## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

## Coloured covers /

 Couverture de couleurCovers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serree peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.


Coloured pages / Pages de couleur

Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurees etou pelliculees
Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquees
Pages detached / Pages détachées
Showthrough / Transparence
Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.


Vol. XILI.-No. 9.

HAHLFIT.
Within the himits of a single hay Shakespeare has admimbly of homan character, It was necossary for the full expression of
Hanlet's nature that he should tse brought into contart with the exponents of practical ideas, and acoorlingly the dramatist, with the utmost relinemant of art, has reliesed his essential depths of the wortly chamet.r. contrast that it holda within it an Arment of hamemy Bu-
 os in trubh bated now the most profomint dithentices of athare. man of the word, buit his worh liness is mo noble and wasecking that it cong with Hamhet's idnal the criproskion in art of the ar Gats. He is ato mater to the to her life which it symatuohsers and he ix ats incapable of carry-
ane on the practieal drama of life on the same puectabor, if sublemy summand from hi
fare in the nombore would Hare in the nationer, wombles stant ond harour is to put hin solf outside the cirmmstances with whith he is hrought int,
coutast, sump to git far a mapl away from them to lae able is mazure their value and leter
mine their drift. This, whid he bebnves to the the necoseary himat last ontirty wowerlon to ant. At earh step, he is only cartied farther from the rea
worh, and bough his rision worn, and dhough his rision
it gmow in distincturay, he conurs only the more incugnol ofatering or reshaping the fixed luffore him. It is true that his tate combines with his charm spectatore of hetual life. Wist happier fortunes he mighe have that meparnted thin orer the gul atity, and ho had from the $r_{0}$ lose for ophat areaty hy his find an ideal pathempy that shonht lead him beyond the hut ones of mere speculation new on the very threshold of the that makes him shrink back with double recrit, while at the sume time it compels him to with this chom. Side by side With thin charneter we find the Stealfast nobility of Homtio. did or selfish he what is sorpossossen the unfaltering of fincts and tho sober reverve of feeling which mark the true man of the world. He bears himself gravely, but withoat whisisn or bittornces, ns a mat Who has tutored himself to mo dernte desire by instinctive kuowledge of the litto that lifo
has to olfer.


## THE BELLS OF

LIMERICK.
The old bells that hung in the tower of Liznerick Cathedral were made by a young Italian after many years of patient toil
He was proud of his worl He was poy wre the prior of a neighbouring convent near the I ake of Como the artist invested the profits of the sale in a pretty rilla on the margin of the lake, where he could hear their Angelus music wafted from the convent cliff. across the waters at moming noon and night. Here he in ended to pass his life; hut this bapponess ras denicu bim. which of those revil or foraign are the undying worm in fallen land, he suffered the los of his all; and when the stom pasced he found himself without homer, family, friends, and for une. The eonrem had been razed to the ground, and the chefs-d'eucri of his handiwork, the tuneful chimes whose music had charmed his listening ear for so nany happy days of his
pust life, hait been carried away to a foreign hamb. He became a wamlerer. His hair grew white and his heart witherel before he again found a resting phace. One day he met a mar mer from over the sea, who told chime of hells of a wondrous arland hells he had heard in reland. An intuition told the artist hat they were has bells.
He journeyd ant royged thi ther, sick and weary, and wiled up the shanton. The shit Limerick, mat he took passug in a small hoat for the purpose
of reaching the city. Betore him the tall stecple st Mary's lifted its turreted head above "the mist and smoke of the old town. He leaned back wearily, yet with a happy light angels were whispering to him that his bells were there. He praved: "Oh, let them sound tue a loving welcome! Jus one note of greeting, $O$, bells and my pilgrimare is done!" The air was like that of his own Itady in the sweetest time of the year, the death of the was brobel From st stilnes was broken. From St. Mary silver sound, filling the air with music. The boatmen rest ed on their oars to listen. The old Italian crossed his arms and hased his strearming eye his bells tower. The sound of the swert were to his heart al past ; home fius of his buried all. At mends, kindred too happy to speak, to ureathe arouso him, his face wos up turned to the tower, but his eyes wero closed. The yoor
stranger had hresthed his last. His own chefsal'cutre had rung his " passing bell.

The Canadian Illustrated News is published by The Burland-Desbarats Lithographic AND Publishing Company on the following
conditions:- $\$ 4.00$ per annum in advance, $\$ 4.50$ conditions :- $\$ 4.00$ per annum in advance, $\$ 4.50$.
if not paid strictlv in advance, $\$ 3.00$ for clergyif not paid strictly in advante, $\$ 3.00$ for clergyAll remittances and business communications to be add
Manager.
All literary correspondence, contributions, \&e., to be addressed to the Editor.
Whon an answer is required stamps for return postage-must be enclosed.
City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, an

## CAMODAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

Montreal Saturday, 26th. Feb. 1876.

## removal.

The present is the last number of the Canadian Illustrated News which will be issued from our old stand, on St. Antoine street. The next will be dated from the splendid buildings erected by G. B. Burland, Esq., for the Burland-Desbarats Company, on Bleury, near the corner of Craig St. The removal has been going on for some weeks, and we have contrived to prevent any interruption in the regular publication of the News. We shall endeavor to do the same for the next number, and have made every arrangement in that sense, but should any unforeseen accident occur in the machinery, or from the unfavorable weather, we beg to remind our readers that the delay will not extend beyond a few days. While making this announcement we have still every reason to hope that no such interruption will take place. In a subsequent number we shall dity and advantages of our new premises. It will sutfice for the present to promise that, with the additional facilities which our central location will afford, we shall leave nothing undone still further to improve the Canadian Illustrated News, and raise it to the very highest standard of its class.

## SOUTH A FRIC AN CONFEDERATION

We have on several previous occasions called attention to Lord Carnarvon's project for the Confederation of the South African Colonies, on account of its many points of resemblance with our own. New
light is thrown upon the scheme by a light is thrown upon the scheme by a
paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute lately, by General Bissett who, some years ago, was Governor of Natal.

It appears that though the Cape has been an English possession ever since 1806, no English settlers arrived until 1820 . It was a possession and settlement of the Dutch so far back as 1652 . When it tirst passed into the hands of England in 1796, it was by no means the great country it now is, containing about 200,000 square miles, and even now the English element in the white population is iusignificant.
Still it is to all intents and purposes a Still it is to all intents and purposes a
second England, and the residents, whether Dutch, German, or French, are all but Euglish in their manners and customs. Since 1868, Busutoland has been part and parcel of Cape Colony. The incorporation of the land, with the consequent protection of the natives of the Cape authorities, took place at the critical moment when the Dutch were on the point of subjugating the savages, and annexing their land to one of their Republics. The natural diseppointment and chagrin are still rankling in the minds of the Dutch, and indispose them to take a favourable view of the federation scheme, or indeed of anything which tends to strengthen the English colonies in their vicinity; and amongst the perils to which the scattered English interests are exposed must be named this uneasy feeling among the Dutch, for it would only need their leadership to or
ganise a fornidable rising on the part of
the savages who swarm in all parts of the land. General Bissett, and other experienced colonists who took part in the conversation that ensued on the reading of the paper, bear testimony to the extraordinary wealth of Natal, the Vaal district, the Orange district, and Cape Colony The possibilities of the future are incal culably great. It is less than ten years since the diamond discoveries were announced, and yet the money value of the stones found is computed at twelve millions sterling. In Natal, coal-fields exist under about three hundred square miles. Gen. Bissettrelatesalso that he had himself discovered a deposit of marble many hundred feet thick, and thirty square miles in area. Then there are the gold-diggings, but these have not proved quite so attractive, or so productive as the diamond
mines. Severtheless, there is in all this latent wealth an irresistible attraction for the overplus of Europe's crowded labour marts, and as the years roll on the tide of immigration will increase in volume. That England will contribute more largely than hitherto to this increase there is every even now, the English predominate in the country, and if their infliuence should be hereafter overtopped, it will be a singular exception to the ordinary course of events in which England has any concern.
There has been high handedness in English policy, and something very like injustice, towards the Boers again and again, but England was irritated out of all patience and reason by a succession of Kaffir wars, and could, if pressed, produce a heavy account of losses and insults as a set-off to the grievances of which the Dutch Republics complain. It would be no loss to any one, but ultimately a great gain all round, to cry "quits" and supersede the policy of suspicion and defiance by one of amity and concord. Two fertile sources of trouble may be named as likely to vanish upon federation taking effect. One colony, we are told, prohibits the sale of firearms to natives except on certain conditions; but this wise regulation is rendered null by a neighbouring colony proclaiming free trade in arms and gunpowder. Guns are thus finding their way into the hands of savages at the rate of a hundred thousand a year. This is sowing the dragon's teeth with a vengeance, and would assuredly be looked to if there were both a political and a customs union of the colonies. Another source of irritation has arisen from a misinterpretation of the term " free trade" in the convention with the Dutch Republic, in 1852. The Dutch understood it to include exemption from import dues at English ports, and are so dissatisfied at not having their view of the matter accepted that they are now actually negotiating with the Portuguese for a trade route from Delagoa Bay. A political unification would do away with all rancour on such is point as this, even if it did not secure precisely what the Dutch desire. As matters now stand it would not be a very great surprise if there should occur a tremendous irruption of barbarous hordes, sweeping away or swallowing up these disjointed members of the civilised community, one by one, till all were gone Possibly they might so far forget their
rivalries in the presence of a great danger as to organise a league for mutual assist ance, but it is much more business-like to sink comparatively unimportant difler ences and band themselves together in good time to disarrange the very conception of such a rising in the minds of the savages.

POSTMASTER GEN ERAL'S REPORT
The Postmaster General's Report for 1875 contains some interesting figares.
There were in Ontario in Quebec for 1875 There were in Ontario in Quebec for 1875 ,
3,054 post offices, and 23,545 miles of postal route: In New Brunswick, 651 post offices, and 3,963 miles of route: In Nova Scotia, 901 post offices, and 6,708 miles of route: Manitoba, 40 post offices, and 350 miles of route : in British Columbia, 19 post effices, and 2,818 miles of route :
in Prince Edward Island, 197 post offices, and 1,046 miles of route. Total number of miles of route 38,450 .
The revenue and expenditure up to 30th June, 1875, was as follows: Ontario and Quebec Revenue, 1,285,196 dollars 71 cents. Expenditure 1,368,108.63; New Brunswick revenue, 86,208.89. Expenditure $164,114.81$; Nova Scotia, 119,202.44. Expenditure 205,940.04; Manitoba revenue 10,886.60. Expenditure $22,430.08$; British Columbia revenue 16,678.72. $\quad$ Expenditure 75,226.38; Prince Edward Island revenue $18,336.14$. Expenditure 38,421.49. Total : revenue 1,536,509.50. Expenditure 1,873,241.41

The money order department has been in a flourishing condition, the following showing the number of offices and amounts of orders issued : from Ontario and Quebec money order offices 30th Jun, 1875, On68 ; Nova Scotia 91 ; Manitoba 1 ; British Columbia 6 ; Prince Edward Island 3, total 687. Ontario and. Quebec money orders issued, 4,101,581 dollars 45 cents ; New Brunswick, $971,276.79$; Nova Scotia, 1,489,567.85; Manitoba, 26,452.85; British Columbia, 50,669.72; Prince Edward Island, $81,890,62$, total $6,721,439$ dollars 28 cents. The expense which the introduction of the free delivery of letters and papers has involved in the aggregate additional outlay in the seven provinces, amounts to a little over 39,000 dollars per annum. When concluding with the United States the postal convention of 1875 , an understanding was arrived at that an arrangement would, as soon as practicable, be made for an inter-change of money orders, between Canada and the United States, and this intention was carried into effect on the lst August last, under the regulations expressed in an arrangement appended to this report. The arrangements have worked as satisfactorily for the public convenience as could reasonably be expected under the difficulties unavoid dably created by the varying relations of the currencies of the two countries during the five months from August to December, 1875, inclusive.

The transactions amounted to 153,906 dollars. At first the issues by the United States of orders payable in Canada, were one third larger in amount than those of Canada on the United States, but the current has since changed, and now sets the other way. From 1st September, 1874 however all dead letters originating in Canada have been returned to the writers, except those of which the writers cannot be found. During the ten months ended 30th June, 1875 , the number of such letters sent from the dead letter office to be returned to the writers was $1,118,501$; of this number the writers of 17,447 could not be found, so that the number actually returned to the writers during the period, from 1st September, 1874, to 30th June, 1875, was $1,010,054$. The postage accruing to the department on the return of these letters was 203,925 ; the cost of dvertising unclaimed letters during the year ended 30 June, 1874, was upwards of 7,500 clollars, and as this sum will now be saved to the department, there will be this amount in addition to the sum received or postage on returned letters to per
against the cost of the change. The sum paid for the additional clerical force required to carry into effect the change in treatment has not exceeded 4,000 dollars for the year, so that, while on the one hand, it may be fairly clained that a great improvement has been effected in the treatment of a large proportion of the dead letters, on the other haud, it is highly satisfactory to be able to state that the im-
provement has been effected not only without additional cost, but a considerable reduction of expense, at compared with the previous system.

