# 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. 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 covers /<br>Couverture de couleur   |              | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur  |
|--|--------------|--|
| Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée  |              | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées  |
| Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  |              | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque   |              | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <br>Coloured maps /  |              | Pages detached / Pages détachées   |
| Cartes géographiques en couleur  | $\checkmark$ | Showthrough / Transparence   |
| Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   |              | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur<br>Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  |              | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire  |
| Control available /<br>Seule édition disponible<br>Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut |              | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas |
| causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.  |              | été numérisées.  |
|  |              |  |

 $\checkmark$ 

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.



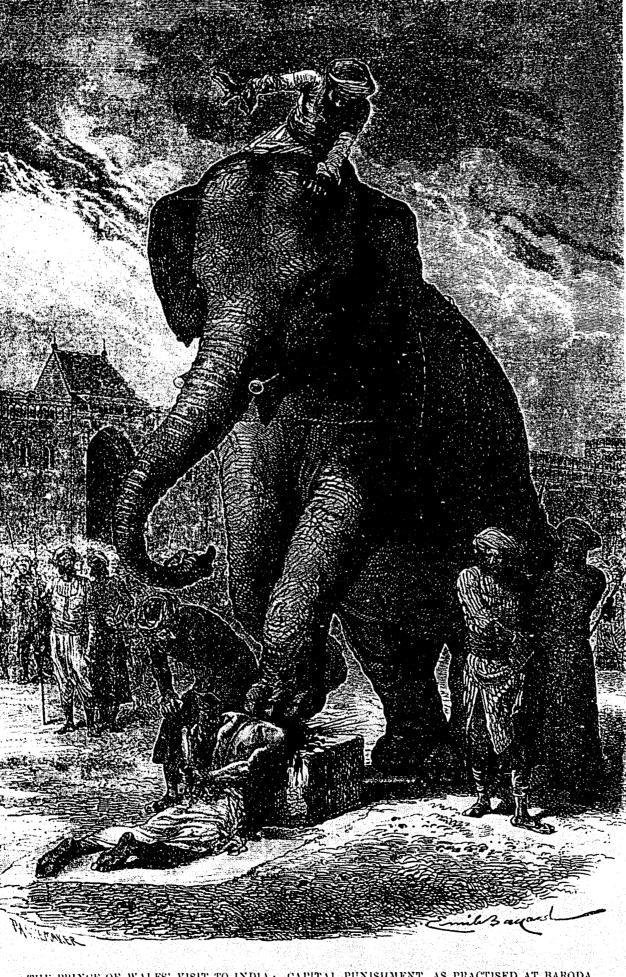
Vol. XIII.-No. 9.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

#### HAMLET.

(c) (c) and the first second se Second se

Within the limits of a single play Shakespeare has admirably personified the three varieties of human character. It was necessary for the full expression of Hamlet's nature that he should be brought into contact with the exponents of practical ideas, and accordingly the dramatist, with the utmost refinement of art, has relieved his essential unworldliness against different depths of the wordly character. So refined, indeed, is the first contrast that it holds within it an element of harmony. Be-tween Hamlet and Horatio there is a close and enduring friendship-a friendship which is in truth based upon the most profound differences of nature. Horatio is the true type of the man of the world, but his worldliness is so noble and unseeking that it contrasts, without con-flicting, with Hamlet's ideal vision. Hamlet is in himself the expression in art of the artistic attitude towards actual facts. He is no nearer to the world than a spectator of a play to the life which it symbolises, and he is as incapable of carrying on the practical drama of life as the same spectator, if suddenly summoned from his place in the audience, would be of completing the unfinished action of the stage. His constant endeavour is to put himself outside the circumstances with which he is brought into contact, and to get far enough away from them to be able to measure their value and determine their drift. This, which he believes to be the necessary preliminary to action, renders him at last entirely powerless to act. At each step he is only carried further from the real world, and though his vision of it grows in distinctness, he becomes only the more incapable of altering or reshaping the fixed lines of the picture which rises before him. It is true that his fate combines with his character to keep him thus a mere spectator of actual life. With happier fortunes he might have gradually bridged over the gulf that separated him from the reality, and he had already by his love for Ophelia attempted to find a n should lead him beyond the contines of mere speculation ; but on the very threshold of the new realm he is met by a crime that makes him shrink back with double recoil, while at the same time it compels him to terrible action. Side by side with this character we find the steadfast nobility of Horatio. Without a touch of what is sordid or selfish he nevertheless possesses the unfaltering grasp of facts and the sober reserve of feeling which mark the true man of the world. He bears himself gravely, but without cynicism or bitterness, as a man who has tutored himself to moderate desire by instinctive knowledge of the little that life has to offer.



# SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS. \$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

The old bells that hung in the tower of Linerick Cathedral were made by a young Italian after many years of patient toil. He was proud of his work, and when they were purchased by the prior of a neighbouring convent, near the Lake of Como, the artist invested the profits of the sale in a pretty villa on the margin of the lake, where he could hear their Angelus music wafted from the convent cliffs across the waters at morning, noon and night. Here he intended to pass his life; but this happiness was denied him. In one of those feudal broils which, whether civil or foreign, are the undying worm in a fallen land, he suffered the loss of his all; and when the storm passed he found himself without home, family, friends, and fortune. The convent had been razed to the ground, and the chefs-d'auvre of his handiwork, the tuneful chimes whose music had charmed his listening ear for so many happy days of his past life, had been carried away to a foreign land. He became a wanderer. His hair grew white and his heart withered before he again found a resting place. One day he met a mariner from over the sea, who told him a story of a wondrous chime of bells he had heard in Ireland. An intuition told the artist that they were his bells. He journeyed and voyaged thither, sick and weary, and sailed up the Shannon. The ship came to anchor in the port near Limerick, and he took passage in a small boat for the purpose of reaching the city. Before him the tall steeple of 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 beaming before his eyes. The beaming before his eyes. The angels were whispering to him that his bells were there. He prayed : "Oh, let them sound me a loving welcome! Just one note of greeting, O, bells ! and my pilgrimage is done !" was a beautiful evening. The air was like that of his own Italy in the sweetest time of the year, the death of the spring. Suddenly the stillness was broken. From St. Mary's tower there came a shower of silver sound, filling the air with music. The boatmen rested on their cars to listen. The old Italian crossed his arms and fixed his streaming eyes upon the tower. The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the sweet memories of his buried past; home, friends, kindred, all. At last he was happytoo happy to speak, to breathe. When the rowers sought to arouse him, his face was up-turned to the tower, but his eyes were closed. The poor stranger had breathed his last. His own chefs-d'acure had rung his "passing bell."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA ;-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, AS PRACTISED AT BARODA.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND - DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC men, school-teachers and postmasters in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When 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, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

CANADIAN 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 have more to say in regard to the commodity and advantages of our new premises. It will suffice 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 AFRICAN 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 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 first 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 insignificant. Still it is to all intents and purposes a second England, and the residents, whether Dutch, German, or French, are all but English in their manners and customs. Since 1868, Basutoland 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 disappointment 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-

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 incalculably 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. BISSETT relates also 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. Nevertheless, 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 every reason to believe, At all events, even now, the English predominate in the country, and if their influence 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 gunpow-Guns are thus finding their way der. 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 a 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 assistance, but it is much more business-like to sink comparatively unimportant differences and band themselves together in good time to disarrange the very conception of such a rising in the minds of the savages.

# POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT

The Postmaster General's Report for 1875 contains some interesting figures. 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,

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. 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, Ontario and Quebec 518; New Brunswick 68; 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 1st 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 advertising unclaimed letters during the year ended 30 June, 1874, was upwards of 7.500 dollars, and as this sum will now be saved to the department, there will be this amount in addition to the sum received for postage on returned letters to be placed 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 claimed that a great improvement has been effected in the treatment of a large proportion of the dead letters, on the other hand, it is highly satisfactory to be able to state that the improvement 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 for the ventilation of houses, which we presented to our readers last week, continues to attract attention. It has been in use successfully for several years; when prcganise a formidable rising on the part of 19 post offices, and 2,818 miles of route : perly constructed it never has proved a year in America, for the championship of

failure. First--either as a sure prevention of gases entering our dwellings. Secondy-as the most economical mode of conducting 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 adoption 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 committee to enquire into the causes. He believed 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 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 people did, still it was of importance. English trade returns showed a balance against the mother country, but then she had the carrying trade, and the profit 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 United 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 might 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 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 checked, but rather increased, which showed that a high tariff was not always protective. He pointed out also that where the currency in circulation was increased, the importations also increased. It would be for the committee to enquire how far this rule held good in this country, so that they might know how far the commercial and financial depression was within the control of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association, held on the 21st ult., to consider the letter of invitation from the National Rifle Association of New York to take part in the competition for the championship of the world, in America, it was resolved ..... "That the National Rifle Association do accept the invitation of the National Rifle Association of New York to organise a team to represent the United Kingdom at the match to take place this

the world, provided that no other independent team sent from either England, Scotland, or Ireland, be included in that match; that Sir HENRY ST. JOHN HAL-FORD, having been appointed the representative 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 arrangements. All communications on the sub. ject to be addressed to him at Wistow Leicester.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided the case of JENKINS against COOK, appealed from the Arches Court at Canterbury, in favor of JENKINS. JENKINS had denied the personality of Satan, and Rev. Mr. COOK thereupon refused 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 Chambər of Deputies. He declared himself a Liberal-Constitutional-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 American eagle.

## PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS. INDEPENDENCE HALL.

On the south side of Chestnut street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, an iron railing guards the passage way to a building which deserves more than any other the proud title of the Cradle of American Independence. It is Carpenter's Hall, the place where, as an inscription on the wall proudly testifies, "Henry, Hancock, and Adams inspired the Delegation of the Chlowicz with New and Singer at the Delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War;" the place where the first Continental Congress met, and where the famous "first prayer in Congress" was delivered by Parson Duché on the morning after the news of the bombardment of Boston had been received, and men knew that the war was rendered "ine-vitable." The old man's prave brought toget The old man's prayer brought tears to the eyes of even the grave and passionless Quakers who were present, and the voices who had opposed the proposition to open the sessions Assembly held its sittings, to be succeeded by the British troops, and afterwards by the first United States Bank, and still later by the Bank of Pennsylvania. Built in 1770, Carpenters' Hall was at first intended only for the uses of the Society of Carpentum by when it was the Society of Carpenters, by whom it was founded. Its central location, however, caused founded. Its central location, nowever, caused it to be used for the meeting of delegates to the Continental Congress, and for other public pur-poses; and when no longer needed for these, it passed from tenant to tenant, until it degenerated into an auction room. Then the Company of Carpenters, taking patriotic counsel, resumed control of it, fitted it up to represent as nearly as might be its appearance in Revolutionary days, and now keep it as a sacred relic. The walls are hungwith interacting momentary of the ways open to the patriotic visitor. Little need sting momentoes of the be said of Independence Hall, for it is known wherever America herself is known, and its his tory is a familiar one to every schoolboy. Commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734, the State House is most intimately associated in the American mind with the date 1776. In the east room of the main building (Indepen-dence Hall second the main building (Independence Hall proper) the second Continental Congress met, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Indcpendence was adopted, and from the steps leading into Independence Square, then the State-House Yard, it was read to the multitude assembled by the joyful pealing of the bell overhead,—the same bell which now, cracked and useless, but with its grand, prophetic motto still intact, stands on a pedestal in the memorial room. And in the room over that (Congress Hall), Washington delivered his farewell address. Independence Hall is preserved 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 history are everywhere. The building stands on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth. The three isolated buildings which were in 1776 are now connected, others having been built in the spaces between them, and the entire square is now used for court-rooms and offices connected with them, and has a local reputation as "State-House Row."

#### CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.

The stranger visiting Philadelphia will naturally consider Chestnut street as the representative of the city. Its noble buildings, its handsome stores, and especially the crowds which at all times throng its sidewalks, induce him to associate the idea of Philadelphia with this single street; and it is this which presents itself 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 Library street, each ornamented wieh eight fluted Doric columns, 27 feet high and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, supporting a heavy entablature. It is in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens, and is one of the purest specimens of Doric architecture in the country. The building was completed in 1824, having cost \$500,000, and was formerly the United States Bank. It is 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, below Arch, but removed to its present location in adequate to its wants, a magnificent structure of serpentine marble is being erected at Thirty-sixth street, Darby Road, West Philadelphia, which was ready for occupation toward the end of 1872. We present a view of the building from designs by T. W. Richards, architect. The University is divided into academical, collegiate, medical, and law departments, and its faculty embraces some of the most distinguished men in the State.

## THE UNITED STATES MINT.

This building was erected in 1829, pursuant to an act of Congress enlarging the operations of the government coinage, and supplementary to the act creating the Mint, which was passed in 1792. The structure is of the Ionic order, copied from a temple at Athens. It is of brick, faced with marble ashlar. Visitors are admitted before twelve o'clock\_every day except Saturday and Sunday; and the beautiful and delicate operations aud contrivances for coining, as well as the extensive numismatic cabinet, are well worth seeing.

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The American Academy of Music is the most capacious opera-house in the United States. This building was completed January 26, 1857, and dedicated on that day by the most magnificent ball Philadelphia had ever witnessed. Since 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. The auditorium is one hundred and two feet long, ninety feet wide, and seventy feet high, and will seat twenty-nine hundred persons, besides providing standing-room for about six hundred more. The arrangements both for seeing and hearing are excellent ; its acoustic properties being extolled by all who have appeared on its stage. All the other appointments of the building are on a scale commensurate with the immet.se size of the auditorium, and go to make up one of the most complete aud 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 skillfully laid out; and the monuments and other decorations are as elaborate as affection could suggest or munificence bestow. The ground is divided into three sections, known as North, South and Central Laurel Hill,—the last being the most recently added of the three. The plan of the company by which this cemetery was established was to provide for its patrons a resting-place which should be theirs forever, without fear of moleststation or disturbance by the ever-lengthening city streets and the ever-growing city trade, and which they might therefore ornament freely with substantial and enduring monuments. The idea was well carried out in the selection of a site little available for business purposes, and now secured forever by its incorporation within the bounds of Fairmount Park ; and it was 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 sections 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, if possible, more fully than ever before. This addition is West Laurel Cemetery, an institution entirely distinct from the original, and controlled by a separate corporation, but yet owned and officered by the same individuals, so that it is virtually an extension of the original Laurel 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 should accommodate not less than three hundred children, who must be poor, white, male orphans, 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 its junction with Ninth and Vine streets; and here the buildings were erected, the sum of two million dollars having been provided by 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 proper is justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful ssructures of modern times, as well as well as the purest specimen of Grecian architecture in America. It has been so often described that we deem it unnecessary to give more than a pictorial sketch of it.

# CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is on Eighteeneh street. The corner stone of this magnificent building, the finest Catholic church in the city, and up to the present date the finest 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 edifice is one hundred and thirty-six feet front, two hundred and sixteen feet deep, and two hundred and ten-feet in total height. The interior of the building is cruciform, and is designed in the most elaborate Roman-Corinthian style.

