place in
the City.
KING STREET WEST.
Opposite American Hotel.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
The subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous guests for past patronage, would take this opportunity of informing the travelling community that the above House has been refitted this Spring with entire new furniture, in addition to former attractions.
He would further state that the

LIVERY BUSINESS
recently carried on under the style and firm of RICHARDSON & BRATT, will in future be carried on by the subscriber. Parties wishing Horses and Carriages to hire will pass call at the American Hotel, King street west.
WM. RICHARDSON,
Proprietor.
Hamilton, April, 1863. 25

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UPHOLSTERER,
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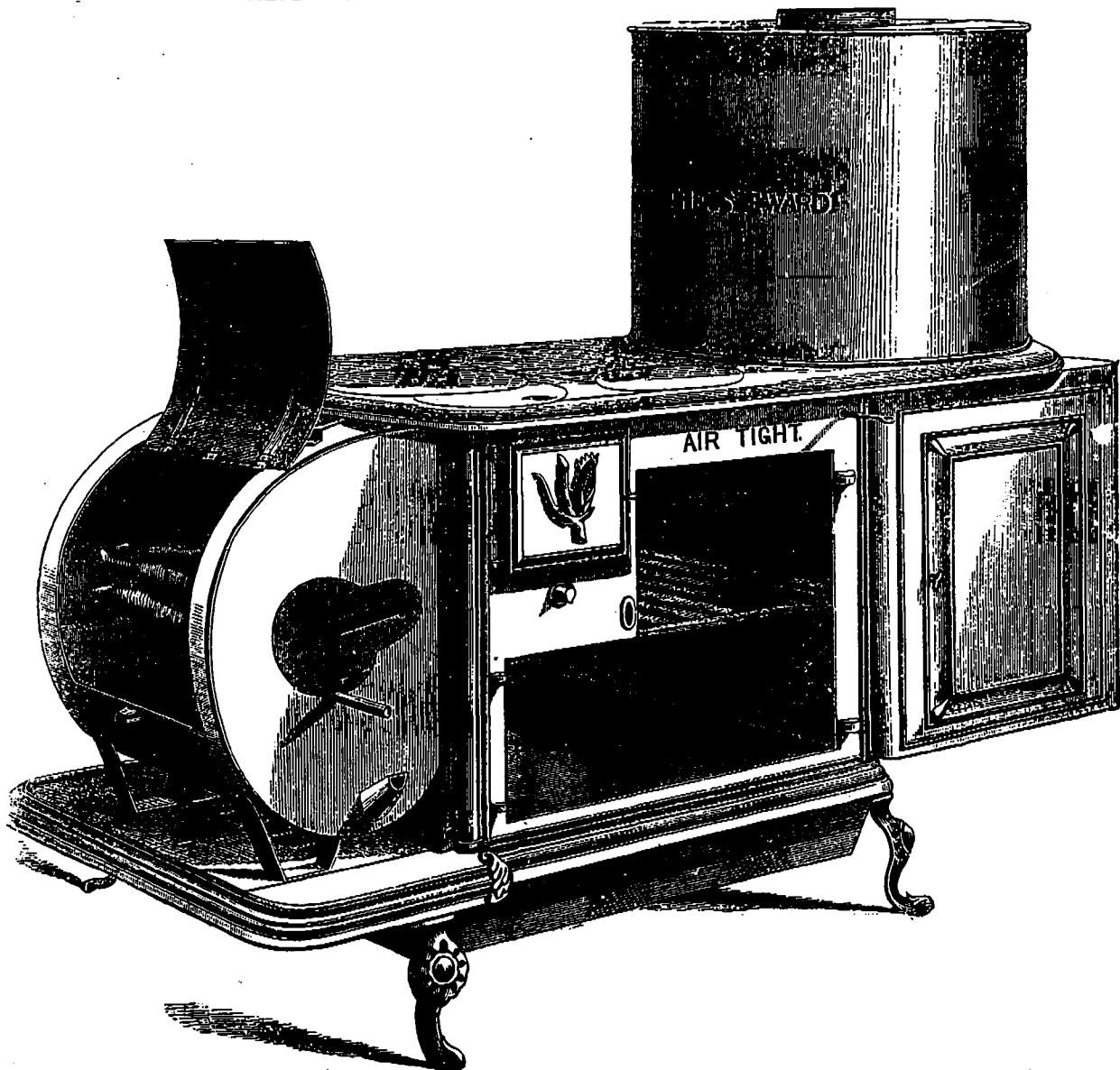
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CANADIAN STOVE WORKS

OFFICE, 118, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, C. W.