The scheme of Alderman McLaren fcr the ventilation of houses, which we pre ented to our readers last week, continues to attract attention. It has been in use
successfully for several years; when preperly constructed it never has proved a
failure. First--either as a sure prevention of gases entering our dwellings. Second-ly-as the most economical mode of con ducting the rain-fall, also the melted snow direct to our sewers. As an instance, we may mention one building only, that built and occupied by the London, Liverpool, and Globe Assurance Company, corner Place d'Armes and St. James Street. The reviving of the present discussion caused the contractor, Mr. Maxwell, to remember that he had built the house on this same plan, and thereupon he decided to call and ascertain for himself how it had suited. Waiting on the janitor, after making general enquiries about the building he questioned him as to the roof. "Does it leak ?" The answer was " no." "Do the spouts ever freeze, and how do they seem to work ?" "Spouts ?" answered the janitor, "I have never seen a spout on the building." The contractor, feigning surprise, enquired how the water from rain and snow came down from the roof? The answer was "I don't know ; I never saw snow or rainwater coming down." In fact, he was not troubled either by rain or snowfall. No repairs were required to the roof or spouts, and the house was free from offensive gases, \&c., from sewers. If any better reason than this can be urged in favor of the change and general adop tion of the scheme entire, it should be published at once.
We may add that in answer to a circular, on the subject, Alderman MacLaren received very favorable replies from every one, most of them from practical builders and the most celebrated architects of this city, some of whom have been carrying out this principle in buildings for some years past and found it a success.

The subject of the financial depression was brought up by Mr. Mills, in Parliament last week, who moved for a commit tee to enquire into the causes. He be lieved to a great extent we were suffering from the commercial depression in the adjoining Republic. He declined at that stage to discuss whether a higher tariff
would modify the evil, but he nemer would modify the evil, but he noticed that elsewhere high duties on imported articles had not always the desired effect. Though the balance of trade had been against this country for many years, he did not attach the importance to that fact that some perple did, still it was of importance. English trade returns showed a balance against the mother country, but thien she had the carrying trade, and the protit on that must exceed the difference between the value of her imports and exports. The balance of trade too had been for years against the Vnited States, and it was remarkable that while in England the balance of trade was apparently against a free trade policy in the United States, it was against a protective policy. They migit conclude that the exports of the country were a much safer basis upon which to estimate the prosperity of a
country than the increase of country than the increase of imports. He
cited the fact that in the United States after 1862, when the duties were raised from an average of about 13 per cent. to over 40 per cent. importations were not
hecked, but rather increase hecked, but rather increased, which show ed that a high tariff was not always pro-
tective. He pointed out also that tective. He pointed out also that where the currency in circulation was increased be for the committee to enquire how far he for the committee to enquire how far
this rule held good in this country, so that they might know how far the commercia and financial depression was within the control of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association, held on the 21 st ult., to cons der the letter of invitation from the Na tional Riffe Association of New York to take part in the competition for the chanıpionship of the world, in America, it was resolved-" That the National Rifle Asso ciation do accept the invitation of the Na
tional Rifle Association of New York tional Rifle Association of New York to Kingdom at the match to take place this
the world, provided that no other inde pendent team sent from either England, Scotland, or Ireland, be included in that match ; that Sir Henry St. John Hal ford, having been appointed the repre sentative of this Association for the conduct of the proposed match, be requested to communicate the above resolution to the National Rifle Association of New York, and to make all necessary arrange ments. All communications on the sub. ject to be addressed to him at Wistow

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided the case of Jenkins against Coor, appealed from the Arches Court at Canterbury, in favor of Jenkins. Jenkins had denied the personality of Satan, and Kev. Mr. Cook thereupon re-
fused to administer the Sacraments. Jenfused to administer the Sacraments. Jen-
kins sued in the Court of Arches, and the Court sustained Rev. Mr. Cook. The Judicial Committee, however, condemned Cook to pay all costs, and admonished him not to refuse to administer the Sacraments to Jenkins.

It is stated on the most competent and reliable official authority that the Sioux Cheyennes and Arrapahoe Indians have been and are yet making the most extensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a very few weeks. So far as known, the Indians will likely strike the frontier settlements, and unless something is promptly done, they will do terrible work before they are overpowered.

The Duc de Cazes has defined his views as a candidate for the Chambar of Depusies. He declared himself a Liberal-Con-
stitutional-Republican, and expressed his stitutional-Republican, and expressed his
conviction that the Republic was now the only possible government for France.

The President of the United States signed the Centennial Bill with a pen
made of a quill from the wing of an Amermade of a quill from the wing of an Amer-
ican eagle.

## PHILADELPHIA AND ITS

 ENVIRONS.On the south side of Chestnut street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, an inron
railing guards the passage-way to a building railing guards the passage-way to a building
which ieserves more than any other the proud
title of the Cradle of American lnd It is Carpenter's Hall, the place where as an inseription on the wall proudly testifies,
"Henry, Hancock "Henry, Hancock, and Adams inspired the
Delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War ;' the place where the first
Continental Congress met "ontinental Congress met, and where the famous farst prayer in Congress" was delivered by the bombardment of Beston had heen received, and men knew that the war was rendered "ine-
vitable." The old man's prayer brought tears to the "yes of even the prayer brought tears to
Quakers who passionless Quakers who were present, and the voices who had opposed the proposition to open the sessions
of Congress with prayer were never raised for that purpose again. Here the first Provincial the British troops, and afterwatds by the first United States Bank, and still later by the first of Pennsylvania. Built in 1770, Carpenters Hall was at first intended only for the uses of the Society of Carpenters, by whom it was
founded. Its central location, however, caused it to be used for the meeting of delegates to the ontinental Congress, and for other public purposes; and when no longer needed for these, ated into an auction roomenant, until it degenerof Carpenters, taking patriotic counsel, rompany control of it, fitted it up to represent as nearly as might be its appearance in Revolutionary walls are hung with interesting momentres. The times that tried men's souls. The door is always open to the patriotic visitor. Little need wherever America herself is known, and its hiscory is a familiar one to every schoolboy Commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734, in the American mind with the date associated the east room of the main building (lndepen-
dence Hall propar) the ress met, and there second Continental conthe Declaration of Indcpend ath of July, 1776, and from the steps leading ince was adopted, Square, then the State-House Yard it leading indence to the multitude assembled by the joyful pealing
of the bell overhead,-the same bell which now, cracked and useless, but with its grand, proin the motto still intact, stands on a pedestal that (Congress Hall), Washington delivered his farewell address. Independence Hall is his farewel address. Independence Hall is pre-
served as befits the glorious deed that was done in it. The furniture is the same as that used by Congress ; portraits of the country's heroes
crowd the walls, and the relics of our early tory are everywhere. The building stands on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth
and Sixth. The three isolated buildings which and Sixth. The three isolated buildings which
were in 1776 are now connected, others having been built in the now connected, others having entire square is now used for court-rooms and offices connected with them, and has a local re-
putation as "State-House Row""

## chestnut street bridge.

The stranger visiting Philadelphia will naturally consider Chestnut street as the representasome stores, and especially the crowds which it all tinnes throng its sidewalks, induce him to associate the idea of Philadelphia with this
single street; and it is this which presents self to his mind's eye whenever the city is afterwards named in his hearing.

## custom house.

The Custom House stands on the south side of the street, between Fourth and Fifth. It has two fronts, one on Chestnut, the other on Li-
brary street, cach ornamented wieh eight fluted Doric columns, 27 feet high and 4 feet 6 inches It is in imitation of the a heary entablature and is one of the purest specimens of Doric ar-
chitecture in chitecture in the country. The huilding was was formerly the United States Bank
It now used by the United States Sub-Treasury and
Custom-House officers.

## university of pennsylania.

This institution was chartered as a charity school and academy in 1750 , and was erected into a college in 1775, and into a university in
1779. It was first located on Fourth street low Arch, but removed to its present location in 1798. The present building having become inserpentine marble is being erected at Thirty-sixth street, Darby Road, West Philadel phia, which was ready for occapation toward the end of
1872 . We present a view of the building from 1872. We present a view of the building from
designs by T. W. Richards, architect. The
University University is divided into academical, collegiate, membraces some of the most distinguished men in
the State. the State.

## THE UNITEI STATES MINT.

This building was erected in 1829, pursuant to an act of Congress enlarging the operations of the act creating the Mint, which was passed in
1792 . The structure is of the 1792. The structure is of the Ionic order,
copied from a temple at Athens. It is of brick faced with marble ashlar. Visitors are adnitted before twelve o'clock every day except Satur-
day and Sunday ; and the beautiful and delicate operations and contrivances for coining, as well as the extens
worth seeing.

## cademy of mesic

The American Academy of Music is the most This building was completed the United States and dedicated on completed January 26, 1857, cent ball Philadelphia had ever witnessed Sagnifi that time it has been a favorite hall with all the leading musicians, actors, and lecturers who have appeared in America. Its architecture is of the Italian Byzantine school, such as is frequently seen in the northern parts of Italy. long, ninety feet wide, and seventy feet high long, ninety feet wide, and seventy feet high, sides providing standing-room for about six seeing and hearing arrangements both for seeing and hearing are excellent; its acoustic peared on its stage. All the other appoint-
ments of the building are on surate with the immense size of the auditorium and go to make up one of the most complete and magnificent opera-houses in the world.

## laurel hill cemetery.

Laurel Hill Cemetery is confessedly the leading cemetery of Philadelphia in size, location, and beauty of adornment. It is situated on a
sloping hillside bordering on the Schuylkill the extensive grounds are skillfally laid out and the monuments and other decorations are as cence bestow. The ground is divided in munifisections. known g No is dividen into three Laurel Hill,-the last being the and Central added of the three. The plan of the rompany by which this cemetery was established was to provide for its patrons a resting-place which ation or disturbance by the wear of moles city streets and the ever-growing city trade, and which they might therefore oruament freely with
substantial and enduring substantial and enduring monuments. The site little available for business parposes, and now secured forever by its incorporation within
quickly appreciated by the citizens. The result is shown in the present appearance of the
grounds, and in the fact that, besides the addition of South Laurel Hill and two other section of ground, it has become necessary to enlarge the accommodations a fourth time; and in
doing so the fundamental idea of an isolated and permanent burying-place has been kept in view addition is West fully than ever before. Thi entirely distinct from the original, and controlled by a separate corporation, but yet owned and officered by the same individuals yet owned is virtually an extension of the original Laure Hill, and is managed in harmony with it.

## girard college.

For the establishment of Girard College, a work magnificent alike in purpose, plan and
execution, Philadelphia is indebted, as for so many other benefits, to Stephen Girard. This eccentric but benevolent man made provision in
his will for the erection of a college which children who phans, between the ages of six and ten years. For the site of the college Mr. Girard bequeathed an estate of forty-five acres, called Peel Hall, situated on the Ridge Boad, about a mile frem here the buildings were erected, the sum of two million dollars having been provided by the counder for the establishment and support of the institution. The capacity of the present buildings is five hundred and fifty, and that is about
the number of the inmates now. The College the number of the inmates now. The College
proper is justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful ssructures of modern times, as well as well as the purest specimen of Grecian architecthat we deem it unnecessary to give more than a pictorial sketch of it.
cathedral of at. peter and nt. pacl.
The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is on nghteeneh street. The corner stone of this in the city, and up to the finest Catholic church in the United States, was laid by the Right Rev. F. P. Kenrick, September 6, 1846, and it was opened for divine service November, 1864. The two hundred hundred and thirty-six feet front hundred and ten feet in total height. The interior of the building is cruciform, and is
deaigned in the most elaborate Roman designed in
thian style.

## REVIEW.

The Galaxy for March combines its usual brilliancy of style. We find in the list usual tributors William Black, the English novelist Joaguin Miller, the eccentric poet Justin Mc Carthy, Albert Khodes, and E. G. Holland, the prominent essayists. General Custer, the dashing cavalry officer, contributes an article introductory to a series of sketches of his army
experiences during the late war, in which gives interesting letters not heretofore publishe from General Robert E. Lee and General Willian T. Sherman. Colonel De Forest has a
quaint and delightful story, "Yesebel," the quaint and delightful story, "Yesebel," the
scene of which is laid in New-England in the time of the Puritans. J. H. Siddons, the Eng. nade up of anecdotes of the famous litté atever whom he knew in London early in the present century, including Coleridge, Tom Moore, Mark Lemon, Dickens and others. It reminds us of the well-known "Table Talk" of Rogers, except that it isfresh. Albert Rhodes contributes a bril. liant paper npon Louis Veuillot, with the title of "A Pugilist of the Press." Justin McCarthy's the subject being, of course, Disraeli, the novel ist and present Premier of England. This is probably the ablest article Justin McCarthy has ever written; and thas is saying a great deal.
The poem by Joaquin Miller in of course full of fire and mystery and color and false rhythm and mechanical imperfections. It bears the stamp of the poet. After this comes a mild pair o
verses by Mary B. Dodge, and then the poetical gem of the number, a picture in verse entitled "Three and One," by a new writer of great promise. The literary and scientific departments
and "Nebule" are uncommonly full and attrac

The first artiele in the March number of LipPINCOTT's MAGAzINE is a continuatiou of the valuable series of papers on "The Century-its
Fruits and its Festival," and treats of "Past Expositions," showing the origin and growth of tion embraces a number of engravings of quesbition Buililings, including those of Paris and Vienns. "Sketches of India," handsomely illustrated, are continued, with increasing interest. Rebecea Harding Davis contributes a
striking description of our "Life-Saviour Sta tions, in which she vividly pictures the dan formed by the brave men employed by the Govwrecks that occur with and property from the Erecks that occur with such frequency. interesting story of the Revolution, is a highly its title from that old relic of our which take pendence, the flag borne by Col. War for Inde- Washington's corps, and now preserved by the Wash
ington Light Infantry of Charleston.

