



JAMES HOPE & Co., OTTAWA.

THE
DOMINION ALMANAC

— AND —

DAILY REMEMBRANCER,

FOR THE YEAR

1874.

OTTAWA:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES HOPE & Co.

JAMES HOPE & Co., OTTAWA.

Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, Educational and Church Books.

JAMES HOPE & Co.,

IMPORTING & MANUFACTURING

STATIONERS,

Engravers, Bookbinders & Printers,

STAMPS, DIES & SEALS, MONOGRAMS & ADDRESS CARDS.

CORNER OF SPARKS & ELGIN STREETS,
OTTAWA.

JAMES HOPE & Co., respectfully call attention to their increased facilities for the production of any article of Stationery required, either for the Counting House or for Domestic use.

During the past year we have extended our Premises and are now in a much better position to keep a large and varied Stock, which we believe will not be surpassed in the Dominion.

As heretofore we give SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF ACCOUNT BOOKS for Public Companies, Bankers, Merchants and Registrars, of the Best Handmade Paper, ruled to any Pattern and bound in any Style required.

We also desire to notice that we now have a

General Engraving, Copper Plate, Printing and Lithographic Department

IN GOOD WORKING ORDER,

and we undertake to print Circulars, Invoice and Letter headings *fac-simile* of writing, Law Forms, &c.

All Orders intrusted to our charge will receive our careful & prompt attention.

OTTAWA, 1874.

JAMES HOPE & Co.

and every other description of Book & Job Printing at reasonable Rates.

JOS. BUREAU, GENERAL JOB PRINTER,

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1874 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 16th, invisible in Canada.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 1st, not visible in Canada.

III. On the 10th of October there will be an annular Eclipse of the Sun. Not visible in Canada.

IV. On the 24th of October, in the evening there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon, ending in the morning of the 25th. Visible as follows:—Begins at Montreal at 0.48 on the 25th; Toronto, 0.25. Total in Montreal 2.6, where totality ends 2.49. Total in Toronto, 1.43, where totality ends 2.18. Ends in Montreal 3.58; in Toronto 3.35.

Fixed and Moveable Festivals and Anniversaries.

Ash Wednesday.....	Feb'y 18
St. David.....	March 1
St. Patrick	" 17
Lady Day.....	" 25
Easter Sunday.....	April 5
St. George.....	" 23
Holy Thursday.....	May 14
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	" 24
Whitsunday	" 24
Midsummer Day.....	June 24
Dominion Day.....	July 1
Michaelmas Day.....	Sept. 20
Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Nov'r 9
St. Andrew.....	" 30
Christmas Day.....	Dec'r 25

Holidays Observed by Public Offices.

Circumcision.....	Jan'y 1
Epiphany	" 6
Annunciation Virgin Mary.....	March 25
Good Friday.....	April 3
Ascension Day.....	May 14
Queen's Birthday.....	" 24
Corpus Christi.....	June 4
St. Peter and St. Paul.....	" 29
All Saints Day.....	Nov'r 1
Conception of Virgin Mary.....	Dec'r 8
Christmas Day.....	" 25

Banks Holidays in Ontario.

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

and every other description of Book & Job Printing at reasonable Rates.

Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Programmes, Blank Forms, Catalogues, Legal Work,

41½ Sparks Street, Ottawa.

JAMES HOPE & Co.,

IMPORTING & MANUFACTURING

STATIONERS,

CORNER OF SPARKS & ELGIN STREETS,

OTTAWA.

Have much pleasure in submitting the following list of articles regularly kept in Stock :—

ACCOUNT BOOKS, PAPERS,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Water Colours, Oil Colours, Drawing Papers (rough and smooth), Tracing Papers and Cloth, Sable and Camel Hair Brushes, Colour Boxes, Drawing Books, Drawing Pins, Crayons, Lead Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

Albums.

Blank Books in great variety.

Blank Forms, Checks, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c.

Blotting Papers, Books and Cases.

Bristol Boards, Card Boards and Mounting Boards.

Card Cases.

Chromos, English, German and French.

Coloured Surface Papers, Printing and Cartridge Papers.

Copying Letter Books and Brushes.

Copying Presses.

Date Cases.

Draft Boards.

Elastic Bands.

Enamelled Cards and Boards.

Envelopes, all sizes, including the newest styles.

Feather Dusters.

Glass Ink Bottles.

Gilt Papers.

Gold Pens and Holders.

Gold Pencil Cases.

Indelible Pencils.

INKS—Todd's, Stephens', Arnold's, Blackwood's, Carter's, &c

“ In various colours.

Ink Erasers.
Ink Stands.
Ivory Paper Folders, Tablets and Scales.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Log Books.
Marking Inks.
Manuscript Books.
Metallic Memorandum Books.
Mucilage.
NOTE PAPERS, all sizes—Plain, Ruled and Fancy; Goffered and
Initialed Notes in Boxes; Black Bordered and Oxford
Note Papers; Antique Parchment and Vellum Notes.
PAPERS for Writing Books—Foolscaps, Posts, Demys, Mediums,
Royals, Imperials, &c.
Pass Books.
Playing Cards.
Pocket Knives.
Paper Bags.
PENS—Gillott's, Mitchell's, Penys, Lowes, and various other
makers.
Photographic Views.
Pocket Books, Purses and Bankers' Wallets.
Rulers, round, flat, parallel, &c.
RULES, 1 & 2 ft.
SCHOOL BOOKS—The Canadian Series, authorized by the
Council of Public Instruction for Ontario; Atlases, Copy
Books, School Bags, French and German Elementary
Books and Grammars.
Scrap Books.
Seals.
Shanty Ledgers and Time Books.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Stationery Cabinets, &c.
Steel Straight Edges, from 12 inches to 72 inches.
Scissors, Roger's Office and other makers.
Twines.
Travelling Cases
" Bags.
" Ink Cases.
Visiting Cards.
Work Boxes.
Wrapping Papers.
Writing Cases and Desks.

They have also in stock a large variety of

**Pocket, Pew and Family Bibles, Church Services,
Prayer Books and Hymn Books.**

OTTAWA.

CITY GOVERNMENT—1874.

Mayor..... J. P. Featherston.

Victoria Ward—Aldermen: E. H. Bronson, David and A. Pratt.
Wellington Ward—Aldermen: C. W. Bangs, Amos Rowe and Christie.
St. George's Ward—Aldermen: Robertson, Birkett and Waller.
By Ward—Aldermen: Francis McDougal, John Heney and Durocher
Ottawa Ward—Aldermen: O. A. Rocque, Groulx and O'Connor.

Officers of the Corporation—Horace Lapierre, Solicitor; Wm. P. Lett, city clerk; Edw. Routh, assistant clerk; William H. Thompson, city chamberlain; T. W. Thompson, assist. do; Arthur Sowdon, city engineer; Thomas H. Kirby, collector; Wm Cousens, Robert Stewart and Isidore Traversy, assessors.

Police Commissioners—The Mayor, Judge Armstrong and Police Magistrate.

Police Court—M. O'Gara, police magistrate; Wm. P. Lett, clerk; Thos. Langrell, chief of police; John Brown, health inspector; —Hamilton, detective.

Water Works' Commissioners—Francis Clemow, chairman; J. T. Beaubien, M. D., Thomas Coffey, James Cunningham, John Sweetland, M. D., commissioners; C. R. Cunningham, secretary.

Board of Trade.—Hon James Skead, president; C T Bate, vice-president; James Cunningham, treasurer. Council: Thomas Patterson, W. Pennock, Alex. Workman, F. Clemow, D. W. Coward, Thomas McGarity, S. Howell, J F Coldwell, J W Russell, J A Pinard, J M Garland.

Board of Public School Trustees.—Wellington Ward: Ed C Barber and W Young. Victoria Ward: P LeSueur and E H Bronson. St. George's Ward: J P Robertson and John Graham. By Ward: Thos H Kirby and J M Taylor. Ottawa Ward: H Robinson and W J Wills. Chairman: Hiram Robinson. City Inspector of Public Schools: Rev H J Borthwick, M A. Secretary to the Board: J Joyn. Messenger: John McCarthy.

Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees.—J W Peachy, Chairman; E A Lapierre, W Finley, J O'Connor, G Chouinard, R A Sims, J Larose; Louis Tassé, Secretary; P O'Meara, Treasurer.

The University of Ottawa—The Rev Père Tabaret, O M J, Principal.

Ottawa Collegiate Institute—J Thornburn, M A, Head Master; John McMillan, B A 1st Assistant-Master; Revd T D Phillips, M A, 2nd Assistant-Master; Rev Marc Ami, French Master.

Board of Trustees—J P Featherston, chairman; Geo Hay, Amos Rowe, E McGilivray, Wm Pennock, Rev D M Gordon, B D, Francis Clemow and James Warnock, Directors; John Pennock, secretary-treasurer.

Ottawa Ladies' College—Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1869—E B Eddy, M P P, President; J Rochester, Jr, 1st Vice-President; Jas G Robinson, 2nd Vice-President; Robert Blackburn, M P, Treasurer; Rev William Moore, Secretary; C R Cunningham, Assistant Secretary; E P Jackson, M A, Principal.

Ottawa Protestant Ladies' School, 200 Wellington street—Managing Committee: Rev J S Lauder, M A, Chairman; J D Slater, W Spragge, N H Bate, C T Bate, J A Torrance, G W Wicksteed; W R Wright, Treasurer; Rev H Pollard, Secretary. Miss Fuller, Lady Principal; Misses Davis, Sinclair, Foster, and Humphreys, Assistants; —, Teacher of Music.

Ottawa Business College, West side O'Connor street, between Queen and Albert streets—J Musgrove, Principal instructor of commercial department, and lecturer on book keeping, correspondence, &c.

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Post Office Department of Canada.

Rates of Postage on Letters.

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

The rate of Postage to British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if prepaid; 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if not prepaid. To Newfoundland 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be prepaid.

UNITED STATES.—The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and the United States is, if prepaid, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if unpaid, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters addressed to, or received from United States, in which stamps are affixed, representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated as wholly unpaid, no credit being given for partial payment.

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

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every 8 oz.; or weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

Registration.

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

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

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

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

to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage stamps, to be used in payment of the several rates, are issued as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp to prepay drop letters; 2 cent stamp, to prepay Transient Newspapers, Registered Letters; 3 cent stamp, to prepay the ordinary letter rate; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate on United States letters; 6 cent stamp, to prepay the rate to England via Canadian Packet; 8 cent stamp, to prepay rate to England, *via*, Cunard Packet.

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

Money Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

Money Orders are now issued on British India at following rates:—

For sums not exc. £2 sterl. 30 cts.
Above £2 " " £5 " 60 cts.
" £5 " " £7 " 90 cts.
" £7 " " £10 " \$1.20.

Post Office Savings Bank.

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

Duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

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

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

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

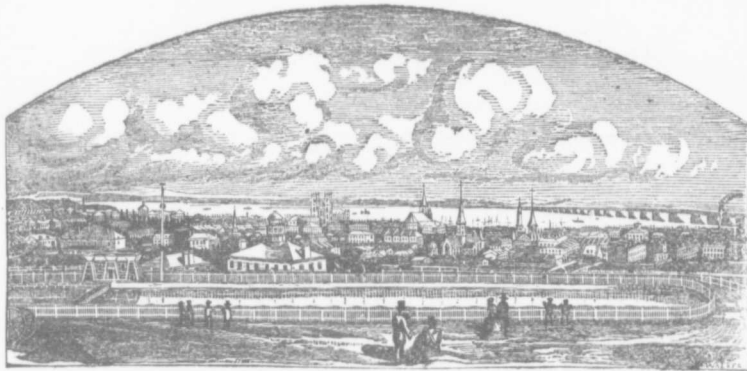
\$25, 1 cent; \$25 and upwards to \$50, 2 cents; \$50 and upwards to \$100, 3 cents; interest payable at maturity to be counted as principal. The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered bank or licen ed banker, or on any savings bank, if the same shall be payable on demand;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

Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6
Sep-tuagesima Sunday.....	Epb. 9
Quinquages.—Shrove Sun.....	" 23
Ash Wedne-day.....	" 26
St. David.....	Mar. 1
Quadrages.—1st Sun. in Lent.....	" 3
St. Patrick.....	" 17
Annunciation.—Lady Day.....	" 25
Palm Sunday.....	April 6
Good Friday.....	" 11
Easter Sunday.....	" 13
Low Sunday.....	" 20
St. George.....	" 23
Resurrection Sunday.....	May 18
Ascension Day.—Holy Thursday.....	" 22
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	" 24
Pentecost.—White Sunday.....	June 1
Trinity Sunday.....	" 8
Corpus Christi.....	" 12
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	" 20
Proclamation.....	" 21
Midsummer Day.....	" 24
Dominion Day.....	July 1
Michaelmas Day.....	Sept. 29
Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Nov. 9
St. Andrew.....	" 30
First Sunday in Advent.....	" 30
St. Thomas.....	Dec. 21
Christmas Day.....	" 25

Foreign Coins.—British Value.

Cent.—America, 4d.
Cruado Nova—Portugal, 2s 3d.
Dollar.—Spanish, 4s 3d; American, 4s 3d.
Ducat.—Flanders, Sweden, Austria and Saxony, 9s 3d; Denmark, 8s 3d.
Florin.—Prussia, Poland, 1s 2d; Flanders, 1s 6d; Germany (Austria), 2s.
Franc, or Livre.—France, 9d.
Guilder.—Dutch, 1s 8d; German, 1s 7d to 2s.
Louis d'or.—(Old) 18s 6d.—Louis or Napoleon—16s.
Moldove.—Portugal, 20s 6d.
Pagoda.—Asia, 8s 9d.
Pistole.—Arabian, 5s 6d; Spanish, 3s 7d.
Pistole.—Spain, or Barbary, 10s 3d; Italy, 15s 6d; Sicily, 15s 6d.
Re.—Portugal, 80th of 1d; a Mill-re, 4s 6d.
Rial.—8 to a dollar, 6d.
Rix-dollar.—German, 3s 6d; Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden, 4s 3d.
Rublie.—Russian, 3s 3d.
Ruppee.—Asia, Silver, 19s; Ditto, Gold, 20s 9d.
Sol, or Sou.—French, 4d.



CITY OF MONTREAL.

1874—JANUARY—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon R. & S.
F. M'n. 2nd, 2.9 af. N. M'n. 18, 3.6 m'n. L. Qr. 10th, 3.1 af. 1st Qr. 23, 7.48 af.		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1	Th	NEW YEAR'S DAY. (See "Stray Notes.")			
2	F	7 47	4 22	23 01	6 40
3	S	7 47	4 22	22 55	Rises
		7 47	4 23	22 50	5 29
4	S	7 46	4 24	22 44	6 33
5	M	7 46	4 25	22 37	7 38
6	Tu	7 46	4 26	22 30	8 40
7	W	7 45	4 28	22 23	9 42
8	Th	7 45	4 29	22 16	10 41
9	F	7 45	4 30	22 07	11 40
10	S	7 44	4 31	21 58	Mrn.
11	S	7 44	4 32	21 49	0 42
12	M	7 43	4 33	21 39	1 44
13	Tu	7 42	4 34	21 29	2 50
14	W	7 22	4 35	21 19	3 58
15	Th	7 40	4 37	21 08	5 08
16	F	7 40	4 38	20 57	6 18
17	S	7 39	4 39	20 45	7 18
18	S	7 39	4 41	20 33	Sets.
19	M	7 38	4 42	20 21	6 39
20	Tu	7 37	4 43	20 08	7 56
21	W	7 36	4 45	19 55	9 14
22	Th	7 35	4 46	19 41	10 30
23	F	7 34	4 47	19 27	11 42
24	S	7 33	4 49	19 13	Mrn.
25	S	7 32	4 51	18 58	0 55
26	M	7 32	4 52	18 43	2 08
27	Tu	7 32	4 53	18 28	3 19
28	W	7 31	4 54	18 12	4 28
29	Th	7 31	4 56	17 56	5 34
30	F	7 30	4 58	17 40	6 28
31	S	7 28	5 00	17 23	7 09

STRAY NOTES.