DURING the past few months a considerable impetus has been given to the trade in Stoves by the opening of the new manufactory of J. G. Beard & Sons, corner of Queen and Victoria streets, a manufactory that promises soon to rival in extent and variety of production the largest, in Troy, N. Y., the chief depot of the Stove trade in the United States. Messrs. Beard have now in their employ some of the best artisans of their kind in the country, and all the machinery required for the casting of Stoves is of the very best description. They are therefore enabled to turn out superior articles, which for style and finish are unsurpassed by the productions of any similar manufactory in the Province. The castings are all smooth, perfect and beautifully finished. The specimens shown at the Exhibition held in Toronto last year were very much admired. They were not a whit better, however, than others that can be seen any day at their sale-rooms on King street, for the Messrs. Beard have resolved that the workmanship on all shall be equally good. The "Steward" Cooking Stove which they now manufacture is an article of which they are justly proud. It possesses many merits, not the least of which is a great deal of work with a small quantity of fuel, a consideration in all households, in view of the present high price of coal and wood. We know of no better place to refer those who require really good stoves than to the establishment of this enterprising firm.

TORONTO, MAY 30, 1863.

THE TWO LEADING HOUSES
IN
HAMILTON & TORONTO!
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
IN
Clothing, Dry Goods and Millinery,
At LAWSON'S!
Immense Stocks and at Unequaled Low Prices.
LAWSON, BROS. & CO.,
Corner King and James Streets, Hamilton, C. W.
LAWSON & CO.,
No. 96 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.
Wanted, a first-class Milliner. 22-3m

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE
AS WELL AS A CHEAP ARTICLE
IN BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR SPRING,
GO TO

WM. SERVOS'
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
48 King Street, Hamilton.

Two doors East of Wood & Leggat's and three doors West of McGiverin & Co.'s

WM. SERVOS begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has just received a choice selection of

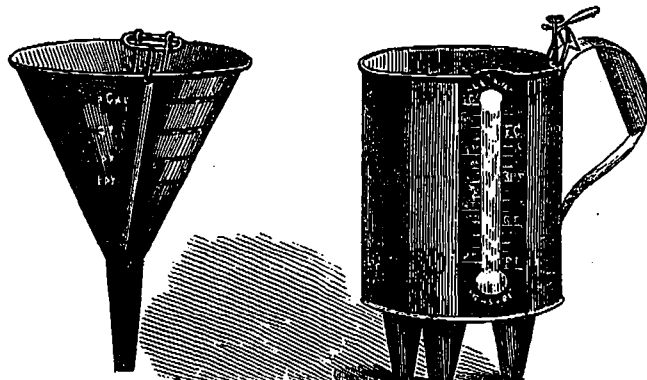
Boots and Shoes for the Spring Trade

Selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Province, as they have all been purchased for Cash, he is determined to

SELL AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATING PROFITS.
And flatters himself he CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD by any House in Hamilton. His stock is all new, and the greatest attention has been paid in selecting the Newest and most Fashionable styles.

Work of every description made to order, on the shortest notice, and entire satisfaction guaranteed, or the money returned. One trial is earnestly solicited.

WM. SERVOS. 26
Hamilton, May, 1863.



BROOKES' FUNNEL MEASURE.

THE engravings show an ingenious apparatus for Measuring Liquids, lately patented by Mr. THOMAS BROOKES.

Fig. 1, on right, is a gallon measure with three legs, two being portable, the third forming the spout; a piece of glass with figures on either side shows the quantity of liquid contained, while the small handle at the top, by being pressed, opens a valve at the bottom which allows it to pass through.

Fig. 2, on left, is the same kind of apparatus, the valve being opened by pulling the handle. By this contrivance the merchant may possess a Measure and Funnel combined which will save him considerable expense and no end of trouble and annoyance.

The articles may be obtained from Mr. THOMAS BROOKES, 27 King street, Toronto, and from his authorized Agents.
Toronto, May 30, 1863.

JOHN M'INTYRE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
OUTFITTER.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
Perfect fit and entire satisfaction warranted.
The Latest Patterns of French, English and German Cloths always on hand.
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AND SILVER WARE,
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Superior plated goods, fine Cutlery, Telescopes, Canes, Fans, Dressing Cases, Papier-Mache and Military Goods, Moderator Lamps, &c.
Montreal, January 24, 1863.