# REVIEW.

THE GALAXY for March combines its usual variety of subjects with more than its usual brilliancy of style. We find in the list of con-tributors William Black, the English novelist, Joaquin Miller, the eccentric poet, Justin Mc-Carthy, Albert Rhodes, 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 he gives interesting letters not heretofore published from General Robert E. Lee and General Wil-Itom General Robert E. Lee and General Wil-liam T. Sherman. Colonel De Forest has a 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-lish octogenarian writer, contributes a paper made up of anecdotes of the famous *littlerateurs* whom he knew in London early in the proceeding make up of anecaotes of the famous *interateurs* 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-lient paper upon Louis Vanillet with the title of that it isfresh. Albert Khodes contributes a bril-liant paper upon Louis Veuillot, with the title of "A Pugilist of the Press." Justin McCarthy's article is entitled "Vivian Grey Grown Old"; 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 Josquin Miller is 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 of 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 "Nebulæ" are uncommonly full and attractive. The first article in the March number of LIP

PINCOTT'S MAGAZINE is a continuation of LIPrest of the series of papers on "The Century—its Fruits and its Festival," and treats of "Past Expositions," showing the origin and growth of Exhibitions in the past. The article in question embraces a number of engravings of Exhibition Buildings, including those of Paris and Vienna. "Sketches of India," handsomely illustrated, are continued, with increasing interest. Rebecca Harding Davis contributes a striking description of our "Life-Saviour Stations," in which she vividly pictures the dangers of our coasts, and the valuable service performed by the brave men employed by the Government to save life and property from the wrecks that occur with such frequency. "The Eutaw Flag," by Robert Wilson, is a highly interesting story of the Revolution, which takes its title from that old relic of our war for Independence, the flag borne by Col. Wm. Washington Light Infantry of Charleston. Lady Blanche Murphy's article on "Convent Life and Work" gives the reader an inside glance at convent life, and describes the good work 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 "Letters from South Africa," by Lady Barker, gives an entertaining account of a voyage along a portion of the coast of Africa and visit to the towns on the route. "The Songs of Mirza-Schaffy," by Auber Forestier, and "Charles Kingsley : a Reminiscence," are highly attractive papers, especially the lalter, by Ellis Yarnall, in which he describes an interesting personal interview with Mr. Kingsley. The foregoing, with the usual "Monthly Gossip," and "Notices of New Books," comprise the contents of a very excellent number.

### THE STRAITS OF NORTHUMBER-LAND.

The Straits of Northumberland consist of that body of water which separates Prince Edward Island and the main land (New Brunswick). On one side is Cape Traverse (P. E. I.) on other Cape Torrentine (N. B.) The distance is *nine 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 pressure and is

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 hardships. Every passenger is obliged to work himself in pulling the boat over theice or paddling it through the water. Every passenger is harnessed with a chain to facilitate the 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 is accomplished in about 3 hours, though often the unexpected 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 unostentatious fashion. Many people are hardly aware of its gristence, although such an institution is connected with almost every church. The projector of a soup kitchen has a chance of appearing as the "poor man's friend" at the next municipal election, but a woman has nothing to gain by proclaiming her benevolence from the house top.

ain by protaining her concretence near the house top. 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 a sewing day in the school-room of the church.

#### HUMOROUS.

A bookseller advertises that he has a plentuof scarce books for sale.

MEN are geese, women are ducks, and birds of a feather flock together

- It is not so much trouble for a man to get rich as it is for him to tell when he's got rich.
- DR. ABERNETHY used to tell his pupils that all human diseases sprung from two causes—stuffing and fretting.
- THE only thing better than presence of mind in battle, or in a railroad accident, is said to be absence

WHAT is the difference between forms and ceremonies I-You sit upon forms and stand upon cerenonies.

THE extreme height of misery is a small boy with a new pair of rubber boots and no mud or slush in reach.

THE dullness of trade leads the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury to remark : "Ten mills make a cent, but not any ten mills in this section."

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy.—" But not till you are hard pushed, ' as the idle boy said to the needle.

"LANDLORD, didn't you ever have a gentleman stop with you before !"—" Are you a gentleman !" —" Yes, I am." —" Then I never had one stop with me before."

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man i" asked the magistrate of a witness in court the other day, to which he replied, with emphasis, " I know it to be unbleachable, your worship."

THE "leap-year necktie" for gentlemen is out. We have not seen it, but suspect it is a young lady's sleeve, with arm in it, and goes all the way round the neck. Every enterprising young gentleman should have one.

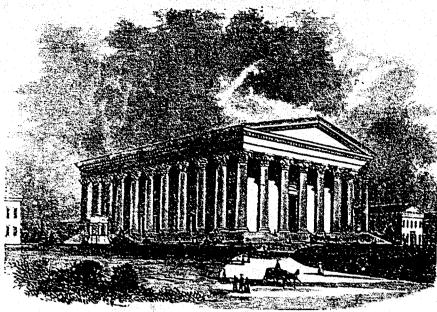
A countryman, who often called at a certain bishop's, and was always told that his lordship was at his studies and could not be disturbed, at last replied,—" I wish the Government would never make folk bishops when they have not finished their studies."

A goose that sees another drink will do the same, though he is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is indispensable and prejudicial, seems to he a case of the same kind, and to put a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose. A Roman ecclessisstic, in reply to whatever question might be propused, began by saying, "I make a distinction." A cardinal having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well known peculiarity of his guest, saying to him that he had an important question to propose. He aaked, "I is it, under any circumstances, lawful to baptise in sonp "--"I make a distinction," said the prise: "If you ask is it lawful to beptise in soup in general, I say mo; if you ask is it lawful to baptise in your Emismoc's soup, I say see, for there is really no difference between it and water,"

# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

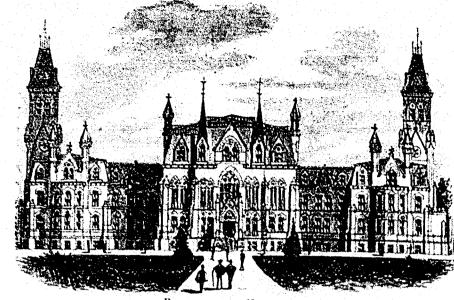
FEBRUARY 26, 1876.



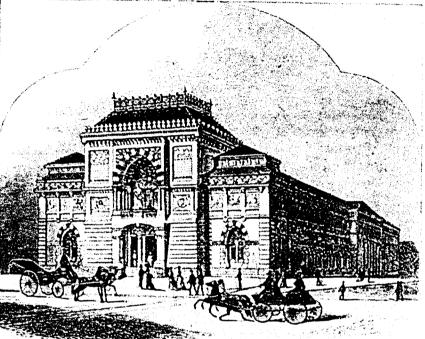
GIRARD COLLEGE.



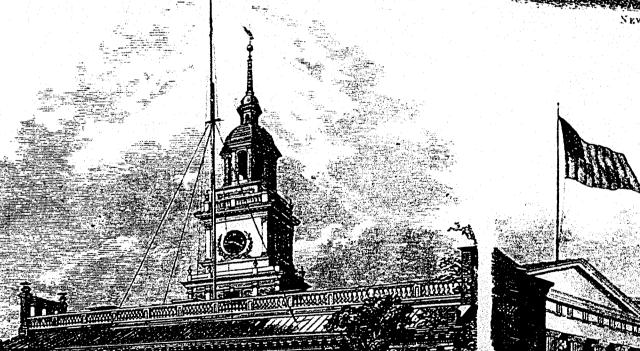
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

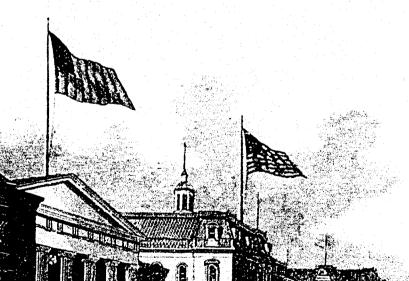


PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.



NEW ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.







INDEPENDENCE HALL.

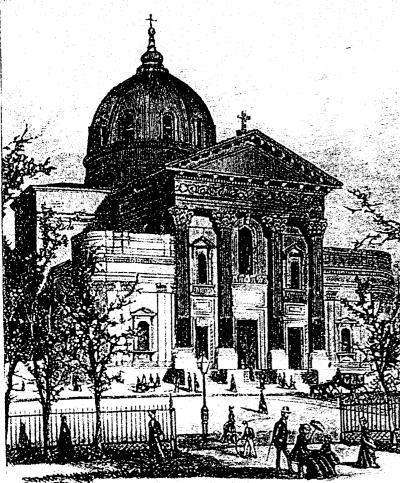
CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.

# THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL:

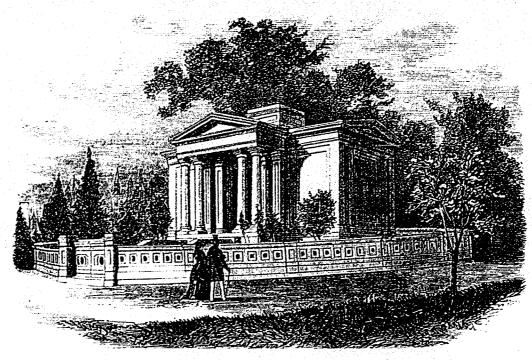
PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

# FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

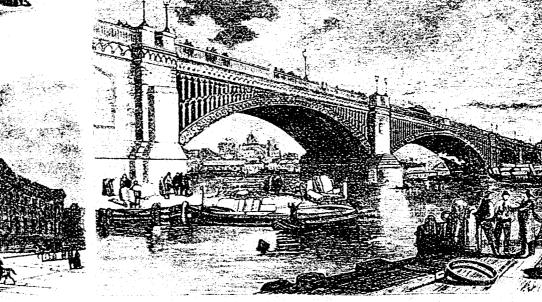
# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.



CATHEDRAL OF SU. PETER AND ST. PAUL.



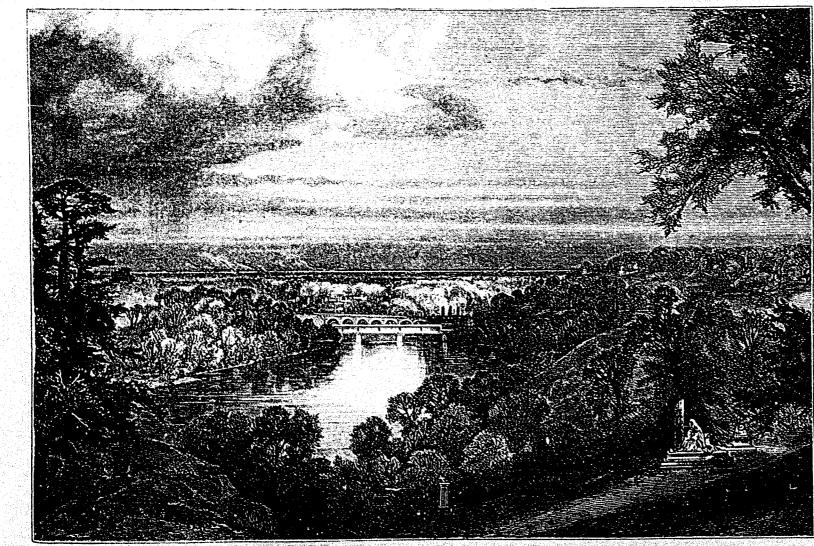
MAUSOLEUM OF THE DREXEL FAMILY IN WOODLAND CEMETERY.



UNITED STATES MINT

Margaret Constant

CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.



133

# VIEW DOWN THE SCHUYLKILL, FROM WEST LAUREL HILL CEMETERY. THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL:

# PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

## (For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)

134

# WANTED A SENSIBLE YOUNG MAN.

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, But from all I'd freely part, For there is not one amongst them, That can satisfy my heart. They tell me I'm an Angel--That my hair's a "lovely hue "-That my hair's a "lovely hue "-That although my eyes are brown, 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 To feed upon such stuff. Off course, I soon get tired of them, And tell them we must part, And then they say that I'm a flirt, And then they say that I'm a flirt, And then they say that I'm a flirt, And then I have no heart. I'm not a flirt--I mean to make A true and loving wife, When I can find a young man fit To be my guide through life. I care not for his features, I care not for his features, I care not for his features, I care not for his size. The expression of his ace (Ir the colour of his syse ; He may be a man of forty, He may be in years a boy, If I can only look to him, In sorrow and in joy.

When I'm wrong he may reprove me, When I'm right may praise me too; 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 I'm to do, and how to find A sensible "Young Mun,"

ANSWER TO WANTED A SENSIBLE YOUNG MAN.

YOUNG MAN. I write dear Mr. Editor To answer if I can. The application made you for A sensible young man. A hint or two perhaps may do, And give her no offence, But help your correspondent fair Te find a man of sense. And first I'd say—Dou't go to church To quizz a pretty bonnet. But think of what is on it. But think of what is in the head Instead of what is on it. Bon't think y u fall unfortunate, Bectase you cannot roam. No pleasure seek, week after week, To the neglect of home. Don't plead, when you've sufficient dress And plenty too, to spare, That when you've anywhere to go You've nothing fit to wear.

Do not complain in tones of pain You live a life of toil, When any one can see t'is plain Your hands you seldom soil. And never scorn though humbly born A noble 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 young man. A sensible young man.

# A FIRST "REPRESENTATION."

#### BY CAMILLE BARRERE.

Hyppolyte Lampion, the illustrious dramatist at whose feet the theatrical managers of Paris crouch in submissive postures and depose their prayers and money-bags, is reputed the luckiest dramatic author of the Boulevard in his inter-course with the Government censors; his confrères dart envious and even venomous glances at the great Hippolyte, as he swaggers past the marble tables of the Café de Madrid, and the marble tables of the Café de Madrid, and sits in state in the particular sanctified corner (on the right hand side of the counter) reserved for his levées. 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 forced him on the public? One remembers the slovenly Lampion when he used to wait for hours in the antechamber of the Gymnase for a favourable antechamber of the Gymnase for a favourable look from the *jeune premier*, in a thread-bare cout out at the elbows, and boots he used to coat out at the elbows, and boots he used to blacken over carefully in order to conceal the colour of his socks, too apparent between the gaping cracks of the leather ; another enviously dwells on his adulatory treatment of the *chef de claque* when his first comedy was given at the "Delassements Chorégraphiques;" and a third shows with stern logic how this contemptible Lumpion paraphrased Molière, Beaumarchais, and even Scribe, without the two former's wit and a bidding over the latter's catchpenny inand a bidding over the latter's catchpenny ingenuity; in truth, if these disinterested critics were taken au séricux, 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 gaiety; his grammar is of the Jacques Bonhomme style ; he cannot spell, and at the most his intellectual aptitudes qualified him for the supervision of a crossing. What these disinter-ested censors would be qualified for themselves, if their criticisms were true, it would be indiscreet to hint. Be it as it may, Lampion has another piece "on" at the Gymnase. The first "representation" is announced for the morrow; the public is already in a fever of excitement. Seats for the "première" have attained fabulous prices; the service de la presse has to fight a hand-to-hand battle for the maintenance of its traditional rights; the Place du Gymnase and the neighbouring cafés resound with the lamentations of those who cannot en-

sure an admittance for the next day at the 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 herds of friends, claiming the rights—were it only a humble "bonnet d'évêque"  $\rightarrow$  of devoted friendship. (The said friends were probably running him down five minutes before.) The privice groups their good Toledo pens. and, in critics prepare their good Toledo pens, and, in the soft velvet-like lines peculiar to the oracular demonstrations of Parisian journalists, extol enthusiastically what 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 minister, his untiring solicitors ; a supreme poet, his numberless letter writers ; a princely philanthroput his eternal petitioners; and sometimes Hip-polyte Lampion surprises himself in a fit of re-gret for his gaping shoes, white-black coat, and airless attic on the sixth floor of a quartier latin house of the Rue de Seine; and the winter, alloss actor on the Sixth noor of a quarter latin house of 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 his frost-bitten fingers; and the fifteen-sous dinners at a Pension, beside which Balzac's "Maman Vauquer" fare was a sumptuous repast, and the five centimes a line grudgingly given for his verses by the "Avenir Poétique," and Bo-hemia with its painful gaieties and good-hum-oured sufferings. This "première représentation" 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 had to defind every word of the piece with the Censure, until he sericusly meditated the wholesale destruction of this respectable institu-tion by some Lucrezia Borgia-like device. The Minister of the Interior could not allow this allusion to the Si 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 con-tained some attack on the form of government, though what the attack was, all the ministers and censors put together could not tell for the life of them. After an exchange of private letters, recriminations, disputes, official despatches run-ning thus, 'Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that the State Minister authorises the main-tenance of the words, "Pardon, après vous, monsieur!" in your new comedy," Hippolyte Lampion was at last clear of the clutches and scissors of these incorruptible censors; not 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 diplo-macy extended by the brilliant author on this compartically hanv result would have seriously 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 interminable sequel of harassing eventualities. That test that sends every Parisian dramatic author into a fit of trembling—the distribution of parts—must follow. How Hippolyte Lampion can conciliate the two rival actors, both inscribed for his piece-Trognon and Pipobec-is a mys-tery; and there is the famous actress, Mademoiselle 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 theoking of the state of the second s Lampion received the two following notes :

"Mon petit chéri,-If you don't wish me to Mon petit cheri, — If you don't wish me to scratch your eyes out, you will send that block-head of a Turlupinette about her business, and give me her part. Now, be gentil, my dear Hippolyte, only for once. — Your foe or friend, LEONTINE."