1.—"The King of Light, Father of aged Time, Hath brought about that day which is the prime To the slow-gliding months, when every eye Wears symptoms of a sober jollity."

Every first of January that we arrive at is an imaginary milestone on the turnpike track of human life; at once a resting-place for thought and meditation, and a starting-point for fresh exertion in the performance of our journey. The man who does not at least propose to himself to be better this year than he was last, must be either very good or very bad indeed! And only to propose to be better is something; if nothing else, it is an acknowledgment of our need to be so, which is the first step towards amendment. But, in fact, to propose to oneself to do well, positively; for there is no such thing as a stationary point in human endeavours. He who is not worse to-day than he was yesterday, is better; and he who is not better, is worse.

6.—Epiphany is derived from a Greek word signifying appearance. The festival occurs twelve days after Christmas, and is held in commemoration of our Saviour's manifestation to the Gentiles by a blazing star.

7.—On the 7th January, 1645, Mr. John Evelyn was present at a peculiar ceremony, which seems to have been of annual occurrence at Rome. It was a sermon preached to a compulsory congregation of Jews, with a view to their conversion. Mr. Evelyn says, "They are constrained to sit till the hour is done, but it is with malice in their countenances, and so much spitting, humming, coughing, and motion, that it is almost impossible they should hear a word from the preacher. A conversion is very rare."

12.—Plough Monday is the first Monday after Epiphany, and was observed by our ancestors by drawing a plough in procession on this day, indicating the period for renewing rural labours after Christmas.

20.—In December, 1264, when that extraordinary man, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester—a medieval Cromwell—held the weak king Henry III. in his power, and was really the head of the State, a parliament was summoned, in which there should be two

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knights for each county, and two citizens for every borough—the first clear acknowledgment of the Commons' element in the State. This parliament met on the 20th of January in that magnificent hall at Westminster which still survives, so interesting a monument of many of the most memorable events of English history.

29.—For ten years previous to his death, George III. laboured under mental eclipse, and took no part in public life. His last days have been touched upon with singular pathos by Thackeray, in his Lectures on the Four Georges. "I have," he says, "seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartment of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg—amidst books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old man is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast—the star of his famous order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless; he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had; in one of which, the queen, desiring to see him, found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself on the harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed alone for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him; but, if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

"What preacher need moralise on this story? what words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such misery strikes me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory."

A VISIT FROM ROYALTY.

"A sovereign's great example forms a people."—MALLET.

PETER I., Czar of Russia, truly deserved the name of Great; he was one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared on the great stage of the world, in any age or country; a being full of contradictions, yet consistent in all he did; a promoter of literature, art, and science, yet without education himself. "He gave a polish," says Voltaire, "to his people, and was himself a savage. He taught them the art of war, of which he was himself ignorant. From the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa, he erected a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and active shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander. He changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the father of his country."

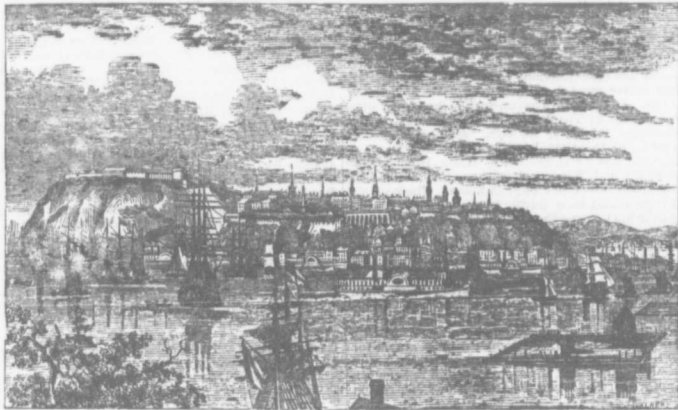
In 1698 he visited England to study the theory of shipbuilding, and stayed there four months. As he did not come in a public character, he was placed under the especial charge of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with whom he became very intimate. It is stated in a private letter that they used to spend their evenings frequently together in drinking hot pepper and brandy. After staying for a month in London, the Czar and his suite removed to John Evelyn's house, Sayes Court, close to Deptford Dockyard. It had been let by Evelyn to Admiral Benbow, whose term had just expired. A doorway was broken through the boundary-wall of the dockyard, to communicate with the dwelling-house. The grounds, which once were beautifully laid out, had been much damaged by the admiral, but the Czar proved a decidedly worse tenant. Evelyn's servant wrote to him;—"There is a houseful of people *right nasty*. The Czar lies next your library, and dines in the parlour next your study. He dines at ten o'clock and six at night; is very often at home a whole day; very often in the king's yard, or by water, dressed in several dresses. The king is expected there this day; the best parlour is pretty clean for him to be entertained in.

The king pays for all he has." The Czar and his retinue remained here only three weeks, but the damage done to the house and gardens was estimated at £150.

Of his stay amongst us some rather amusing incidents are recorded. He was continually annoyed by the crowds in the streets of London. As he was one day walking along the Strand with the Marquis of Carmarthen, a porter with a load on his shoulder rudely pushed against him, and drove him into the road. He was extremely indignant and ready to knock the man down; but the marquis, interfering, saved the offender, only telling him that the gentleman he had so rudely run against was "the Czar." The porter, turning round, replied with a grin, "Czar! we are all Czars here." But Peter's aversion to a crowd was carried sometimes to an extraordinary length. At a birthday ball at St. James's, instead of joining the company, he was put into a small room, whence he could see all that passed, without himself being observed. When he went to see King William in Parliament, he was placed on the roof of the house to peep in at the window, when king and people so laughed at him that he was obliged to retire. During term-time he was taken into Westminster Hall. He inquired who all those busy people in black gowns and flowing wigs were, and what they were about. Being answered, "They are lawyers, sire"—"Lawyers!" said he, much astonished, "why, I have but *tee* in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home." At his departure from England, he presented to the king a ruby, valued at £10,000, which he brought in his waistcoat pocket, and placed in William's hand, wrapped in a piece of brown paper!—*Abridged from Chambers' "Book of Days."*



CATHEDRAL AT WORCESTER.



CITY OF QUEBEC.

1874—FEBRUARY—28 days

The Moon's Changes.		Sun	Sun	Sun's	Moon
F. Moon, 1.5, 45 m. N. Moon, 16, 5.31 ev.		rises	sets	Declin.	E. & S.
l. Qr. 9, 11.35 1st Qr. 23, 5.51 m.				South.	
		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1	S Septuagesima Su.	7 27	5 17	6 5	26
2	M <i>Candlemas Day.</i>	7 26	5 2	16 49	6 28
3	Tu <i>Cromwell's army besieges</i>	7 25	5 3	16 32	7 30
4	W <i>Hume Castle, Berwick.</i>	7 23	5 5	16 14	8 30
5	Th <i>the summons—</i>	7 22	5 15	16 56	9 30
6	F <i>"I Willie of the Waele,</i>	7 20	5 8	15 57	10 31
7	S <i>And now in my castle,</i>	7 19	5 9	15 19	10 31
	<i>Shand garra me gang down.</i>				
8	S Sexagesima Sun.	7 18	5 11	15 00	Mrn.
9	M <i>Bish. Hooper burnt, 1855.</i>	7 17	5 13	14 41	0 35
10	Tu <i>Queen Vic. married, 1840.</i>	7 16	5 14	14 21	1 40
11	W <i>Mary, Queen of England—</i>	7 14	5 16	14 2	2 48
12	Th <i>"Bloody Mary," b. 1516.</i>	7 13	5 17	13 42	3 57
13	F <i>David Allan, Scotch painter,</i>	7 11	5 18	13 22	5 1
14	S <i>born, 1744.</i>	7 9	5 19	13 2	5 55
	<i>St. Valentine.</i>				
15	S Quinquages. Su.	7 8	5 20	12 41	6 39
16	M <i>Lindsay Murray d. 1826.</i>	7 6	5 22	12 20	7 29
17	Tu <i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>	7 4	5 24	12 00	8 51
18	W <i>Ash Wednesday.</i>	7 3	5 25	11 38	8 10
19	Th <i>7 15 27</i>	7 15	5 27	11 17	9 26
20	F <i>David Garrick, celebrated</i>	7 00	5 28	10 56	10 42
21	S <i>Eng. actor, b. 1716.</i>	6 59	5 30	10 34	11 59
22	S 1st Sun. in Lent.	6 57	5 31	10 12	Mrn.
23	M <i>Sir Joshua Reynolds, the</i>	6 55	5 33	9 50	1 11
24	Tu <i>great Eng. port. painter</i>	6 53	5 34	9 28	2 22
25	W <i>and Pres. of Roy. Acad. d. 1792.</i>	6 51	5 35	9 6	3 29
26	Th <i>Wm. Kitchiner, <i>Utterator</i></i>	6 49	5 37	8 41	4 26
27	F <i>d. 1827, at St. Pancras.</i>	6 47	5 39	8 21	5 11
28	S <i>Thos. Moore, poet, d. 1852.</i>	6 46	5 39	7 59	6 49

STRAY NOTES.

14.—The custom of sending valentines on the 14th February took its rise from a superstitious heathen habit, following which youths used to send their favorites a kind of love-letter in honour of one of their goddesses, as they supposed that on this day birds choose their mates. St. Valentine was a holy priest, "a valiant and noble knight of God," who suffered martyrdom in the persecution under the Roman Emperor Claudius II, in the year 270.

It was formerly the custom for a lover to send some substantial proof of affection to the object of his regard. Pepsy, in his "Diary" boasts that he sent to his wife, when she was staying at Sir W. Batten's, "half a dozen pairs of gloves, and a pair of silk stockings, and garters, for her valentine." There were frequently mottoes attached to such gifts, of a complimentary kind.

17.—Shrove Tuesday gets its name from the ancient practice of confessing sins and being *shrived* or *shrove*—i.e., obtaining absolution—on this day. In Scotland it is called Fasten's Fen. The character of the day as a popular festival is mirthful. In bygone days the merriment began, strictly speaking, the day before, on what was called *Collops Monday*, from the habit of eating collops of salted meat and eggs on that day. Pancakes and Shrove Tuesday are always associated together in the popular mind. Shrove Tuesday may occur on any day between the 2nd of February and the 8th of March.

18.—The name Ash Wednesday is derived from the notable ceremony of this day in the Romish Church. It being thought proper to remind the faithful, at the commencement of the great penitential season of Lent, that they were but dust and ashes, the priest took a quantity of ashes, blessed them, and sprinkled them with holy water. The worshipper then approaching in sackcloth, the priest took up some of the ashes on the end of his fingers, and made with them the mark of the cross on the worshipper's forehead, saying, *Memento, homo, quia cinis es, et in pulverem reverteris* (Remember, man, that you are of ashes, and into dust will return).

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The ashes used were commonly made of the palms consecrated on the Palm Sunday of the previous year. In England, soon after the Reformation, the use of ashes was discontinued as a "vain show," and Ash Wednesday thence became only a day of marked solemnity, with a memorial of its original character in a reading in the Church. Service of the curses denounced against impenitent sinners.

23.—Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, once observed in the hearing of Reynolds, the great artist, that a pin-maker was a more useful and valuable member of society than Raffaele. "That," retorted Reynolds, "is an observation of a very narrow mind—a mind that is confined to the mere object of commerce—that sees with a microscopic eye but a part of the great machine of the economy of life, and thinks that small part which he sees to be the whole. Commerce is th— means, not the end of happiness or pleasure; the end is rational enjoyment by means of the arts and sciences."

26.—Dr. Kitchener has attained considerable fame through his pleasant gossiping "Cook's Oracle." Though always an epicure and fond of experiments in cookery, and exceedingly particular in the choice of his viands, and in their mode of preparation for the table, Kitchener was regular and even abstemious in his general habits. His dinners were cooked according to his own method; he dined at five; supper was served at half-past nine, and at eleven he retired. Every Tuesday evening he gave a *conversations*, at which he delighted to bring together professors and amateurs of all the sciences and the polite arts. For the regulation of the party the doctor had a placard over his drawing-room chimney-piece, inscribed, "Come at seven, go at eleven."

It is said George Colman the younger, being introduced to Kitchener on one of his evenings, and reading this admonition, found an opportunity to insert in the placard, after "go," the pronoun "it," which, it must be admitted, materially altered the reading.

AN ORIGINAL WOOING.

"The pleasantest part of a man's life is generally that which passes in courtship."—ADDISON.

THE "Brothers Grimm" were two of the greatest philologists and critical archeologists that Germany—one might almost say the world—has ever possessed. The two, Jacob and Wilhelm, laboured always in company, and their learning and industry was only surpassed by the beautiful simplicity and affection which characterised their progress and mutual intercourse through life. We have met with some interesting particulars connected with the marriage of Wilhelm Grimm; they appeared some years since in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper, and certainly merit preserving here:—

"From morn till night they—the brothers—worked together in contiguous rooms for nearly sixty years. United in literary labour, they never separated socially. A librarian's office or a professorship conferred upon one of them was never accepted until an analogous post had been created for the other. William installed Jacob in the library of Marburg, Jacob drawing William after him to the university of Göttingen. They lived in the same house, and it is more than a fable they intended to marry the same lady; or rather, they intended not. The story is that an old aunt, taking consideration on the two elderly bachelors, and apprehensive of the pecuniary consequences of their students life, resolved to provide them with partners fit to take care of them after her death. After great reluctance, the two philological professors were brought to see the sense of the plan. They agreed to marry, but on this condition, that one of them should be spared, and the wife of the other obliged to look after the finances and linen of both. A young lady being produced, the question of who should be the victim was argued for many an hour between the unlicky candidates. Nay, it is even alleged that the publication of one of their

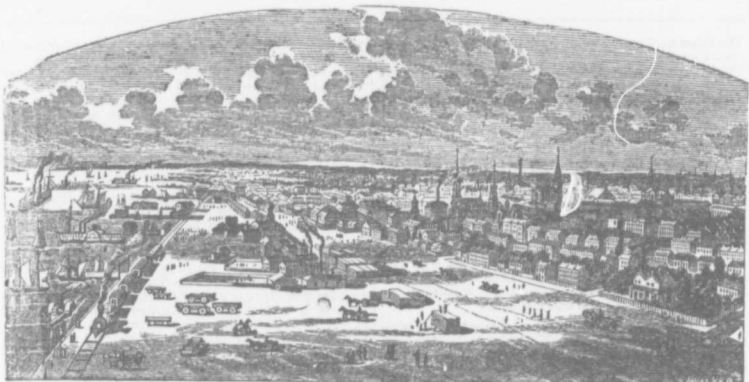
volumes was delayed full eight days by the matrimonial difference. At length Jacob, being the elder, was convinced of his higher duty to take the leap. But he had no idea how to set to work and ingratiate himself with the lady. Half from a desire to encourage his brother, and half from a wish to take some share of the burden, William offered to come to the rescue in this emergency, and try to gain favour with the future Mrs. Grimm. Then Cupid interfered and took the matter into his own hands. The lady being a lovely girl of twenty-two, distinguished by qualities of heart and head, proved too many for the amateur. She had been entirely inglorious of the honours intended for her, and the fraternal compact to which she had given occasion; and it is perhaps for this very reason that, falling in love with her resolute antagonist, she so changed the feelings of the latter as to convert him into a slave and admirer before the end of the week. Then arose a difficulty of another but equally delicate nature. Over head and ears in love. William dared not make a clean breast of it to the fair lady. In his conscience he accused himself of felony against his brother. He had broken their agreement, he had robbed him of his bride. He felt more like a villain than ever he did in his life. But Heaven knew what it did in furnishing him with an old aunt. Stepping in at the right moment, and acquainting Jacob with what had been going on before his eyes, this useful creature cut the Gordian-knot in a trice. So far from getting into a fury, and hating his brother for what he could not help, Jacob was barbarous enough to declare that this was the most joyous tidings he had ever received. So Wilhelm was married, Jacob making off for the Harz, and roaming about among the hills and vales with the feelings of an escaped convict." The marriage, it is pleasant to add, was a very happy one.