Blanche Murphy's article on "Convent Life and Work" gives the reader an inside glance at performed by the Nuns and Sisters of Charity. the writer is evidently familiar with the subject of her article. The serial, "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, is continued, and deepens in interest. The second of "I Letters from South Africa," by Lady Barker, gives an entertaining account of a and visit to the towns on the route. "The Songs of Mirza-Schaffy," by Auber Forestier, highly attractive papers, especially the lalter, teresting personal interview we describes an in The foregoing, with the usual "Monthly Gos sip," and '. Notices of New Books," comprise

THE STRAITS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
The Straits of Northumberland consist of that body of water which separates Prince Edward Isone side is Cape Traverse (P Brunswick). On Cape Torrentine (N. B.) The distance is nin miles. The Straits are never frozen over in the winter, yet rendered impassable to steamers or large craft owing to the continual masses of thick ice continually floating with the tide. The journey can be made only in small boats capable of holding only 6 to 8 persons, and is very perilous, attended with a good deal of hard
ships. Every passenger is obliged to work himself in pulling the boat over the ice or paddling i through the water. Every passenger is har the boat over the ice and to guard pulling of the boat over the ice and to guard against
drowning in the event of ice giving way beneath the feet. In fair weather the journey beneath plished in about 3 hours, though often the un exprected wind and storm makes the journey one of 6 to 12 hours, and fraught with great danger.

## dorcas society, toronto.

This is a representative society of its kind, dispensing its charities in the most unostenof its existence, although such an institution is connerted with almost every church. The pro jector of a soup kitchen has a chance of appearmunicipal election, but a woman has nothing to gain by proclaiming her benevolence from the house top.
The
D
The "Dorcas Society" is composed generally
of ladies in easy circumstances, who devote certain days of the week to making or mending clothes for the poor. The sketch represents ewing day in the school-room of the church.

## HUMOROUS.

A bookseller advertises that he has a plentunof Men are geese, women are ducks, and birds of Ir is not so much trouble for a man to get rich Dr. Abernethy used to tell his pupils that
all human diseases sprung from two causes-stuffing and The only thing better than presence of mind Wody.
What is the difference between forms and ronies.
ThE extreme height of misery is a small boy
ith a new pair of rubber boots and no mud or slosh in The dullness of trade leads
eeach. (Mass.) Mercurys to remark: "Ten milis make a oent, but
not any ten mills in this section."
"I go through my work," as the needle said
idile boy boy.- Baid to the not till you are hard pushed,' as the tide boy said to the needle. you are hard puahed,' as man stop with you defore ${ }^{2}$ "" "Are you a gentleman ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
"' Yes, I am." -"Then I never had one stop with me "What do you know of the character of this
man "" asked the magistrate of a withes in court the
other diay, to whioh he replied, with enmpasis, "I know
it to be unbleachable, your worship.".
 A countryman, who often called at a certain
 When they have not fintabed their studies." will do the



THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL
PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.


View nown the Sohumbit, froy Wbit Labrel Hilit Cabetery
THE AMER1CANCENTENNIAL

| For the Canadian Illustrated News.) WANTED A SENSIBLE YOUNG MAN. <br> Dear Mr. Editor,-I write to you, Your sympathy to claim; I know you have a tender heart, For I have lovers here full plenty But from all I'd freely part, For there is not one amongst them, 'They tell meI'm an Angel- <br> That my hair's a lovely hue "They are prettier far than blue, And that is all they talk about And think it quite enough,- As though my mind was only formed Off course, I soonget tired of them, And tell them we mist part, And that I have no heart. A true and loving wife, To be my guide through life. care not for his features, The expression of his face Or the colour of his eyes, He may be a man of forty, <br> He may be in years a boy, In sorrow and in joy. <br> When I'm wrong lie may reprove me But I would not have him flatter me, As other young men do. Now Mr. Editor. be so kind, Inform me if you can What l'm to do, and how to find <br> A seasible. "Young Man," $\qquad$ <br> ANSWERTGWANTEDA SENSIBLE <br> I write dear Mr. Editor <br> The rpplication made you for <br> A sensible young man. <br> And give her no offence, But help your correspoudent fair <br> Te find a mun of sense; And first I'd say-Don't go to church <br> T'o quizz a pretty bounet, But think of what is in the head <br> Instead of what is on it. Don't think $y$ fall unfortunate, <br> Becuase you cannot roain. No pleasure seek, week after week, <br> To the neglect of home. Don't plead, when you've sufficent dress And plenty too, to spare, That when you've anywhere to go That when you've anywhere You've nothing fit to wear. <br> Do not complain in tones of pain You live a life of toil, When any one can see t'is plain <br> And never scors though humbly born A nuble heart and true But let your friends, what e'er their state, Be choice, select and few. Make truth your ghard and God your guide Be upright as you can, And you will find or be found by A sensible voung man. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

a fIIST " REPRESENTATION."

Hyppolyte Lampion, the illustrious dramatist at whose ubuissive postures and depose their cronch in submissive postures aud depose thiest
prayers and money-bags, is reputed the luckies dramatie author of the Boulevard in his inter-
course with the Government censors ; his confrercs dart envious and even venomous glances the marble tables of the Cafe de Madrid, and sits in state in the particular sanctified corner
(on the right hand side of the counter) reserved for his levees. This Lampion, they say in whis pers, is the dramatic quack in essence; what
would he now be, but for the official lifts that raised him to exalted pre-eminence and foved Lampion when he used to wait for hours in the antechamber of the Gymnase for a favourable look from the jeune premier, in a thread-bare coat out at the elbows, and boots he used to colour of his socks, too apparent between the giping cracks of the leather; another enviously
dwells on his adulatory treatment of the chef de claque when his first comedy was given at the
"Denassements Choregraphiques;" and a third shows with stern logic how this contemptible Lampion paraphrased Molière, Beaumarchais, and even Scribe, without the two former's wit genuity; in truth, if these disinterested eritics were taken au serittex, there would remain of Hippolyte Lampion's capacities just enough to
make a very inferior shoeblack; for he has no conceptive power, no vocabulary, no invention,
no griety; his grammar is of the Jacques Bonno graiety; his grammar is of the Jacques Bon-
homme style ; he cannot spell, and at the most his intellectual aptitudes qualified him for the supervision of a crossing. What these disinterif their criticisms were true, it would be indis creet to hint. Be it as it may, Lampion has another piece "on", at the Gymnase. The morrow ; the public is already in a fever of ex citement. Seats for the "première" have at
tained fabulous prices ; the service de la presse has to fight a hand-to-hand battle for the main tenance of its traditional rights; the Place d with the lamentations of those who cannot en
sure an admittance for the next day at the price of gold; and Hyppolyte Lampion is pulled
to pieces as soon as he appears in public by to pieces as soon as he appears in public by
herds of friends, claiuing the rights-were it only a humble (The said friends were probably friendship. The said friends were probaty critics prepare their good Toledo pens, and, in
ane demonstrations of Parisian journalists, extol enthusiastically wbat they will cut up in next Monday's feuilleton.
Poor Lampion! La gloire est un martyre, of which the palm is evidently not in this lower world. A king has his obtrusive courtiers; a min-
ister, his untiring solicitors ; a supreme poet, his ister, his untiring solicitors ; a supreme poet, his
numberless letter writers ; a princely philanthronumberless letter writers ; a princely phimes Hippist, his eternal petitioners ; and somelf in a fit of repolyte Lampion surprises himself
gret for his gaping shoes, white-black coat, and gret for his gaping shoes, white-black coat, and arress attic on the Rue de Seine; and the winter, when the cold wind that penetrated between the
slates of the roof, and the absence of wood obliged him to burn a manuscript to warm hi frost-bitten fingers; and the fifteen-sous dinner at a Pension, beside which Balzac's "Maman
Vauquer" fare was a sumptuous repast, and Vauquer" fare was a sumptuous repast, and
the five centimes a line grudgingly, given for his verses by the "Avenir Poettique," and Bo hemia with its painful gaieties and good-hum,
oured sufferings. This " premiere representation" oured sufferings. This "premiere representation"
has well-nigh driven the brillant and envied Lampion to the Morgue. When he had finished the five acts asked of him by the Gymnase, he the censure, until he seric usly meditated the Wholesale destruction of this respectable instith-
tion by some Lucrezia Borgia-like device. The Minister of the Interior could not allow this allusion to pass; the Minister of Fine Arts
considered that satire too bitter ; and there was a dangerous phrase, running thus: "Joseph, give me hunting boots!" which evidently contained some attack on the form of government, though what the altack was, all not tell for the life of them. After an excliange of private letters, ning thus 'Sir, I have the pleasure to inform ning thus, Sir,
you that the State Minister authorises the maintenance of the words, "Pardon, après vous, monsieur!" in your new comedy, Hippolyt
Lampion was at last clear of the clutches and scissors of these incorruptible censors; not
without, however, having rehandled two acts of his piece completely, and taken off the keenest edge of his witticisms; and the diplomacy extended by the brilliant author on thi comparatively happy result would have seriously entitled him to the ambassadorship of Berlin
But the Censure was only a foretaste of an But the Censure was only a foretaste of an That test that sends every Parisian dramatic That test that sends every Parisian dramatic
author into a fit of trembling--the distribution author into a fit of trembling-the
of parts-must follow. How Hippolyte Lampion for his piece-Trognon and Pipobec-is a mys tery ; and there is the famous actress, Made moiselle Turlupinette, whom Lampion has se lected for his heroine, to the detriment and
exquisite rage of Mademoiselle Léontine, her deadly foe, who has only the fifth important part of the comedy-the part of a soubrette without diamonds, or Brussels lace, or emerald recklaces, or satin dresses, to make up for Leon the "distribution"" was known, poor Hippolyte Lampion receiyed the two following notes :-
' Mon petit chéri,--If you don't wish me to scratch your eyes out, you will send that blockgive me her part. Now, be gentil, my dear Hippolyte, only for once.-Your foe or friend,

The second note ran thus
( Mon petit ange,-I hear you actually contemplate giving my part to that idiot of a Lé ontine. If you don to vegetate in the mire eyes out, leave her to veg,
(Signed) Turlupinette.'
The following day brought two angry epistles from the great actors Pipobec and Trognon, im mediately followed by their persons, and a scene of tragedy and comedy agreeably mingled, after which Hippolyte was fain to invoke the inter ference of a sergent de ville. And then the two enraged rivals went to shed teas in the mana of their parts; and the manager came to Hipof their parts; and the manager came to of the two pillars of his theatre. The rehearsals of the two pillars of his theatre. The reng, and so did the following scene, reated
began no less than six times a week: the anthor sat no less than six times a week: the ane MS. be fore him and the regisseur on his flank; Trognon, Pipohec, Turlupinette, Leontine, and the other
began, all rolling inflamed-eye-balls at eac other, and especially at Hippolyte Lampion out of spite against the author, all, with truly touching solidarity, muddled through their parts and did everything to raise Lampion's nervous irritability to a pitch bordering on delirium tr
mens. "Pardon me, my dear M. Trognon, mens. "Pardon me, my dear M. Trognon,"
said the author with unimpeachable suavity, you pronounce this phrase, "Madame, je vous of an undertaker under the influence of potatobrandy not of a passionate lover; pray begin again.: Trognon mutters that it is the actor and not the author who is to judge, and speaks the phrase more lugubriously than ever, M
demoiselle Turluinette forgets her answer, and
laughs outright, and Hippolyte Lampion's blood begins to boil. Then Léontine falls out with her rival, and then follows an exchange of in vectives which interrupts the progress of the rehearsal very materially. But when Pibobec flatly refuses to take up a position on the stage the author assigns to him, the cup of bitterness overflows, and Hippolyte, throwing up his MS rushes out of the theatre, declaring the per-
withdraws his piece, and followed by the withdraws his piece, and followed by the per
plexed stage manager, who tries to soothe him. A reconciliation is effected, and the same dissenAions are repeated on the morrow and on the following days, until the actors perceive that Hippolyte has had his fill of vicissitudes, and may, once for all, send them about their business. The rehearsals are finished : the great premiere représentation is at last posted up. Needioss for dwell on the steeplechase after Lampion for tickets; the list of his mortal enemices every day by his impossibility to satisfy ountless dyands needless also to speak of the fight for the composition of the bills. Trognon and Pipobec contend for lhe letters of her rurlupinette weeps because the wants the "vename are not big enale, headed by Léontine, has prevented her from obtaining it from that monster Hippolyte. "Alliz au diable!" is the general cursory answer this much-tested individual now invariably gives to masculine and feminine supplications. Hippolyte has even had démélés with the chef de claque. This worthy took upon himself to indicate certain parts of the MS. that were to be rehandled, whereupon Hippole and thereby deserved his malignant hatred, and as the chof de claque was a power, an hands, Hippolyte was compelled to make amende hono abir, alld beg this warrior's pardon. it, subject
rior was magnanimous and granted it to certain pecuniary promises and vile flattery But it is eight o clock; the curtain rises, the scene, ready for all emergencies; he look through the loophole of the curtain, and espies with terror some of his direst enemies in th stalls. But no matter. The first act is given and received coldly. Everyone-actors, critics, " It is not astonishing," exclaims Pipobec who has not yet made his cutrec: "my part is Insignificant; if 1 had been there 1 might havi-
saved the act ; the piece is idiotic!" Turlupinette and Léontine are impertinent. " bien, Monsieur Lampion, que the prompter is sardonic. At the second act the public warms; Pipobec's tirades are reput challenge to Trognon turns out a splendid put challenge to Trognon turns out Mademoiselle Turlupinette brings down rounds and rounds of applause in the diant Pipobec presses Lampion in his arms, con gratulates him, thanks him, and shouts that the piece is magnificent. Tu.lupinette is all smiles salute him respectfully, and the manager will not let hims off until he has promised him and
next three comedies. The third, fourth, and fifth acts are, if possible, better received than the second. The battle is won ; Lampion has He is the hero of the night-the great, the admirable Lampion. His admirers would almos minarness his cab-horse and drag him home, but Lampion receives these universal congratulation with a sarcastic smile, and wonders where al
these worshippers would he if his piece had failed

CRINOLINE FOR IRONCLADS.
Not because of the sex attributed to armoured in common with all other ships, but or the same erbocker, the maidens of Manhattan enveloped their ample figures in manifold plackets, it is proposed (Iron reports) to encircle our ironclad
with a net work of iron wire, supported by booms at a distance of 22 feet, and kept rigid to below the depth of guarded ugainst is the fish torpedo danger to be guarded against is the one species of whictance of a mile, and it it then strikes the ship beneath her water-line she must inevit:lly sink ; for it is understood that all the pumps on board a turret ship, working at their highest pressure, would be incapable of discharging the water which wouk we in the Vanguard by the prow of the Iron Duke. An experiment With this netting is ahout to be made on and there is just a chance that, notwithstanding the crinoline, she may be sent to jom whitehead torpedo appears to be a most effective implen ent end to the "perils that environ" ironclads.