#### The second note ran thus :

"Mon petit ange,—I hear you actually con-template giving my part to that idiot of a Lé-ontine. If you don't wish me to scratch your eyes out, leave her to vegetate in the mire.-(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 tears in the manager's bosom, and to lament on the insignificance of their parts; and the manager came to Hippolyte and beseeched him to spare the feelings of the two pillars of his theatre. The rehearsals began, and so did the following scene, repeated no less than six times a week: the author sat down at his little deal table with the MS. before him and the *régisseur* on his flank ; Trognon, Pipohec, Turlupinette, Léontine, and the others began, all rolling inflamed . eye-balls at each other, and especially at Hippolyte Lampion; out of spite against the author, all, with truly touching solidarity, muddled through their parts touching solidarity, muddled through their parts and did everything to raise Lampion's nervous irritability to a pitch bordering on delirium tre-mens. "Pardon me, my dear M. Trognon," said the author with unimpeachable suavity, you pronounce this phrase, "Madame, je vous aime et n'ai jamais aimé que vous," in the tone of on underthes under the influence of antitat of an undertaker under the influence of potatoagain." Trognon mutters that it is the actor and not the author who is to judge, and speaks the phrase more lugubriously than ever, Ma-demoiselle Turlupinette forgets her answer, and brandy, not of a passionate lover; pray begin again." Trognon mutters that it is the actor

laughs outright, and Hippolyte Lampion's blood begins to boil. Then Léontine falls out with her rival, and then follows an exchange of invectives which interrupts the progress of the re-hearsal very materially. But when Pibobec flatly refuses to take up a position on the stage natly reluses 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 that he withdraws his piece, and followed by the per-plexed stage manager, who tries to soothe him. A reconciliation is effected, and the same dissen-sions are repeated on the morrow and on the sions are repeated on the morrow and on the following days, until the actors perceive that Hippolyte has had his fill of vicissitudes, and

, once for all, send them about their business. may, once for all, send them about then called The rehearsals are finished : the great première Needless to représentation is at last posted up. Needless to dwell on the steeplechase after Lampion for tickets; the list of his mortal enemies is in-creased every day by his impossibility to satisfy countless demands; needless also to speak of the fight for the composition of the bills. Tro-gnon and Pipobec contend for the first rank; Turlupinette weens because the letters of her guon and ripobec contend for the first rank; Turlupinette weeps because the letters of her name are not big enough. She wants the "ve-dette;" and a cabale, headed by Léontine, has prevented her from obtaining it from that monster Hippolyte. "Allez au diable !" is the general cursory answer this much-tested individual now cursory answer this much-tested individual now cursory answer this inter-trace interface in a invariably gives to masculine and feminine sup-plications. 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 Hippolyte sent him to the other side of the Boulevard, and thereby deserved his malignant hatred and as the *chef de claque* was a power, and may-be held the success of the piece in his hands, Hippolyte was compelled to make amende hono nippolyte was compelled to make amenue nono-lable, and beg this warrior's pardon. The war-rior was magnanimous and granted it, subject to certain pecuniary promises and vile flattery. But it is eight o'clock; the curtain rises, and the *première* begins. Lampion is behind the scene. ready for all emergencies; he looks

the scene, ready for all emergencies; he looks through the loophole of the curtain, and cspies with terror some of his direst enemies in the stalls. But no matter. The first act is given stalls. But no matter. The first act is given and received coldly. Everyone—actors, critics, manager, figurants—cold-shoulder the author. "It is not astonishing," exclaims Pipobec, who has not yet made his *entréc*: "my part is insignificant; if I had been there I might have saved the act; the piece is idiotic !" Turlupi-nette and Léontine are impertinent. "En bien, Monsieur Lampion, que vous disais-je?" Even the prompter is sardonic. At the sc ond act the public warms; Pipobec's tirades are received with tremendous applause ; his superbly put challenge to Trognon turns out a splendid triumph; Mademoiselle Turlupinette brings down rounds and rounds of applause in the love-scene; and when the curtain falls, the 1a-diant Pinchen average Lampion in the same accudiant Pipobec presses Lampion in his arms, con-gratulates him, thanks him, and shouts that the piece is magnificent. Tu.lupinette is all smiles and mellow words for Lampion; the figurants salute him respectfully, and the manager will not let him off until he has promised him his next three comedies. The third, fourth, and fifth acts are, if possible, better received than the second. The battle is won; Lampion has not one enemy, and a thousand more friends. He is the hero of the night—the great, the ad-mirable Lampion. His admirers would almost diant Pipobec presses Lampion in his arms, conmirable Lampion. His admirers would almost unharness his cab-horse and drag him home, but Lampion receives these universal congratulations with a sarcastic smile, and wonders where all these worshippers would be if his piece had failed.

### CRINOLINE FOR IRONCLADS.

Not because of the sex attributed to armoured in common with all other ships, but for the same reason for which, according to the learned Knickreason for which, according to the learned which erbocker, the maidens of Manhattan enveloped their ample figures in manifold plackets, it is proposed (*Iron* reports) to encircle our ironclads with a net work of iron wire, supported by booms at a distance of 22 feet, and kept rigid to below the durit of the keel by heavy waights. The the depth of the keel by heavy weights. The danger to be guarded against is the fish torpedo, one species of which can be unerringly propelled under water a distance of a mile, and if it then strikes the ship beneath her water-line she must inevitably sink ; for it is understood that all the pumps on board a turret ship, working at their highest pressure, would be incapable of discharg-ing the water which would be admitted through ing the water which would be admitted through a hole no larger than that made in the Vanguard by the prow of the *Iron Dake*. An experiment with this netting is about to be made on the *Thunderer*—the most costly of all ironglads and there is just a chance that, notwithstanding the crinoline, she may be sent to join what has been called our submarine fleet. The Whitehead torpedo appears to be a most effective implement of destruction ; indeed, it would seem that is no end to the "perils that environ" ironclads.

# THE PERILS OF RINKING.

The catalogue of casualties related to us even at a single rink (says the Medical Examiner), took us by surprise. We were prepared to heat of severe shakes and bruises, slight concussions, headaches, and now and then a fracture of the forearm ; but we did not expect accidents lead-

lamentable infirmity. A lady is skating with her hands in her muff; she falls forward in a moment on her face, breaking the bones of the 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 amendment being entertained by her medical adviser. Not only are front teeth lost, but jaws are fractured. Not only are simple fractures of the forearm experienced, but 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 every day. If this is true, the number of acci-dents throughout the kingdom must be consievery day. If this is true, the hunder of acti-dents throughout the kingdom must be consi-derable, and we cannot help thinking that it should be the duty of the proprietors of rinks to furnish 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 ran do is to do nothing, but simply let it wear off. It is the indugence in this fearfully erroneous idea that makes the dread scourge of Consumption so frightfully common—so common, that it is esti-mated that war is as nothing, and pestilence a mated that war is as nothing, and personance we bagatelle compared to it. Never neglect a cold till too late, but use Wingate's Puluonic Troches, which give immediate relief. Sold everywhere for 25 cents. 13-1-52 for 25 cents.

# TO ENGRAVERS.

**WANTED**, a First-Class Script Engraver and General Designer. One competent to take charge of the Designing and Engraving Departments in a large business, can have a first-rate position and good Salary. Apply, with references and specimens, to

G. B. BURLAND, General 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 l'esident Surgeon. Royal London Ophthalmie Hospital, England. Office: Corner Craig street and Place d'Armes. Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. 13-0-52-90



The only ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC PAPER published in Canada, and the only one, in any Country, which publishes, by authority, a PATENT OFFICE RECORD. It contains from 60 to 80 pages, which are devoted to Engineering. Architecture, Mechanics, Manufactures, and general Scientific subjects, and are more profusely illustrated than any Scientific Magazine now published.

#### SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, one year . . . \$2.00 Subscriptions can begin at any time.

Edited by F. N. BOXER, Archt.

G. B. BURLAND, Gen. Manager

# BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

THE home-circle-Walking around with the baby all night.

A SPANISH proverb says, "An ounce of mother is worth 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.

CALL a lady a "chicken," and ten to one she is angry with you. Tell her she is "no chicken," and twenty to one she is more angry

A Morayshire farmer recently sent the follow-ing message to the lady of his love—"that gin she doesna ha' me, I winna kill mysel', but I'll pine awa' !

A VERMONT man returned home the other day, after an absence of eleven years, and found that neither of the three husbands his wife had married and buried had fixed the gate.

A MARRIED couple resemble a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot well be separated, moving often in opposite directions, but always punishing whatever comes between them.

REMEMBER that the couple who marry on Feb ruary 29 can have the unalloyed pleasure of cel-ebrating their golden wedding at the conclusion of two hundred years of connubial bliss.

THE longest night in Norway lasts three months, and, when a young man goes to see his girl, her mother, before retiring, tells her not to ruin her health by sitting up more than two 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 wround in slumbar wrapped in slumber.

\* "THERE is no place like home," said a fop the other evening to a pretty young lady. -- "Do you really think so ?" said the young lady. -- "Do you yes," was the reply. -- "Then," said she, "why don't you stay there ?"

A YOUNG gentleman who has recently con-tracted a matrimonial alliance with a stout elderly party who has a thousand or so in the Funds, says it was not his wife's face which attracted him so much as her figure. There is something

AT a woman's convention in Milwaukie, a At a woman's convention in Milwaukie, a gentleman remarked that a woman was the most wicked thing in creation. "Sir," was the in-dignant reply of one of the ladies, "woman was made from man, and if one rib is so wicked what must the whole body be ?"

THE bridegroom in a wedding at Amsterdam, N. Y., was bashful and awkward, and his sister guided him through the performance. She stood beside him, prompted him in his responses, poked his ribs when he put out the wrong hand, and finally incited him to kiss the bride.

The other day a young lady met a gentleman 

SHE stood in a wagon, in Loretto, Ky., and SHE Stood in a wagon, in Loretto, Ky., and he was on a high doorstep. They tried to kiss each other, and leaned recklessly out of plumb. His nose was broken on the pavement, disfigur-ing him for life, and her head got so hard a thump that she was delirious for several days.

A celebrated French preacher, in a sermon on the duties of wives, said, "I see in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of disobed-ience 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 A Detroiter of liberal education has been greatly annoyed because his wife and other women are not better posted on history and other matters connected with the growth or welfare of the country. The other day he carried home a history and handed it to his spouse with the re-mark

SULLY, the painter, was at an evening party. Speaking of a belle who was a great favourite, "Ah," said he, "she has a mouth like an ele-phant!"—"Oh, Mr. Sully, how can you be so rude ?"—"Rude, ladies, rude ! What do you mean ! I say she has a mouth like an elephant, because it is full of ivory " because it is full of ivory.'

"HERE'S my wife and I," said a husband, with much complacency, to his silver-welding guests, "who've been married five-and-twenty 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, "what a stupid time you must have had of it."

A young lady asks : "Is it proper for a gen-A young lady asks: "Is it proper for a gen-tleman to put his arm around a young lady's waist when taking her out for a ride, they not being engaged?" 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 centle horse is always the best for a hands. A gentle horse is always the best for a drive with a lady, however.

A Quaker, who rejoiced in the name of Com-fort, paid his devoirs to a young and attractive widow, named Rachel Hathaney. Either her griefs were too new or her lover too old, or, from some other cause, the offer was declined. Whereupon 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, A little fellow ran to his mother the other day, and asked, "Ma, can I have some bread and jam?" His mother, wishing to break him of the vicious habit, replied :--- "When I was your age I couldn't get anything to eat between meals if I 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 and see if you can't learn something." She agreed to become his pupil, and when he

came home to supper he found her reading away, 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."

"Well, where's my supper ?" "I don't know anything about your supper," she replied, as she settled back in her chair, 'but I can tell you about the first discovery of Florida."

A CINCINNATIAN, who has four unmarried daughters, says : "A man has daughters ; he daugneers, says: "A man has daugneers, he knows that, unless married, a very unhappy old age is before them; he could provide them with husbands by boldly broaching the subject to a true man that he has no objection to as a son-intrue man that he has no objection to as a son-in-law. Nowadays people expect the daughters to marry well; consequently, unless they are Ma-donnas in beauty or else immensely rich, they don't marry at all. Marry your daughters off; be sure that the man (poor, perhaps) you ap-proach on such a subject is a gentleman—if he is, he would be flattered at the consideration— and if such confidence was betraved by him he and if such confidence was betrayed by him 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 myself." This sounds well, but would any woman place a very high value on such a husband ? A man who would marry but would not ask for a woman is poor stock for a permanent investment.

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

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downast eye, like some criminal about to meet her ate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she fate ! walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The 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 fied. What has wrought this wondrous change ? What is that which is lurking beneath the sur-face of that once lovely form ? Does she realize her terrible condition? I so he away of the man face of that once lovely form ? Does sne realize her terrible condition ? Is she aware of the woe-ful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own careless-nesses or through ignorance of the laws of her nesss, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many Female Diseases, if proper-ly 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 states of the states of t being. does not understand their nature, and is, there-fore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot he too strongly urged. For if ne-glected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Iusanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favore Prescription is without a rival. No me-dicine has ever surpassed it. In "The Pesple's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.; is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on WOMAN AND HER DISEASES. Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest are carefully considered, accurately portrayed and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restore: to health, and also di-rect her how she may wild off many maladies to which he is constantly in a same and the show here to a start which he is constantly in a start which she is constantly  $c_1$  ing exposed. Let every suffering woman head  $F_2$  timely advice and see herself as others see her. Price of Adviser \$1.50 (post-paid) to any address.

# AUTOMATICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

According to the specifications of Mr. Dr. Imboff, his invention relates to a method of constructing automatic musical instruments so that the house worked by a medicing that the keys worked by pegs on a revolving barrel. or hollows. or holes. in other travelling surface shall, when they are acted on by such pegs or holes, bring.racks, 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 discharge hammers against the strings or other sounding bodies. The dampers are kept off as sounding bodies. The dampers are kept off as long as the peg or hole continues to travel along the key, but when the key moves back at the termination of the peg or hole, the rack, wheel, or pointed lever being thereby raised from the revolving cylinder, becomes disengaged there-from, and makes a back streke or a turn so as to discharge the demner such to the a position to discharge the damper and to take a position ready for the ensuing action.

# OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUS-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. J. M. Quebec. Solutions of Problems No. 57 and 58 received. Correct. Also, two problems for our Chess Column . They shall appear in due course.

H, A. C. F. Montreal. Many thanks for problem for insertion. The problem of which you speak shall be carefully examined.