CAPTAIN BROOK says the following is the method of catching tigers in India:—A man carries a board on which a human figure is painted. As soon as he arrives at the den, he knocks behind the board with a hammer; the noise suddenly rouses the tiger, when he flies in a direct line at the board and grasps it; and the man behind clinches his claws into the wood, and so secures him.

A LADY made a Christmas present to an old servant a few days before it might have been expected. It was gratefully received, with the following Hibernian expression of thanks:—"I am very much obliged to you indeed, ma'am; and wish you many returns of the season before it comes."



ANCIENT ROUND TOWER AND CROSS, IRELAND.



CITY OF TORONTO.

1874—MARCH—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon R. & S.
F. Moon, 3, 0.57 m. N. Moon, 18, 0.8 m. L. Qr., 11, 4.40 m. F. Qr., 24, 5.37 af.					
1 S	2nd Sund. in Lent.	h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
2 M	See Notes.	6 44	5 42	7 36	6 19
3 Tu	Geo. Herbert, poet, Rector of Bemerton, d. 1633.	6 40	5 44	6 50	6 22
4 W		6 39	5 45	6 27	7 22
5 Th	Dr. Thos. Arne, musical composer, d., 1778. He wrote some exquisite songs and glees.	6 37	5 47	6 4	8 21
6 F		6 36	5 48	5 41	9 21
7 S		6 34	5 49	5 17	10 25
8 S	3rd Sund. in Lent.	6 31	5 51	4 54	11 30
9 M	Dr. Gall, the founder of phrenology, b. at Tiefenbrunn, 1757.	6 29	5 53	4 31	Mrn.
10 Tu		6 27	5 54	4 7	0 36
11 W		6 25	5 55	3 44	1 42
12 Th	Eruption of Mount Etna, 1669.	6 24	5 56	3 20	2 47
13 F	Jn. F. Daniel, an eminent meteorologist, b. 1790. Mar. Gen. Wade d. 1751.	6 22	5 58	2 57	3 44
14 S		6 20	5 59	2 33	4 30
15 S	4th Sund. in Lent.	6 18	6 1	2 9	5 9
16 M	Gus. III. of Sweden assass.	6 16	6 2	1 46	5 40
17 Tu	St. Patrick. [1792.]	6 14	6 3	1 22	6 9
18 W	Amer. Stamp Act repealed by an Act of Par., 1766.	6 12	6 4	0 58	Sets.
19 Th		6 10	6 6	0 55	8 18
20 F	Sir I. Newton, philosopher, d. at Kensington, 1721.	6 9	6 7	0 11	9 36
21 S		6 7	6 8	0 12	10 54
22 S	5th Sund. in Lent.	6 5	6 9	0 36	Mrn.
23 M	Paul L., Emp. Rus., strangled in his bedroom, 1801.	6 3	6 11	0 59	0 9
24 Tu		6 1	6 12	1 23	1 21
25 W	Annunciation. Lady Day.	5 59	6 13	1 46	2 23
26 Th	Duclos, Frch. auth., d. 1772	5 57	6 15	2 10	3 8
27 F	James I. of Eng., and VI. of Scotland d. 1625.	5 55	6 16	2 33	3 31
28 S		5 53	6 17	2 57	4 24
29 S	Palm Sunday.	5 52	6 18	3 20	4 49
30 M	Beethoven, musical composer, d., 1827.	5 50	6 20	3 44	5 12
31 Tu		5 47	6 21	4 07	5 31

STRAY NOTES.

2.—Johnson and Garrick start on the morning of this day from Lichfield, 1737. They "rode and tide" to London, the great lexicographer with his twopence-halfpenny in his pocket, and *Davy* with something less. The latter, then in his twenty-third year, entered as a scholastic pupil of Colson, at Rochester, and Johnson sought employment in translation and the drama; his friends having great expectations that he would "turn out a fine tragedy writer."

3.—George Herbert was of noble birth, though chiefly known as a pious country clergyman; "Holy George Herbert," who "the lowliest duties on himself did lay." His literary fame rests on a posthumous publication. When dying he handed a manuscript to a friend, saying, "Sir, I pray deliver this little book to my dear brother Farrer, and tell him he shall find in it a picture of the many spiritual conflicts that have passed betwixt God and my soul. Desire him to read it; and then, if he can think it may turn to the advantage of any poor dejected soul, let it be made public—if not, let him burn it." The little book was "The Temple; or, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations." Mr. Farrer had it printed at Cambridge in 1633, and it at once rose into high popularity. Walton, who has written a Life of Herbert, well worth one's reading, says that 20,000 copies had been sold before 1670—certainly a large number for the seventeenth century. Until Keble wrote, Herbert might truly be called the ecclesiastical poet of the Church of England; and he is one of whom the Church, and indeed the nation, may well be proud.

14.—Field-Marshal George Wade died at the age of eighty, possessed of above £100,000. In the course of a military life of fifty-eight years, his most remarkable, though not his highest service, was the command of the forces in Scotland in 1724 and subsequent years, during which time he superintended the construction of those roads which led to the gradual civilisation of the Highlands.

"Had you seen those roads before they were made.
You'd have lifted up your hands and blessed General Wade,"
sung an Irish ensign in quarters at Fort William, referring in reality to the tracks which had previously existed on the same lines, and which are roads in all respects but

"KINDLE NOT A FIRE THAT YOU CANNOT EXTINGUISH."

that of being made—i.e., regularly constructed; and doubtless, it was a work for which the general deserved infinite benedictions.—*Chambers.*

17.—The order of St. Patrick was instituted by George III. in 1782. It consists of the sovereign, grand master and twenty-two knights. The Reformers left St. Patrick's name out of the calendar, but there is little likelihood of his day being forgotten by the saint's adopted countrymen.

20.—Sir Isaac Newton used to say, with great modesty, that the great and only difference between his mind and the minds of others consisted solely in his having more patience.

27.—The habits of life of James I. were those of a man of letters. They were so uniform that one of his courtiers declared that if he were to awake after a sleep of seven years' continuance, he would undertake to enumerate the whole of His Majesty's occupations, and every dish that had been placed on the table during the interval.

29-31.—The "Borrowed Days" are the three last of March. They are of rustic authority, and the popular notion is that they were borrowed by March from April, with a view to the destruction of a parcel of unoffending young sheep—a purpose, however, in which March was not successful. The following rhyme upon the subject is common in some districts of Scotland. "Neb," in the third line from the end, we may observe, means *beaks*; and "hirpling," in the last line, means *limping*.

"March said unto April
"I see three sheep on yonder hill,
And if you lend me days three
I'll find a way to make them dee."
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snow and sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze
It froze the birds' nebs to the tees;
And when the three days were past and gane,
The three pair sheep came hirpling hame."

A TALE OF TERROR

*What torments of grief you endured,
From evils which never arrived.*—EMERSON.

THE following exciting narrative is by Paul Louis Courier, a clever French writer. It is contained in a letter to his cousin, Madame Pigalle. He was travelling once, he tells her, in Calabria, a country of wild uncivilized people who cordially hate the French, along with a young man, when he lost his way in a wood, and, after much wandering, arrived when it was pitch dark at a black-looking house. Here the two found a whole family of colliers at supper. The colliers bade them welcome, and invited them to share their meal, but M. Courier eyed the family with suspicion—he did not like their look at all. Besides, there was a show of guns, pistols, and cutlasses, that the house looked like an arsenal. His companion, however, made himself quite at home. When supper was over, the two travellers were left to repose. They were to sleep in the upper room where they had supped; their hosts slept below. Our author's friend climbed up to his resting place, a sort of nest, in a loft, to which he introduced himself by climbing a ladder and creeping under joists loaded with provisions for the year. He was soon asleep, but M. Courier, fearing danger from the suspicious-looking people into whose hands they had fallen, felt that he could not sleep. "Having determined to sit up," he says, in his letter to his cousin, "I made a good fire and seated myself by the side of it.

"The night, which had been undisturbed," he continues, "was nearly over, and I began to reassure myself, when, about the time that I thought the break of day could not be very far off, I heard our host and his

wife talking and disputing below; and putting my ear to the chimney, which communicated with the one in the lower room, I perfectly distinguished these words spoken by the husband: 'Well, let us see, must they both be killed? To which his wife replied, 'Yes; and I heard no more. How shall I go on? I stood, scarcely breathing, my body cold as marble. Good heavens! when I think of it now!—we two, almost without weapons against twelve or fifteen who had so many! and my companion dead with sleep and fatigue! To call him or make a noise I dared not—to escape alone was impossible; the window was not high, but below were two great dogs howling like wolves. In what an agony I was, imagine if you can. At the end of a long quarter of an hour, I heard some one on the stairs, and through the crack of the door, I saw the father, his lamp in one hand, and in the other one of his large knives. He came up, his wife after him, I was behind the door; he opened it, but before he came in he put down the lamp which his wife took. He then entered barefoot, and from the outside the woman said to him, 'softly, go softly.' When he got to the ladder he mounted it, his knife between his teeth, and getting up as high as the bed—the poor young man lying with his throat bare—with one hand he took his knife, and with the other—oh, cousin!—he seized a ham which hung from the ceiling, cut a slice from it and retired as he had come. The door was closed again, the lamp disappeared, and I was left alone with my own reflections.

"As soon as day approached, all the family making a great noise, came to awaken us, as we had requested. They brought us something to eat, and gave us a very clean and a very good breakfast, I assure you. Two capons formed part of it, of which we must, said our hostess, take away one, and eat the other. When I saw them I understood the meaning of those terrible words, 'Must they both be killed?' and I think, cousin, you have enough penetration to guess now what they signified."

A FRIEND of ours was telling us, not long since, of an acquaintance of his who was noted for mendacity. He related of him the following anecdote:—Said some one to the liar, "Do you remember the time the stars fell, many years ago?" "Yes," said Mendax. "Well," remarked the other, "I've heard it was all a deception—that the stars did not actually fall." "Don't you believe it!" returned Mendax with a knowing look. "They fell in my yard as big as goose-eggs. I've got one of 'em yet, only the children played with it so much they've worn the shiny y'ints off."

THE people live uncommon long at Vermont. There are two men so old that they have quite forgotten who they are, and there is nobody alive who can remember it for them.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.



CITY OF OTTAWA.

1874—APRIL—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.

F. Moon, 1, 6.35 nt. | N. Moon, 16, 8.36 af.
L. Qr. 9, 5.36 nt. | 1st Qr. 23, 7.9 af.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	Moon R. & S.
1 W	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
2 Th	5 40 6 22	4 30 6 14		
3 F	5 45 6 23	4 53 7 15		
4 S	5 42 6 24	5 16 8 16		
	5 41 6 25	5 39 9 20		
5 S	5 39 6 27	6 02 10 23		
6 M	5 37 6 29	6 25 11 34		
7 Tu	5 35 6 30	6 47 Mrn.		
8 W	5 33 6 31	7 10 0 38		
9 Th	5 32 6 32	7 32 1 35		
10 F	5 30 6 33	7 54 2 27		
11 S	5 28 6 34	8 16 3 05		
12 S	5 26 6 36	8 38 3 38		
13 M	5 24 6 37	9 00 4 07		
14 Tu	5 22 6 38	9 22 4 33		
15 W	5 20 6 40	9 43 Sets.		
16 Th	5 18 6 42	10 05 7 17		
17 F	5 17 6 43	10 26 8 25		
18 S	5 15 6 44	10 47 9 45		
19 S	5 13 6 45	11 08 11 02		
20 M	5 11 6 47	11 29 Mrn.		
21 Tu	5 10 6 48	11 49 0 11		
22 W	5 08 6 49	12 09 1 07		
23 Th	5 06 6 50	12 29 1 50		
24 F	5 05 6 51	12 49 2 27		
25 S	5 03 6 53	13 09 2 55		
26 S	5 02 6 54	13 28 3 19		
27 M	5 00 6 56	13 48 3 40		
28 Tu	4 58 6 57	14 07 3 57		
29 W	4 56 6 58	14 25 4 16		
30 Th	4 55 6 59	14 44 4 35		

STRAY NOTES.

1.—One of the best tricks in connection with All Fools' Day, is that of Rabelais, who being at Marseilles without money, and desirous of going to Paris, filled some vials with brick-dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed as a traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the jest occasioned universal mirth.

2.—Maundy Thursday derives its name from the Saxon *maend*, meaning a hand-basket, this being the day on which provisions used to be given in charity to the poor. On this day, in England, the Lord Almoner bestows the royal bounty on as many poor persons as the sovereign is years old.

3.—The day of crucifixion of the Saviour of the world, used to be called Holy Friday; the week in which it falls is now called "Passion Week."

4.—When Goldsmith was near his end, it occurred to Dr. Turton to put a very pregnant question to his patient. "Your pulse," he said, "is in greater disorder than it should be, from the degree of fever you have; is your mind of ease?" "No, it is not," was Goldsmith's melancholy answer. These are the last words he was heard to utter in this world.

20.—The dissolution of the Rump Parliament by Oliver Cromwell was truly a memorable event in the history of England. The story has been thus told:—Cromwell, having ordered a company of musketeers to follow him, entered the House, "in plain black clothes, and grey worsted stockings," and sitting down listened for awhile to a debate on a bill to which he had the strongest possible objection. Hearing, at length, the question put that the bill do pass, he rose, put off his hat, and began to speak. In the course of his address he told them of their self-seeking and delays of justice, 'till at length Sir Peter Wentworth interrupted him with a remonstrance against such language. Then blasing up he said, "We have had enough of this—I will put an end to your prating." Stepping into the floor of the House and clapping on his hat, he commenced a violent harangue, which he occasionally emphasised by stamping with his feet, and which came mainly to this: "It is not fit that you sit here any longer—you have sat too long for any good you have been

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doing lately. You shall now give place to better men." "Call them in," he exclaimed, and his officer Harrison and a file of soldiers entered the House. "Depart, I say, and let us have done with you—go!" and he added some more strong and uncomplimentary language. He lifted the mace from the table, and gave it to a musketeer to be taken away. When all were gone out he came out too, and locked the door. From that time Cromwell was master of the three kingdoms for about five and a half years.

22.—Henry VIII. was the first sovereign of this country who took the title of Majesty, which is still retained by his successors. Before his reign the sovereigns were generally addressed as "My liege," or "Your Grace," the latter of which was conferred on Henry IV. James I. added the epithet "Sacred," or "Most Excellent," to "Majesty."

25.—This evangelist is usually depicted with a winged lion by his side. The custom of sitting and watching in the church porch on the eve of St. Mark's Day, still exists in some parts of the north of England. The "witching time of night" is from eleven till one; and the third year, the watcher supposes that he sees the ghosts of all those who are to die the next year, pass by him into the church.

27.—The mother of Sir William Jones formed a plan for the education of her son, and withdrew from great connections that she might live only for him. Her great principle of education was to excite by curiosity; the result could not fail to be knowledge. "Read and you will know," she constantly replied to her pupil. And we have his own acknowledgement that to this maxim, which produced the habit of study, he was indebted for his future attainments.

WEDDING-RINGS.

"Happy they, the happiest of their kind,
Whom gentle stars unite."—THOMSON.

MYSTIC significance has, from the earliest period been associated with the ring. In its circular continuity it was accepted as a type of eternity, and hence of the stability of affection. The Greek and Roman rings are often inscribed with sentences typical of this feeling. "May you live long" is engraved on one published by Caylus; "I bring good fortune to the wearer" was another usual inscription; sometimes a stone was inserted in the ring, upon which was engraved an intaglio, representing a hand pulling the lobe of an ear, with the word "Remember" above it. Others have the wish "Live long," or "I give my love pledge." They were lavishly displayed by the early nations; but, except as an indication of gentility or wealth, they appear to have been little valued until Greek sentimentalism gave them a deeper significance. As a gift of love, or a sign of betrothal, they came into ancient use. The Jews made the ring a most important feature of the betrothal in the marriage ceremony. It was sometimes of large size, and much elaboration of workmanship. According to the Jewish law, it is necessary that it be of a certain value; it is therefore examined and certified by the officiating Rabbi and chief officers of the synagogue, when it is received from the bridegroom, whose absolute property it must be, and not obtained on credit or by gift. When this is properly certified the ring is returned to him, and he places it on the bride's finger, calling attention to the fact that she is, by means of this ring, consecrated to him; and so completely binding is this action, that should the marriage not be further consecrated, no other could be contracted by either party without a legal divorce.

In the Middle Ages, solemn betrothal by means of the ring often preceded matrimony, and was sometimes adopted between lovers who were about to separate for long periods. Chaucer, in his "Troilus and Cresside," describes the heroine as giving her lover a ring upon which a love-motto was engraved, and receiving one from him in return. Shakespeare has more than one allusion to the custom, which is absolutely enacted in

his "Two gentlemen of Verona," when Julia gives Proteus a ring, saying, "Keep you this remembrance for thy Julia's sake;" and he replies, "Why, then, we'll make exchange; here, take you this." The invention of the *gimmel*, or linked ring, gave still greater force and significance to the custom. Made with a double, and sometimes a triple link, which turned upon a pivot, it could shut up into one solid ring. It was customary to break these rungs asunder at the betrothal, which was ratified in a solemn manner over the Holy Bible; and sometimes in the presence of a witness, when the man and woman broke away the upper and lower rings from the central one, which the witness retained; when the marriage contract was fulfilled at the altar, the three portions of the ring were again united, and the ring used in the ceremony. Within the hoop of the ring, it was customary, from the middle of the sixteenth to the close of the seventeenth century, to inscribe a motto or "posy," consisting frequently of a very simple sentiment in commonplace rhyme. The following are specimens:—"Our contract—was Heaven's act;" "In thee, my choice—I do rejoice;" "God above—increase our love." The posy was always on the flat inner side of the ring. Shakespeare has alluded more than once in contemptuous terms to these rhyming effusions. Yet the composition of such posies exercised the wits of superior men occasionally, and they were sometimes terse and epigrammatic.

A NATIVE of Kentucky imitates the crowing of a cock so remarkably well, that the sun, upon several occasions, has risen two hours earlier by mistake.



STREET LEADING TO A MOSQUE, CAIRO.



CITY OF HALIFAX, N.S.

1874—MAY—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.

P. M. 1, 11.15 mn. N. Moon, 15, 5.33 ev.
L. Qr. 6, 2.19 mn. 1st Qr. 23, 10.25 ev.
F. Moon, 31, 1.53 morn.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	Moon R. & S.
	h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
1 F	4 54	7 00	15 02	7 11
2 S	4 53	7 01	15 20	8 14
3 S	4 51	7 03	15 38	9 24
4 M	4 50	7 04	15 56	10 30
5 Tu	4 49	7 05	16 13	11 31
6 W	4 47	7 07	16 30	Mrn.
7 Th	4 45	7 08	16 47	0 23
8 F	4 43	7 09	17 03	1 03
9 S	4 42	7 10	17 19	1 42
10 S	4 41	7 11	17 35	2 09
11 M	4 40	7 12	17 51	2 34
12 Tu	4 39	7 13	18 06	2 57
13 W	4 37	7 15	18 21	3 23
14 Th	4 36	7 16	18 36	3 49
15 F	4 35	7 17	18 50	Sets.
16 S	4 34	7 18	19 04	8 34
17 S	4 33	7 19	19 18	9 50
18 M	4 32	7 20	19 31	10 54
19 Tu	4 31	7 21	19 44	11 45
20 W	4 30	7 22	19 57	Mrn.
21 Th	4 29	7 23	20 09	0 23
22 F	4 28	7 24	20 22	0 56
23 S	4 27	7 25	20 33	1 13
24 S	4 27	7 27	20 45	1 43
25 M	4 26	7 28	20 56	2 03
26 Tu	4 25	7 29	21 06	2 22
27 W	4 24	7 30	21 16	2 41
28 Th	4 23	7 31	21 26	00
29 F	4 22	7 32	21 35	3 22
30 S	4 21	7 33	21 45	3 49
31 S	4 20	7 34	21 54	4 23

STRAY NOTES.

1.—"I've been a rambling all this night,
And sometimes of this day,
And now returning back again,
I bring you a garland gay."—*Old May Day Carol.*

It is most probable that the observance of May Day originated with the northern nations, as their winters lasted from October till April, and they had a custom of welcoming the splendour of the returning sun with dancing and feasting, from joy that a better season had arrived for fishing and hunting. Queen Elizabeth used to keep May games at Greenwich.

4.—Sir James Thornhill generally painted the ceilings and walls of large halls, staircases, and corridors, and was very liberal in his supply of gods and goddesses. He was paid for his work by the square yard, as if it had been that of a bricklayer or plasterer. Notwithstanding this mode of paying by measurement, Sir James, who was an industrious man, gradually acquired a handsome competency. Artists in our day, who seldom have to work upon ceilings, consider their labours under easier bodily conditions than he. It is said that he was so long lying on his back, while painting the great hall at Greenwich hospital, that he could never afterwards sit upright with comfort.

11.—The great Earl of Chatham sacrificed every pleasure of social life, even in youth, to his great pursuit of eloquence. He studied Parnow's sermons so often, as to repeat them from memory, and even read twice from beginning to end of Bailey's dictionary. These, it has been remarked, are little facts which belong to great minds.

12.—Henry IV. of France was once passing through a small town, and the mayor took advantage of the occasion to make him a long and stupid speech. Just as the king was getting wearied of it, an ass brayed out loudly; Henry, with the greatest politeness and gravity of tone, said:—"Pray, gentlemen, speak one at a time, if you please."

23.—On this day, 1805, when the Emperor Napoleon the First was crowned King of Italy, at Milan, he, with his own hands, placed the ancient iron crown of Lombardy on his head, saying, "God has given it to me, let him be wiser who would touch it;" thus assuming, as Sir Walter Scott observes, the haughty motto

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attached to the antique diadem by its early possessors. This celebrated iron crown is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, on a ground of blue and gold enamel. But its most important part, from which indeed it derives its name, is a narrow band of iron, about three-eighths of an inch broad, and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, attached to the inner circumference of the circlet. This inner band of sacred iron, is said to have been made out of one of the nails used at the crucifixion, given by the Empress Helena, the alleged discoverer of the Cross, to her son Constantine, as a miraculous protection from the dangers of the battle-field.

24.—Whitsunday corresponds with the Jewish feast of Pentecost, so called from being celebrated fifty days after the passover. The Christians called it Whit, or White Sunday, as being the day on which their converts should dress in pure white to receive the sacrament. It is also kept in commemoration of the visible appearance of cloven tongues, which rested on the apostles, and by which they were endued with miraculous power. The day was one of the great festivals of the kings and chieftains in the mediæval romances.

29.—Holbein, the painter, once engaged with his landlord to paint the outside of his house. The landlord found that the painter left his work very frequently to amuse himself elsewhere, and determined to keep a constant eye on him. Holbein, anxious to get rid of his suspicious taskmaster, ingeniously contrived to absent himself at the very time when the landlord fancied he was quietly seated on the scaffold, by painting two legs apparently depending from his seat; and which so completely deceived the man, that he never thought of ascertaining whether the rest of the body was in its place.

COLUMBUS'S RETURN.

*"What's fame? a fancied life in other's breath;
A thing beyond us, 'e'en before our death."*—POPE.

THERE is something particularly pleasing in the contemplation of a great undertaking successfully concluded, and a bold adventurer returning home in triumph.

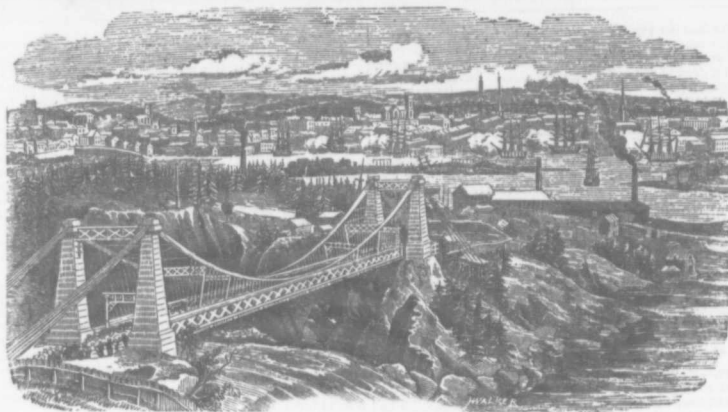
In the spring of 1493, while the court was still at Barcelona, letters were received from Christopher Columbus, announcing his return to Spain, and the successful achievement of his great enterprise, by the discovery of land beyond the Western Ocean. The delight and astonishment raised by this intelligence were proportioned to the scepticism with which his project had been originally viewed. The sovereigns were now filled with a natural impatience to ascertain the extent and other particulars of the important discovery; and they transmitted instant instructions to the admiral to repair to Barcelona as soon as he should have made the preliminary arrangements for the further prosecution of his enterprise. It was the middle of April before Columbus reached that place. The nobility and cavaliers in attendance on the court, together with the authorities of the city, came to the gates to receive him, and escorted him to the royal presence. Ferdinand and Isabella were seated with their son, Prince John, under a superb canopy of state, awaiting his arrival. On his approach they rose from their seats, and extending their hands to him to salute, caused him to be seated before them. These were unprecedented marks of condescension to a person of Columbus's rank, in the haughty and ceremonious court of Castile. It was indeed the proudest moment in the life of Columbus. He had fully established the truth of his long contested theory, in the face of arguments, sophistry, sneers, scepticism, and contempt. The honours paid him, which had hitherto been reserved only for rank or fortune, or military success, purchased by the blood and tears of thousands, were, in his case, a homage to intellectual power successfully exerted in behalf of the noblest interests of humanity.

After a brief interval, the sovereigns requested from Columbus a recital of his adventures. His manner was sedate and dignified, but warmed by the glow of natural enthusiasm. He enumerated the several islands which he had visited, expatiated on the temperate character of the climate, and the capacity of the soil for every variety of agricultural production, appealing to the samples imported by him as evidence of their natural fruitfulness. He dwelt more at large on the precious metals to be found in these islands, which he inferred, less from the specimens actually obtained than from the uniform testimony of the natives to their abundance in the unexplored regions of the interior. Lastly, he pointed out the wide scope afforded to Christian zeal in the illumination of a race of men, whose minds far from being wedded to any system of idolatry, were prepared by their extreme simplicity for the reception of pure and uncorrupted doctrine. The last consideration touched Isabella's heart most sensibly; and the whole audience, kindled with various emotions by the speaker's eloquence, filled up the perspective with the gorgeous coloring of their own fancies, as ambition or avarice or devotional feeling predominated in their bosoms. When Columbus ceased, the King and Queen, together with all present, prostrated themselves on their knees in grateful thanksgivings, while the solemn strains of the *Te Deum* were poured forth by the choir of the royal chapel.

Alas! the poor inhabitants of the newly discovered countries were made to receive "pure and uncorrupted doctrine" in a very cruel way. The Spaniards in America conducted themselves with shocking inhumanity; the rack, the scourge, the fagot, were the instruments employed for converting to Christianity, and the natives were hunted down like wild beasts, or burned alive in their thickets and fastnesses.



LEANING TOWER, SARAGOSSA.



CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

1874—JUNE—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.

		Sun		Sun's		Moon		
		rises	sets	Decln.	North.	R. & S.		
		h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.			
1	M	Jas. Gillray, caricaturist, d. 1818.						9 19
2	Tu	Baptism of Ethelbert, king of England, 597.						10 14
3	W	Corpus Christi.						10 57
4	Th	Weber, the great musical comp., d. in London, 1826.						11 37
5	F	4 18	7 38	22	32	Mrn.		
6	S	4 18	7 38	22	39	0 08		
7 S 1st Sun. af. Trin.								
8	M	Alex. Cagliostro, an impostor, b. Palermo, 1743.						0 58
9	Tu	Emp. Fred. Barbarossa d. His memory is cherished by the Germ. peas'ants.						1 25
10	W	Trinity Term ends.						1 51
11	Th	Madame d'Arblay b. 1752.						2 19
12	F	4 16	7 42	23	9	2 54		
13	S	4 16	7 43	23	13	Sets.		
14 S 2nd Sun. af. Trin.								
15	M	Dante chosen chief magistrate of his nat. c'y. 1300						8 29
16	Tu	Wm. Cobbett, noted pol. and mis. writer, d. 1835.						9 27
17	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.						10 11
18	Th	Magna Charta signed, 1215.						10 48
19	F	Access. of Queen Vic., 1837.						11 19
20	S	4 16	7 46	23	27	Mrn.		
21 S 3rd Sun. af. Trin.								
22	M	Defeat of Chas. the Bold Duke of Burgundy, at Morat, Switz., 1476.						0 05
23	Tu	St. John Bopt. Mids. Day.						0 26
24	W	John Horne Tooke, political character, author of "Diversions of Purley," b. 1736.						0 45
25	Th	4 17	7 47	23	26	1 06		
26	F	4 18	7 47	23	22	1 28		
27	S	4 18	7 46	23	20	1 54		
28 S 4th Sun. af. Trin.								
29	M	Edwd. Bruce expelled Eng. from Galloway, 1308.						3 04
30	Tu	4 19	7 46	23	18	3 54		
		4 20	7 46	23	12	4 55		

STRAY NOTES.

1.—The history of George III. may be said to have been inscribed by the graver of Gillray, and sure never monarch had such an historian. The unroyal familiarity of manner, awkward shuffling gait, undignified carriage, and fatuous countenance; the habit of entering into conversation with persons of low rank; the volubility with which he poured out his pointless questions without waiting for any other answer than his own "hay? hay? hay?" his love of money, his homely savings, have all been trebly emphasized by the great caricaturist of his reign, and not less ably because the pencil of the public satirist was pointed by public pique. Gillray had accompanied Loutherbong into France, to assist him in making sketches for his grand picture of the siege of Valenciennes. On their return, the king, who made pretensions to be a patron of art, desired to look over their sketches, and expressed great admiration of Loutherbong's, which were plain landscape drawings, sufficiently finished to be intelligible. But when he saw Gillray's rude though spirited sketches of French soldiers, he threw them aside with contempt, saying, "I don't understand caricatures," an action and observation that the caricaturist never forgot or forgave.

2.—Ethelbert was the Saxon king reigning in Kent, when Augustine landed there and introduced Christianity in a formal manner into England. After a while this monarch joined the Christian church; his baptism, which Arthur Stanley considers the most important since Constantine, excepting that of Clovis, took place on this day, 597. Unfortunately the place is not known, but we know that on the ensuing Christmas Day, as a natural consequence of the example set by the king, ten thousand of the people were baptised in the waters of the Swale at the mouth of the Medway.—Chambers' "Book of Days."

17.—William Cobbett was all his life an early riser, and when he became a public writer, he constantly inveighed against those who

"O'er books consume the midnight oil."

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26 S
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29 V
30 T
31 F



CITY OF FREDERICTON N.B.

1874—JULY—31 days.

STRAY NOTES.

SUMMER MORNING.

Now let me tread the meadow paths,
 While glittering dew the ground illumines,
 As sprinkled o'er the withering swaths,
 Their moisture shrinks in sweet perfumes;
 And hear the beetle sound his horn,
 And hear the skylark whistling nigh,
 Sprung from his bed of tufted corn,
 A halting minstrel in the sky.
Clare.

3.—An anecdote of Grattan's boyhood shows the possession of that powerful will without which there can be no true greatness. "When very young, Mr. Grattan had been frightened by stories of ghosts and hobgoblins, which nurses are in the habit of relating to children, so much so as to affect his nerves in the highest degree. He could not bear being left alone, or remaining long without any person in the dark. This feeling he determined to overcome, and he adopted a bold plan. In the dead of night he used to resort to a churchyard near his father's house, and there he used to sit upon the gravestones, whilst the perspiration poured down his face; but, by these efforts, he at length succeeded, and overcame his nervous sensation. This certainly was a strong proof of courage in a child."—*Memoirs of Henry Grattan, by his son.*

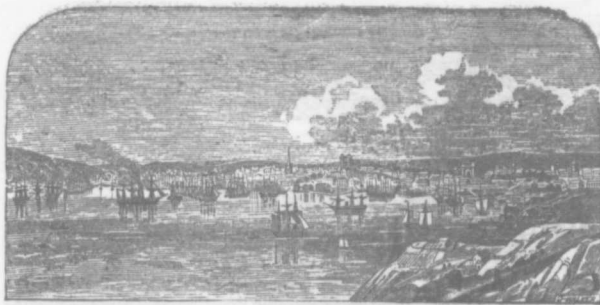
11.—A rare and remarkable instance of length of days, combined with an arduous and successful theatrical career, is exhibited in the great age of Macklin, who died in his 107th year. Born two months before his father was killed fighting for King James at the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690, Macklin died in 1797, thus witnessing the extraneousness of two generations, and nearly having lived in three. His last appearance on the stage was in his 100th year, in the character of Shylock. Even at that great age he was physically capable of performing the part with considerable vigour; but his mental powers were almost gone. In the second act, his memory totally failing him, he, with great grace and solemnity, came forward and apologized to the audience.

The Moon's Changes.

L. Qr. 6, 1.3 eva. | 1st Qr. 21, 8.37m.
 N. Moon, 13, 11.34 m. | F. M'n, 28, 11.49 ev

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	Moon R. & S.
1 W	4 20	7 46	23 08	9 42
2 Th	4 21	7 46	23 04	10 14
3 F	4 22	7 46	22 59	10 42
4 S	4 23	7 45	22 54	11 06
5 S	4 23	7 45	22 49	11 29
6 M	4 24	7 44	22 43	11 53
7 Tu	4 25	7 44	22 37	Mrn.
8 W	4 26	7 44	22 30	0 18
9 Th	4 26	7 44	22 23	0 48
10 F	4 27	7 43	22 16	1 24
11 S	4 27	7 43	22 08	2 08
12 S	4 28	7 42	22 00	3 01
13 M	4 29	7 41	21 52	Sets.
14 Tu	4 30	7 41	21 43	8 50
15 W	4 31	7 41	21 31	9 22
16 Th	4 32	7 40	21 24	9 47
17 F	4 33	7 39	21 14	10 10
18 S	4 34	7 38	21 04	10 30
19 S	4 35	7 37	20 53	10 48
20 M	4 35	7 36	20 42	11 06
21 Tu	4 37	7 35	20 31	11 27
22 W	4 38	7 34	20 19	11 50
23 Th	4 39	7 33	20 07	Mrn.
24 F	4 40	7 32	19 55	0 18
25 S	4 41	7 31	19 42	0 53
26 S	4 42	7 30	19 29	1 36
27 M	4 42	7 30	19 15	2 32
28 Tu	4 44	7 28	19 02	Rises
29 W	4 45	7 27	18 48	8 14
30 Th	4 46	7 26	18 34	8 44
31 F	4 47	7 25	18 19	9 10

Adam, Visc. Duncan, a gallant ad. b. Dundee 1731.
 Hy. Grattan, Irish parly orator, b. 1750, Dublin.
5th Sun. at Trin.
 John Flaxman, English sculptor, b. York, 1755.
 Adam Smith, pol. econ., d. 1790. He wrote the successful book, "The Wealth of Nations."
 Chas. Macklin, comedian, d. 1797. See *Stray Notes*.
6th Sun. at Trin.
 Isle of Wight seized by the French and plund. 1377.
St. Swithin's Day.
 Anne Askew, burned at Smithfield, 1546, for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation.
 Petrarch, Ita. poet, d. 1374
7th Sun. at Trin.
 King Joseph enters Madrid
 Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.
 Q. Mary resigns Scottish crown, 1567. [1834
St. James.—Coleridge d.
8th Sun. at Trin.
 Raleigh, a prisoner in the Tower, attempts to slay himself, 1603. He wrote his celebrated "History of the World."
 John Bastian Bach, music. d. at Leipsic, 1780.



CITY O' ST. JOHN'S, NFD.

1874—AUGUST—31 days

The Moon's Changes.		Sun rises		Sun sets		Sun's Declin. North.		Moon R. & S.		
L. Qr. 4, 5.35 nt. / 1st Qr. 30, 1.59 m. / N. Moon, 12, 11.5 mn / ♀ Moon, 27, 1.35 mn		h.	m.	h.	m.	D. Min.	h.	m.	c.	
1	S	Lammas Day								
2	S	9th Sun. at Trin.								
3	M	Sir Richd. Arkwright, inventor, d. 1792								
4	Tu	Old St. James's Day								
5	W	Leonidas, Spartan King, slain in the immortal action at Thermopye, B.C. 480.								
6	Th	10th Sun. at Trin.								
7	F	French Revolution, 1792.								
8	S	The Act of the Protectorate for the Settlement of Ireland, 1652.								
9	S	King Henry IV. marches in 876 against the Welsh rebels, 1402.								
10	M	11th Sun. at Trin.								
11	Tu	Fredk. II. (the Great) of Pruss., d. Potsdam, 1786.								
12	W	Robt. Bloomfield, poet, d. 1823. His principal work is "The Farmer's Boy."								
13	Th	Want and ill-health embittered his latter years.								
14	F	Warren Hastings d. 1818.								
15	S	12th Sun. at Trin.								
16	S	Bish. Atterbury committed to the Tower, 1722. D. an exile at Paris, 1731.								
17	M	Dr. Jaspas Main, b. 1604, d. 1672.								
18	Tu	Emp. Louis I. of Germany known as the "Pious," d. 876, at Frankfort.								
19	W	13th Sun. at Trin.								
20	Th	John Bunyan d. 1688.								

STRAY NOTES.

1.—Lammas, in the Roman Church, is generally called "St. Peter in the fetters," in commemoration of this apostle's imprisonment. Some authors say Lammas means "lamb" mass, others think it takes its origin from the Saxon, *hlammesse, hlafmæsse*, loaf-mass or bread-fast, an offering of thanks for the first new wheat, about the 1st of August in gratitude for an abundant harvest. It was a custom once in a time, for the tenants to bring wheat to their lord of the current year's growth, on this day. On Lammas Day free pasturage commenced, and this custom is still continued in many places.

2.—Arkwright died in his sixtieth year, leaving behind him a fortune of about half a million sterling. "During all his life he was a very early riser, a severe economist of time, and one who seemed to consider nothing impossible. His administrativ skill was extraordinary, and would have done credit to a statesman; his plans of factory management were entirely his own, and the experience of a century has done little to improve them. He had passed his fiftieth birthday when, to retrieve the deficiencies of his early education, he devoted an hour in the morning to grammar and an hour in the evening to writing and spelling."

3.—This is old St James's Day. Those who have often heard the common street request, "Please remember the grotto," made by London children on this day, will possibly be surprised when we tell them that in the humble grotto, formed of oyster shells, lit up with a farthing candle, we have a memorial of the world-renowned shrine of St. James's at Compostella.

4.—"The 10th of August," 1792, is memorable in modern European history as the day which saw the abolition of the ancient monarchy of France in the person of the unfortunate Louis XVI. After this day the king and queen were never again free.

5.—"Patrick the Great was one of the most remarkable of European sovereigns in the eighteenth century. A most graphic and interesting picture of him is given by Mr. Carlyle, in his "History." He says, writing in 1856: about four score years ago, there used to be seen sauntering on the terrace of Sans Souci, for a short time in the afternoon—or you might have met him elsewhere at an earlier hour, riding or driving in a rapid busi-

ness manner on the open road, or through the scraggy woods and avenues of that intricate amphibious Potsdam region—a highly interesting lean little old man, of alert though slightly stooping figure, whose name among strangers was King Frederick II., or Frederick the Great of Prussia; and at home, among the common people, who much loved and esteemed him was *Vater Fritz*—Father Fred—a name of familiarity which had not bred contempt in that instance. He was a king every inch of him, though without the trappings of a king. Presents himself in a Spartan simplicity of vesture; no crown, but an old military cocked hat—generally old, or trampled or kneaded into absolute softness, if new; no scepter, but one like Agamemnon's, a walking-stick cut from the woods, which serves also as a riding-stick (with which he hits the horse between the ears, say authors); and for royal robes, a mere soldier's blue coat with red facings, coat likely to be old, and sure to have a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast of it; rest of the apparel dim, unobtrusive in colour and cut, ending in high over-knee military boots, which may be brushed (and, I hope, kept soft with an underhand suspicion of oil) but are not permitted to be either blackened or varnished."

26—Dr. Jasper Mayne (1694-1672) was a distinguished preacher in the time of Charles I., and is said to have been a clergyman of the most exemplary character; but there is an anecdote related of him which, if true, shows that he was also a practical humorist. He had an old servant to whom he bequeathed a trunk which he told him contained something would make him drunk after his death. When the trunk was opened on the doctor's demise, it was found to contain—a red herring.

31—John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born at Elstow, in 1628.

RICH AND RARE.

"A gem of purest ray serene."—GRAY.

ONE of the easy roads to fame—or, perhaps, I should rather say notoriety—is to possess something rare—something that no one else possesses, or is ever likely to possess. But it seldom happens as in the case of the "Pitt Diamond," that the possession of the rarity paves the way to fortune, as well as to celebrity. Had it not been for this precious jewel, the name of Governor Pitt would in all likelihood have been forgotten by this time, whereas now, it may be a matter of at least momentary interest to the reader to learn something about the diamond and its lucky owner.

Thomas Pitt, Esq., born in 1658, was appointed, in Queen Anne's reign, to the government of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, somewhat before the time of English Nabobs, when India had become the veritable El Dorado. Clive had not yet turned merchants into conquerors, and made the petty rulers of the counting-house the lords of Hindostan—indeed, he was not yet born; but even in those early days, there were handsome pickings to be made in India by those who possessed tact and industry, and it is plain that Governor Pitt possessed both; for, during a residence in the East of many years he contrived to amass an immense fortune. His crowning adventure was the purchase of the jewel, which ever since has borne his name; an affair which at the time of its occurrence, subjected him to much obloquy. It was loudly asserted by his enemies that he became possessed of the diamond by unfair means, having in some way used his power as a means of extorting it from the native owner, at a price far below its real value. So extensively were these reports spread, and so generally believed, that Governor Pitt thought it necessary to draw up a narrative of the whole transaction, which was first communicated to the "Gentleman's Magazine," in 1825, by one of the heirs of the Pitt estates. From this narrative it appears that the diamond came into his hands by an honourable bargain, no threatening words having been used at any time towards the native owner. The sum paid for it was 48,000 pagodas—£20,400 sterling, at 8s. 6d. per pagoda

The diamond thus acquired was brought over by Governor Pitt, in a rough state, when it weighed 410 carats; being cut in brilliant, at a cost of £5000, its weight was reduced to 135 carats, and its size to about an inch and a quarter in diameter. The chips yielded £8000. It appears that £80,000 were bid for this enormous stone by some private person, but it was finally sold, in 1717, to the Crown of France, for the sum of £200,000, and the state jewels in sealed packets were pledged for the payment. The Governor himself delivered it at Calais, and his son-in-law, Charles Chomondely, Esq., of Vale Royal, was accustomed at stated periods to take one of the packets of French jewels to Dover where he delivered his charge to a messenger of the king, and received from him an instalment of the purchase-money. Upon the transfer of the diamond to France, it was generally called there the *Regency Diamond*, from its having been bought when the Duke of Orleans was regent in that country, during the minority of Louis XIV., who afterwards used to wear it as a button to his hat upon extraordinary occasion. At a yet later period it is stated to have formed the principal ornament in the crown of France. Bonaparte, whose every idea was military, when the diamond fell to him with the waifs and strays of the wrecked monarchy, placed it in the pommel of his sword, since when, it has probably travelled from hand to hand with the crown itself. Precious stones like the "Pitt Diamond" rightly become the property of nations. Nature gives them to us sparingly, as if she meant them to be shared in by a whole people.—Burke.

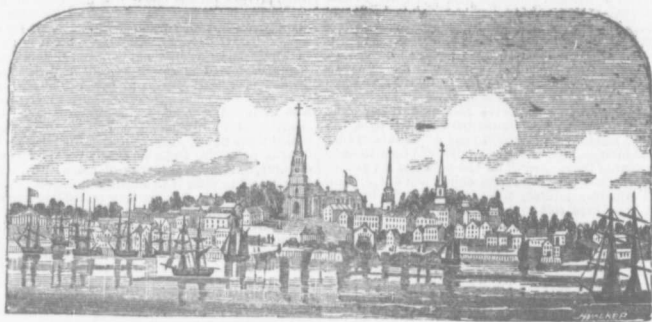
An Irishman one day met his priest at a mile stone. "Arrah, your reverence, saving your presence, there's a praist," said he, pointing to the mile stone. "A priest! why do you call that a priest, Mike?" "Why, your reverence, 'tis at least like a praist, for it points the road it never goes itself."

"When Wilkie came to Edinburgh," said his landlady, "he rented one of my attics, and I had an Irishman in the first floor; but in course of time they changed places. And so I always find it. The Irishmen begin in the first floor and end in the garret, while the Scotchmen begin in the garret and end in the first floor."

Some one was telling an Irishman that somebody had eaten ten saucers of ice cream; whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it!" With a nod Pat answered, "I believe in the crame, but not in the saucers."



ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.



CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

1874—SEPTEMBER—30 days.

STRAY NOTES.

The Moon's Changes.

L. Qc. 2, 11.59 ev. | 1st Q. 18, 6.11 ev.
N. Moon, 10, 1.16 ev. | F. Moon, 25, 5.13 ev.

		Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. North.	Moon R. & S.
1 Tu	Sir Rich. Steele, essayist and dramatist, d. 1729.	h. m.	h. m.	D. Min.	h. m.
2 W	He and Addison wrote together in the "Tatler."	5 26	6 34	8 20	9 24
3 Th	Pindar, Greek lyric poet, b. 518 B.C., near Thebes.	5 29	6 30	7 36	10 48
4 F	He was skilled in music.	5 30	6 28	7 14	11 46
5 S		5 31	6 27	6 52	Mrn.
6 S	14th Sun. at Trin.	5 32	6 24	6 30	0 49
7 M	Elizabeth, Q. of Eng., b. 1533, Her mother, Anne B-leyn, was beheaded when Eliz. was 3 yrs. old	5 33	6 23	6 07	1 57
8 Tu	Mungo Park, trav. l. 1771	5 35	6 21	5 45	3 05
9 W	James Thomson, poet, b. in Roxburghshire, 1709.	5 36	6 19	5 22	4 09
10 Th		5 37	6 17	4 59	Sets.
11 F		5 39	6 16	4 37	6 56
12 S		5 39	6 14	4 14	7 15
13 S	15th Sun. at Trin.	5 40	6 12	3 51	7 33
14 M	Duke of Wellington d., 1852, at Walmer Castle.	5 42	6 10	3 28	7 54
15 Tu	Gab. Daniel Fahrenheit d. 1736, Invent. of a baro- meter generally in use.	5 43	6 07	3 05	8 18
16 W	Battle of Poltiers—Eng. defeat French, 1356.	5 44	6 06	2 41	8 45
17 Th		5 45	6 04	2 18	9 20
18 F		5 46	6 02	1 55	10 05
19 S		5 48	6 00	1 32	11 01
20 S	16th Sun. at Trin.	5 49	5 57	1 08	Mrn.
21 M	Edward II. of Eng. is mur- dered at Berkley Castle, 1327, by contrivance of Q. Isab. & Earl March.	5 50	5 56	0 45	0 08
22 Tu	Samuel Butler d. 1680.	5 51	5 54	0 22	1 22
23 W	Rich. Porson, Greek schol., d in London, 1809.	5 52	5 52	South	2 39
24 Th		5 54	5 50	0 24	3 57
25 F		5 56	5 48	0 48	Rises
26 S		5 55	5 46	1 11	6 24
27 S	17th Sun. at Trin.	5 57	5 45	1 34	6 53
28 M	Sir William Jones b. 1746.	5 59	5 43	1 58	7 22
29 Tu	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.	6 00	5 40	2 21	8 00
30 W		6 02	5 38	2 45	8 43

11—Thomson was once confined for a debt of about seventy pounds. Quin, the well-known actor, hearing of this, repaired to the spunging house, and was introduced to him. Thomson was a good deal disconcerted at seeing Quin in such a place, and his embarrassment increased when Quin told him he had come to sup with him, being conscious that all the money he possessed would scarcely procure a good meal, and that credit was out of the question. His anxiety was, however, removed upon Quin informing him that, as he supposed it would have been inconvenient to have had the supper dressed in the place they were in, he had ordered it from an adjacent tavern, and as a prologue, half-a-dozen of claret was introduced. Supper being over, Quin said, "It is time now, Jemmy Thomson, we should balance accounts." This not a little astonished the poet, who imagined he had some demand upon him; but Quin, perceiving it, continued, "Sir, the pleasure I have had in perusing your works, I cannot estimate at less than a hundred pounds, and I insist upon taking this opportunity of acquitting myself of the debt." Upon saying this, he put down a note of that value, and hastily took his leave without waiting for a reply.

14—"Of the coolness of the Duke of Wellington on the most trying occasions," says Mr. Rogers, "Colonel Gurwood gave me this instance. He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time when the captain of the vessel came to him, and said; 'It will soon be all over with us.' Very well, answered the Duke, 'then I shall not take off my boots.'"—*Table-talk of Samuel Rogers.*

25.—The circumstances connected with the marriage of Porson, the famous classical scholar, are rather curious. He was very intimate with Mr. Perry, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for whom his sister, Mrs. Lunan, a widow, kept house. One night Porson was seated in his favourite haunt, the Cider Cellars in Maiden Lane, smoking a pipe with a friend, when he suddenly turned round and said, "Friend George, do you not think the widow Lunan an agreeable sort of personage as times go?" The party addressed re-

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plied that she might be so. "In that case," replied Porson, "you must meet me at St. Martin's-in-the-fields at eight o'clock to-morrow morning," and there, upon withdrawal, after having called for and paid his reckoning. His friend was somewhat puzzled, but knowing that Porson generally meant what he said, he resolved to obey the summons, and accordingly presented himself next morning at the appointed hour at the church, where he found Porson with Mrs. Linnan and a female friend, and a parson in full canonicals for the solemnization of matrimony. The service was quickly got through, and thereupon the party quitted the sacred building, the bride and bridegroom going each different ways with their respective friends. The oddity of the affair did not end here. Porson had proposed to Mrs. Linnan some time before, but had insisted on her keeping it a secret from her brother, and now that the ceremony was completed seemed as determined as ever that nothing should be said of the marriage. Having apparently also made no preparations for taking his bride home. His friend, who had acted as groomsmen, then insisted that Mr. Perry should be informed of the occurrence; and Porson after some opposition consenting, the two walked together to the residence of the worthy cleric, in Lancaster Court, where, after some explanation, an arrangement was effected, including the preparation of a wedding-dinner, and the securing of apartments for the newly-married couple. After dinner Porson, instead of remaining to enjoy the society of his bride, sallied forth to the house of a friend, and after remaining there till a late hour, proceeded to the Cider Cellars, where he sat till eight o'clock next morning!

29.—Michaelmas is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and is so-called because of the mass celebrated in his honour by the Roman Catholic Church on this day. Painters have usually represented him on canvass as dressed in coat armour; with a glory round his head, trampling on the fallen Lucifer. In Scripture he is mentioned five times, and always as a warrior.

★ A FAMOUS BEAN

"What shall I do to be for ever known"—COWLEY.

THE celebrated Bean Nash was born at Swansen, in Glamorganshire, in 1674; and after having finished his education at Jesus College, Oxford, he abandoned his intended profession of the law, and bought an ensigncy, under the idea that a red coat was the most promising costume for a man of pleasure. He soon however, discovered that a military life had its duties, and some of them more than sufficiently onerous. He therefore sold his colours, and betaking himself to the law, contrived, though with very scanty means, to dress well, and mingle in the first ranks of fashion. He led so gay a town life indeed, without any visible means of supporting it, that his companions suspected him of being a highwayman. Even now he showed symptoms of that glory which was to raise him in Bath to such an eminent position, and by his intrepid assurance persuaded his compeers to look upon him as "The glass of fashion, and the mould of form." It being resolved by the Members of the Inner Temple, of which Nash was a member, to give an entertainment in honour of King William, he was appointed to arrange, and preside over the whole. In this office he gave such general satisfaction, that the king offered to knight him, but equally impudent and sagacious, he replied, "Please your Majesty, if you intend to make me a knight, I wish it may be one of your poor knights of Windsor, and then I shall have a fortune at least able to support my title." But William had too many rapacious Dutch favorites, and too many needy English partisans, to take a hint of this kind. Yet with all the follies of his head, Nash was of a kind and generous disposition, of which the "Spectator" gives us a humorous example. When he was to render his accounts to the Masters of the Temple, he charged amongst other items, "For making one man happy, ten pounds." Upon being asked to explain so singular a charge, he replied, that happening to over-

hear a poor man complain to his wife and a large family that ten pounds would make him happy, he could not refrain from trying the experiment.

When he was about thirty years of age he retired from the metropolis to Bath, then one of the poorest and meanest cities in England. It had its public amusements for the company who flocked there to drink the Bath waters, consisting chiefly of a band of musicians, who played under some fine old trees, called the Grove. In 1704, Nash was appointed master of the ceremonies, and immediately removed the music to the pump-room. His laws were so strictly enforced, that he was styled "King of Bath;" no rank could protect the offender, nor dignity of station condone a breach of the laws. Nash desired the Duchess of Queensberry, who appeared at a dress ball in an apron of point lace, said to be worth five hundred guineas, to take it off, which she did at the same time desiring his acceptance of it; and when the Princess Amelia requested to have one more dance after eleven o'clock, Nash replied that the laws of Bath, like those of Lycyrrus, were unalterable. The corporation of Bath so highly respected Nash, that the chamber voted a marble statue of him, which was erected in the pump-room between the busts of Newton and Pope. Except a few months passed annually in superintending the amusements at Tranteridge, Nash lived at Bath, until his health was worn out. His death took place on the 2d of February, 1761. He was buried in the Abbey Church with great ceremony; three clergymen preceded the coffin, the pall was supported by aldermen, and the masters of the assembly rooms followed as chief mourners; while the streets were filled; and the house-tops covered with spectators, anxious to witness the respect paid to the founder of the prosperity of the city of Bath.

A YANKEE shoemaker purchased of a pedlar half a bushel of shoe-pegs, all neatly sharpened at one end, and warranted to be of the best maple, but he found them on inspection to be nothing but pine. Not caring to be "taken in and done for" after that fashion, and being constitutionally fond of whittling, he went at them with his jack-knife, and sharpening the other end of each peg, resold them to the pedlar, on his next trip, for oats.

TALL TREES.—There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

"The sea-serpent has been seen in Kinsale Roads," said a traveller. "What!" exclaimed Paddy, "is he coming to Cork by land, then?"



GRAND FALLS, ST. JOHN'S RIVER, N.B.



PORT GARRY, MANITOBA.

1874—OCTOBER—31 days.

The Moon's Changes.

	L. Q. 2, 8 44 m. N Moon, 10, 6 07 m.	1st Qr. 18, 8 35 m. F Moon, 25, 2 27 m. 3rd Qr. 31, 9 56 ev.	Sun		Sun's Declin.		Moon	
			risers	Sun sets	South.	R. & S.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Th	Pierre Corneille, French tragic dramatist, d. at Paris 1684.		6 03	5 37	3 08	9 38		
2 F			6 04	5 35	3 31	10 40		
3 S	Alfieri, Ital. dram. d. 1803.		6 05	5 33	3 55	11 49		
4 S	18th Sun. at Trin.		6 07	5 31	4 18	Mrn.		
5 M	Hor. Walpole, Ear. Orford, celebrated man of letters, b. 1717.		6 08	5 30	4 31	0 56		
6 Tu	Edgar Allan Poe, Americ. poet, d. Baltimore, 1849		6 09	5 27	5 04	2 01		
7 W			6 11	5 25	5 27	3 04		
8 Th			6 12	5 24	5 50	4 06		
9 F	Cervantes, author "Don Quixote," b. 1547.		6 13	5 21	6 13	5 06		
10 S			6 14	5 20	6 36	6 06		
11 S	19th Sun. at Trin.		6 15	5 19	6 59	Sets.		
12 M	Hugh Miller, geologist b. 1802. One of the most remarkable men Scotland has produced.		6 17	5 17	7 21	6 21		
13 Tu			6 18	5 14	7 44	6 48		
14 W	Allan Ramsay, Scot. poet, b. 1686.		6 20	5 12	8 06	7 20		
15 Th	Dr. John Hunter, surgeon and anatomist, d. 1793.		6 21	5 11	8 28	7 58		
16 F			6 23	5 09	8 50	8 50		
17 S			6 24	5 07	9 13	9 51		
18 S	20th Sun. at Trin.		6 25	5 05	9 35	11 02		
19 M	Dean Jonth. Swift, humorous and politic, writer, d. 1745, at Dublin.		6 26	5 04	9 56	Mrn.		
20 Tu			6 28	5 02	10 18	0 16		
21 W	Chas. Martel, vanquisher of the Sarcens, d. 741.		6 29	5 01	10 40	1 30		
22 Th	The surname Martel means "hammer."		6 31	4 59	11 01	2 46		
23 F			6 32	4 57	11 22	4 02		
24 S			6 33	4 55	11 43	5 21		
25 S	21st Sun. at Trin.		6 35	4 53	12 04	6 41		
26 M	Cap. Cook born., 1728.		6 36	4 52	12 25	Rises		
27 Tu	St. Simon and St. Jude.		6 38	4 50	12 45	6 35		
28 W	Sir Walter Raleigh executed for high treason, 1618.		6 39	4 49	13 05	7 23		
29 Th			6 41	4 47	13 25	8 29		
30 F			6 42	4 46	13 45	9 37		
31 S	Allhallow's Eve.		6 43	4 45	14 05	10 47		

STRAY NOTES

1.—The great Peter Corneille, whose genius resembled that of our Shakespear, and who has so forcibly expressed the sublime sentiments of the hero, had nothing in his exterior that indicated his genius: his conversation was so insipid that it never failed of wearying. Nature, who had lavished on him the gifts of genius, had forgotten to blend with them her more ordinary ones. He did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. When his friends represented to him how much more he might please by not disclaiming to correct these trivial errors, he would smile and say, "I am not the less Peter Corneille!—D'Israeli."

7.—Poe's life was a series of eccentric adventures. The reason of this is to be found in his temperament or physical constitution. He lived from the cradle to the grave on the verge of madness. When he was not absolutely mad, a half-glass of wine intoxicated him to insanity. His brain was large almost to deformity in the region where phrenologists place the imaginative faculties. Under the influence of slight stimulus, such as would have been inappreciable by a person otherwise constituted, he was led on to commit acts, the consequences of which were often distressing, and might at any moment have been fatal, as was finally the case. About 1844 he wrote his weird poem of "The Raven," which has enjoyed a more extended reputation than any other production of his pen. After the appearance of this composition in Transatlantic periodicals, Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote to Poe, "The Raven" has excited a fit of horror in England." He was delighted with the compliment. Indeed, this sort of impression seemed to be an object of ambition with him. He always seemed to consider "The Raven" as his masterpiece, and he was fond of reciting it in company, in a sort of sing-song tone, which was very unpleasant to some.

19.—One of the best traits in Swift's character was his large-hearted and unostentatious benevolence. About a third of his income was devoted to charitable objects; and by his will the bulk of his fortune was devised for the foundation of an hospital for idiots, a be-

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

quest very suggestive of the melancholy fate of the testator; for the last days of the great satirist and politician were characterized by the most melancholy and unqualified idiocy. To quote the conclusion of his verses on his own death—

"Perhaps I may allow the Dean
Had too much satire in his vein,
And seemed determined not to starve it,
Because no age could more deserve it,
* * * * *

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
And showed by one satiric touch,
No nation wanted it so much.
That kingdom he had left his debtor,
I wish it soon may have a better."

25.—St. Crispin and his brother St. Crispinian were natives of Rome. They became converts to Christianity, travelled into France to propagate the faith, and fixed their residence at Soissons. Here they preached to the people during the day, and gained their livelihood at night by making shoes. It is said that they sold to the poor at very low prices, and the legend adds that an angel kept them well supplied with leather.

29.—The last words of Raleigh were addressed to his executioner, who was pausing—"Why dost thou not strike! Strike man!"

31.—Allhallow's Eve, or Halloween, is known in the North of England as *Naterack Night*, a name indicating the important part played by nuts in the entertainments of the evening. The following description of a country lass's burning nuts as a means of love divination is from Burns's poem of "Hallowe'en." Going to the fire—

"Jean slips in twa wi' tentie e'e;
Wha 'twas she wadna tell,
But 'this is Jock, and this is me,'
She says in to hersel'.
He bleezed owre her, and she owre him,
As they wad never mair part,
Till—fu!l! he started up the lum,
And Jean had e'en a sair heart
To see 't that night."

MYSTERIOUS WARNING—A GHOST STORY

*"Avaunt! and quit my sight! let the earth hide thee!
Thy bones are marrowless—thy blood is cold."*

SHAKESPEARE

ROBERT PERCIVAL, the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Percival, Bart., was a youth of rare talent, and a great duellist. In the course of his brief career he had fought as many battles as he could number years, and in most he had been successful, escaping with little damage to himself, while in many instances, the result was fatal to his adversaries. Being a younger brother, he studied, or was supposed to study, the law, as one of the few gentlemanly roads to wealth and distinction. With this view he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and here it was that a singular occurrence took place, which was rendered yet more extraordinary by its consequences.

One night he had betaken himself to studying with rather more diligence than usual. So deeply was he wrapped up in the dull volume before him that he still read on when the clock began to strike the hour of midnight. The effect produced was wonderful. It seemed to him as if the clock, instead of being distant, was striking close in his ear; and startled for the moment by this delusion—for it could hardly be anything else—he looked up. What was his surprise to see a figure in the room, planted between himself and the door, who had entirely he knew not how, and who was so completely muffled up in a long cloak as to defy recognition. He addressed it once or twice, but the figure neither spoke nor moved. Then Robert lost all patience, and unsheath-

ing his sword, made a desperate pass at the intruder. The weapon met with no resistance; and when he drew it back again, was as bright as ever—not a single drop of blood stained it. Robert for a while continued gazing in utter amazement; but he was among the bravest of the brave, and when the first surprise was over, regained sufficient courage to tear aside his visitor's cloak; and when that was done he saw before him "his own apparition, bloody and ghastly, whereat he was so astonished that he immediately swooned away. On recovering, he saw the spectre walk out again, and vanish downstairs." When he had got the better of his fright he undressed and went to bed; however, finding he could not sleep he rose early and went to his uncle and guardian, Sir Robert Southwell, who lived in Spring Gardens. Rousing Sir Robert, he related what he had seen, and was warned by him to "take care of himself, and recollect if he had given occasion to any person to revenge himself on him, for this might be a true presage of what was to befall him."

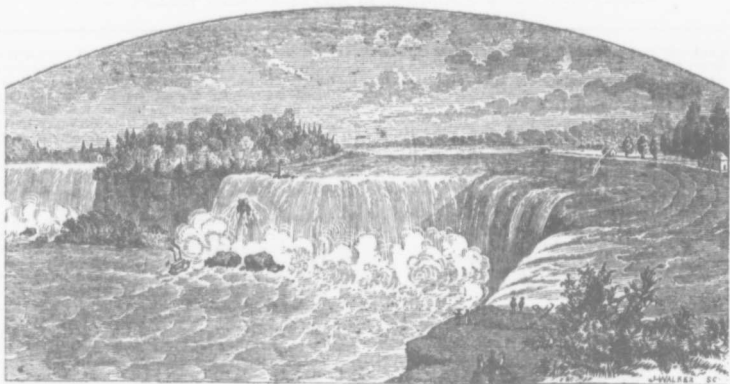
Now here is a ghost story, quite complete, so far as human evidence can make such a thing complete, in opposition to human reason. The particulars are given as told by Sir Robert Southwell. It only remains to be seen how far the warning was borne out by the result, and whether in truth the ghost was an honest ghost.

Several days afterwards Robert Percival was assailed by two ruffians in the Strand; and but for escape from them, slightly wounded, and took refuge in a tavern. He left the tavern to return to Lincoln's Inn, and was never after seen alive. He was found stone-dead near the so-called May-pole in the Strand, which occupied the site of an ancient stone cross. Having been discovered here early in the morning, his body was removed to the watch-house. There was a deep wound under his left breast—by him was his bloody sword—yet it was generally supposed at the time that he had been killed in some house, and laid there afterwards. It was also said that a stranger's hat, with a bunch of ribbons in it, was found by his side; but, notwithstanding these indications, and the earnest exertions of his friends and relatives, the assassins could never be discovered.

A YANKEE has just invented a method to catch rats: "Locate your bed in a room much infested by these animals, and on retiring put out the light. Then strew over your pillow some strong-smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of dried codfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work, then make a grab."



CITY OF KINGSTON.



FALLS OF NIAGARA.

1874—NOVEMBER—30 days.

The Moon's Changes.

N. Moon, 9, 0.40 m. | P. Mo-m, 23, 0.40 ev.
 1a. Qr. 16, 9.00 ev. | L. Qr. 30, 1.35 ev.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South	Moon R. & S.
1 S	6 44	4 44	14 24	11 52
2 M	6 46	4 42	14 43	Mrn.
3 Tu	6 48	4 40	15 02	0 57
4 W	6 49	4 39	15 21	1 59
5 Th	6 51	4 37	15 37	3 00
6 F	6 52	4 36	15 58	4 00
7 S	6 54	4 34	16 16	4 59
8 S	6 55	4 32	16 33	6 02
9 M	6 56	4 31	16 50	Sets.
10 Tu	6 57	4 29	17 08	5 23
11 W	6 58	4 28	17 24	5 28
12 Th	7 00	4 27	17 47	6 46
13 F	7 01	4 26	17 57	7 44
14 S	7 03	4 26	18 13	8 51
15 S	7 05	4 25	18 28	10 01
16 M	7 06	4 24	18 43	11 14
17 Tu	7 07	4 23	18 58	Mrn.
18 W	7 08	4 22	19 13	0 26
19 Th	7 11	4 21	19 27	1 39
20 F	7 12	4 20	19 41	2 54
21 S	7 13	4 19	19 54	2 10
22 S	7 14	4 18	20 08	5 31
23 M	7 16	4 18	20 20	Rises
24 Tu	7 17	4 17	20 33	5 10
25 W	7 18	4 16	20 45	6 09
26 Th	7 19	4 15	20 56	7 17
27 F	7 21	4 15	21 07	8 30
28 S	7 22	4 14	21 18	9 39
29 S	7 23	4 13	21 29	10 46
30 M	7 25	4 13	21 39	11 50

STRAY NOTES.

2.—In 1783 Romilly was called to the bar, but he had to wait long ere he was rewarded with any practice. When briefs did at last fall to his lot, it very soon became manifest that they were held by a master. He gave his conscience to all he undertook, and wrought out his business with efficiency. Solicitors who trusted him once, were in haste to trust him again, and a start in prosperity being made, success came upon him like a flood. His income rose to between £8,000 and £9,000 a year, and in his diary he congratulates himself that he did not press his father to buy him a seat in the Six Clerks' Office. Lord Brougham says:—"Romilly, by the force of his learning and talents, and the most spotless integrity, rose to the very height of professional ambition. He was beyond question or pretence of rivalry the first man in the courts of equity in this country."

9.—This criticism was written by Waller of Milton's "Paradise Lost," on its first appearance: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered merit, it has no other."

14.—Leibnitz was only able to get through his multifarious business by persistent assiduity. He carried on an extensive correspondence, and wrote his letters with great care, sometimes three or four times over, and made them the repositories of his most valued ideas and conjectures. His life was sedentary, almost beyond example. Sometimes for weeks together he would not go to bed, but sat at his desk till late hour, then took two or three hours of sleep in his chair, and resumed work at early dawn. He was a bachelor, and had no fixed hours for his meals, but sent to a tavern for food, when hungry and at leisure. His head was large and bald, his hair fine and brown, his face pale, his sight short, his shoulders broad, and his leg crooked and ungainly. He was spare, an' of middle height but in walking he threw his head so far forward as to look from behind like a hunchback. His neglect of exercise told severely on him as he advanced in life. He died in Hanover, in 1716, in his seventieth year, from the effects, it is said, of an untried medicine of his own concoction.

20.—For taste, judicious choice of ornament, and soundness of workmanship, Payne was

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unrivalled as a bookbinder in his day, and some maintain that he has never been equalled in subsequent times. His habits were very eccentric, but, in spite of these, he might have made a fortune by his business, and ridden in a carriage as finely decorated as the books he bound. The rock on which he split was the excessively ardent devotion he cherished for strong ale. In one of his account books, still preserved, we find one day's expenditure thus recorded: "For bacon, one halfpenny, for liquor, one shilling." Ale may be said to have been meat, drink, washing, and lodging for the wretched Roger. When remonstrated with by his friends and patrons, and told that sobriety, like honesty, was the best policy, and the only road that lay to health and wealth, he would reply by chanting a verse of an old song in praise of his favorite beverage, thus:—

"All history gathers
From ancient forefathers
That ale's the true liquor of life;
Men lived long in health,
And preserved their wealth,
Whilst barley-broth only was rife."

Chaucer's "Book of Days."

30.—St. Andrew suffered death by crucifixion about 7 A.D., on a cross in the form of an X, or what is called a cross decussate. According to tradition, about thirty years after the death of Constantine, in 365 A.D. a pious Greek Monk, named Regulus or Rule, conveyed the remains of St. Andrew to Scotland and there deposited them on the eastern coast of Fife, where he built a church, and where afterwards arose the renowned city and cathedral of St. Andrew. Whatever credit may be given to this legend, it is certain that St. Andrew has been regarded, from time immemorial as the patron saint of Scotland. His day, the 30th of November, is a favourite occasion of social and national reunion, amid the festivities of a grand dinner and dancing, and is also a day of general mourning, as being the day of the death of the great monarch residing in England and elsewhere abroad.

SWEET REVENGE.

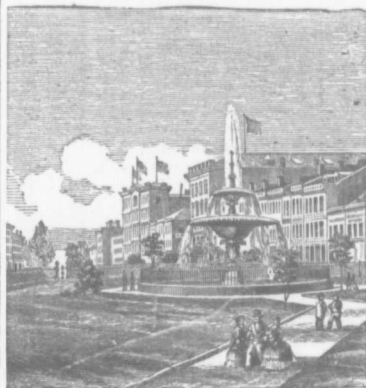
*Revenge . . . on Murray's pride:
And woe for injured Bothwellhaugh.*—SCOTT.

DURING Queen Mary's imprisonment in Lochleven Castle, she was compelled to resign the crown of Scotland in favour of her infant son, and to agree that her unnatural brother, the Earl of Murray, should act as regent during his minority. This was in 1567. Murray did not hold his position long, for one fine day—it was the 25th of January, 1569—when passing through Linlithgow, he met his death-blow. The story of his end is thus told: The chief actor was a gentleman known as Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. He had been condemned to death soon after the battle of Langside, and owed his life to the regent's clemency. But that act of grace was soon forgotten, for part of his estate was bestowed upon one of the regent's favorites who seized his house and turned out his wife on a cold night into the open fields, where, before next morning, she became furiously mad. This injury made a deep impression on Hamilton, he vowed vengeance on the regent. Party rage strengthened and inflamed his private resentment. His kinsmen, the Hamiltons, applauded the enterprise. The maxims of that age justified the most desperate course he could take to obtain vengeance. He followed the regent for some time, and watched for an opportunity to strike the blow. He resolved at last to wait till his enemy should arrive at Linlithgow, through which he was to pass in his way from Stirling to Edinburgh. He took his stand in a wooden gallery, which had a window towards the street, spread a feather bed on the floor, to hinder the noise of his feet from being heard; hung up a black cloth behind him that his shadow might not be observed from without; and after all this preparation, calmly expected the approach of the regent who had lodged during the night in a house not far distant. Some indistinct information of the danger which threatened him had been conveyed to the regent, and he paid so much regard to it that he

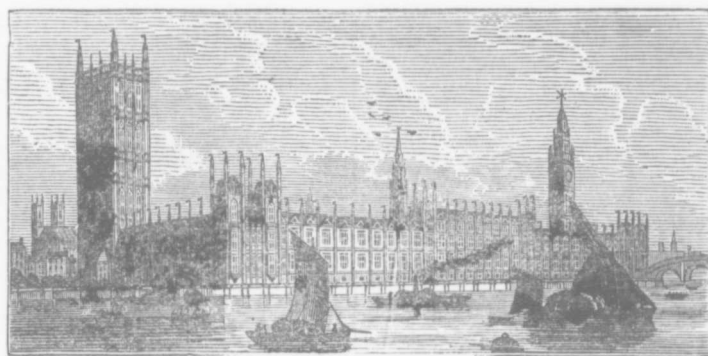
resolved to return by the same gate through which he had entered, and to fetch a compass round the town. But as the crowd about the gate was great, and he himself unacquainted with fear, he proceeded directly along the street; and the throng of people obliging him to move very slowly, gave the assassin time to take so true an aim, that he shot him with a single bullet through the lower part of his body, and killed the horse of a gentleman who rode on his other side. His followers instantly endeavoured to break into the house whence the blow had come; but they found the door strongly barricaded, and before it could be forced open, Hamilton had mounted a fleet horse, which stood ready for him at a back passage, and was got far beyond their reach. The regent died the same night of his wound. Bothwellhaugh rode straight to Hamilton, where he was received in triumph. After a short abode there, this fierce and determined man left Scotland, and served in France under the patronage of the family of Guise, to whom he was doubtless recommended by having avenged the cause of their niece, Queen Mary, upon her brother. De Thon has recorded that an attempt was made to engage him to assassinate Gaspar de Coligni, the famous Admiral of France, and the buckler of the Huguenots. But the character of Bothwellhaugh was mistaken. He was no mercenary trader in blood, and rejected the offer with contempt and indignation. He had no authority, he said, from Scotland, to commit murders in France; he had avenged his own just quarrel, but he would neither for price nor prayer avenge that of another man. Sir Walter Scott mentions that the carbine with which the regent was shot is preserved at Hamilton palace. It is a brass piece of middling length, very small in the bore, and what is rather extraordinary appears to have been rifled or indented in the barrel.

Two dogs fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussle one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instants. The hind-legs ran away, but the fore-legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

"I've got a new machine," exclaimed a Yankee pedlar, "for picking bones out of fishes. Now, I tell you, it's a little the thing you ever did see. All you have to do is to set it on a table and turn a crank, and the fish flies rite down your throat, and the bones rite under the grate. Well, there was a country greenhorn got hold of it the other day, and he turned the crank the wrong way; and I tell you, the way the bones flew down his throat was awful. why, it stuck that feller so full of bones that he couldn't get his shirt off for a whole week."



CITY OF HAMILTON.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, LONDON, ENG.

1874—DECEMBER—31 days.

STRAY NOTES.

The Moon's Changes.

N. Moon, 8, 7.12 ev. | E. Moon 22, 12.2v.
1st Qr. 15, 7.50 m. | L. Qr. 30, 9.42 m.

			Sun rises	Sun sets	Sun's Declin. South.	Moon h. m.
1	Tu	Dr. Geo. Birkbeck, Pres. London Mechanics Institute, d. 1841.	7 26	4 12	21 48	Mrn.
2	W	Sam'l. Compton v. 753.	7 28	4 12	21 57	0 52
3	Th	Cardinal Richeieu. d. at Paris, 1642.	7 28	4 12	22 06	1 52
4	F		7 29	4 11	22 14	2 51
5	S		7 30	4 11	22 22	3 53
6	S	2d Sun. in Advent.	7 31	4 11	22 30	4 56
7	M	Mar. Ney shot Paris, 1815.	7 32	4 11	22 31	6 01
8	Tu	Thos. de Quincey, miscel. writer, d. Edinb., 1859.	7 33	4 11	22 43	7 05
9	W	Elizabeth signs warrant for execution of Mary-Queen of Scots, 1556.	7 35	4 11	22 49	Sets.
10	Th	Col'y Cibber, dra't. d. 1757	7 35	4 11	22 55	5 57
11	F		7 36	4 11	23 00	6 45
12	S		7 37	4 11	23 05	7 54
13	S	3d Sun. in Advent.	7 38	4 11	23 09	9 04
14	M	Charles Wolfe, author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," b. 1791, Dublin.	7 39	4 11	23 13	10 16
15	Tu	The Pope excommunicates Eng. barons, and Lond. laid under an interdict. 1215. [d. 1851.]	7 39	4 11	23 16	11 26
16	W	Turner, celebrated painter	7 40	4 12	23 19	Mrn.
17	Th		7 41	4 12	23 20	0 38
18	F		7 42	4 12	23 24	1 51
19	S		7 42	4 12	23 25	3 06
20	S	4th Sun. in Advent	7 43	4 13	23 25	4 24
21	M	St. Thomas, Shortest Day. Coronation of Stephen (of Blois) at Westm., 1135.	7 43	4 13	23 27	6 43
22	Tu	There are many superstitious observations connected with X'mas Eve.	7 44	4 13	23 27	Rises
23	W	CHRISTMAS DAY.	7 44	4 14	23 27	4 52
24	Th	[d. 1851.]	7 45	4 15	23 26	6 05
25	F		7 45	4 15	23 24	7 19
26	S		7 45	4 16	23 23	8 30
27	S	1st Sun. of Chris. Innocent's Day, in commemoration of the barbarous massacre of the children of Bethlehem by King Herod.	7 45	4 17	23 20	9 35
28	M		7 46	4 18	23 18	10 38
29	Tu		7 46	4 18	23 14	11 49
30	W		7 47	4 19	23 11	Mrn.
31	Th		7 46	4 20	23 06	0 41

"Cauld blaws the wind frae east to west,
The drift is driving sairy;
Sae loud and shrill's I hear the blast,
I'm sure it's winter fairy."—Burns.

2.—Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule for spinning cotton, led far from a happy life, and the principal cause of this lay in the absence of those faculties which enable a man to hold equal intercourse with his fellows. "I found by my sorrow," he writes, "that I was not calculated to contend with men of the world." When he attended the Manchester Exchange to sell his yarns or muslins, and any rough-and-ready manufacturer ventured to offer him a less price than he had asked, he would invariably wrap up his samples, put them into his pocket, and quickly walk off. During a visit to Glasgow, the manufacturers invited him to a public dinner; but he was unable to muster courage to go through the ordeal, and, to use his own words, "rather than face up I first hid myself, and then fairly boited from the city."

8.—An amusing anecdote is told illustrative of the worldly wandering manner of De Quincey, "the opium eater"—a manner which renders his impassioned and beautiful prose sometimes tedious in the extreme. Being obliged, from delicacy of constitution, to be careful about his food, he used to dine in his own room, and at his own hour. His invariable diet was "coffee, boiled rice and milk, and a piece of mutton from the loin." The cook who had an audience with him daily, received her instructions in silent awe, quite overpowered by his manner, for had he been addressing a duchess he could scarcely have spoken with more deference. He would couch his request in such terms as these:—"Owing to dyspepsia affecting my system, and the possibilities of any additional disarrangement of the stomach, taking place, consequences incalculably distressing would arise; so much so indeed as to increase nervous irritation, and prevent me from attending to matters of overwhelming importance, if you do not remember to cut the mutton in a diagonal rather than in a longitudinal form."

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19.—Turner seldom mixed much in society, and only displayed in the closest intimacy the shrewdness of his observation, and the playfulness of his wit. His personal habits were peculiar, and even penurious, but in all that related to his art he was generous to munificence. He was never married; he was not known to have any relations; and his wants were of the most limited kind.

25.—Kissing under the mistletoe at Christmas is a custom of immemorial antiquity. It was practised in Druidical times.

Christmas Carols.—"Carol" is said to be derived from *cantare*, to sing, and *rola*, an interjection of joy. It is rightly observed by Jeremy Taylor that "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill towards men," the song of the angels on the birth of the Saviour, is the first Christmas carol.

30.—It appears from a memoir on the manner in which the inhabitants of the North Riding of Yorkshire celebrate Christmas, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1811, that "On the feast of St. Stephen large goose pies are made, all of which they distribute among their needy neighbours, except one, which is carefully laid up, and not tasted till the Purification of the Virgin, called Candlemas."

A TALE OF THE SEA.

"The ship hangs hovering on the verge of death,"—FALCONER.

IN a fearful fog on the Newfoundland coast, on the morning of the 20th of June, 1822, the small schooner, *Drake*, struck suddenly upon a rock, and almost immediately fell on her side, the waves breaking over her. Her commander, Captain Baker, ordered her masts to be cut away, in hopes of lightening her so that she might right herself, but in vain. The ship was fast breaking up, and the only hope was that the crew might reach a small rock, the point of which could be seen above the waves at a little distance. A man, named Lennard, seized a rope, and sprang into the sea; but the current was too strong for him—he was carried away in an opposite direction, and was obliged to be dragged on board again. Then the boatswain, whose name was Turner, volunteered to make the attempt in a gig, taking a rope fastened round his body. The crew cheered him, after the gallant fashion of British seamen, though they were all hanging on by ropes to the ship, with the sea breaking over them, and threatening every moment to dash the vessel to pieces. Turner drew near the rock; a huge wave lifted his boat, and shattered it to pieces; but the brave boatswain was safe, and contrived to keep his hold of the rope, and to scramble upon the stone.

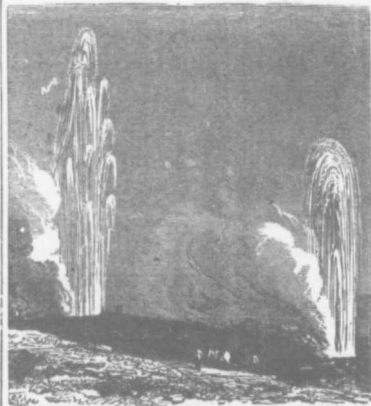
Another great wave, almost immediately after, heaved up the remains of the ship, and dashed her down close to this rock of safety, and Captain Baker, giving up the hope of saving her, commanded the crew to leave her, and make their way to it. For the first time he met with disobedience. With one voice they refused to leave the wreck unless they saw him before them in safety. Calmly he renewed his orders, saying that his life was the last and least consideration; and they were obliged to obey, leaving the ship in as orderly a manner as if they were going ashore in harbour. On their way to the rock some were swept away by the waves; but at last the captain, with the survivors of his crew, stood on the little shelf. It was clear, however, that this would be covered at high water, so an attempt must be made to reach the coast, which was now quite near at hand. The gallant boatswain, who still held the rope, volunteered to make a second effort to save his comrades. He succeeded. There was now a line of rope between the shore and the rock, just long enough to reach from the one to the other when held by a man at each end. The only hope of safety lay in working a desperate passage along this rope to the land. The spray was already

beating over those who were crouched on the rock, but not a man moved till called by name by Captain Baker, and then, it is recorded that not one so summoned, stirred till he had used his best entreaties to the captain to take his place; but the captain had but one reply—"I will never leave the rock until every soul is safe." Forty-four stout sailors had made their perilous way to shore. The forty-fifth looked round, and saw a poor woman a passenger, lying helpless, almost lifeless, on the rock, unable to move. He took her in one arm, and with the other hung to the rope. Alas! the double weight was more than the much-tried rope could bear; it broke half-way, and the poor woman and the sailor were both swallowed up in the eddy. Captain Baker and three seamen remained, utterly cut off from hope or help. The men in best condition hurried off in search of assistance, found a farm-house, obtained a rope, and hastened back; but long ere their arrival the waters had flowed above the head of the brave and gallant captain.

The English tell some large stories, and justly too, about their heavy ordnance. An American gentleman who was listening in a London coffee-house to a description of these monsters, said abruptly, "Pooh! gentlemen, I won't deny that's a fair-sized cannon; but you are a little mistaken in supposing it to be the largest in the world. It's not to be named in the same minute with one of our Yankee cannon that I saw in Charleston last year. Jupiter! that was a cannon. Why, gentlemen, it was so large that the sailors had to employ two yoke of oxen to draw in the ball." "The dence they did!" exclaimed one of his hearers, with a smile of triumph. "Pray, can you tell me how they got the oxen out again?" "Why, my dear sir," said the Yankee, "they unyoked 'em and drove 'em through the vent ole!"

Two Irishmen one day went out shooting. A large flock of pigeons came flying over their heads. Pat elevated his piece, and firing, brought one of them to the ground. "Arrah!" exclaimed his companion, "what a fool you are to waste your ammunition, when the bare fall would have killed him!"

A FARMER in Woonsocket makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that has been sitting for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick. "Her anxiety," quoth he, "is no greater than ours, to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brick yard that hen is not for sale."



BOILING SPRINGS IN ICELAND.

"HEALTH IS THE CROWNING BLESSING OF LIFE."

WRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A strictly Scientific Preparation.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration; Liver Complaints; Palpitation of the Heart; Dizziness; Noises in the Head and Ears; Loss of Energy and Appetite; Hypochondria; Female Complaints; General Debility; Indigestion; Flatulence; Incapacity for Study or Business; Sick Headache; Lassitude; Shortness of Breath; Trembling of the Hands and Limbs; Impaired Nutrition; Mental and Physical Depression; Consumption in its incipient or first stages only; Eruptions of the Skin; Impaired Sight and Memory; Nervous Fancies; Impoverished Blood; Nervous Debility in all its stages; Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand, increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other, the most powerful blood and flesh-generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semivital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Price one Dollar per Bottle. A package containing Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents:
J. W. WRIGHT, & CO,
75 St. James St, Montreal.

WHITTAKER'S Restorative Bitters.

FOR LADIES.

This is a sterling Preparation, prepared entirely from a series of HERBS, ROOTS and BARKS, of great medicinal value, and is especially designed for Diseases peculiar to Females, in the cure of which it has proved of unsurpassed efficacy.

The following are a few of the Herbs and Roots employed in the preparation of the RESTORATIVE BITTERS:—

COMPFREY. SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE.—This Plant is a native of Europe. The Root is the part used in Medicine. Properties:—Demulcent and slightly Astringent and Tonic. Useful in Pulmonary Affections, Bowel Complaints, and Female Debility.

SOLOMON-SEAL. POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM.—Is a native of the United States. The Root is used in Medicine. Properties:—Used in Uterine Affections, Leucorrhœa, and Piles.

UNICORN-ROOT. ALTERNIS FARINOSA.—This is also a native of the United States, and the Root is the part that is used. Properties:—Tonic, Diuretic, and Vermifuge. Used extensively in Diseases of the Uterine Organs, and exerts a specific influence upon the Uterus itself, imparting tone and vigor to the Reproductive Organs.

COLUMBO. COCCULUS PALMATUS.—This is a native of Eastern Africa, and the Root is used in Medicine. Properties:—Mild Tonic and Stomachic, without stimulating or astringent properties. Useful for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Chronic Diarrhœa.

CHAMOMILE. ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.—Is a native of Europe, and a well-known Plant. The Flowers are used medicinally. Properties:—Tonic. Used as an ingredient in Strengthening Bitters.

GENTIAN. GENTIANA LUTEA.—Also a native of Europe, and the Root is the part employed. Properties:—A well-known Bitter Tonic of great value, and one of the oldest in the Materia Medica.

SARSAPARILLA. SMILAX OFFICINALIS.—Is a native of South America. The Root is used medicinally. Properties:—A valuable Alternative. Used in Eruptive and Scrofulous Diseases.

CARDAMOM. ELLETTARIA CARDAMOMUM.—Is a native of Malabar. The seeds are employed in Medicine. Properties:—Cordial and Carminative, less heating and stimulating than most others.

SASSAFRAS-BARK. LAURUS SASSAFRAS.—Is a native of North America. The Bark of the Roots is used medicinally. Properties:—Aromatic, Stimulant, and Diaphoretic.

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DEPARTMENT

OF THE

INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1873.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that officers and men of the late Red River Expeditionary force, entitled to Military Bounty Land, or parties claiming under such officers or men as their representative or by assignments duly filed in the above office, may obtain their respective Warrants therefor on application to the undersigned. The application for the Warrant, must, if made by a Non-Commissioned officer or Private Soldier, a representative or an assignee, be accompanied by the discharge papers.

By order of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 9th June, 1871.

SIR,

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

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

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

IMPORTER'S DECLARATION.

—o—

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

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

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

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

MACHINISTS' or MANUFACTURERS' Certificate.

—o—

WE, the undersigned _____ and _____
of _____ do hereby certify that we have reason
to believe, and do verily believe, that no machinery of the description imported by
_____ and above by him described, is manufactured in the
Dominion of Canada.

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

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

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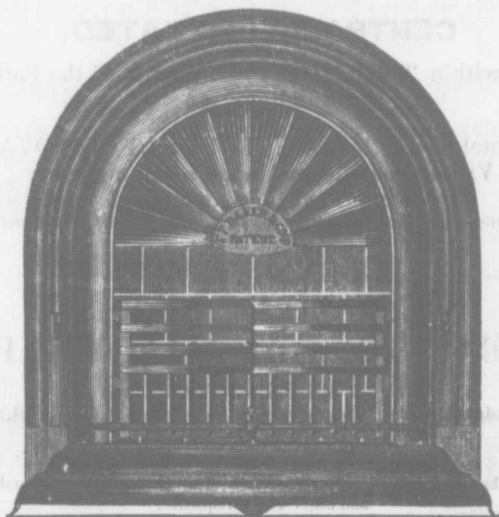
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