## THE PERILS OF RINKING.

The catalogue of casualties related to us even at a single rink (siys the Medical Eaned to hea of severe shakes and bruises, slight concussions, headaches, and now and then a fracture of the forearm ; but we did not expert accidents lea ing to sacrifice of life or permanent crippling.
Yet we have been informed that young ladies have been disfigured for life, and from a state of joyous health have bee, reduced to one of
lamentable infirmity. A lady is skating with her hands in her muff; she falls forward in a nose and face, and her features will be marred without recovery. Another, engaged to be married, injures her spine, becomes paralysed, and is condemned to an invalid's couch, no prospect of amendmeut being entertained by lost, but jaws are fractured. Not only are simple fractures of the forearm experienced, but arms are broken in more than one place, and a compound fracture in the femur has ended in death. A fall on the back of the head has led to alienation of the intellect. With these re sults, related to us on credible authority, we deem it to be our duty to call attention to
them. We have been told that, at one watering place, one bad accident at a rink is expected place, one bad accident at a rink is expected
every day. If this is true, the number of accidents throughout the kingdom must be consi derable, and we cannot help thinking that it should be the duty of the proprietors of rinks should be the duty of the prish to local authorities a weekly return of the accidents which occur.

Many people think that if they have a slight cold or cough, the best thing they can do is to indulgence in this fearfully erroneous idea that makes the dread scourge of Consumption so frightfully common-so common, that it is estimated that war is as nothing, and pestilence a bagatelle compared to it. Never neglect a cold till too late, but use Wingate's Pulnonic Troches, which give immediate relief. Sold
for 25 cents.

## TO ENGRAVERS.

WANTED, a First-Class Script Engraver and General Designer. One competent to take charge of the Designing and Engraving Departposition and good Salary. Apply, with refirences and specimens, to
. b. bubland,
Gencral Manager
Burland-Desbarats Litho. Co., Montreal
DR. BULLER, M. R.S. C., ENGLAND, Oculist and Aurist,
formerly Clinical Assistant in the Von Crafe-Ewers Eye
Infirmary, Berlin, Prussia; late Lesident Surgeon. Royal London Ophthalmice Hospital, Englant. Ottitece: Corner Craig street and Place d Armes. Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and $13.9 .52 \cdot 90$
2 to 4 p.m.


JAMES WRIGHT, WCue Carpeting, Church,
Bauk, Store and Office Fit
tings, Fancy Wainsuts. Pit tings, Fancy Wai
quet Floors, Caiv ing, sawng, Planing, \&e.
18t prize for Wood Carpet
ing at Toronto and Ottawa
Exhibition of 1874 and 1875 . geo. nunn, Manager.

## Candidan Mectanic's Magaine

patent office record.



## SUBSCRTPTION

One Copy, one
Single Copies
0.25

Subcriptions can begin at axy time. G. b. BURLAND,

## BRELOQUES POUR DAMES

The home-circle-Walking around with the baby all night.
A Spanish proverb says, ", An ounce of mother a pound of clergy.
Nothing is so fatal to the romance of a kiss as to have your girl sneeze at the very climax of
osculation.
A young lady being advised to take exercise for health said she would run the risk and jump
at an offer. : an offer.
Call a lady a "chicken," and ten to one she
is angry with you. Tell her she is "" is angry, with you. Tell her she is "' no
chicken," and twenty to one she is more angry
still.
A Morayshire farmer recently sent the following message to the lady of his love-"' that gin she doesna ha' me, I winna kill mysel', but l'll plawa!
A Vermont man returned home the other day, after an absence of eleven years, and found married and buried had fixed the shis wife had
A Mabried cour had fixed the gate.
A Marriel couple resemble a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot well be separated, punishing whatever comes directions, but always
Remembier that the
Remember that the couple who marry on February 29 can have the unalloyed pleasure of celof two hundred years of conng at the conclusion
The longest wight in
months, and, when a yo Norway lasts three months, and, when a young man goes to see his girl, her mother, before retiring, tells her not to months.
Young ladies can now be seen oiling the gate hinges. They don't do it from any feeling of love for the gate; they do it to prevent the hinges from "singing" when the family is
( "Therr is 0 p

* "There is no place like home," said a fop the
other evening to a pretty other evening to a pretty young lady.--"Do you
really think so?" said the young lady.-" Oh yes," was the reply.- ""Then," said she, " why n't you stay there?'
A young gentleman who has recently contracted a matrimonial alliance with a stout elder ly party who has a thousand or so in the Funds, says it was not his wife's face which attracted in this.
AT a woman's convention in Milwaukie, a wicked thing in creation "كman was the mos diguant reply of one of the ladies, "was the inmade from man of the ladies, woman wa what must the whole body be ?'
N.Y., was hashful a wedding.at Amsterdam, guided him through the performance. She stod beside him, prompted him in his rese. She stood his ribs when he put out the wrong hand, poked finally incited him to kiss the bride.
The other day a young lady met a gentleman previously rejected. She had repented mer de cision, and informed him of the fact in this naive and innocent style :-" You have no tact in love You should have asked me again."
She stood in a wagon, in Loretto, Ky., and
he was on a high doorstep. They he was on a high doorstep. They tried to kiss His nose was broken on the pavement, disficur ing him for life, and her head got so hard thump that she was delirious for several days. A celebrated French preacher, in a sermon on gation a woman who has been guilty of disobed reuce to her husband, and in order to point her out I will fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head instantly ducked
A Detroiter of liberal education has been wreatly aunoyed because his wife and other women are not better posted on history and other the country. The other day he carried wolfare of history and handed it to his spouse with the re-
mark: mark :
Spully, the painter, was at an evening party
"Ah," said a belle who was a great favourite phant !"-"Oh, Mr. Sully, how like an ele rude?"-"Rude, ladies, rude ! What do you mean! I say she has a mouth like an elephant, because it is full of ivory.'
"Here's my wife and I," said a husband, guests, " who' ve been married five-and-twent years, and in all that time haven't had a single unkind or exciting word with each other." By Jove ! "exclaimed one of the guests,
stupid time you must have had of it."
A young lady asks: " Is it proper for a gen-
tleman to put his arm around waist when taking her around a young lady's being engaged $?^{\prime \prime}$. That depends altogether on the kind of horse he is driving. If it be hard on the bit he had better hold the reins with both hands. A gentle horse is always the best for a
A Quaker, who rejoiced in the name of Comwid, paid his devoirs to a young and attractive griefs , hamed Rachel Hathaney. Either her some other cause, the her lover too old, or, from
upon a Quaker friend remarked that it was the first modern instance he had known where Rachel refused to be Comforted.
A little fellow ran to his mother the other day and asked, "Ma, can I have some bread and vicious habit, replied :-" Whing break him of the couldn't get anything to eat between meals if 1 wanted it."-"Yes," said the boy, after a moment's pause, " but you didn't have a good, nice mamma, did you?"-That settled it in favour of the young flatterer.
"There, Mary, I want you to commence at page 1, and see if you can't learn something.
came home to supper he found her reading n hair down, slippers on, all the fires out but one and no sign of supper.

Why, how's this," he inquired. "Are you "Sick
"Sick ! No."
" I don't know my supper ?"
she replied, as she settled back your supper," "but I can tell you about the first discovery of
Florida" Florida."
A Cincinnatian, who has four unmarried daughters, says: "A man has daughters; he age is before them ; he could provide thappy old husbands l,y boldly broaching the subject to true man that he has no objection to as a son-inlaw. Nowadays people expect the daughters to marry well; consequently, unless they are Madonnas in beauty or else immensely rich, they be sure marry at all. Marry your daughters off proach on snch a subject is a gentleman-if he is, he would be flattered at the: considerationand if such confidence was betrayed by hin. he would be shunned and scorned by all for his cowardice. I have four daughters myself, and unless they are married within the next ten years I shall endeavor to supply husbands for them woman place a very high well, but would any band? A man who would marry but would not ask for a woman is poor stock for a permanent

## O wad some power the gift to gi'e us, To see oursel's as ithers see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her falks aloe that nervous, distrustful look, as she pink has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled
hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woe-
ful alpearance she makes? Woman, fron ter vul alpearance she makes? Woman, fron. her ery nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases these maladies are induced by exempt. Many of nesss, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, mally Female Diseases, if propery treated, might be arrested in their course and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, thereore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For if ne-
glected, they frefuently lead to Consumption Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Insumption, In all. classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favore Prescription is with Diseases, Dr. Pierce's dicine has ever surpassed it. In "Thal. No meCommon Sense Medical Adviser," of Pheqple's Vommon Sense Medical Adviser," of which R.
. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. $\mathbf{Y}^{-}$is the author and publisher, is an extended ., is the Woman and her Diseases. Under this head the various affections to which womau is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and bealth, should possess a copy of this valuahle book. If how she mas be restore: to health, and also direct her how she may wi 1 d off many maladies to suffering woman beed c! ing exposed. Let every herself as others hee $h$ : timely advice and see post-paid) to any addr. Price of Adviser $\$ 1.50$

## aUtomatical mosical

## INSTRUMENTS

According to the specifications of Mr. Dr. Imboff, his invention relates to a method of that the keys worked by mical instruments so barrel, or hollows, or holes, in other travelling surface shall, when or holes, in other travelling or holes, bringracks, wheels, or pointed leversin contact with a revolving toothed or soft-surfaced cylinder. This cylinder, by its revolution, moves the racks, wheels, or pointed levers thus brought into gear with it, so as to the cause them to withdraw dampers and to withdraw and dissourge hammers against the strings or other long as the bodies. The dampers are kept off as the key, peg or hole continues to travel along termination when the key moves back at the or pointed ler the peg or hole, the rack, wheel, revolving cylinder, becomes raised from the from, and makes a back strote or aged thereto discharge the damper aud to take a position ready for the ensuing action.

## OUR CHESS COLDMN. <br> EPSOlutions to Problem will be duly acknowledged <br> All communications intended for this department to eradrd Nrws Chess Editor, Office of Canadian Illub ratrd Nrws, Montreal.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. J. M. Quebec. Solutions of Problems No. 57 and 58 received. Correct. Also, two problems for our Chess H, A. C. F. Montreal. Many thanks f insertion. The problem of which you speak shall be arefully exauined.
We insert to-day in our Column two games played a short time ago in Australia. They were kindly sent to us by a gentleman in Montreal who believes that they will Cound interesting to Chess players in Canada.
The other game in the column contains notes by tho renowned Rosenthal whic
sure, to the Chess stadent.
No satisfactory news has been received yet respect ing the contemplated match between Messrs. Black burn and steinitz. It is feared by some that the whole affair will come to nothing. Should this be the cuse, it will anse much diaappointment.
The intelligence that Mr. Bird had lost, in New York, a game which he bad played with Mr. Albcroni, and aso, the match with Mr. Mason, has caused much astonble, for Englanil. The resultis said to be una nou players to be, they hardly expected them to compete equal terms with so strong a player as the compiler of


White to play and mate in three moves.

## GAME 77Th.

CHESS IN PARIS
Recently played at the Cafe de la Regence
rvans' gambit hefuged.

| Whitr.-(M. Morel.) | Black.-(M. Rosenthal.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. P to K 4 |  |
| 2. KKH to 33 | QKt to 3 |
|  | B to B4 4 |
| 5. P tokt 5 | Kt to R4 |
|  | Q to B3 (a) |
| 8.oP to Q4 |  |
| 9. B takes Kt (b) | P takes Kt |
| 11. B to QR 3 ch (c) |  |
| 12. Castles | $\mathrm{P}_{\text {takes }} \mathrm{B}$ |
|  | Q tor Kt 3 |
| 15. Qto $\mathrm{Q}^{3}\left({ }^{\text {d }}\right.$ ) | B takes P |
| 16. Kt to B7 (ch) | K to Q 2 |
| 17. P to Q B 3 | B to Q Ki 3 |
| 19. $Q$ to Q 5 (ch) | R takeskt |
| 20. $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {takes }} \mathrm{Q}$ (ch) (e) | $\underline{4}$ tahes $\mathbf{Q}$ |
| 21. K R to K ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Kt to Q B5 |
|  | R to Q |
| 24. PtokKt ${ }^{\text {2. }}$ | $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{B}}$ to K K R 4 |
| 25. Q R to Q Eq | R takes R |
| 26. $\mathbf{R}$ takos R | B takes Kt $P$ |
|  | BtoqR5 |
| 29. $R$ to $Q$ sq |  |
| 30. K to Kt 3 | $B$ to $Q_{\text {B }}{ }^{\text {(ch) }}$ |
|  |  |
| 33. B to B8 8 | $\mathrm{K}_{\text {to } \mathrm{B} 2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |

## Notes by m, hobenthal.

(a) Although this move has been severely criticised, still maintain that it is the best defense, and the only (b) If B to Q R 3 Ble superiority of position. (b) If B to Q R 3, Black answers Kt to K 2. (he result White not only a bud game, but that it thow that it gives White not only a bud game, but that it is nut the strongest move. The other attacks are: 1. $\mathbf{P}$ tukes $P$; 2 . $P$ to (d) If P to B 3, Black plays 15. B to R 6, and wing (e) All these moves are the host for White.
(f) In order to gain possention of Q file.
(h) The only move to avoid loss of Bishop.