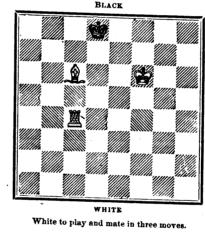
We insert to-day in our Column two games played a short time ago in Australia. They were kindly sent to us by a gentleman in Montreal who believes that they will be found interesting to Chess players in Canada.

The other game in the column contains notes by the enowned Rosenthal which will be acceptable, we are sure, to the Chess student.

No satisfactory news has been received yet respect ing the contemplated match between Messrs. Blackburn and Steinitz. It is feared by some that the whole affair will come to nothing. Should this be the case, it will cause much disappointment.

The intelligence that Mr. Bird had lost, in New York, a game which he had played with Mr. Alberoni, and also, the match with Mr. Mason, has caused much astonishment in England. The result is said to be unaccountable, for good as they acknowledge the American players to be, they hardly expected them to compete on equal terms with so strong a player as the compiler of the recent "Chess Masterpieces."

PROBLEM No. 60. By Monsr. D'ORVILLE.





CHESS IN PARIS.

Recently played at the Café de la Régence. RVANS' GAMBIT REFUSED.

WHITE.--(M. Morel.) BLACK.--(M. Rosenthel.)

| (M. Morel.)   | DLACK(M. Kosenthal.)  |
|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4<br>2. K K to B 3<br>3. B to B 4<br>4. P to Q K t 4<br>5. P to K t 5<br>6. K t takes K P<br>7. B takes K P<br>7. B takes K (b)<br>10. B to Q 5<br>11. B to Q 7<br>12. Castles<br>13. Q K to B 3<br>14. K t takes Q P<br>15. Q to Q 3 (d)<br>16. K to B 7 (ch)<br>17. P to Q B 3<br>18. K takes R<br>19. Q to Q 5 (ch)<br>20. Q takes Q (cb) (c)<br>21. K to K so | P to K 4<br>Q Kt to B 3<br>B to B 4<br>B to Kt 3<br>Kt to R 4<br>Q to B 3 (a)<br>Kt to B 4<br>P to Q 3<br>P takes Kt<br>P to Q 3<br>R takes Kt<br>Q to K Kt 3<br>B to Kt 5<br>B takes P<br>K to Q B 2<br>B to Q K 2<br>R takes Kt<br>Q to K 3<br>K takes Q<br>K takes Q<br>K to Q B 5<br>K to Q B 5 |
| 5. P to Kt 5  | B to Kt 3<br>Kt to R 4  |
| 9. B takes Kt (b)<br>10. B to Q 5   | P takes Kt<br>P to Q B 3  |
| 12. Castles<br>13. Q Kt to B 3  | P takes B<br>Q to K Kt 3  |
| 15. Q to Q 3 (d)<br>16. Kt to B 7 (ch)<br>17. P to Q B 3  | B takes P<br>K to Q B 2   |
| 18. Kt takes R<br>19. Q to Q 5 (ch)<br>20. Q takes Q (ch) (c)   | R takes Kt<br>Q to K 3<br>K takes Q   |
| 21. K R to K sq<br>22. B to Q Kt 4<br>23. P to K R 3 (f)<br>24. P to K Kt 4   | Kt to QB5<br>R to Q sq<br>B to KR4  |
| 25. Q R to Q sq<br>26. R takos R<br>27. K to Kt 2   | B to K sq<br>R takes R<br>B takes Kt P<br>B to C B 5  |
| 28. R to Q 5 (g)<br>29. R to Q sq<br>30. K to Kt 3  | B to Q R 5<br>B to Q B 3<br>B takes P (ch)<br>B to Q B 7  |
| 31. R to Q B sq.<br>32. P to K B 4 (h)<br>33. B to B 8  | B to Q R 5<br>P to Q R 4<br>K to B 2  |
| And White resigned.   |   |

#### NOTES BY W, ROSENTHAL.

(a) Although this move has been severely criticised, I still maintain that it is the best defense, and the only one that gives Black the superiority of position.

(b) If B to Q R 3, Black answers Kt to K 2. (c) Played according to the theory of v. d. Laza, but

the result of this game is sufficient to show that it gives White not only a bad game, but that it is not the strongest move. The other attacks are : 1. P takes P ; 2. P to KB4; 3. Castles.

(d) If P to B 3, Black plays 15. B to R 6, and wins (c) All these moves are the hest for White.

(f) In order to gain possession of Q file.

(g) The only move to avoid loss of Bishop.

(h) He had no better move, as he must lose a piece.

#### CHESS IN AUSTRALIA. GAME 78TH.

135

(From the Sydney Mail.)

The following chessikin is the concluding game in a short match played between Messrs. Fisher and Seldon, the former giving the odds of a Knight :--

CUNNINGHAM GAMBIT. Remove White's Queen's Knight. WHITE .--- (Mr. Fisher.) BLACK ..- (Mr. Seldon.) 1. P to K 4 2. P to K B 4 P to K 4

| S. FIOKB4           | P takes P       |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 3. Kt to K B 3      | B to K S        |
| 4. B to B 4         | • B to R 5 (ch) |
| 5. P to Kt 3 (α)    | P takes P       |
| 6. Castles          | P takes P (ch)  |
| 7. K to R           | B to K 2 (b)    |
| 8. K to K 5         | Kt to K R 3     |
| 9. Kt takes B P     | Kt takes Kt     |
| 10. B takes Kt (ch) | K to B          |
| 11. B to K 3 (ch)   | K to K          |
| 12. Q to R 5 (ch)   |                 |
| <b>(</b> 01)        | P to Kt 3       |

And White mates in two moves (a) This is the most attacking line of play, though K to B is theoretically the soundest.
(b) The only chance here was to play P to Q 4, or B to B 3.

# GAME 79TH

Played by correspondence between two Australian players.

King's Knight's Opening. WHITE,---(Mr. Drummond.) Dixon.)

| (Latt 2) and double.) | BLACK-(MI. DIX |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. P to K 4           | P to K 4       |
| 2. B to B 4           | B to B 4       |
| 3. P to Q B 3         | K Kt to B 3    |
| 4. P to Q 4           | P takes P      |
| 5. P to K 5           | P to Q 4       |
| 6. P takes Kt.        | P takes B      |
| 7. P takes Kt P       | R to Kt so     |
| 8. Q to R 5           | Q to K 2 (ch)  |
| 9. K to Q sq          | R takes P      |
| 10. K Kt to B 3       | Kt to B 3      |
| 11. R to R sq         | B to K 3       |
| 12. R takes B         | Q takes R      |
| 13. Q takes B         | P to Kt 3      |
| 14. Q to Q Kt 5       | R takes P      |
| 15. P takes P         | R takes B P    |
| 16. Kt to Kt 5        | Castles        |
|                       |                |



| SOLUI   | CIONS.                       |
|---|------------------------------|
| Solution of P   | roblem No. 58.               |
| WHIFE.  | BLACK.                       |
| 1. Kt to Q B 5<br>2. Kt to Q Kt 6<br>3. B mates.                                | K takes Kt (a)<br>Anything   |
| (A  | )                            |
| 2. K takes P<br>3. R mates  | K takes B<br>Anything        |
| Solution of Problem   | for Young Players            |
| No.   | -                            |
| WHITE.  | BLACK                        |
| <ol> <li>Kt to Q 5</li> <li>Q to Q R 6 (ch)</li> <li>Q to Q R 2 mate</li> </ol> | K to QR 2 mate<br>K to QKt 6 |
|   |                              |
| PROBLEMS FOR Y  | OUNG PLAYERS.                |
| No.   |                              |
| WHITE   | BLACK                        |
| K at K R sq   | K at K Kt 2                  |
| R at K K1 3<br>B at Q 2   | Q at Q B 7                   |
| Kt at Q 5   | RatKRaq<br>RatKBaq           |
| Ktat Q6 '   | Bat K B 2                    |
| Pawns at K R 2<br>K Kt 2 and K B 4  | Pawns at K R 2<br>K Kt 3     |
| W.hite to play and m  | ate in three moves           |

# OUR CHROMO.

As it is our desire to extend the penefit of our beautiful Chromo to as many of our friends as possible, and with the view 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.

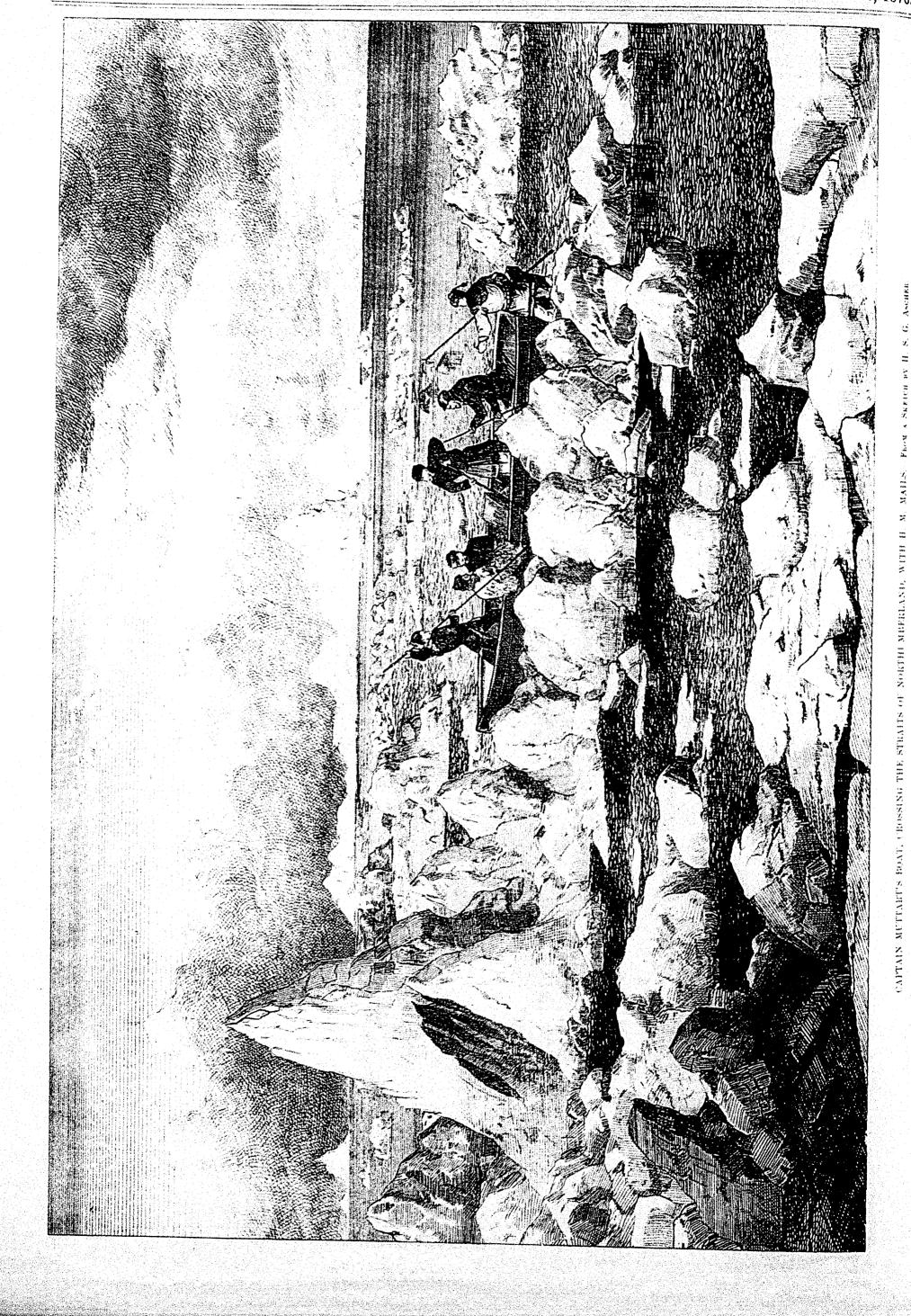
2nd. To all new subscribers who pay their subscriptions in advance.

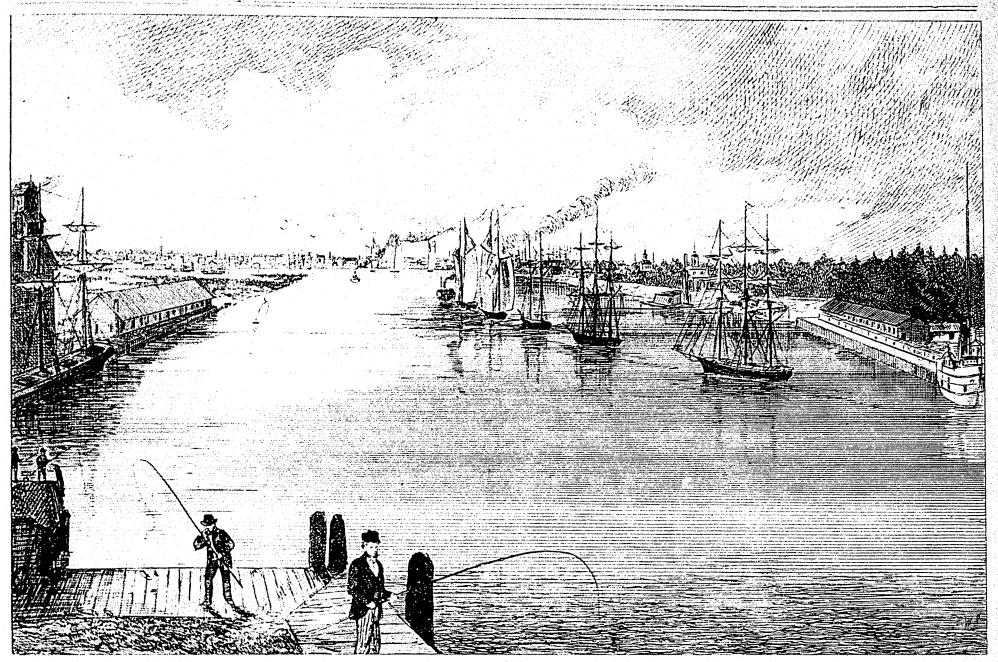
As many persons who receive the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS through News-dealers, apply to us for Chromos, although they are not on our books, and wishing to enable them to get the Chromo t rong the same channel as they receive the paper, we are prepared to fur-nish the Chromo to News-dealers on the same 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 wait 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 otherwise.

II. S. G. Asciri

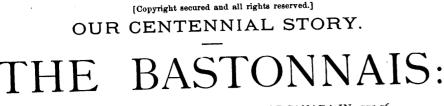
5





HEAD OF RIVER ST. CLAIR, AS SEEN FROM LAKE HURON .- FROM A SKETCH BY J. C. MCARTHUR.





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

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

BOOK II.

THE THICKENING OF THE CLOUDS.

Ħ

#### FAST AND LOOSE.

Pointe-aux-Trembles, or Aspen Point, in the vicinity of which stood the mansion and 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 of the St. Lawrence. The road which connects it with the city follows pretty regularly the sinuous line of the river. Over this route the sleigh bearing Sieur Sarpy, with his daughter Zulma and his son Eugene, had travelled rapidly and without interruption till it reached an eleva-ted point, two or three miles outside of Quebec. and without interruption till it reached an eleva-ted point, two or three miles outside of Quebec, overlooking Wolfe's Cove and commanding a full view of the Heights of Levis. Here Sieur Sarpy reined in his horse. "Do you see them?" exclaimed Eugene, standing up in the sleigh, and pointing across the river.

"I see nothing," responded his father. "The snow is blowing in our faces and my old eyes are norm failer." very feeble."

Zulma remained buried in her buffalo robes

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 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 behind them and they are not incommoded by the drift."

the drift."

the drift." After a pause, Eugene added : "They seem to have no general uniform. 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 Zulma, in a low voice and with a sneer. "But to me they seem like giants, towering on the heights and stretching great arms towards us."

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. "That depends," she whispered smiling, but immediately subjoined : "Let us drive on, papa." A few minutes afterwards they reached the city. For some reason or other Zulma declined

A few minutes atterwards they reached the city. For some reason or other Zulma 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 condition of things. Whether she did so or not we need not stop to inquire, but an hour later she met Sieur Sarpy and Eugene at the place agreed upon between them, to learn the decision that

they had come to. "My fate is your hands," said the youth opening the conversation in high good humor. "You promised to give me your advice after you had set your eyes on those gentlemen yonder, and

nau set your eyes on those gentlemen yonder, and now I have come to receive it." "Yes," said the father, "we have determined to submit the matter to your arbitration. Shall Eugene remain at the Seminary or shall he return with us?"

"What does M. Le Supérieur say ?" asked Zulma.

Zulma. "He thoroughly appreciates the gravity of the situation. He believes there will be a siege, perhaps a bloody one, certainly a long one. He has strong opinions about the duty of every able-bodied man assisting in the defence of the city. The young children he will send back to 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 always under the eye of his tutors, and his always under the eye of his tutols, 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 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 might be harassed by solicitations from the enemy, and draw down upon us a great deal of annovance.

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 vowed 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 air of

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-sulted."

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 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. Quebec was his native city; everybody in it knew him ad he knew every body. Perhaps it would be as well if he joined in its defence.

"Then stay here," exclaimed Zulma peremp-

torily. She added that she would take proper care of her father, and that Eugene need have no solici-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 communicate

they would have ample time to communicate 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 cer-tainly have gone on without noticing them, had not one of Zulme's groundtets follow on the side not one of Zulma's gauntlets fallen on the side-path at his feet. Was it accidental or was it a challenge ? Who shall tell ? But whatever it was, the officer stooped immediately for the glove, and handed it to the owner with a profound salutation. Roderick Hardinge then recognized the beautiful amazon. There was time for the interchange of only a

few 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

my brother who has just decided upon entering the service in defence of the city." "I am proud to hear that. Eugene and I are old friends, and I am glad to know that we shall now be brothers in arms." "But, Lieutenant," continued Zulma, "you will perhaps be surprised to learn that he has acted thus at my recommendation."

"Indeed! That is certainly an agreable sur-prise. I may then be justified in hoping that you too, mademoiselle, will take part in our

cause." "That is quite a different matter. Before I take, I must be taken, you know," with an another merry laugh. "You mean that before we take you--."

"You must catch me.

" I own that that is hard to do, considering

my first experience, but it will be done all the same." "Never!" exclaimed Zulma, with a flush on

her cheek.

"I repeat it—and mark me—it shall be done." And after a little more pleasantry, the party

parated. On their way homeward, Sieur Sarpy lightly

questioned his daughter. He knew the strength of her character, the high metal of her temper. Her words with Hardinge, all playful as they appeared on the surface, had, he was certain, a deeper significance. But this wonderful girl was dearly affectionate, in the midst of all her follies and she would not grizve her father by follies, and she would not grieve her father by 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 least it was much too early in the day to vex his mind with forebodings. She therefore comforted and calmed him by words of assurance and, when he crossed his threshold, that evening, the lonely old man felt that he was indeed secure under the protection of his daughter.

#### Ш

#### THE SHEET-IRON MEN.

The next morning the snowfall had ceased there and, although the sky ren was no sign of a storm. Indeed, it was still too early in the season for frequent or abundant snow. The climate of Canada has this peculiarity which meteorologists have failed to explainthat whereas, in other parts of the continent such as the north-west, and even so far down the Mississippi Valley as St. Louis, the winter tem-perature 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 -as the historian Ferland tells us-that, day for day and month for month, the indications of the thermometer in 1875, for instance, tally with 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

garded as having finally set in till the 25th of the month. That 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 then word and that the minter the supermilder than usual and that the winter was un-commonly tardy, a vessel having sailed from Quebec for Europe as late as the 31st December. As we have said, the weather, on the particular morning of which we write, was cold but calm. The snow lay crisp and hard upon the level places; in the hollows and gorges it was piled in light fleecy banks. The atmosphere was of that quality that, although it had a sting when first 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 was capital weather to work in and so a number of sturdy farmer's wives, residing on the north milder than usual and that the winter was unwas capital weather to work main and the north 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 imbank, a little above Quebec, gathered at the river to do their washing. They had on im-mense quilted mob-caps with large outstanding ears, peticoats of thick blue or purple woollen, the work of their own hands, heavy stockings to match and pattens lined with flannel. A great double handkerchief of flowery design was set upon their broad shoulders covering their necks and crossed over their voluminous bosoms, but there was free play left to the arms, which necks and crossed over their voluminous bosons, but there was free play left to the arms, which flushed with rosy color under the influence of work and weather. A broad board fastened to the bank jutted out five or six feet into the water, the bank jutted out hve or six leet into the water, and was supported there to a proper level by a solid trestle. A boat was attached to this pri-mitive jetty and there was besides a small build-ing of rude timber which served for the women to boil the clothes in or hang them up to dry.

Four women were working together along one plank, and of course there was continuous talk among them. But whenever the conversation became more than usually animated, or they became more than usually animated, or they would fall to disagreeing among themselves, they would call out to their companions who were similarly 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 her forehead, seemed to be the oracle of the party.

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. who have come. They can then Distribution of the term of the term out houses and barns. 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

Curé yesterday and he told me that we will have to shut ourselves up and not show our faces because..... you know." "Pshaw, Josephine," said another, "it will not be so bad as that. My old man says that they are like other men. I'm not afraid. I will talk to them. I am sure that there are some pretty follow: among them."

them. I am sure that there are some pietty fellows among them." "Marguerite is always a coquette," continued a third. "But she will have no chance. These strangers are poor, lean, broken down and badly 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. The offi-ciers have no swords and many of the soldiers are without muskets. Men like that I would not allow to approach me, and if they come to not allow to approach me, and if they come to our house, I will dance them out with this pad-dle."

Saying which, the speaker fell to, beating her clothes with renewed vigor. The youngest and prettiest of the four women having listened to all this, straightened herself up from her tub and placing her arms akimbo, said :

said: "Pierriche"—meaning her husband—"was in the city all yesterday afternoon. You know Pierriche is a great talker and likes to know all the news. Every time he goes to the city he has enough to talk about for a week afterwards. Well, do you know what he says? He is such a hoaxer, such a *blagueur*, that I did not believe him, and hardly believe him now, but he swore

to me that it was true." "What was it?' asked her three companions

"What was it's used simultaneously. "Well, he said that after he had been in the city a little while, and sold what was in his sleigh, he thought he would take a stroll into Lower Town. There he met a lot of his friends, Lower Town. There he met a lot of his friends, and one of his cousins from Levis. And they

told him...." "What did they tell him ?" asked the three

"What did they tell him?" asked the three women who had now abandoned their work and gathered around the speaker. "Well, 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 the bank till they came opposite the Isle of Orleans. Then making a kind of raft with a few logs they got over to the Island. There they found boats which took them to the city. And they imme-diately spread the news of what they had seen." "What had they seen ?" queried the excited women. "You are provoking, Matilde, with your

long story." "You will not believe me.

" Y ou will not believe me. "I'll 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 hurt them, neither powder, nor ball." " 'And why not ?"

"Because . . . . . "

FEBRUARY 26, 1876

"Because....." Here the pretty housewife paused suddenly, and, with a look of mingled fear and surprise, pointed to the river. Her companions turned and saw a light birch-bark canoe, shooting out from the opposite shore and directed for mid-stream. Three men were in it. "There!" said the first speaker. "Just what Pierriche said. Look at them. Look especially at that tall man sitting in the stern. The boat is 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 his

"Yes, but look at his dress and that of his

companions," exclaimed the others. "Just what Pierriche said,', repeated the

first. "They are devils, not men," cried out a second. "Just what Pierriche said. They are clad in

sheet-iron !" """ "Yes, that is true. Sheet-iron men !" And the frightened women, leaving the clothes on the jetty, fled precipitately up the bank.

The boat described a wide semi-circle in the The boat described a while similar the birth and 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 Arnold's army. He

one of the chief corps of Arnold's army. He had been sent to reconnoitre. 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  $v\ell tus \ de \ toilc$ . But the panic of their sudden arrival, at Lévis, changed toilcinto tolle, and the whole country side rang with the cry of sheet-iron men. This amusing inci-dent is historic. dent is historic.

#### (To be continued.)

#### LITERARY.

LONGFELLOW'S "Evangeline" has been tran-LUNUTELLOW 6 Drangerine has been train-slated into Portuguese blank verse by Don Miguel Street d'Arriaga, a native of the Azores. The manuscript tran-slation has been submitted for correction to Mr. Longfellow.

A correspondent of the London Academy says that the story told by Mr. Browning in his last poem, "The Sun Album," is in its main outlines a true oue which made a great sensation in London some thirty years are. years ago.

MR. HAROLD LITTLEDALE has sent to press his edition of *the Two Noble Kinsmen* for the New Shak-speare Society. The Society will also print forthwith the Countess of Charlemont's paper "On Grusch : Lady Macbeth," read before it at its last meeting.

A new book on chess in theory and practice, containing the laws and history of the game, together with an analysis of the openings, and a treatise on end games, by the late Howard Staunton and Robert B. Wormald, will be published in a few days.

HEBER wrote his popular missionary hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," at Wrexham, Eng-land, and it is stated that the printer who set it up in type, on the Saturday of its composition, for use on the following Sunday, is still living in that town.

PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE, the accomplishr RINCE LUCIEN DONATARING, she accomption ed linguist, is at present reading post-biblical Hebrew literature with Dr. Herman Adler, son of the Chief Rabbi. The number of languages, and especially the dialects of languages, with which the prince is familiar is extraor-dinary, and he is a Semitic scholar of no mean pretensions

MR. SALA is ill again, and this time it is fear-ed hopelessly. We trust not, and that he will rally once more, for he has been for many years the most brilliant star of the English press. Mr. Sala is only in his forty-ninth year, comparatively young as years are counted, but he is aged and worn with earlier sickness, and with the toil of a life which few have exceeded in activity or in labour.

of a life which few have exceeded in activity or in labour. A most valuable MS. has been discovered in the Azores. It refers to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro, and the island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Souza, in 1570. Barboza Machado states that it was lost during the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. This most important document is about to be pub-lished by an erudite Azorian gretteman, and will throw great light on the disputed question of the early discov-ery of America.

LORD HOUGHTON, (Richard Monckton Milnes,) LORD HOUGHTON, (Richard Monckton Milnes,) has lived through whole generations of poets and authors. He is very fond of bringing together the worlds of fashion and letters at his house, and is famous for his hospitality to literary lions—lions big and lions little, even mere cubs of lions. Some one was discussing the progress of morality in the world, and questioned whether if a great prophet appeared on earth, it were possible in this age that he should be persecuted, and imprisoned, and martyred. "Oh, no!" said a listener, "Dicky Milnes would ask him to breakfast."

Milnes would ask him to breakfast." DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI is not only a poet but an artist, and perhaps a better artist than a poet. His pictures never find their way into exhibitions: they are always sold off the easel for high prices, and very beau-tiful little pre-Raphaelite paintings they are. It is six or seven years ago since he published his first volumes of verse, and they say that the manuscript had laid in his wife's coffin for ten years, that he yielded at last to the solicitations of his friends, and that an order from the Secretary of State having been procured, the coffin was dug up and the manuscript taken out. Such at least is the story that Napier Broome tells. MORTIMER COLLINS SAVS : The inaccuracies of

he story that Aspier Bronne tens. MORTIMER COLLINS says : The inaccuracies of poets would make a capital essay for any one of Isaac Disraeli's type. Take Tennyson's Œuone :, sketch of noon on Mount Ida.

#### " The Cicala sleeps."

By cicala I suppose the Laureate meant cicada. Why he has changed the letter, Heaven knows. That how-ever, is of less consequence that the fact that cicada, "que arbusculis insidet," is noisiest at noon. I sup-pose Mr. Tennyson has never been on Mount Ida, and may not know the insect's habits; but we are aware that he has read "Lucretius," and the line—

"Cum veteres ponunt tunicas æstate cicadæ "-

might have kept him from a blunder in spelling. And I suppose he has seen the robins on his lawn : yet he tells us-

" In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin" breast."

As a fact, that fuller crimson comes in autumn, as all know who watch the half-shy half-familiar bird, " That ever in the haunch of winter sings.

### THE GLEANER.

UNDER a new ruling of the Buffalo School Board, no married women are hereafter to be employed as teachers.

THA French Government has authorized the expenditure of 2,033,411 francs and 68 centimes on work of restoration in the cathedral of Rheims.

THE Province of Ontario, is fast becoming one of the great cheese districts. The amount of cheese made there during the past year would bring a revenue nearly five millions of dollars at the price of ten cents per pound.

THE Russian Government is about to print a fac-simile in photo-lithography of the famous Babylonian codex, now in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, which contains all the latter prophets in the original Hebrew.

GREAT Britain has 5,337 saving institutions; France, 1,190; Germany, 1,500; Austria, 541; Belgium, 441; Switzerland, 303; Italy, 278; the Netherlands, 270; Sweden, 266; Norway, 262; Denmark, 229; and Russia, 68. The number of depositors aggregates 11,600,000.

THE Russian peasants generally believe in imaginary beings called "Roussalki"—beautiful maidens, who charm the unlucky mortal by their songs and allure him into the river. These Russian Loreleis are supposed to be the souls of unbaptized children, and of girls who commit suicide; they are the goddesses of the clouds, and appear in the form of a butterfly or a puff of smoke.

HEREAFTEE German war ships will be named by rule : Armed frigates after princes; armed corvettes after provinces; unarmed spar decks will bear the names of German victories; smaller vessels those of generals, admirals, and statesmen; armed gunboats after birds and wild beasts; transports after rivers; and torpedo boats after cavalry officers. The Emperor will name yachts himself.

THEODORE the son of the monarch of Abyssinia, has just left London for Paris, where he will spend the winter. So complete has been the young Prince's English training since he has been with us, that he has forgotten his native language, and is only able to converse freely in English. He is a very amible youth, and has been the lion lately at several parties in the West-End of London.

THE procurator or abbot of the famous monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, in France, died recently. From a business point of view, the name of Garnier was a world-wide known trade mark. Without his autograph no bottle of the renowed liquor known as Chartreuse—green, white, or yellow—could be deemed genuine; and by the sale of this same cordial the brotherhood of La Grande Chartreuse have contrived, it is said, to realize for a long time past a net income. of £80,000 a year.

THE Post Office Department has selected the design for a three-cent stamped envelope, to be used during the Centennia l Exhibition. The stamp will be in the form 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 the shield will be the words "Three Cents." Upon the face of the shield will be a post boy and and a net work of telegraph poles and wires, and beneath, an engine and postal car.

In a book called "Courtship, Love, and Matrimony," published in 1660, there is this clause concerning the privileges of women in leap year: "Albeit it is nowe become a part of the common lawe, in regard to social relations of life, that as every bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole priviledge during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they doe, either by words or lookes, as to them it seemeth prefer; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

ALL the old prints of physicians represent them with canes to their noses, which had its origin in the practice formerly prevalent an.ong them of carrying a cane with a hollow head, the top of which was gold, pierced with holes like a pepper-box. The top contained a small quantity of aromatic powder, snuff, or some other disinfectant; and, on entering a house or room where a disease supposed to be infectious prevailed, the doctor would strike his cane on the floor to agitate the powder, and then apply it to his nose.