And White mates (a) This is the most attacking line of play, though K
B is theoretically the suundest. B 3. The only chance here was to play $\mathbf{P}$ to $Q^{4}$, or $\mathbf{B}$ to

GAME 79TH.
Played by correspondence between two Australian
player King's Knight's Opening.

| Whitk.-(Mr. Drummond.) | Blace-(Mr. Dixon.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. P to K 4 | P to ${ }^{4}$ |
| 2. B to B 4 | B to B 4. |
| 4. P to Q 4 3 | KKito 3 |
| 5. P to K 5 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 6. P takes Kt. | $P$ takes B |
| 8. P takes KtP | R to Kt sq |
| 9. K to Q sq | Q tok ${ }_{\text {R }}$ (takes ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 10. K Ktto B3 | Kt to ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ |
| 1.. R to R 8 sq | B to K 3 |
| 12. R takes B | Q takes $\mathbf{R}$ |
| 14. $\mathbf{Q}$ to QKt 5 | ${ }_{\text {P takes }}{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 15. $P$ takes $P$ | $\mathbf{R}$ takes $\mathrm{B} P$ |
| 16. Kt to Kt 5 | Castles |

sOLUTIONE.

$\qquad$

## OUR CERROMO.

As it is our desire to extend the oenefit of our beautiful Chromo to as many of our friends as possible, and with the riew of preventing all misunderstanding in regard to those who are entitled to it, we take the opportunity of stating once more the conditions under which it is issued.
1st. To all those who have paid up to the 31st December last, or as soon thereafter as their subscriptions could reach us.
2nd. To all new subscribers who pay their subscriptions in advance. As many persons who receive the Canadian Illuustrated News through News-dealers, apply to us for Chromos, although they are not on our books, and wishing to enable them to get the Chromo through the same channel as they receive the paper, we are prepared to furnish the Chromo to News-dealers on the same conditions as to our regular subscribers, allowing them, of course, a commission.
Our object being to gather in all our standing accounts, our friends need not wrait till they are called upon by our collectors for payment, but will oblige by sending in the respective amounts directly, when they will be at once served with the Chromo, by return mail or other-





TORONTO:-CHRIST CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY- From a Skmtch by Wh. Crligkshank.

## OUR CENTENNIAL STORY

## THE BASTONNAIS

## A TALE OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775-76.

## By JOHN LESPERANCE.

BOOK II.
the thickening of the clouds.

FAST AND Loose.
Pointe-aux-Trembles, or Aspen Point, in the vicinity of which stood the mansion and the estates of the Sarpy family, is a little more than
twenty miles above Quebec, on the north shore twenty miles above Quebec, on the north shore
of the St. Lawrence. The road which connects of the St. Lawrence. The road werularly the
it with the city follows pretty regula
it sinuous line of the river. Over this route the
sleigh bearing Sieur Sarpy, with his daughter sleigh bearing Sieur Sarpy, with his daugher
Zulma and his son Eugene, had travelled rapidly and without interruption till it reached an elevaand without interrupter miles outside of Quebec,
ted point, two or three ted point, two or three miles outside
overlooking Wolfe' Cove and commanding a
full view of the Heights of Levis. Here Sieur Sarpy reined in his horse.
standing up in the sleigh ${ }_{2}$ and pointing across the river.
"I see nothing," responded his father. "The
snow is blowing in our faces and my old eyes are snow is blow
very feeble.
Zulma remained buried in her buffalo robes and said nothing, but her eyes were fixed in-
tently at the distant summits and her face bore tently at the distant summits and ine an expression of the most earnest interest.
an expression of the most earnest interest.
" They are moving up and down," resumed Eugene, "as if busy storing their provisions and
ammunition. But they are very indistinct. I wonder if they, see us better than we see them."
"They do," said his father. "The wind is
ehind them and they are not incommoded by the drift."
After a pause, Eugene added:
"They seem to
"They seem to have no general uniform.
They must belong to different corps. Some have They must belong to different corps. Some have
no uniform at all. Their appearance is not much that of soldiers, and there are a, good many small, young fellows among them.
"It must be the effect of refraction,", said
mith Zulma, in a low voice and with a sneer. "But
to me they seem like giants, towering on the to me they seem like giants, towering on the
heights and stretching great arms towards us."
"In menace? " queried the Sieur with a strange affectionate look at his daughter
strange affectionats," she whispered smiling, but inmediately subjoined :
"Let us drive on, papa."
A few minutes afterwards they reached the city. For some reason or other Zurma declined accompanying her father and brother to the
Seminary. The pretext which she gave was that she had a few purchases to make in the shops. But probably her real object was to visit some of her friends and ascertain the real con-
dition of things. Whether she did so or not we dition of things. Whether she did so or not we
need not stop to inquire, but an hour later she need not stop to inquire, but an hour later she
met Sieur Sarpy and Eugene at the place agreed met sieur bareen them, to learn the decision that
upon between they had come to.

My fate is your hands," said the youth "Yening the con to give me your advice after you had set your eyes on those gentlemen yonder, and now I have come to receive it.

Yesit the matter to your arbitre determined Eugene remain the your arbitration. Shall Eugene reman
return with us?
"

Zulma.
thorouhly appreciates the gravity of the situation. He believes there will be a siege, perhaps a bloody one, certainy lhe duty of every has strong opinions about the aussisting in the defence of the city. The young children he will send back to
abl their parents, but, at eighteen, Eugene ought to
be accounted a man. He would remain at the Seminary, one of the safest asylums in the city, always under the eye of his tutors, and his studies would not be interrupted. But he might do some minor military service all the same, and in the event of a great emergency could help to swell the ranks of the troops. The Superior thinks that practically he would be more secure
within the city than out of it. At home, he wight be harassed by solicitations from the enemy, and annoyance."
At this Zulma smiled.
And," added her father," you know that at my age, and with my infirmities, I must have peace and quiet. From the beginning of these
hostilities, I have yowed neutrality, and I would not like to see it disturbed.
Zulma's manner changed at these words. She looked at her father with a mingled
tenderness and determination, and said :
"What does Eugene think about it? Surely if he is old enough to fight, he ought to be old enough to know his own mind and to be con-

The boy's answer was not very distinct. He did not seem to have any opinions. His ideas were decidedly hazy about the King's right to
his allegiance or the claims of the rebels to his his allegiance or the claims of the rebels to his
sympathy. But there was good blood in the fellow, and his uppermost thought evidently was that it would be a grand thing for him to do a little fighting. Quebee was his native city ; everybody in it knew him ad he knew every
body. Perhaps it would be as well if he juined in its defence.
Then stay here," exclaimed Zulma peremptorily.
She
She added that she would take proper care of tude on that score. In the meantime things had not come to the worse ; perhaps, it would even
take weeks before the siege commenced, and they would have ample time to communicat with each other again
After this conference, Eugene accompanied his father and sister to the street where their sleigh awaited them. The three were engaged in a few parting words, when a young British
officer passed hurriedly along. He would cerofficer passed hurriedyy along. He woun, had
tainly have gone on without noticing them, had not one of Zulma's gauntlets fallen on the sidechallenge? Who shall tell ? But whatever it was challenge? sto ed immediately for the the officer and handed it to the owner with a profound salutation. Roderick Hardinge then recognized the beautiful amazon. There was time for the intechange of only a w words between them.
Lieutenant," said Zulma, with that bright laugh which had so enchanted Roderick the first time" he heard it. "I have the honor of pre-
senting to you a loyal soldier in the person of my brother who has just decided , upon entering the service in defence of the city.
$I$ an proud to hear that. Eugene and I are now be brothers in arms."
"But, Lieutenant,", continued Zulma, "you will perhaps be surprised to learn
acted thus at my recommendation.
"Indeed ! That is certainly an agreable surprise. I may then be justified in hoping that
you too, mademoiselle, will take part in our
"That is quite a different matter, Before 1 take, 1 must be taken, you know, with an another merry laugh.
"You mean that before we take fou-
You must catch m
my first experienat is hard to do, considering my
same.
" Never!" exclaimed Zulma, with a flush on her " cheek. ${ }^{I}$ repeat it-and mark me-it shall be
done.
separated. Gu their way homeward, Sieur Sarpy lightly of her character, the high metal of her temper Her words with Hardinge, all playful as they appeared on the surface, had, he was certail, a
deeper significance. But this wonderful girl was dearly affectionate, in the midst of all her follies, and she would not grieve her father by
telling him the secret of the thoughts which had telling him the secret of the thoughts which had
moved her bosom since the morning. He had pleaded for quietude during the unquiet days
that were coming. She was resolved he should have it in so far as it depended upon her. At mind with forebodings. She therefore comforted mind calmed him by words of assurance and, lonely old man felt that he was indeed secur under the protection of his daughter.

## III

## the sheet-iron men

The next morning the snowfall had ceased and, although the sky remained lowering, ther early in the season for frequent or abundant snow. The climate of Canada has this peculiarity which meteorologists have failed to explainwhat whereas, in other parts of the continent
that sussissippi Valley as St. Louis, the winter temperature has moderated with the clearing of the forests and the cultivation of the soil, in Canada it remains precisely the same as it was two and three hundred years. A comparison of the daily registers kept at present with those diurnally
consigned in the Relations of the Jesuits, shows consigned historian Ferland tells us-that, day for day and month for month, the indications of the thermometer in 1875, for instance, tally
those of 1675 . At the present time, in Canada, although the cold really begins to be felt in the beginning of November, the winter is not re our
dle.'
garded as having finally set in till the 25th of the garded as having is known as St. Catherine's day, and its peculiar celebration will be described further on, being connected with one of the
episodes of our story. The last month of the autumn of 1775 may therefore be supposed to have followed the general rule. Indeed, we
know from the records that it was, if any thing, milder than usual and that the winter was uncommonly tardy, a vessel having sailed from
Ouebec for Europe as late as the 31st December. Quebec for Earope as late ather, on the particular As we have said, the weather, on the particula morning of which we write, was col son the leve The snow lay crisp and hard upon the leved
plaees; in the hollows and gorges it was piled plaees; in the hollows and gorges shere was of that quality that, although it had a sting when
firs it was faced, so soon as the ears, hands, cheeks and other exposed parts got used to it, the whole system felt a pleasurable glow and buoyancy. It of sturdy farmer's wives, residing on the north bank, a little above Quebec, gathered at the river to do their washing. They had on inmense quilted mob-caps with large outstanding ears, petticoats of thick blue or purple woollen, the work of their own hands, heavy stockings to match and patkerchief of Howery design was great double handkerchief of nowery
set upon their broad shoulders covering their necks and crossed over their voluminous bosoms, necks and cross free play left to the arms, which fushed with rosy color under the influence of work and weather. A broad bear into the water,
the bank jutted out five or six feet and was supported there to a proper level by a solid trestle. A boat was attached to this primitive jetty and there was besides a small building of rude timber which served for the women
in
boil the clothes in or hang them up to dry. to boil the clothes in or hang them up to dry.
Four women were working together along one Four women were working together along one
plank, and of course there was continuous talk among them. But whenever the conversation becauld more than ureing among themselves, would fall to disagre to their companions who hey wilary working and talking some yards away to the right and left.
One lively old girl, who was striking her pallet so hard on a bombed bundle of yellowish clothes, that meshes of brown hair broke from under her cap and fluttered on he
seemed to be the oracle of the party
"Perhaps this will be the last time we shall wash clothes here. Those are terrible fellows who have come. They call them Bastonnais They come from very far and are very bad men They will burn our houses and barns. They will empty our cellars and granaries. I saw M. le
Curé yesterday and he told me that we will have Cure yesterday and he and not show our faces to shat ourselves up
"Pshaw, Josephine," said another, "it will not be so bad as that. My old man says that they are like other men. M m not arraid. are some pretty
them. I am sure that there fellows among them."
Marguerite is always a coquette," continued strangers But she will have no cownce. Thest dressed. They are not soldiers at all, like the men at the citadel. No lace, no gold tape, no epaulettes, no feathers in their hats. are withont muskets. Men like that 1 would not allow to approach me, and if they conee
our house, I will dance them out with this pad-

Saying which, the speaker f
her clothes with renewed vigor.
The yourgest and prettiest of the four women
The youngest and prettiest of the fond herself up from her tub and placing her arns akimbo, up fro
said
" P
"Pierriche"--meaning her husband-"was in the city all yesterday afternoon. You know Pierriche is a great talker and likes to know has enough to talk about for a week afterwards. Well, do you know what he says? He is such him, and hardly believe him now, but he swore to me that it was true.
What was it ${ }^{\text {" }}$, asked her three companions multaneously
Well, he said that after he had been in the city a little while, and sold what was in his sleigh, hown. There he met a lot of his friends, told him

What did they tell hin ?"' asked the three women who had now abaudo
" Wathered around you know all the boats were taken away from the other side of the river, but these men were so frightened that they ran down theas. bauk till they came opposite the sile of logs they Then making a kind or raft with a found boats which took them to the city. And they imme, diately spread the news of what they had sen.

Nen. "You are provoking, Matilde, with you long story
"'lll believe everthing" said one.
I'll believe nothing," said another.
Never mind what we will believe. Only tell us what it is," said the third.
"Well, they told Pierriche that these Baston nais are terrible men, tall and strong. They
suffer neither cold nor heat. Nothing can hur suffer neither colow nor heat. Nall.'
them, neither powder, nor ball
"Because.
Here the pretty housewife paused suddenly, and, with a look of mingled fear and surprise,
pointed to the river. Her companions turned pointed to a light birch-bark canoe, shootiug out from the light bhore and directed for midfrom the opposite shore an in
stream. Three men were in
"There!" said the first speaker. '"Just what Pierriche said. Look at them. Look especially
that tall man sitting in the stern. The boat it approaching very quick. See, he raises his cap and salutes us.