OXFORD and Cambridge are hard at work preparing for their annual boat race in March. At the latest accounts the Oxford trial crew was made up of Miller, Exeter, bow: Mercer, Corpus, 2 : Marriott Brasenose, 3 ; Michison, Pembroke, 4 ; Bonstead, University, 5 ; Williams, Corpus, 6 ; Banks, University, 7 ; Edwardes Moss, Brasenose, stroke; Stayner, St. John's cox. The Cambridge crew is constituted at present thus : P. W. Brancker (Jesus), bow : T. W. Lewis (Caius), L. G. Pike (Caius), C. Gurdon (Jesus), T. R. Hockin (Jesus), F. Peabody (First Trinity), G. L. Mann (First Trinity), C. D. Shafto (Jesus), stroke ; G. L. Davis (Clare), cox.

It has just been decided to light all the waiting and luggage rooms of the principal railway stations in Paris by means of electricity. Electric lights were recently tried in the immense luggage room, or Salle des Pas Perdus, of the Great Northern station. The experiment proved 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 mètres 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 are placed on arriving from Roulogne or Calais, is still laager, for it comprises an area of 30,000 square feet. Four lanterns, one in each corner, suffice to lit it up as 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 causes. Your friend, you have found out; and you cannot expect to get much more than you give. You must look for much weakness, foolishness, and vanity in human nature; it is unhappy if you are too sharp in seeing them.

KNOWLEDGE. -- Knowledge, like grief or joy, has its degrees. A child can learn the Ten Commandements, and can obey them too, but it has no information on the subject compared with any good man in the middle life who has seen the drama of mankind, with its daily ruin of those who have cast themselves against the true and the good. You have only one life to live here. The path is not long, and you cannot go over it a second time. Therefore it is necessary 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 star.

HARDENING CHILDREN.—The delusion, once so popular, that scant clothing of children, reaching in extreme cases almost semi-nudity, caused them to become "hardy," is at last disappearing from amongst the educated classes; and the truth is now recognised that it was only the exceptionally strong children who survived the treatment, while the weaker one died off or fell into chronic ill-health. Among the less educated classes many grave errors still exist, and will probably continue to exist until the laws and precepts of sanitary and a great portion of the breast and neck exposed is a terrible ordeal for children to pass through as a sacrifice to the Moloch of fashion.

LOST THINGS.—There are a great many things lost that are lost and never found. There are reputations lost, which cannot be regained; there are hopes lost, which come not back again; there joys and friendships lost; there are thoughts and talents lost, which are never found. Every man has at some time lost something, which he would give the world, if it were his, to recover. 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 dark without it. The smallest things are oftentimes the dearest to the heart of man, as for instance, a little wife, a little heir, a little fortune, a little home. What wonde, rthen, that, when 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 least practised in any essential sense. We have plenty of almsgiving, and a great deal of personal affection for friends and relations; a few of us have a certain broad philosophic tolerance for difference of opinion, and have come to the belief that each man has the right to think as he deems best, provided always that he does not translate his thoughts into actions hurtful to the community. Of real charity as a habit of judgment, of sincere good will towards men not connected with us by the ties of nature, love or self-interest, how few of us know anything, or tare to learn what we do not know ! Christianity is the religion, fof fall that ever came upon the earth, which is founded most expressly on this virtue of good will. If it is not charity, it is nothing; and there is scarcely a chapter in the New Testament which cannot be made to yield an injunction to cultivate brotherly love, either openly enjoined or convey by implication.

SHOULD NOT MOTHERS BE MORE MOTHERLY ? -We are often asked the question, "Do you think it is right to correspond with a gentleman without my parents' consents ?" Human nature will be human nature always. Girls will fall in love—or at least form predilections—carlier than they ought, and their affections will not always take the bent their parents would prefer. But what cannot be wholly prevented—what it is idle to prohibit—might be regulated, restrained, guided, and controlled far more than it is. And the great reason is that mothers do not cultivate terms of sufficient intimacy with their daughters. Young girlsare afraid to confide all their thought and all their 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 rebuke and reproaches. A mother cannot make a greater mistake than to let her deughters grow up in form and are of her. She daughters grew up in fear and awe of her. She should study always to win the confidence and love of her children, to make them feel towards her as towards a fond sister, rather than to re-gard her as a stern ruler. In this way many a secret correspondence and many of aly flirtation, not conducive to the daughter's happiness and welfere which and any of the providence of welfare, which now occur, would be avoided.

### A VESSEL WITH QUEER PASSENGERS SENT OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Captain Gilbert Pratt, a veteran mariner now living in Belleville, Ont., whose period of service on the lakes dates back nearly half a century, recalls an incident which, though it has been almost forgotten, attracted considerable attention in its day. Vessel-owners were then more conscientious than now. They were not inclined to risk the lives of passengers and crew in unsea-worthy 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 heavily insured to be wrecked, he chose a more harmless plan, but not one less profitable to himself. He induced the proprietors of the hotels a Niagara Ealls to buy the vessel and send her over the Ealls to buy the vessel and send her over the falls. This was about the year 1830. The pro-position was eagerly accepted by the hotel pro-prietors, who saw in it a capital advertising scheme, and one which would be certain to pay them well. The affair was widely published in the newspapers, and was the talk of the sur-rounding country for weeks and weeks. They did not count amiss when they judged what an excited public curiosity would do. For several days previous to the great event the stages and canal-boats were crowded. People flocked thither from all parts of the country to itness the novel canal-boats were crowded. People flocked thither from all parts of the country to itness the novel 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 resort. On the appointed day the "Michigan" was towed out into the rapids in the presence of a vast number of people who lined the banks or visited the scene upon the aumerous excursion boats which were called into requisition. The task of towing the vessel into requisition. The task of towing the vessel into requisition. The task of towing the vessel into the current was intrusted to a Captain Rough, with a crew of half a dozen oarsmen selected by himself. This was a rather hazardselected by himsell. This was a lattice machine ous 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 volunteered for the service. There had been placed on the schooner several animals in ac-cordance with the programme, which had been widely advertised. These consisted of a buffalo, where y advertised. These consisted of a bunalo, three bears, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog, a cat, 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 the canadian notes keepers naving joined in the enterprise. There were also some effigies dis-played on board to give appearance of a crew and to make more real the scene of a vessel with all on board making the terrific plunge. Just before the tow line was cut the animals on board were timed loose. Just as the vessel outcard were turned loose. Just as the vessel entered the rapids two of the bears plunged overboard and actually succeeded in swimming ashore. The third one climbed a mast as if to get a better rise that does can be cannot a mast as if to get a better view of the scene. All the animals seemed greatly frightened, and ran from one end of the deck to the other, much the same as a human crew might have done under similar circumcrew might have done under similar circum-stances, in an agony of despair. The vessel swept grandly down the rapids, plunging over the first fall, shipping a little water, righting herself, and moving on in fine style. In going over the second rapid the mast went by the board and the bear with it, and neither were again seen. She swing around and neither were again seen. She swung around and presented her broadside to the foaming waters. She had She had evidently struck a rock and was stationary. 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 swung her around and she moved on stern foremost. around and she moved on stern foremost. On the third rapid she bilged, but carried her hull apparently whole straight to the horse-shoe fall, over which she plunged stern foremost to the foaming abyss beneath. She was smashed into a thousand fragments. None of the beasts on board were ever heard of more, but the geesse furned up all wight and ware scon seen on the On turned up all right, and were soon seen on the bank below, quietly oiling their feathers, as if there had not been much of a shower after all. One of the effigies was also found uninjured, throwing his arms about and knocking his knees together in the eddies, but all the others had disappeared. The scene was a most thrilling one. The great crowd of spectators watched the progress 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 Political Superintendent, Akalkoit, to the Government of Bombay, stating that there exists in those parts a weed called "mulmunda," the seed of which is used for food by the poorer classes in times of scarcity. The seed is ground into flour, of which bread is made. The bread is said to be sweet in taste, and, although not quite so satisfying as could be desired, does very well to keep body and soul together at a pinch. It is also given to camels for forage. The result of an examination of the plant. which is of a leguminous description, by the Acting Chemical Analyser to the Government, shows that the seeds contain nearly as much nitrogenous substance as some of the chief varieties of Indian peas and beans; and hence the nutritive value of the seed should be taken as equivalent to any of the other leguminous grains. The weed is said to grow all over the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country. 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 for shipping from the interior to the great lakes, and is never without its lines of barges, schooners, and vessels of all sizes and colors, steaming or sailing in or out with merchandize, &c.

or sating in or out with merchandize, ac. During the season about 200 vessels daily pass outward, and about the same number inward. The greatest number this last season was 376 outward, and 294 inward. Altogether the river always presents a lively, busy and pleasing spectacle to the beholder.

# DOMESTIC.

CODFISH AND OYSTER SAUCE.—The the fish several times over with string, lay it in cold water pleatifully salted, and let it boil gently, carefully skimming the water; when done lift it up and let it drain, then serve. An ordinary sized piece will be done two or three minutes after the water comes to boiling point.

BROILING MEATS.—When meats are broiling on a griditon over hot coals, the sudden heat applied sears the outside which shuts in the juices, and the rapid application scon cooks the meat through, if in moderately thin pieces. It is then tender, juicy, and palastable. These who never broil their fresh meat, fish, or poultry, do not know the excellence of a properly-cooked dish of animal food.

APPLE CHARLOTTE. — Put into a well-buttered pie-dish a layer of finely-grated bread-crumbs, then a layer of apples, pared and cut as for a tart, and a little sugar; then another layer of bread-crumbs, and so on till the dish is full, taking care to have a layer of crumbs at the top. Bake nearly an hour, turn out of the dish, and strew sifted sugar over it. The pudding is also very nice made with marmalade, or any kind of jam, instead of apples.

FRICASSEE OF FOWL.—Cut a fowl or chicken into eight pieces, that is, the two wings and legs, divid ing the back and breast into two pieces each, wash wellput them into a stew-pan and oover with water, seeson with a teasroonful of salt, a little pepper, a bunch of parsley, four cloves, and a blade of mace; let it boil twenty minutes, pass the stock through a sive into a basin, take out the pieces of fowl, trim well; then in another stewpan put two ounces of butter with which, sod put in the pieces of fowl; stir occasionally. until boiling, skim, add twenty button onions, let simmer until the out are tender, when add a gill of cream, with which you have mixed the yolks of two eggs; stir it quickly over the fire, but do not let boil, take out the pieces, dress upon your dish, sauce over and serve. CABINET PUDDING.—Well butter a plain

CABINET PUDDING. — Well butter a plain round mould or basin, round the interior of which stick a quantity of dried oherries, or Smyrna raisins : then about three parts fill the mould with sponge cake, interspersing two oun es or ratafas, over which sprinkle a good glass of brandy, then have ready the following custard: Boil a pint of milk, in which uffuse the rind of two lemons, free from pith, in a basin, have six whole eggs, which well whisk with a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and add the milk by degrees; pass through a strainer, band of buttered paper; have a convenient sized stewpan, with about two inches depth of boiling water, place in your pudding, cover a sheet of paper over, and let it simmer gently over the fire, keeping the stewpan covered down close until the pudding becames quite firm, by which time you should be ready to serve it; take it out, detach the paper and turn from the mould over upon a dish; have ready the following sance : Put half a pint of two eggs, and add a glassful of brandy, with the juice of a lemon, and sufficient sugar to sweeten it; stir over the fire until becoming a little thick, when puss it through a strainer, sauce over the pudding, and serve.

# MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

CARLOTTA PATTI has been offered £75,000 to sing in Calcutta for three months, but has not as yet accepted the offer. She is staying in Paris.

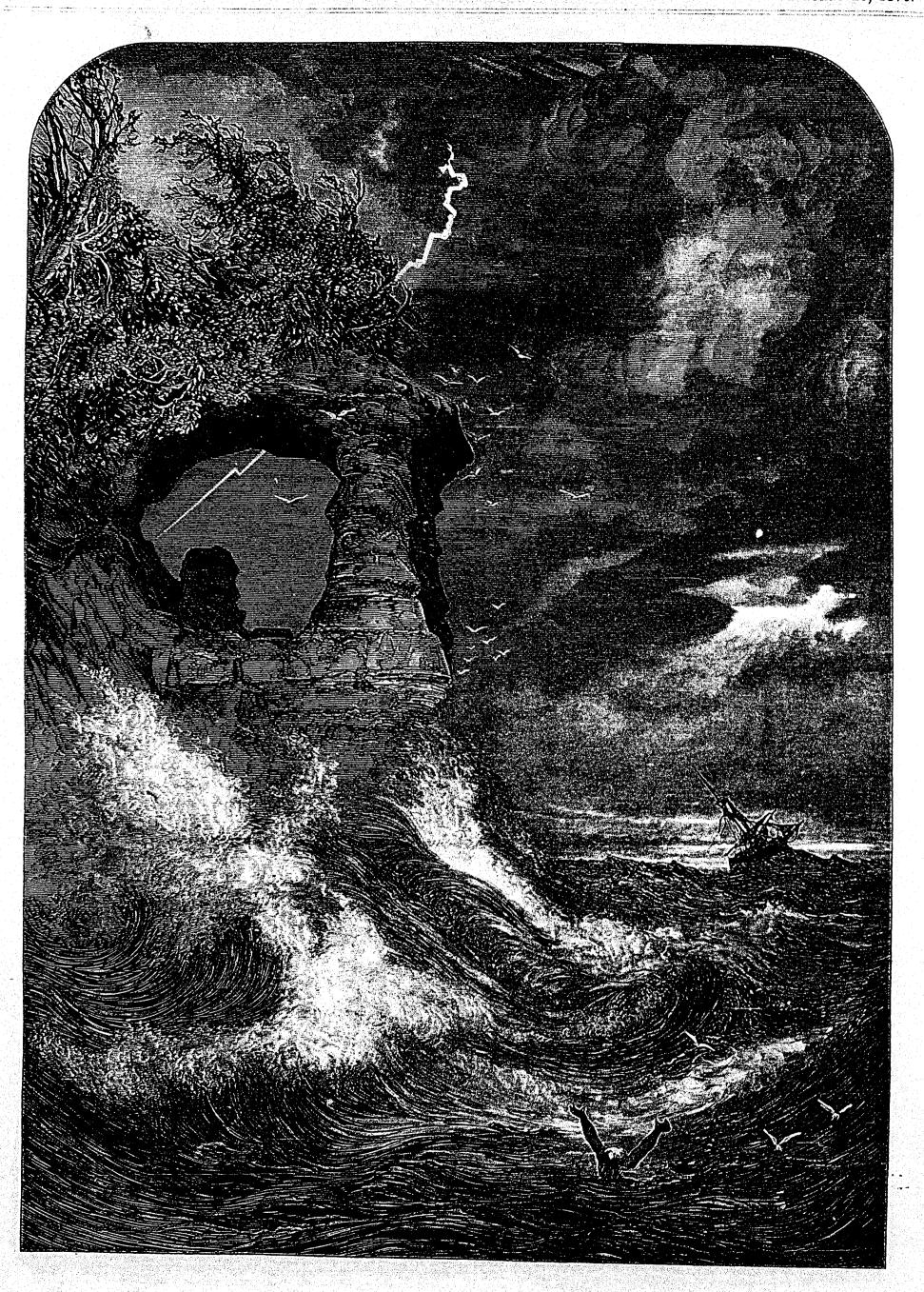
A sarcastic individual remarked that "some actress draw better than others;" "But," retorted his equally ungallant friend, laying down his lorgnette, "They all seem to paint equally well."

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON-ROUZEAUX is at present in Paris. She had contracted an engagement of one month with M. Uhlman for 100,000 france, to sing at Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and Bruges; but her husband is suffering from an acute attack of bronchitis, and she has sacrificed the engagement to remain by his bedside.

SOTHERN, the comedian, arrived in New York from Europe, on Tuesday week, and spent the evening in a proscenium box at Booth's Theatre, intently watching the performance of "Juliu Czear." Sothern eame over to fill an engagement at Booth's, but Shakapere draws so well that there is no reason to make any change at present. Mr. Wallack, we are told, has expressed a desire to engage Sothern's services, and the probability is that he will attract large audiences.

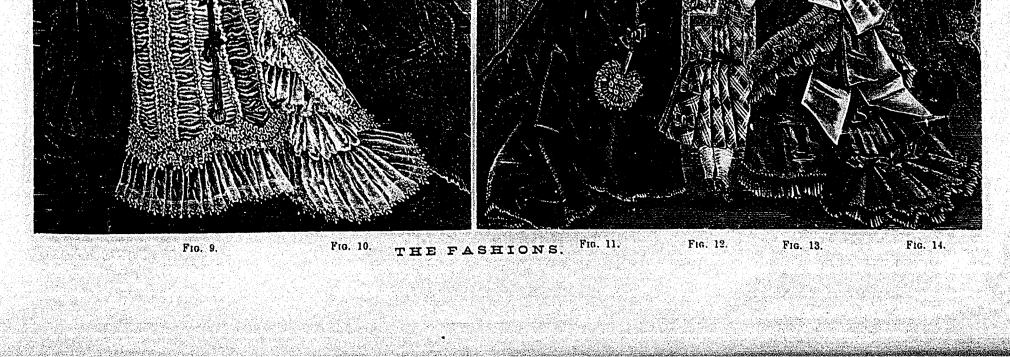
is that he will attract large audiences. DURING the performance of the fifth act of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre in London the other day, Mr. Henry Irving met with what, for a moment, was feared to have been a serious accident. In the course of the fencing scene with *Laerks* his foil struck the pommel of the hilt striking, him on the right check a little below the eye, to which it was found that, fortunately, no serious injury had been done. Mr. Crithects a medical friend of Mr. Irving's, happened to bis in the theatre at the time of the accident, and at once did all that was necessary to reduce the swelling and discoloration.

tion. HENRY IRVING, the actor who came suddenly into great popularity in England, is described as resembling Booth, yet not so bandsome. He is tall, stender, and awkward in gait. The characteristics of his acting are originality and unconstraint. He violates usages, and has genius enough to make the changes acceptable in the main. He presents *Hamlet* as same, feigning insanity: delivers the "To be or not to be" soliloquy carelessly seated in a chair; does not rant in the ensuing scene of upbraiding with *Ophelia*: throws himself upon the throne after the king, betrayed by the mook play into a show of quiet, has left its and then falls in a swoon, and at the end of the play seizes the king by the throat, stabs him, and flings his body among the contriers.



# THE CHAPEL ROCKS, LAKE SUPERIOR.





THE NYMPH OF ARCADIE.

"Young loves to sell!" a voice calls out Beneath the trees: "Young loves to sell!" From porch and garden round about, Child, maid, and matron hasten out-The voice was like a silver bell, "Young loves to sell!"

She took the basket from her head, The cunning nymph of Arcadie,— "Just see the soft wings gray and red, Fluttering in their pleachen bed!— Who'll buy ?—I will not wait, you see : Who'll come to me ?

"Young loves to sell !" The children run About her: "Oh, take all our toys— Take all we have and give us one !" Old Laia, spinning in the sun, Crice, "Long since lost I all my joys, Give me but one !"

"Young loves to sell! I will not stay: So maidens, come and buy;— cannot give them without pay. Nor let them fly;—I'll go away If not one quickly comes to try If she can buy.

"See how each little rosy dear Smiles through the wicker bars at you; Do not let your faint hearts fear, My darling loves! They smile and peer, And this one, with wings azure blue, He beckons you.

"The dain'ty curls on that one's brow Like Cupid's own are—come and see : His downy cheeks are all aglow, Like yours; why should you hide them so? Let us barter and agree, Make haste to me."

Silvia, where is Silvia hid? She loosed the pearling from her hair, Her golden necklace she undid, Her bracelet from her wrist she slid, And ran and caught the prize so rare, Silvia the fair.

Then every one and all at once Struggling round the wise nymph flew; None would rest without a chance, Such shining eyes and such a dance! But Silvia's was the best I knew, Wings azure blue !

WILLIAM B. SCOTT.

# CURING A COQUETTE.

"Really, Mariette, you are inconceivably awkward to-night! you have dressed my hair shockingly! Take off those heavy flowers, and put on this rose. There,—that's better. You may go now; and mind you return in half an hour to dress me !" hour to dress me !

The lady's maid raised the curtain that concealed the boudoir door, and left her young mistress to her own reflections.

Lady Julia Lovelace then re-arranged some of her curls before the looking-glass; and, after gazing attentively at her own fair image, a selfsatisfied smile illumined her countenance. "He will think me pretty to-night," mur-

mured the Marchioness, as she lolled on the sofa, and fell into pleasing day dreams.

Lady Lovelace looked scarcely twenty, and was so beautiful, that she was universally reckoned the very type of an elegant, high-bred

woman. At seventeen years of age, Julia had been mar-At seventeen years of age, Julia had been mar-ried 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 followed by so many beaux, that a wiser head than hers might almost have been turned by the fumes of such never-ceasing incense. such never-ceasing incense.

The young husband loved Julia to distraction; but when he saw her give way to coquetry and frivolity he concealed his ardent affections and frivolity he concealed his ardent affections beneath an outward coldness of mauner. In-stead, therefore, of the hyperbolical compli-ments 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 appre-ciating his motives, only thought him cold and indifferent, and listened proudly to his advice, while she treated even his attentions with dis-dain. dain.

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 compliments were those uttered by Sir Charles' lips. At the Opera-in all the fashionable haunts, in short-Sir Charles was sure to be wherever she was to be found ; and he seemed to guess her

every wish, and to obey her every look. Lady Julia was foolishly proud of having inspired him with a passion for her charms, though she was not in love with him, and only encouraged him from vanity, without harbouring any really guilty intentions; but with that lax morality, encouraged and fostered by the false notions prevailing in so-called polite so-ciety, she was acting the part of a thorough coquette, without even adverting to the impro-priety of her conduct. "How handsome he looked!" thought she;

" and how delicately he hinted at his passionso diffidently, indeed, that I could not have had the heart to blame him. 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 His delicate an effeminate air, had not his piercing eyes and black eyebrows, that nearly met over his nose, given token of an energetic and impassioned soul.

"Why, Julia," said he, "what are your pro-

jects for this evening ?" "Have you forgotten, my lord," answered the young wife, coldly, "that the Duchess of Rugby's fancy ball takes place this evening ?" "This evening, is it ?" asked his lordship. "The card of invitation lies on the mantel-nice " coid the lody

piece," said the lady. Her lord took up the letter, and seemed to be

reflecting. "Saturday, the 16th of February—yes, that "saturday, the 16th of February—yes, that was the very day," said he, musingly. "I am sorry it is for to-day," continued he, "and I

shall not be able to accompany you." "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-

decorous." I never thought for a moment you could,' retorted the husband.

"Then what is to be done ?" "Why, is not the old Duchess of Manners in-vited to this fete ?"

Lady Julia started at the name, and looked half doubtingly at her husband; but he was so calm that she felt completely restored to her

self-possession. "I do not know anything of the Duche engagements," said she. will call upon her," said her husband

"and request her to come and fetch you, and ac-company you to the ball." 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 cos-tumes were rich and elegant, and their effect was still further heightened by a sprinkling of gro-tesque characters, that offered about the same contrast to the correspondenced persons as 50 contrast to the gorgeously-dressed persons as so many cockchafers buzzing around a bed of roses in full bloom.

The sight was altogether magnificent.

When the Duchess of Manners and the Marchioness of Montrose entered the room, accomchioness of Montrose entered the room, accom-panied by the son of the former lady, a quadrille was just over, and all eyes were turned upon the new-comers. Lady Julia wore the costume of the daughters of Scotland, and, by a singular coincidence, Sir Charles had, made choice of a Highland dress. It was scarcely possible to imagine a handsomer or more graceful pair. The orchestra had just struck up one of

imagine a handsomer or more gracetul pair. The orchestra had just struck up one of Strauss's spirit-stirring waltzes, that seem capa-ble of rousing the very dead. Sir Charles drew her ladyship within the magic circle, and off they set, hand in hand, with his arm encircling her clouder mains his hear thread cloue her slender waist, his beating heart pressed close to her side, and his eyes riveted on her face.

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-tentive ear, Lady Julia followed her partner mechanically through the dizzy mazes of the waltz, and visions of whole legions of little Courids scanned to be fluttering about her. She Cupids seemed to be fluttering about her. She, however, soon broke off from the dance, and re-turned to her seat beside the Duchess of Manners. An ugly masque in the character of a green imp, who had sat down in her place, now vacated

the seat, and seemed to repress a sigh as he walked away; while Lady Julia felt painfully impressed, as his 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, which she had not thought of preventing his retaining. While he was giving way to the most delightful anticipations, a voice near him said, "Look behind the shutter of third window, and read."

On turning round, Sir Charles was beset by a number of persons who were examining the cos-tume, while the green imp seemed to be making faces at him. He, however, made his way through the crowd to the part of the room indi-

"Black hair, blue eyes, a small mouth, and a tender heart—all these belong to a lady not more than five-and-twenty, and might be yours, un-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 morning. Place of meeting—beneath the ownerstra " orchestra.

"But I can't leave Julia just when she is be "But I can't leave Julia just when she is be-ginning to thaw," said Sir Charles to himself. "Besides, this may be a mere joke. No ! I will not go. Yet, perhaps, when I think of it, I had better just go in and come out again, and I will be back in time to complete the conquest I have so happily begun." The green imp was watching Sir Charles' countenance from a quiet corner, and when he

and when he nce from a oniet corner. count saw him leave the room, he followed him out till he had seen him get into his carriage, and then returned to the ball-room.

He now approached Lady Julia. "Madam," said he, in a voice that he purposely disguised, "the handsome Highlander who was waltzing 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 driven off before I could join him."

And without giving her ladyship time to an-swer a word he disappeared. And she unfolded it, mechanically. In an-other moment she had read the missive making the assignation.

"This must have been in his possession when he was swearing he loved no other than myself ! And to think that he will, perhaps, laugh at my

easy credulity with this creature ! Oh, shock-ing ! I will follow him to this fine appointment, 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 domino, and entered.

At the sight of the crowds that filled the At the sight of the crowus that inter the saloon, Lady Julia was half tempted to with draw; but on perceiving a domino wearing a white camellia on her bosom, she took courage and approached her, just as she was accosted by another domino, whom she immediately recognised as Sir Charles.

nused as Sir Charles. The loving pair retired to a box on the upper tier. 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 I

"Not with much alacrity, however; for I have been waiting for some minutes." "Pity me, rather, for not having been able to join you as soon as I could have wished." "Oh, no doubt you wanted to waltz once more with Lady Lovelace," observed the lady. "Are you jealous ?" "Have not I good reason to be so ?" "By no means," replied Sir Charles, care-lessly.

lessly. "Don't tell me !" said the lady. "The attentions you pay Lady Lovelace are the talk of the whole town !"

"Let us rather speak of your own sweet self, and of your beautiful eyes, which are half-con-cealed by this envious domino. Since you feel 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 to no charms but those of your dear Lady Julia?"

" I forgot her the moment I saw you !" "Are you quite sure?" asked the Baronet's

gay 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 great store by that rosebud you snatched from the fair Scotchwoman, nor the ring she allowed you to draw off her finger."

"Will you promise ?" began the Baronet

"I am not accustomed to accept conditions, but to impose them. If they do not suit you, but to improve farewell "' "' 1 give way," said the Baronet. "Ungrateful wretch "' muttered Lady Julia. "And now----" said Sir Charles.

"Now we 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 peephole, 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, her lady On going down stairs to call a coach, heriady-ship heard a kind of chuckling laugh behind her, and on turning round she perceived the green imp who had informed her of Sir Char-les' departure at the Duchess of Rugby's ball.

When Lady Julia reached home she found her husband sitting up for her, at the fire-side, in

her bedroom. "Well, Julia," said he, tenderly, "were you amused at this ball ?" Lady Julia had remained rooted to the thresh-

hold of the door; her eyes were riveted on the domino and the costume of a green imp that

domino and the costume of a green imp that were carelessly thrown upon an arm-chair. A white camellia was placed on the mantel-piece beside a rosebud. A plain ring was re-turned to the tray where she kept her little trin-kets. These were the only gifts Sir Charles could ever boast of having received frem her. "Oh, oh, forgive me!" cried she, in an im-passioned tone; "for now I see that you love me!"

me ! Lord Lovelace pressed her fondly to his heart.

Lord Lovelace pressed net folding to his neuro-On the following day, Lady Julia's servant was despatched to Sir Charles Manners, and handed him an envelope containing the mys-terious note that had decoyed him to the opera, 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 pre pared to surrender forever that faithful friend, "Have I the moral courage to say to my mother-in-law, 'Avaunt, fiend ! I will no eat cold mutton for my breakfast ;' and to my my pipe ? wife, 'Maria, my ma's pies are better than your ma's pies.'" Alas! then must he face the adamantine fact that resistance is in vain ; that sooner or later he must yield. Vain are the thoughts of flight—vain the mad impulse to self-slaughter. His wedding garments (that 'ilivery of wee') have been sent home and the man is waiting down stairs with the unreceipted bill. "Oh! fool, fool that I was," he solilo-quizes, "to ask Maria those stupid conundrums

-- ' 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 ---and crooked pins and broken needles will stick themselves into the soles of my feet as I welk the cold floor carrying that smalling brat. stick themselves into the soles of my feet as I walk the cold floor carrying that squalling brat, while Maria, from under the bedclothes, says calmly that it doesn't do any good to use such language. 'Language' indeed ! What language could express the situation ? And then the pare-goric and the soothing syrup and the squills, and the little stomach that insists on spilling over at the most inconvenient times. Oh ! why over at the most inconvenient times. Oh spinning was I born ? And then I catch cold—which I am sure to do—Maria will pump me full of gruel am sure to do—Maria will pump me full of gruel and pinch my tender nose with her stiff apron, and ask me 'how I am now' and say 'some peo-ple are so delicate, and for her part none of her family were ever so sick in their lives.' And then my bombazine mother-in-law (ob, she'll never die !) will sit beside me and say cheer-fully: 'There was poor Mr. Dilberry—he had a cold, just like yours—and he went off in quick consumption in less than a month (lucky Mr. cold, just like yours—and he went off in quick consumption in less than a month (lucky Mr. Dilberry !) 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 exclaims again, ''Why was I born ? And when I found I was born, and in despair tried to commit suicide by swallowing pins and worm lorgeness and throwing myself down stairs worm lozenges and throwing myself down stairs, why didn't they let me?" And so the poor vic-tim raves; but it is his own fault that he is in this predicament, and no one knows it better thanhe. As the day draws near which is to consign him

As the day draws near which is to consign him to a life-long regret a certain pride comes to his rescue, and he is enabled to go through the ceremonial—the formal renunciation of his 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 ! a second nature to him !

Then from one step to another he descends, until he reaches that depth of degradation where he cannot return from "seeing a friend" where he cannot return from "seeing a friend" without recking with the odor of cloves. Let us not follow him further in his downward career, but let fall the mantle of charity upon his wasted life, simply recording the mental verdict, "One more unfortunate !"

A. MINOR.

### ARTISTIC.

ANTWERP is preparing to celebrate the tercen-tenary of the birth of Rubens.

An important discovery of Roman coins and

nedals of the times of Cæsar, Germanicus, Augustus, Nero, &c., has been made at Semlin. ROBERT BROWNING'S son, who took to paint-ing two years ago, by Mr. Millais' advice, shows, it is said, much progress in his chosen profession.

said, much progress in his chosen procession. THE portrait of Archbishop Cranmer, by Hol-bein, at Lambeth Palace, has lately undergone the pro-cess of cleaning and restoration. This is one of the finest specimens of the great portrait painter s work.

Four artists are fervent at work in the Uffizi

Palace at copying a picture of Fra Angelice a "tryptich," with a border of heavenly musicians. It takes eight days to make a copy, which sells for sixty or eighty francs. By the death of Lord Stanhope, the committee

of the "National Byron Memorial" have lost an influen-tial and energetic chairman. In his place Mr. Disraeli has selected as working chairman of the committee the Earl of Rosslyn.

PROFESSOR VON PILOTY, who has accepted the I NOT LOSUE YON THOM:, WHO HE ACCEPTED THE commission to paint a freeco for the grand hall of the new Rathaus at Munich, intends to introduce into one group the portraits of three hundred of the most distin-guished citizens of the Bavarian capital.

CARPEAUX left unfinished a repetition, with some variations, of his celebrated group La Danse, one third of the original size. This has since been finished and will be exhibited in the next Salon, together with several other of his repetitions.

A magnificent cameo, supposed to be a portrait of Octavia, the second wife of Mark Antony and sister of Augustus, has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academic des Inseriptions. The stone is a sardonyx, with a milky surface.

MIN a miky surface. M. DARCELL, director of the Gobelins, has purchased for the French Government the gate of the Palazzo Stanga. at Verona, tor 80,000 francs. This colos-sal piece of art, with its two columns, is entirely marble and the jambs are covered with the most exquisite sculp-ture. It will be placed shortly in the Louvre Museum of Sculpture. of Sculpture.

ot Soulpture. THE bronze and silver medallions with Mr. Carlyle's portrait have been issued to the subscribers to the address to him. As a work of art this portrait by Mr. Boehm 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 conditions.

In digging near Ceri, Rome, there has been discovered a superb marble fragment of an ancient Roman callendar, containing the second half of the first five months of the year. Besides the usual indications of days, feasts, and the different games, there is a list of the principal solemnities; some of these last are quite new: others confirm conjectures which have been made by learned men on 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 745th year of Rome. Rome

A Roman society, which has commenced excavations close to the monument of Minerva Medica, has come upon 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 the paintings that adorned a columbary which the Roman archaeologists and artists believe to be of the Augustine age, and of great value both to science and art. In mak-ing preparations for constructing 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 Dionysins gave a surface of 4,000 square feet. In the same place has been found a column of large size, which appears to belong to the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus.

### FEBRUARY 26, 1876

(ESTABLISHED 1803)

MANUFACTORERS OF

IMPORTERS OF

**FB** 

111-1-15

Tho

Wingato

Montreal.

Chomical

PURELY

VEGETABLE.

take strength in the second

SMITH'S

CORES

GREEN

Company,

Opposite St. Andrew's Courses.

Sole Agents for Canada,

# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON, having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRI-VALLED COCOA invite Comparison with any other Cocoa, for Purity-Pine Aroma-Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will estab-lish it as a favoarite Beyerage for Breakfast, Lunch-son, and a Southing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

MIARA VILLILA UUUUA. The Globe says, "TAYLOR BRO-THERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and super-sedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate Aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa ahove all others. For consumers of Cacoa, especially la-valids and Dyspecties, we could not resonanced a more agreeable or vanable beverage." For further favourable Opicions cide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, dc., dc.

HOMCEOPATHIC COCOA.

This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest HOMEOPATHIC advice, aided by the skill and experience of the investors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree, the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the FRESH XUT.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE

MADE IN ONE MINUTE WITHOUT BOILING

THE ABOVE ARTICLES are prepared exclu-sively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest Manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—TAYLOR BROTHERS' celebrated "Challenge" brand is pre-pared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pangency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superline quality is specially resonanceded. STEAM MILLS, BRICK LANE, LONDON, EXPORT CHICORY MILLS, BRUGES, BELGIUM.

LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A New Label,

bearing their Signature, thus-

dea Virins

which will be placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

after this date, and without which none

\*\*\* This does not apply to shipments

made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce,

and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse Blackwell,

London, Se., Se.; and by Grocers and

To be obtained of

MESSRS, J. M. DOUGLASS & CO., MONTREAL, 13-1-36

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

C.C. C. C. C.S.

DAILY WITNESS

TO UN TO

AN ASS

Oilmen throughout the World.

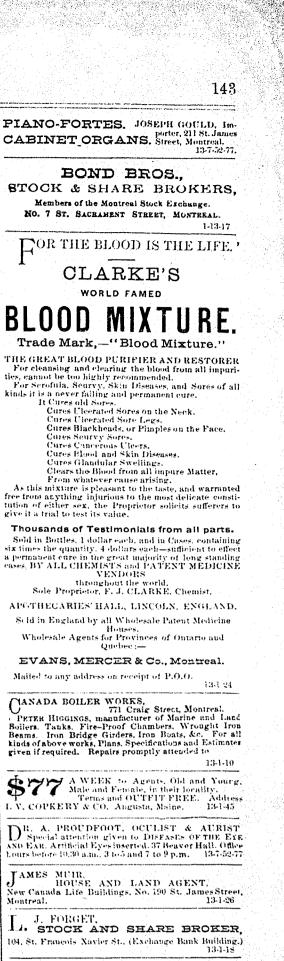
is genuine.

November 1874.

WORCESTERSHIRE

13-1-23

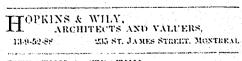
SAUCE,



C. A. MACDONELL, O. Union Marble Works, 10 and 12 Bienry Street, opposite Norman's, Monuments, Mantels Altars, Figures Tiling, Wainscoting, &c. Importer and manufacture of Marble of every description. 13-1-22

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. For Style, Fit. and Workmanship, call on J. D. DRESSER & CO., 433 Notre Dame St. 13-1-15

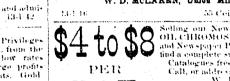
HUTCHISON & STEEL, ABCHITECTS, Valuators of Real Estate, Buildings, &c., 181 St. James St. A. C. HUTCHISON, A. D. STEELE, 1349-52-87





IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC CO being about to remove their Establishment, OF LONDON. OFFER FOR SALE: Head Office for Canada : Moutreal, 102 St. Francois Xavier St. ONE LITHOGRAPHIC STEAM PRESS. RINTOUL BROS., Agents. Hughes & Kimber, bed 24 x 36. FOUR HAND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES. Subscribed Capital, - - - £1,600,000 Stg ONE CETTING MACHINE. Pald-up Capital, £700,000 Stg. Type PRINTING PRESSES. AHH10TH, -- 22,222,555 Htg. CARD PRINTING PRESSES. 13.1.45ONE LARGE SAFE. R. C. JAMIESON & CO., **ONE LARGE HYDRAULIC PRESS.** ONE HOISTING MACHINE. Varnishes & Japans, All in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap before removal. Apply to Oils, Paints, Colors, Spls. of Turpentine, &c. G. B. BURLAND, Fullits, Oole, a. C. Line J.
 3 Com Exchange, 6 St. John St., MONTREAT E48–13 tieneral Manager. BRACE 400 ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., ALBANY, N. Y RINGLAND & EVANS, General Agents, 229, ST. JAMES STREET. AST Ask for Fratt's New Brace, ARCH. McINTYRE, 13-7-4-75 e2w CARPENTER and JOINER. BANES, OFFICES and STORES fitted up in the best and most committed style JUBBING of all kinds promptly attended to. 1078 ST. CATHERINE STREET, CONSERVE DECEMBERSE. 13-1-52-094 DR. HAYWARD'S NEW DISCOVERY, (PATENTED 1872) ENGLAND, FRANCE & BELGIUM The Treatment and Mode of Cure. How to use it successfully, With safety and certainty in all cases of decay of the nerve structures, loss of vital power, weakness, loss spirits, despondency, unguor, exhaustion, muscu-lar debisity, loss of strength, appetite, indi-gestion and functional ailments from various excesses, dc., dc. 13-1-if REMEDY. Without Medicine. Full Printed Instructions, with Pamphlet and Diagram for Invalids, post Free, 25 cents. (FROM SOLE INVESTOR AND PATENTEE.) DR. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., 14 York Stree MOUNT Disease, Liver Com-Portman Square, London, W. plaint, and all For Qualincations, vide "Medical Register." Eruptions of the Skin. THE COOK'S FRIEND Sold EVERYWHERE BAKING POWDER **RENOVATOR.** Has become a Household Word in the land, and is a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY every family where Economy and Health are ESTABLISHED 1840 studied studied. It is used for raising all kinds of Bread, Bolls, Pan-cakes, Griddle Cakes, &c., &c., and a small quantity used in Pie Crust, Puddings, or other Pastry, will save half the usual shortening, and make the food more direction BERNARD & LOVEJOY. digestible. THE COOK'S FRIEND 646 Inlace Street. SAVES TIME. MONTREAL IT SAVES TEMPER, GEORGE W. LOVEJOY, M.D. L.D.S.

W. D. MCLAREN, Union Mills,



Resides on the Premises. Pure Nitrois Oxido Gas always in readiness, and admi-nistered when required. 13-1-42 STOCK Privileges one per cent. from the market at low rates will pay large profits the next 30 days, on large or small buckstands. Gold Stocks, Cotton and Tolmero bought and sold on the most favourable terms. Liberal advances made on emergin ments, Price thets and Circulars fire. CHARLES SMILDLEY & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 40 Broad St., New Gold and Stock Exchanges, New York. 13-5-12-68. DAY

33443 P. O. Box 3774

GASALIERS NEW, ELEGANT, CHEAP DESIGNS RICHARD PATTON 715 Craig Steed, Montreal. SIGNOR J. HAZAZER'S ACADEMY DANCING AND DEPORTMENT NOW OPEN. NATURE'S Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancers, Plics, Syphilis, Beart-

IT SAVES MONEY. For sale by storekeepers throughout the Dominion, and wholesale by the manufacturer.

, 55 Ceilege Street. \$8 Setting our New and Popular Off. CHROMOS. Conversers and New spaper Publishers will ind a complete supply. Catalogues free. Call, or address W. II. HOPE.

564, Craig St., Montreal.

DR. ROBERTS'S

NOTICE.

13.5.13.68.

# FOR SALE.

DENTISTS.

A FIVE-IIORSE DOWER HORIZON TAL STEAM ENGINE, complete and in good-order. Can be seen at 115 St. François Navier Street. For further particulars, induction apply to G. B. BURLAND. Montreal, 7th February, 1876. 13-12-11-80

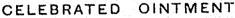
TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on first floor in Building corner Boury and Uralg Storets. One after FLAT in same Build-ing, suited for Offices or Manufacturing Business. Address, G. B. BURLAND,

115 St. Francois Navier St.

JAS. K. POLLOCK, CARVER, CILDER, Looking Glass, Picture Frame AND

PASSE-PARTOUT MANUFACTURER. 



# CALLED THE

# POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

### DR. ROBERTS'S PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Dr. ACPERATIVE PHLES, confirmed by sixty years, experience to be one of the best medicines ever com-pounded for purifying the blood, and assisting Nature in her operations. Hence they are useful in Ser-fula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the Neck &c. They form a mild and superior Family Apericat, which may be taken at all times with-out confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes at 18, 13d, 28, 9d, 48, 6d, 118, and 28, each. her the Reputations. BY THE PROPRIETORS.

# BEACH AND BARNICOTT.

AT THUR DISPENSARY, BRIDPORT, ENGLAND, And by all respectable Medecine Vendors, 13-1-44



#### JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

218 and 220, St. James Street, Montreal. Electrotyping and Job Printing, Chromatic and Plain, cheaply and neatly done.

# No. 100 St. Francois Navier Street, MONTREAL. 13-1-16 THE CANADA SELF ACTING BRICK MACHINES: Descriptive Circulars sont on application. Also HAND LEVER BRICK MACHINES. 244 Partenais St., Montreal. BULMER & SHEPPARD. 13-1-10 W. P. WILLIAMS, FRUITERER, CONFEC-tioner, and Dealer in Canned Goods of all descrip-tions. 134 Queen Street Enst, bet, George & Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, Ont. 13-1-9 JOHN DATE, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Coppersmith, Brass Founder, Finisher and Manufacturer of Diving Apparatus. 657 AND 659 CRAIG STHEET, MONTBEAL. 13.9-52-89 J. DALE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS. No. 584 Yonge Street, 13-1-10 TORONTO.



MORSON'S SACCHARATED WH

Publisher, Book-binder, Manufacturing and DOMINION WHOLESALE STATIONER, PLATE GLASS INSURANCE OFFICE INPORTER OF Wall Papers, Window Shades and ALEXANDER RAMSAY, . SCHOOL BOOKS, 37, 39 and 41 RECOLLET STREET, MONTREAL. 397 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL Reference : Citterna' Insurance Co. 13-1-46 CANADA METAL WORKS. FOREIGN PATENTS 877, CRAIG STREET. BRITISH, 6 miles £10,-French, 1 yr. £10,-Belgian, 1 yr. £7. Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters. SALES effected. Established 25 Years. Circular Free. (Liberal Terms to Agents.) HERBERT & Co., 67, Strand, London, Eng MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO.

13-5-52-70-01

A DIETETIC PREPARATION, SUPPLYING AN IMPORTANT DEFICIENCY IN THE ORDINARY FOOD OF INVALIDS AND CHILDREN (ESPECIALLY IN BREAD AND MILK).

N. II. -- Full Directions with each Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, AND THE MANUFACTURERS,

T. MORSON & SON, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. 13-1-14-024 80-00

PIANO-FORTES. \$225! \$225 | New-fully warranied, 7 octave-all modern improve-menta-lose full, rich and pathetio-exquisite combina-tion, producing a most beautiful orchestral effect. The most thorough test and examination desired. 225 dollars each. Repairing done in all its branches at moderate prices and warranted.—A. M. LEICESTER & CO., Piano Manufacturers, 845 & 847, St. Joseph St. 134-52-67

SPHATES

The Travelers Life & Accident Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL, - \$500,000. | CASII ASSETS - \$3,600,000 BURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES, \$1,000,000. Grants everything desirable in Life or Accident Insurance on the most favorable terms. FOSTER, WELLS & BRINLEY, General Agents for

OSTER, WELLS & DRIVERING I, Grand St., Montreal. the Dominion. OFFICE, 199 St. James St., Montreal. 13-1-96

Wingitte's Worm Lozenges.-A safe, pleasant, and effectual Remedy for Warms, easily administered, will not injure the most delicate child-and sufficiently larative to reasure all unhealthy secretions, and regulate the action of the Bowels.

PRICE, 25 CENTS FEE DOX.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX. Stanton's Pain Relief.-The best SILILIUM & ACARAGE ANGELEUA. IN COMPANY MEDICINE KNOWN for Internal and external use It cures Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Back, Side, and Limbs. It cures Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Brunes, Hurns, Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, and all Pains and Aches. PRICE, as CENTS FRE ROTTLE.

Smith's Green Mountain Re-**BOYALOF.**--We have the sole control for the Do-minion of Canada, of this well known remedy, which as a Liver Corrector, and specific for all Hillous Disorders, and dermogements arising from diseases of the Liver, a wnequalled. PRICE, \$1.00 FAR BOTTLE.

#"The above Romedies are sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines. De-scriptive Circulars furnished on appies-tion, and single packages sent, pro-paid, on receipt of price.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. (LIMITED.) MONTREAL.

The Canadian Illustrated News is printed and published by the BURLAND-DESMARATE LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (LIMITED), at its offices, Nos. 311 to 319, St. Antoine Street, Montreal.