What a handsome fellow,"' said Marguerite.
Yes, but look at his dress and that of lis
Yes, but look at his dress and that of his "ompanions," exclaimed the others.
"Just what Pierriche said,', repeated the "They are devils, not men," cried out a "Just what Pierriche said. They are clad in. "Yeet-iron !"
"Yes that is true. Sheet-iron men!
And the frightened women, leaving the And the frightened wome on the jety, fled precipitately up the
The boat described a wide semi-circle in the river, and the young man sitting at the stern swept the north shore with a field-glass. It was Cary Singleton, an officer of Morgan's riflemen, one of the chief corps of
Morgan's riflemen were all tall, stalwart men from Virginia and Maryland, and they were dressed in tunics of grey unbleached linen. The French would say vetus de toile. But the panic of their sudden the whole country, side rang with the cry of sheet-iron men. This amusing incident is historic.
(To be contunued.)

## LITERARY.

Longrellow's "Evangeline " has been tran-
 slation
fellow.
A correspondent of the London Academy says
 which mad
years ago.

 the Countess of Charlemont's paper "On "On
Macbeth," read before it at its last meeting.
A new book on chess in theory and practice, Containing the laws and history of the gamee together
with an analysis of the openings, and a rextise oud games, by the late Howard Staunton a
Wormald, will be pubished in a few days.
C Heber wrote his popular missionary hymn "From Greenlands's lcy Mountains," at Wresham, Eng.
and, and it is stated that the printer who set it up in type, on the Saturany of its composition, for use on the
Collowiug Sunday, is still living in that town. Price Lucien Bonaparte, the accomplished linguist, is at present reading post-biblical Hebrew
literature with Dr. Herman Adler, bon of the Chief Kabbi The number of languages, and especially the dialetetr of
languages, with which the prince is foaniliar is extraur-
dinary, and he is a semitic scholar of no mean pretestions Mr. SALA
ed hill again, and this time it is is far-ed hopelessly. We trust not, and that he will rally orie
 ninth year, comparaively young as years are connted, but
heifs a ged and worn with earilies sickneess. and with the toil heis aged and dorn with earrier sicknest, and with the
of a life which few bave exceeded in activity or in labour. A most valuable MS. has been discovered in


 lished by an erudite Azorian gentieman, and will throw
ery of America.
LoRd Hovghton, (Richard Monckton Milnes, $)$ has lived through whole generations of poets and



 Daste Gabriel Rossetti is not only a poet


 solicitations of his friend, , and that yielded an on ordert trom the the
Secretary of State having been procured, the coffin was Secrear and the manuseript taken out. Buch at least is
dug up and
the
Mortimer Collins says : The inaccuracies of
 Disraeli's type. Ta.
noon on Mount Ida.

 pose Mr. Tenoyson has, never been on Mount Ida, and
may yot know the insect, habitis butwe bre aware that
he has reaid "Lucretius," and the line-
might have kept him from a blunder in spalling. And
suppose be bas seen the robins on his lawn : yet he "In the spring a faller crimson comes upon the robin
breast."

As fact, that fuller crimson comes in autumn,
know who watch the hallfeky half fauniliar bird,

## THE GLEANER.

Uyder a new ruling of the Buffalo School
Board, no married ployed as teachers.
Tha French Government has authorized the expenditure of 2,033,411 francs and 68 .eentimes
on work of restoration in the cathedral of Rheims
The Province of Ontario, is fast becoming one
of the great cheese districts of the great cheese districts. The amount of
cheese made there during the cheese made there during the past year would the price of ten cents per pound.
The Russian Government is about to print a fac-simile in photo-lithograppy of the fainous
Batylonian codex, now in the $J$ mperial LLibrary t St. Petersburg, which contains all the latter prophets in the original Hebrew
Granee, $\mathrm{G}, 190$; Germat 5,337 saving institutions Mrance, I, 190; Germany, 1,500; Austria, 541 ;
Belgium, 441 ; Switzerland, 303; Italy, 278 ;
the the Netherlands, 270 ; SWeden, 303 ; Italy, 278 ; Norway,
262 ; Denmark, 229 ; and Russia, 68 . The num-
ber of depositors aggregates 11 , tors aggregates $11,600,000$
The Russian peasants generally believe in maidens, whoings challed " Roussalki"-beautiful songs and allure him into the the river. Thortal by their
sian Loreleas are sian Lineleeis are supposed to ro be the souls of un-
baptized children, and of baptized children, and of girls who comnit sui-
cide ; they are the goddesses of the clouds, and
appear in the form appear in the form of a butterfly or a puff of
smoke.
Hrieafter German war ships will be named
by rule: Armed frigates after princes ; armed
coryet ander and loy rule: Armed frigates after princes; armed
corvettes after provinces; ;unarmed spar decks
will bear the nanes vessels those of generals, admirictories; smaller minen; arneed gunboats, after birds and states-
beasts ; transports and wild beasts ; transports after rivers; and torpedo boats
after cavalry officers. The Emperor will name
yachts himself.
Theonore the
sinia, has just left London for Paris, of Abyswil spend the winter. So complete hare he
the young Prince's English trainiten here young Prince's English training since he has
linnuathe, that he has forgotten his native
lond is only uble to English. And is only able to converse freely in
been the lion a very amible youth, and has
Wely at several parties in the West-End of London.
Tus procurator or abbot of the famons monas-
tery of La Grande Chartreuse, in recently. From a bustriness point France, died
name of Garnier was a world wide the mark. Without his autograph no bottle of the renowed liquor known as Chartretse-green,
white, or yellow-could be deemed genuine by the sale of this same cordial the brotherhood
of La Grande Chatreuse said, to realize for a long have contrived, it is
of $£ 80,000$ ast a net income
Tue Post Office Department has selected the design for a three-cent stamped envelope, to be
used during the Centennia 1 Exhibition. The
stamp will be in the form of a stamp will be in the forn of a shield, having at
the top and bottom the dates 1776 and 1876 . Beneath the upper figures will be the words,
"U. S. Postage," and at the bottom of "U. S. Postage," and at the bottom or of the
shield will be the words . "Three Cents." Upon
the face of the shield will be the face of the shield will be a post boy and and
a net work of telegraph poles and wires, and
heneath an heneath, an engine and postal car.
IN a book called "Courtship, Love, and Ma-
trimony," published in 1660, there is this clause trimony," published in 1660, there is this clause
concerning the privileges of women in leap year:
"Albeit it is nowe Awe, in in regard to social relations of the common every bissextile yeardoth reations of life, that as
the sole priviledge dat ladyes have f making love unto the men, which they dinueth ither by words on lookes, as to them it seemeth doe, prefer ; and moreover, no as man them it seemeth be entitled
to the benefit of clergy treat her proposal with slight or contumely."
All the old prints of physicians represent then with canes to their noses, which represent
origin its the practice formerly prevalent an.ong
them of origin in the practice formerly prevalent an.ong
them of carrying a cane with a hollow head, the
top of which was pepper-box. Was gold, pierced with holes like a pepper-box. The top contained a small quan-
tity of aromatic powder, sunuf, or some other
disinfectant ; and, on entering ho where a disease supposedt to be a heouse or room
ell, the doctor would strike hin a prevailell, the doctor would strike his cantections on the vail-
to agitate the powder, and the anply to agitate the powder, and then apply it to his
nose.
paring for their aunual boat race in March preenade up of Miller, Exeter, bow : Mercerew was Marriott Brasenose, 3 ; Michison, Pembroke, Bonstead, University. 5 ; Williams, Corpus
Banks, University nose, stroke ; Stayner, St. John's cox. The nose, stroke; Stayner, St. John's cox. The
Cambiride crew is constituted at pressent thus
P. W. Brancker (Jesus), bow : T. W. Lewis (Caius), L. G. Pike (Caisus), Cow: G. Wrido LJewi
T. R. Hockin (Jesus), F. Peabody (First Trin
ity), (G. L. Men ity), G. L. Mann (First Trinity), e. D. D. Shafto
(Jesus), strme ; G. . IT has just. been decided to light all the wait-
ing and luggage rooms of the principal railway ing and uggage rooms of the principal railway
statious in Paris by means of electricity. Elec
tric Cights tric lights were recently tried in the immense luggage rom, or Salle des Pas Perdus, of the
Great Northern station. The experiment prov-
ed successful. By working the Graham machine with three-horse power as much light is obtained as that given by a hundred gas lamps. The
electric lantern is placed at a height of ten metres from the ground, and sheds a soft clear light over an area of 20,000 square feet. The hall
situated on the opposite side of the station where passengers opposite side of the station,
anced on arriving from prises an area of 30,000 square feet. Four lan by daylight.

## HEARTH AND HOME.

No One Perfect.-One day you will pleased with a friend, and the next day disappointed in
him. It will be so to the end; and you must make up your mind to it. and not quarrel, unless for very grave casses. Your friend, you have
found out ; and you cannot expect to more than you vive. You must look for much
weak ness, foolishuess weakness, foolishness, and vanity in human
nature ; it is unhappy if you are too sharp in seeing them.
Knowiedge. --Knowledge, like grief or joy,
has its degrees. A child carilearn mandements, and can can learu the Ten Com no information on the subject compared with any good man in the middle life who has seen
the drama of mankind, with its daily those who have cast themselves against the true and the gooil. You have only one life to live
here. The path is not long, and rou cant here.
over a second tis not long, and you cannot go
to to be earnest and sincere-carnest, lest lessons
be unread and duties be undone ; sincere, lest some false pursuit, some hypocrite's hope, hover before you, an ignis fatuus, instead of an eternal
Hardening Children.-The delusion, once so popular, that scant clothing of chilidren, reach-
ing in extreme cases almost semi-nudity, them to become " hardy," is at last disappearing from among.t the educated classes ; and the truth is now recoguised that it was only the exeeptionally strong children who survived the
reatment, while the weaker one died off or fell nto chronic ill-health. Among the less educatclasses many grave errors still exist, and will precepts of sanitary and a great portion of the breast and neck exposed is a great portion of the children to pass through as a sacrifice to the
Moloch of fashion.
Lost Things.-There are a great many things reputations lost, which cannot be regained ; there are hopes lost, which come not hack ${ }^{\text {again ; }}$; there
joys and friendships lost joys and friendships lost ; there are thoughts and
talents lost, which are never found has at some time lost something, which he would
give the world, if it may have been but a single pearl from the thread of friendship, or a mere hope of his soul, but it
was preciously dear to him, and life is sad and was preciously dear to him, and life is sad and
dark without it. The smallest things are often cark without it. The smallest things are often-
times the dearest to the heart of man, as for in stance, a little wife, a little heir, a little fortune, they are lost, he would give everything he had
for their recovery!

Good Will towards Men.-Of all virtues, charity, the one most talked about, is the one plenty of almsgiving, and a great deal of persave pafection for friends and relations; a few of us
persing have a certain broad philosophic tolerance for belief that each man has the right to think as he translate his provided always hat he does not community. Of real charity as a habit of judgment, of sincere good will towards men not con-
nected with us by the the self-interest, how few of us know anything or care to learn what we do not know ! Christianity is the religion, fof Sall that ever came upon the
earth, which is founded most virtue of good will. If it is not charity, it is nothing; and there is scarcely a chapter in the an injunction to cultivate brotherly love, either openly enjoined or convey by implication.
Should not Mothers be more Motherly -Wink are often asked the question, "Do you will be my parents' consents ?' Human nature will be human nature always. Girls will fall in
love-or at least form predilections--carlier than
they ough take ought, and their affections will not always
bent their parents would what cannot be wholly prevented-what it is is
idle to prohibitidle to prohibit-might pe regulated, restrained, guided, and controlled far more than it is. And terms of sufficient intimacy with their danghtere Young girlegare a fraid to confide all their thoughts have too meir acts freely to their mothers. They have too much reason to fear that if they do so,
instead of sympathy and kindness, they will met with of sympathy and kindneas, they will daughters grew greater mistake than to let her should study always to win the confidence and love of her childrens, to wake them feel towards her as towards a fond sister, rather than to resecret correspondence and many of sly flirtation,
not conducive to man not conducive to the daughterys happiness an
welfare, which now occur, would be avoided.

VESSEL WITH QUEER PASSENGERS SENT OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

## Captain Gilbert Pratt, a veteran mariner now

 living in Belleville, Ont., whose period of servic on the lakes dates back nearly half a century, recalls an incident which, though it has been almost forgotten, attracted considerable attenconscientious than now They were then more to risk the lives of passengers and crew in unseaworthy crafts. The owner of the old schooner "Michigan," then the largest vessel on the lakes hit upon a novel expedient for disposing of her The vessel had become old and rotten and was no longer serviceable. Instead of loading her and sending her out late in the season heavilyinsured to be wrecked, he chose a more harmless plan, but not one less profitable to himself. He Ealls to buy the vessel and send her over tha falls. This was about the year 1830 . The pro position was eagerly accepted by the hotel pro scheme, and one which would captal advertising them well. The affair was widely published in the newspapers, and was the talk of the sur rounding country for weeks and weeks. The excited public curiosity would do. For severa days previous to the great event the stages and canal-boats were crowded. People flocked thither
from all parts of the country to spectacle of the largest vessel on the lakes going over the falls. The hotel-keepers reaped a rich harvest. So great a crowd had never before been
seen at that famous reart day the "Michigan" was towed out into the rapis in the prosence of a vast number of people
who lined the banks or visited the the aumerous excursion boats which were upon into requisition. The task of towing the vesed into the current was intrusted to a Captain Rough, with a crew of half a dozen oarsmen ous ent hy himself. This was a rather hazardous entreprise, and Captain Pratt, who was him-
self one of the crew, says his heart almost failed him when they set out, though he had gladly volunteed on the for the service. There had been cordance wiih the programme, which had been widely advertised. These consisted of a buffalo, and some geese. At her bowsprit was the Ame rican ensign, and at her stern the English Jack the Canadian hotel-keepers having joined in the played se. There were also some effigies dis to make more real thive appearance of a crew and on board making the terrific plunge. Just before the tow line was cut the animalson board
were turned were trarned loose. Just as the vessel entered
the rapids and actually of the bears plunged overboard The third one climbeded in swimming ashore. greatly frightene. All the animals seemed greatly frightened, and ran from one end of the crew might other, much the same as a human
done under similar circum stances, in an agony of despair. The vessel the first fall, shipping a little water, righting herself, and moving on in fine style. In going board and the bear with it, and neither were again seen. She swung around and presented vidently struck eaming waters. She had Here it was thought her career was ended, and the affair was over. But she stopped only a
moment. The force of the waters swung her moment. The force of the waters swung her
around and she moved on stern foremost. the third rapid she bilged, but corried her hull pparently whole straight to the horse-shoe fall, oaming abyes beneath. She was smost to ine a thousand fragments. None of the beasts on board were ever heard of more, but the geese sank below right, and were soon seen on the there had not been much of their feathers, as One of the effigies was also found uninjured, together in the eddies, but all the otherg hai disappeared. The scene was a most thrilling
one. The great crowd of spectators watched the The great crowd of spectators watched the
ss of the vessel with breathless interest. and gave a great cheer as she made the final plunge.

## A NEW ARTICLE OF DIET.

A report has been made by the Acting Poliment of Bombay, stating that there exists in those parts a weed called "mulmunda," the classes in times of scarcity. The seed is ground into flour, of which bread is made. The bread quite so satisfying as could be desired, does very It is also given to and soun fether at a pinch. of an examination of the prage. The result leguminous description, by the Acting Chemical
Analyser to the Gover seeds contain nearyvernment, shows that the stance as some of the chief varieties ous subpeas and beans; and hence the nutritive value
of the seed should be taken as equiven of the other leguminous grains. The weed is
said to grow said to grow all over the Deccan and Southern
Mahratta country.

## medice thant that. tion.

and
in than
sani
care
sare
care
sen
the
into
ind
and
stab

HEAD OF RIVER ST CLAIR.
This is a view from Lake Huron of the source of the River St. Clair, which divides Canada
and the United States. It is the great outlet and the United States. It is the great outlet
for shipping from the interior to the great lakes, ers, ers, and vessels of all sizes and colors, steaming
or sailing sailing in or out with merchandize, \&c. pass outward, and about the same. number dily inward. The greatest number this namb son was 376 outward, and 294 inward. Al together the river always presents a lively, busy and pleasing spectacle to the beholder.

## DOLESTIIC

Codpish and Oyster Sauce.-Tie the fish
 serve. AD When ondone lifit it up and let it drain, then
minutes after the wated pied piece will be done two or three Brolling Meats.-When me point.
on a gridiron over hot coals, the meats are broiling application soon cooks the mast through, juicind the rapid
 Animal food
piedispla a Charlotre.-Put into a well-buttered


## ${ }^{2}$

dibh
sho
ion
jam am, instery nice made during part of the the The of paddivg
Fricasser of Fowl- -Cut a fowl or chicken




## $\substack{\text { abd } \\ \text { boilin } \\ \text { notil } \\ \text { with }}$


CABINET PUDDiNG.-Well butter a p plain
round mould or basin, rund the interior of which stiok









## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

 A sarcastic individual remarked that "some
setrosidraw bettot than others;"" But," retorted his
equally ungallant friend, laying down
 Madase Christine Nilsson-Rouzesux is

THe Titiens opera receipts in the season juist
onded are piven by the Dramatio News as follows:-:

Sothern, the comedian, arrived in New York


DUBLN the performance of the fifth act of



Henry Irving, the actor who came suddenly



## THE NYMPH OF ARCADIE.






Yoong loee to selil. Tha chider ran
 Criee, whemen buit tonely
Youn Ioven tonell I wiln not the







silisi, wheri insision hid foom her nait,


Then orefy one and atal atone



## CURING A COQUETTE.

Really, Mariette, you are inconceivably wkward to-night ! you have dressed my hair put on this rose. There,-that's better. You may go now ; and
hour to dress me!"
The lady's maid raised the curtain that concealed the boudoir door, and left her young misLady Julia Lovelace then
Lady Julia Lovelace then re-arranged some of her curls before the looking-glass; and, after
gazing attentively at her own fair image, a selfgazing attentively at her own air image,
satisfied smile illumined her countenance.
"He will think me pretty to-night," mursofa, and fell into pleasing day dreams.
Lady Lovelace looked scarcely twenty, and was so beautiful, that she was universally reckwoman.
At seventeen years of age, Julia had been married to Lord Lovelace, whose title, fortune and brilliant position had dazzled her youthful fancy. On being introduced into the fashion able world, her beauty become the theme of every tongue, and she was flattered and fon hers
by so many beaux, that a wiser head than her might almost have been turned by the fumes of such never-ceasing incense.
tion ; whe hoved Julia to distraction ; but when he saw her give way to coquetry and rivolity he conceald ans outward coldness of manner. Instead, therefore, of the hyperbolical compliments that were showered upon her in the gay world, Lady Julia received gentle admonitions and good advice from her husband, who turned philosopher at five-and-twenty out of sheer love for his wife. But Lady Julia far from appreciating his motives, only thought him cold and
indifferent, and listened proudly to his advice, indifferent, and listened proudly to his advice,
while she treated even kis attentions with diswhile
Amongst her train of admirers, Lady Julia had particularly remarked Sir Charles Manners. Whenever she entered the room, his eyes were the first that met hers; and the softest comphments were those uttered by Sir Charles lips short-Sir Charles was sure to be wherever she
was to be found; and he seemed to guess her was to be found ; and her wish, aud to obey herery look.
Lady Julia was foolishly proud of having in spired him with a passion for her charms,
though she was not in love with him, and only encouraged him from vanity, without harbour ing any really guilty intentions; but with that lax morality, encouraged and fostered by the false notions prevailing in so-called polite society, she was acting the part of a thorough
coquette, without even adverting to the impro coquette, without eve
"How handsome he looked!" thought she "and how delicately he hinted at his passionso diffidently, indeed, that Poor young man ! deeply he loves me

Just then Lord Lovelace entered
Blanche's cheeks were suffused with blushes, as if she felt he could read her thoughts.
Lord Lovelace was a slim young man, with a
pale and expressive countenance. His delicate features and slight figure would have given him an effeminate air, had not his piercing eyes and
black eyebrows, that nearly met over his nose, given
soul. reflecting. decorous."

Why, Julia," said he, "what are your pro- easy credulity with this creature! Oh, shockjects for this evening $?$ "
"Have you forgotten, my lord,", answered " Have you forgotten, my Inrd," answered Rugby's fancy ball takes, place this evening? This evening, is it ?" asked his lordship.
The card of invitation lies on the mantelThe card on inv
piece," said the lady.
Her lord took up the letter, and seemed to be
ecting.
"Saturday, the 16 th of February-yes, that
the very day," said he, musingly. "I am was the very day," said, he, musingly. "I am
sorry it is for to-day," continued he, "and I sornall not be able to accompany you."
sher ladyship;
"Indeed " cried her

Indeed!" cried her ladyship; "yet you must perceive, my lord, that I cannot go alone to
a ball of this description-it would be quite in-

I never thought for a moment you could," orted the husband.
"Then what is to be done ?" "ed to this fete ?"
Lady Julia started at the name, and looked Lady Julia started at the nat, but he was so
half doubtingly at her husband
calm that she felt completely restored to her self-possession.

engagements," said she. ${ }^{\text {. I will call upon her," said her husband, }}$ 'and request her to come, and fetch you, and accompany you to the ball.'.
So saying, Lovelace kisse
So saying, Lovelace kissed his wife's hand, and left the room.
The Duchess of Rugby's rooms were filled by a numerous and fashionable assembly. The costumes were rich and elegant, and their efe whs
still further heightened by a sprinkling of groconque chat to the gorgeously-dressed persons as so contrast to the gorgeousty-dressed
many cockchafers buzzing around a bed of roses in full bloom.
The sight was altogether magnificent.
When the Duchess of
When the Duchess of Manners and the Marchioness of Montrose entered the room, accompanied by the son of the former lady, a quadrille
was just over, and all eyes were turned upon the pas just over, and all eyes were turned upon the
new-comers. Lady Julia wore the costume of new-comers. Lady
the daughters of scotland, and, by a singular
and coincidence, Sir Charles had, made choice of
Highland dress. It was scarcely possible $t$ imagine a handsomer or more graceful pair
The orchestra had just struck up one of Strauss of rousing the very dead. Sir Charles drew ble of rousing the very dead. Sir Chares drew
her ladyship within the magic circle, and off her ladyship in hand, with his arm encircling her slender waist, his beating heart pressed close to her side, and his eyes riveted on her face. Half fascinated by his ardent gaze, and slightly ustered by the words he whispered in her at-
and tentive ear, Lady Julia followed her partner
mechanically through the dizzy mazes of the mechanically through the dizzy mazes litle
waltz, and visions of whole legions of litte Cupids seemed to he fluttering about her. She, however, soon broke off rom the dance, and re-
turned to her seat beside the Duchess of Manners. An ugly masque in the character of a green the seat, and seemed to repress a sigh as he walked away hill look seemed at once mournful and contemptuous.
As to the Baronet, he was proud of the spoils of his victory, as he considered it ; for he had drawn off a plain ring from Lady Julia's finger, taining. While he was giving way to the mos tainig.
delightul anticipations, a voice near him said, read."
On turning round, Sir Charles was beset by number of persons who were examining the cos-
tume, while the green imp seemed to be making tume, while the green imp seenied to be making
faces at him. He, however, made his way faces at him. He, he crowd to the part of the room indicated, where, sure enough, he found a delicate little note. Its contents, written in a trembling hand, ran as follows :-

Black hair, blue eyes, a small mouth, and a tender heart--all these belong to a lady not more grateful man! if you sought the owner this evening at the opera, under a black domino, and wearing a white camellia. Hour-two o'clock in the mornin
"But I can't leave Julia just when she is beginning to thaw, said sir charles to himseri. " Besides, this may be a mere jqke. No it, I had not go. Yet, perhaps, when the again, and I
batter just go in and come out batter just go back in time to complete the conquest I have so happily begun.'
The green imp was watching Sir Charles countenauce from a quiet corner, and when he saw him had seen him get into his carriage, and then returned to the ball-room.
He he, in a voice that he purposely disguised, "the handsome Highlander who was waltting with you just now, and whom I take to be your brother, has just dropped this paper. I ran
after him to return it, but his carriage had just after him to return it, but his him
driven off hefore I could join him
driven of before I conld join him."
And without giving her ladyship time to answer a word hufolded it, mechanically. In another moment sh
the assignation

## the assignation. "This must have been in his possession when

 he was swearing he loved no other than myself IAnd to think that he will, perhaps, laugh at my
asy credulity with this creature oh, shock and crush him beneath the weight of my utter contempt.
Lady Julia then informed the Duchess of Manners that she was going to leave the ball. It was two o'clock when she reached the opera. There was a masked ball. She hired a dion
and entered. and entered.
At the sight of the crowds that filled the
aloon, Lady Julia was half tempted to withsaloon, Lady Julia was half tempted to withdraw ; but on percel her bosom, she took courage and approached her, just as she was accosted by another domino,
nised as Sir Charles.
The loving pair retired to a box on the upper
Lady Julia entered the adjoining one, and through a little chink in the partition she was
enabled to hear distinctly all that was being said.
"You see, madam, I have obeyed your orders," began Sir Charles.
"Not with much alacrity, however; for
e been waiting for some ninutes.
Pity me, rather, for not having
to join you as soon as I could have wished."
"Oh, no doubt you wanted to waltz once
"Are you jealous?"
"Are you jealous" reason to be so?"
"Have not I goon, rest
"By no means," replied Sir Charles, care-
"Don't tell me !" said the lady. "The atten
tions you pay Lady Lovelace are the talk of the whole town
"Let us rather speak of your own sweet self, cealed by this beatiful eyes, which are half-con some little good-will towards your slave, let him at least enjoy the sight of his divinity.'

What is the use of my taking off my mask, since you are alive t
your dear Lady Julia?

I forgot her the moment I saw you !
ay companion.
"1 should be unworthy of your regard if I "Well, I suppose, I must believe you; only, this being the case, you cannot set any gerea
tore by that rosebud you snatchea from the fair scotchwoman, nor the ring she allowed you $t 3$ draw off her finger.

Will you promise?" began the Baronet
'I am not accustomed to accept conditions,
to impose them. If they do not suit you, but to im
farewell 1
' I give way," said the Baronet.
" Ungrateful wretch!" muttered Lady Julia.
"And now-" said sir Charles.
"And now will take a turn in the saloon, and then I shall call for my carriage.
"A thousand thanks
Before Lady Julia left the box she looked out by the peeplole, when she perceived Sir Charles searching everywhere for the black domino with the white camellia, who had disappeared in the crowd.
On going down stairs to call a coach, herlady ship heard a kind of chuckling laugh behind
her, and on turning round she perceived the her, and on turning round she perceived the
green imp who had informed her of Sir Char green imp who had innormed her orsir Char
les' departure at the Duchess of Rugby's ball. les' departure at the Duchess of Rugby sall.
When Lady Julia reached home she found her husband sitting up for her, at the fire-side, in her bedroom
mused at this ball ?
Lady Julia had remained rooted to the threshhold of the door ; her eyes were riveted on the domino and the costume of a green imp that were carelessly thrown upon an arm-chair.
A white camellia was placed on the mantelpiece beside a rosebud. A plain ring was returned to the tray where she kept her little trinkets. These were the only gifts Sir Charles could ever boast of having received frem her. passioned tone ; "for now I see that you love passi,
me!
Lo

Lord Lovelace pressed her fondly to his heart. On the following day, Lady Julin's servant
as despatched to Sir Charles Manners, and wasded him an envelope containing the mys terious note that had tecoyed him to the opera, terious note that hap decones.
with his lady's compliments.

## THOUGHTS ON MATRIMONY.

There can be no reflections of the human mind (excepting those which attend the approach of
death) so fully of melancholy, of solemnity, of awful uncertainty as those which come to a man when on the threshold of mitrimony. As in that last step from off the stage of life, so now there comes a moment of introspection, when
all else fades into insignificance beside the contemplation of the inner self. Then to that soul there come the inevitable queries: "Am I prepared to surrend
my pipe ? Have I the moral courage to say
? eat cold mutton for my breakfast; and to my wife, ' Maria, my ma's pies are better than your adamantine fact that resistance is in vain ; that
and sooner or later he must yield. Vain are the boonghts of flight--vain the mad impulse to
thoul-slaughter.. His wedding garments (that
selt "livery of woe") have been sent home and the man is waiting down stairs with the unreceipted
bill. "Oh! fool, fool that I was," he solilobill. "0h! fool, fool that I was, he sollo
quizes, "to ask Maria those stupid conundrums this pred

- did she love me? (of course she did!) and would she have me? (of course she would!
And now, too late, I see it all. I shall be made to carry bundles. I shall have to go to bed early ; and at dead of night tacks-vile tacks early; and at dead of night trocked pins and broken needles will stick themselves into the soles of my feet as walk the cold floor carrying that syualling brat, while Maria, from nnder the bedclothes, says calmly that it doesn't do any good to use such language. Language indeed and then the pare隹ic express the situation? And then the pails and the little stomach that insists on spilling ver at the most inconvenient times. Oh! why was I born? And then I catch cold-which ma sure to do-Maria will pump mer silif apron, nd pinch my tender nose, and say 'some peone are so delicate, and for her part none of he family were ever so sick in their lives.' An then my bombazine mother-in-law (oh, she
never die !) will sit beside me and say cheer fully:'There was poor Mr. Dilberry-he had a
old, just like yours-and he went of in consumption in less than a month (lucky Dillberry !) And his widow has done very well since, and rides in her carriage. And if you want to go I don't know what Maria would do. And then he exclaimsagain, hy was born? And when Yound tried by swallowing pins and tried to commit suicide by swallows down stairs, why didn't they let me ?" And so the poor victhis predicament, and no one knows it better

As the day draws near which is to consign him to a life-long regret a certain pride cones to his rescue, and he is enabled to go through the happy independence-with the air of one whom nothing can daunt. Oh, the hypocrisy that thus takes root in his bosom! How it grows
and spreads and flourishes until deceit becomes a second nature to him
Then from one step to another he descends, nhere he cannot return from "seeing a friend" without reeking with the odor of cloves. Let us not follow him further in his downwar career, but let fall the mantle of charity upon his wasted life, simply recording , the mental
rerdict, "One more unfortunate?"
A. Minor.

## ARTISTIC.

ANTwRRR is preparing to celebrate the tercenAN important discovery of Roman coins and Nero, Robert Browning's son, who took to painting two years ago, by Mr. Millaits adivice,
said, much progress
his
his chosen profesion.
The portrait of Archbishop Cranmer, by Hol-

Foun artists are fervent at work in the Uffizi Palace a a copping a picture of Fra Angelieo a "tryptich,"
with a border of heavenly musicing. It takee eight days By the death of Lord Stanhope, the committee
 Earl of Rosely:
Professor von Piloty, who has accepted the commission to paint a fresco for the grand hall of th
new Rathaus
at Municb, intends to introduce into on group the portraits of three hundred of t
grished eitizens of the Bavarian capital.
Carpeavx left unfinished a repetition, with
 third will be orxibibitesize ine. the ne
and
several tother of tis repethe
A magnificent cameo, supposed to be a portrait

M. Darcell, director of the Gobelins, has


ture. It will
of Sculpture.
The bronze and silver medallions with Mr . Carlyle's portrait bave been issued to the subseribers to
the address to him. As a work of art this portrait by
Mr. Boebm is equal to anything which has been produced Mr. Boebm is equal to anything which has been produced
by Greuze. Mr. Boehm is a personal friend of Mr.
Carlyle's, and consequently has been able to observe him
continually in all attitudes and under a great variety of

In digging near Ceri, Rome, there has been discovered a superb marble fragment of an ancient
Roman calendar, containing the second half of the first Roman calendar, containing the second half of the first
five months of the year. Besides the usuan indications of
days, feaste, and the different games, there is a list of the principal solemnities, some of these last are quite
new. others confirm oonjectures which have been made
by learned men or less certain indications. The most recent date which can be read is that of the dedication
of the Altar of Peace by Augustus, in the 745 th year of
Rome.

A Roman society, which has commenced ex A Aitions close to the monument of Minerva Medich, has
come upun some very interesting things, among which are the paintings that adorned a columbary which the Roman
archeologists and artists believe to be of the Augustine archæolog ists and artists believe to be of the Augustine
age, and of great value both to acience and art. In mak-
ing preparations forconstructing the central hall in the
Conservatory Palace at the Capitol, a ground plan has been discovered, supposed to be that of the Temple of
Jupiter, to which Dionsyius gave a surface of 4,000
In the same place has been found a column square feet. In the eame p
of large size, which appear
Jupiter 0 ptimus



 NOWOPEN




## SAFE IWESTMEHT．


 （1）FOR SAIE．



## TO 工茳．




JAS．K．POLLOCK， CARVER，GILDER，
Loolsing Glass，Picture Frame
rassemabtovt manuractumen．
No． 13 BLEURY ST．．MONTREAL．

## NOTIGE．

 heing aloun to wher their Extalisidnemt，

## OFFER FOR SALE：




an．Cornas Mastese


Co．Bhate safy．

whil firt rat＂moter，amb will be shld way $A_{\text {ph }}$

1．Pembasis

## ATIANTIC MUTUAI

insurance co．，
PINGLAND \＆EVANS，Genemal Agents，
ARCH．MeINTYRE， CARPENTER and JOINER

1078 ST．CATHERINE STREET．
OR，HAYWARD＇S MEW OISCOVERY， HNGLAND，FRANOE \＆BELGIUM The Treatment and Mode of Cure． How to use it successfully，



Without Meedicine．

mum onle nywhok asp pathetre．，


For Cuniiscuitout，vide＂Medical Reg！ates：＂

## THECOOKS ERIEND

BARING POWDER
Han bocomen Houmebold Word in we isnd，and ha 0 In orery famlly where Ecooomy and Healsh ara

 d！gestibis． saves time

OOK＇S FRIEND
IT SAVES TEMPRER
it saves money
For sale by storeheopers theong in wo Domina

$\$ 4$ to \＄8



## DAT

DR．ROBERTS＇S
CELEBRATED OINTMENT POOR MAN＇S FRIEND，


DR．ROBERTSS PILULE ANTISCEOPHULSE



 cut wifnememt wh thued diet，Sold in ts

BEACEI AND BARNICOIT DIAPENSARY，BRIDPORT，ENGLAND

MARAVILIA COCOA．


 MARAVILIA COCOA． Thee grabe sive Favibor Bro
 Entire oblubtity，a dotmate Aromat and as nate eowentratio of the prarest cle enents if


HOMGEOPATHIC COCOA．

 ＂xherne of the invene，and wh be fomd to

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE MADE IN OME MIRUTE VITHOUT BOLLING
 MUSTARD．－TAYLOR BROTHERS＇

 Brte have，lovan export chacon

## LEA \＆PERRINS

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE，
シリン TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE．
In consiquithe of Sourimus Imatahons of Lea $\sigma$ Lemnius Sauce， which are calcwhated to deceive the Public， LEA E゙ PERNMNS hate adopied A New Label，
 which will be fiactal on cery botle of Worcestershire Sauce， after this date，ant withut which mone is सinuine
Nowomber isfa
＊＊This does not apply to shipments made prov to the date sticen．
Ask for LEA E゙ PERRIVS＇Sauce， ani ste Name en Hrappor，Labil，Bottle Hholisali＂And for Expory he the

 Oinnen thoughou＇the World．

To be obsained of

CHEAPEST AND BEST．


JOHN DOUGALL \＆SON， gis nut peo St．Janes street，Montrent． Einctrutylug nind sot，Xrinting，Climmatio and Piain
 CABINET ORGANS．Sreet，Montrran

BOND BROS．
STOCK \＆SHARE BROKERS， Members of the Moatreal Suck Eictumge． GOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE． CLARKE＇S

## BLOOD MIXTURE

Trade Mark，＿＂Blood Mixture．＂ THE GREAT BHOOD PLREIPERAND BESTORER thes，cannon be bounighty rewommended．

Cares Cllarathent sores on :he Notk

Cumes survy sures.

Clears the Bhowl from ahtingup
Fran what ver canse arising.


Thousands of Testimonlats from all parts.


Sind Proprimur. F. A. CLARKE, Chemist


Wholenatr Agunts fur frovences of ontatow abl
EVANS. MERCER \& Co., Momtreal.


CASADA bOLLER WORRS．
 Boiners．Takks．Fire－Proof Chambers．Wroaght Iro tinds Frun Brige Gioders．Irom Buate，Ne，For a giren if required．Repaits promptly atievital to
doy A wher ：．．Aneat on and Yours




J AMES MOURE AND IAND AGENT


1．STOCK AND SHARE BROKER

C．A．MACDONELL． 10 and in Hemry stome Pposite Soman＇，Monumente，Matede Abars，Fighes


TASHONABLE TAMOMING
I．D．Dows site Fin and Workmaship call on

－

HOPKINS \＆WHiY，Ano valdeis
GTHATHY S STRATHY，
Members af the Montral Sowk Exchange．
Co．Ioost．Framoois Xavier Stree
mostreat．
 Derriptive cirmins ant on appration．At ab binas malé Bictinks

244 Fartenais St．，Montreal
122.10 HeLMER S SHEPDARD，



## JOFIN DATE

Copreramith，Brass Founder Fintean FITTER，
657 and of Diving Aparatus Cralo Sthet，Montrent
13.9 .2 Sy
，DNLE $\cup \mathrm{CO}$
FASHIONABLEIMILLINERS \＆DRESSMAKERS
No． 584 Yonse Street，
12.1 .11 TORONTO


DOMETETOX
TYFEMOUNDING COMPANY
(LIMITED)
13. 15 and 17 CHENNEVILLE STREET. MONTREAI, P. Q. directors:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ALEX MURRAY, Precident } \\
& \text { ICRAD WHITE, Fice Presid }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RICHARD WHITE, Fice: Presidore } \\
& \text { THOMAS RYAN. } \\
& \text { D. J. REES }
\end{aligned}
$$

 JOHS WHYTE. Mamaging Dirctor In rearniag thank wor many customent for thetr




 We are agents for be most ceitbmed Power nad Jou



 Aargand wastanty ictrating pumber ot rinters min

PRICE OF NEWS AND BOOK LETTER New and Old Style

## WW

Puillster, Boos-binder, Manufacting and WHOLEEALE STATIUNER. Window shades and SOHOOL BOOKS,
397 Nothe Daye Steeet, Montreal. 13.146
CANADA METAL WORKS, 877, CRAIG STREET.
Plumbris, Stean \& Gas Fittors MATTINSON, YOUNG \& CO.

## The foyal Canadian hsuwace $60^{\circ} y$.

Capital,
Cash Assets, nearly

officers:
Frerident: J. F. SINCENNES
 ASSETESINGOLD:
U. S. Boode and other Scearition and Cinh in hande of C.
s. Truatere

Mantrual Wizs
Bank Smaks

Bills Re Quitrec Coosolldatei Find


cast on hand add on Depesit

## LTABILITEI:S:

Insures every description of Fire Risks, Inland Cargees and Hulls: also (Leean Cargoers and Freights on First-Clase Steamers and Suiling Vessels.
HEAD OFFICE: 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.


## The Boyal ispramee Compary ol tuempool

 CAPITAI, ASSETS, OTEF$\$ 10,000,000$ unlumited liability of shareholders. agehcies in all the primcipal cities amd towns.



MORSON'S PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE NDICESTION! INDIGESTION!!

HIGHLY RECOMYENDEL BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION: SOLD IN BOTTLES as WINE, LOZENGES, GLOBULES, and POWDER P114

## MORSON'S SACCHARATED

## WHEAT PHOSPHATES

A DIETETIC FREPARATION, SUPILIING AN IMPORTANT DEFICIENCY IN THE ORDINARY FOOD OF ISVALIDS AND CHHDHEN EESPCLALL IN BRFAD AND MLLK).
N. At.-Full Directions with each Botle

GOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PATENT MEDICINE FENDOHS, AND THE MANUPACTURERS.

## T. MORSON \& SON. SOUTKAMPTON ROW RUSSELL SQUARE LONDON <br> DOMIINION <br> PLATE GLASG LNSORANOE OFFIOE ALEXANDER RAMSAY,

3, 30 and 11 Recollim strext, Montrmal.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

(Libersl Tarmi to Agenu.)
HERBERT \& Co, 67, Strand, London, Eng


## OFHARTPORD, CONN.

 Granta ovory thing dolirable In Liff or Acoldenit Inac rance on the mont favornbin cerme.
FOSTER, WELS the Dominloo. OyFler. 199 St. Jaineist. Montras:

