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## our oanadux portrait oalleky.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY, ONT

## tre crancellor and vics-chancbllors

The Court of Chancery of Upper Canada has a peculiar association with the politics of the Province, from the fact that a Sill relating to it was the cause of the permanent retirement from public life of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., and by consequence placing the Hon. (now Sir) Francis Hincks in the position of leader of the Upper Canada Reformers about twenty yearsago. Despite the standing snecrat Courts of Chaneery for their slowness in arriving at a decision, that of Ontario has a coutrary repntation, and stands high in the contidence of the people. Its Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors have all been men of high standing and of great legal nommen. To-day re give portmits of the three present occupats of the Chancery Bench, but withont being sble to give $n$ precise and detailed bography of either
The Hon. Chancellor Spragge ovupied for many years a Vice-Chancellor's seat, and on the death of the late Chancellor Fankoughnet about a year and a half ago nucceded him.
Hon. Chancellor Mowat was catled to the Bench in 1s6s, haring prerionsly eceupied for a fer months the offee Postmastev-Gencral in the Coatition Government that yar. He was a member of Parliament from 1855, and held the otice of Attorney-General, C. C., in the Brown-Dorion Ministry of 185s. He stmdied the legsi protession in Kingston, to which city his family had remored from the north oi scotland.
Hon. Ficc-Canancellor strong wes born near the city of Otawa : brt, like other lessl geatlemen aspiring to high professional position, be went to Toronto, and having been admitued to the bar scon acquired the reputation of a first-class Chancery lawyer. His attainmeats and experience of practice in the Court of Chancers pointed to himasantting oce apantior
the racancy crested through the eleration of the present the racaner created through
Chametlor to his exalted oftice.

## the camp at lafraimie.

shay fight on the 5 th jugy
We ive in this number, two ihutrations in connection with the camp at Laprairic, that of the Snam fught on the
5ith and the return from the Rerien on Loran's farm. The 5th and the return from tide Revien on Logan's farm. The
following detaile of the fight will prove interesting the militia tollowingdetaile of the inght
and Folunteer of Canada;
The cavalry consisting of Capt Muir's lat troop oi Montreal
 formed into a provisional regiment nnder the command oi Major Burwash. The font trowpe were also toldanti as squadrons or light troops, the whole force amounting to ten fikers and
ais non-commissioned oficers and men and 182 horses. The :33 non-commissioned oficers and men and 1 s 2 hotses. The
cavalr encamped on an angle of ground on the right of the old barracks, No. I Cookstire and Sherbrooke gnadrons in
succession, the regiment standing in column of squadrons succession, the regiment standing in column of squadrons
fight in front, with the hores picketed in front of the men's right in toat, with the hoters picketed in front of the then's
tents of the ist, ind, sul and ith squatons, the olicese nad staft tents iontiag the regiment, the coon houses in the rear. Litut.Col. Lorelace wa: Cump Quarter-matarer of the cavalry Regitant, and bas buen awarded by the Adjutant-Genemal and Col. 0 . Emith much credit for the compant way it which
he had laid ont the cavalry encampment on the yery small space allotted for that porpose. The narues of the ofticer, are as inow:-Major Burwanh, commanding; Hajor sterens, acting Caprain Wanless and Cornet Allbright, St. Andrew squadron : Captain Taylor and Lientenant Freach, Cookshire stawirod, Lientenant MeCurdy and Cornes Johnson, Sher irrooke, squadron: Staff-Lieut.-Coionel Lovelace, Camp quarter-master and acting Adjuiant, Surgeon Gibson, Ser-
geant-Major. John Tees of So. 1 troop Montral Caralry, Geant-Major. John Tees of So. 1 troop Montral Caralry,
was appointed ecgimental Surgeant-Major, and Sorgeaut Was appointed regimental Sergeant-Major, and Sorgeau Sllbright, of the
All the proparations for the night apperared to be very guietly
made and nothiug unnsual seemed to be woing on Shortly mater two, small thodes of men could be seen raarching fil over ther Common in the direction of the rillage. The short tim spent in inspecting the quarters of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Enciuters, which were situated to the rear of head quarters, and immediately overlooking the bank of the river, Lad made a great change in the camp. Instead of the busy hom of met
who had been clustered together in their different quarters Who had been clustered together in their different quarterg
the tents seemed deserted; part of the Field Battery of Artil the tents seemed deserted; part of the Field Battery of Artil un the ground to the South. The camping ground presented no rising ground affording a good general view, so that the low arrubby buth into which the attacking force had retired, completely concealed them from riew, antil the spectator came
in a straight line with the roal down which they were to in a straight line with the roal down which they were to
march to the attack. Skirmighers hal been thrown out to march to the attack. Shirmighers hal been thrown out to a
vonumerable distance, but they were almost invisille. The phat was to attack the village of Laprairie frot the solth, the ofenmand or Cobe. Feltom, and of the Richelion battahory wader Col Marcham. The atash lazan at 315 by am irregular hirmishing fire npon the cavalry sidetes who had been thrown

 skinninhers in extended order to alvance to their support: As the Cavalry kept retiring by hoth flanks the main haty divided ato three brizades, brgan to mose up. Thes brigulec, which left flank. by Lt-Col. Flethet, the second, or centre, fy Lt-Col King, and the third, or the right by Lifol DOrxonneum. Th fring was sdriirahly clone, stesuly, tud inecrsant, th the main body got into action, Stevensonit Batery, whint galloped up,
and took fte powition otcalily, unlimbered and tegran firing with

strong wind drove the smoke from the tieh guns to the right, at interval conpletely obscuring the view. During this time, Col. Ostorne smith, D, A. G. Who was in command, with his shat, consisting of LhGol. Mekay, Garrisen Artillery, A. Q. M. G., Lit- Qol. Gillmor, Qucens Owa, Toronta, A. A. G. L.t-Col
De Dellefuille, Lat. Col. Bacon, Major Dowker, M. G. A., Capt Kay, M. G. A., Cuptain Myadman, mat aptain hatheriby, $Q$ M., watched the opentions from the most advantageons position,
from whence directions were ishod as raquind. The ribe shooting when the engaremem became generat conth not have heen cxeelted. It was one wateasing roll, without break of interruption. The attacking party kept taining eronad for
some time, but timally being supposed to be triven off the signal was given to retrent, the garrison cheered heartily; the rain desended in one short drevehing shower, mat the hriphdes forming up the tropes marehod to their quarters, followed shortly after by the the quondam enemy, who perefmly em-
ningled with the vanquished.

THE REVIEW AT LOGAN'S FARM.-THE MARCH BACK The details of the Review at Logan's Farm are pretty well known to our readers. Every arrangement having been made, the whole fores, beaded by Capt Muir's Troop, left the ground,
the bunds plaving and the recimental colours flotering in the the bads paying and the regimental colours thttering in the
rind. Proceding down Visitation to Ontario streets turniag along that strect to St. Denis street, which was ascended to Shong that strect to St. Dents street, which was ascended to through Phillips square down Beaver Hall mill, nong Craig street and into St. James street, past the Bank of Montreal and St. Lawrence Hall to MeGill street. The long day's work and the heat of the sun had told on most of them; tanny being foot-sere and nearly all covered with dust and perepiration.
To a great degree this detracted from their apperance but To a great degree this detracted from their appearance, but the ruaterial was there, ready for the work of shaghter, which
may God long avert. Those who had come over by the may God long avert. Those who had come over by the
steamer in the morning were despatehed by train from Point St. Cbarles, the others going by steamer. All reached snfely, and not inclined for mach latioing on their arrival. Ind so
ended the review of the Lapraitie Ganap.

THE CHADDERE FALI
These falls, are seren mile dietant imm Qumen Even atter hacana ther are hishly intereting. In the derp sedhaton of


 With the surrounding obpets te inpint an air of most masmi-

The Cuited Suted Government have atied promistion ot th fish in Canadian Waters, on condition that all dubio pand uwh
 an the ercht of the Homere of h
 with a mporatut ralkay entrepries. ralway navies, of helpatementio the bring owt a hamber on hatways and to sethe in the country
The Tame editonally critices Mr. MacDobeall $\times$ foter $:$ he electors of fanark in faver of the Treaty and shows that his premise are ineorret. It denonces that gentleman's johicy most hold the sovercignty of that fiver for all them to come
It is momed that Mr. Hill Private sereretary
Mr. Sambonk Fbminy is so bus with que Introchonial Ralmay that he will wot be able
preenen a origially proposed.

## THE CESSIUN OF SEW OLINEA

The cession of New Guinca by Holland to Great Pritnin has been aunounced It is reported to be of very conndidr able value, but the Dutch have not been able to turn it tion
proper account, althongh itg position, immediately to the proper account, slthongh its position, immediately to the must add greatly to its importance. It hat rever yet beet ally explored, but all who have winted it agree in describith as a nel and magnifecnt conatry, whtaining in all priba The forests are deseribed as most luxuriant, many of the tree attaining the height of 180 ieet. The largeat mammifurou animal found on the island was the hog, but the birds are of great variety and beanty, and fish abound on the couste Nutmeg trees have been found, and a large anal lucrative trad was carried on for some years by Eutopeada and Mohammedan
traderi on the northern portion of the island. It is estimated Wing has an area of two hundred thousand equare miles is diyided from Australia, on the sonth by Torres and Findea vour Straits, the width of the former being only eighty miles. The original inhabitants are of the negro type, below the middle haight, with deep brown or black complexion. In the western portion they are fairly civilized, with good dwel of ing, decently-clothed, having a knowledge of the working of iron, and possessing good mailing vessely and harge rowing
boats. Towards the Enst end, however, they are very harharous. They are reported to be in a a she divided into so many trikes, ench with a diferer dialect, that the Dutch discoverers when going along th coast in 1828 and 1835 were forced to obtain frosh interyreters every few milas. Several survay of the coast have been made by British ships of war, the frat being in 1845, and on of the rivers was found to be navigable a considerable way up but nothing was determined regarding the interior. Th the latest informat with the Netherlands was, according nial system beins dusirned to asist the revenue of the ruling power, all the trade being held a strict monopoly. It is pro table that the expenses of the Government being in excess of the profta, may have led to the abandonment of the Island By the Staleaman's Fear Book we find that the population of New Guinea and Timor is get down at 1056,450 , but no infor mation
island.

The latest portrait in the Saturday Recier's gallery of representative wound is that of "The Shrew." The Revier admits that time has romewhat modithed this class, the Victorian belag very unlike her Elizabethan sister," happily for those of us who have to dwall within her sphere. Aher discussing the primidive the do not dirt nor spend too much money on dress or pleware whe ary content to staty at home nad look after their hoases and children, but who take out in ill-temper what they deny to名 themncives justitied berause theit sith are not those of the lust of the liesh or the pride of life." The shrew cannot learn that scolding ether maken servants more Ntupid than thoy were before, or rouses their bad passions; not can she make allowanee for haman infirmitien. In regard to nor chmoren, "here is no good-natured kifpling over faults, ho smoothing and so escaping the full flavor of evils which are hat cough at the best ; she wortics and drives and scolds them through the whole of the day, then wonders that they kirink from ker, and that their very fear induces falsehood. As for her hasbond, she is of so much use by her perpetual nagging that sthe save the necessity of pargatory ater denth by giving him the full benefit of it keforehand." The shrew is "usunlly an irreprowhable woman ou the soors of moralty, nad very
 chinifra to premature marringe, who ucither keo nur cure for the love and sterling gookiness often underlying her bite temper: all they know is, that mamma ir alwaye cross, and that she makes their lives wretcheth "Many a shrew has broken her hatat tefore now for what scemed to be the ingratitade and coldness of those whom her own temper had
driven from her.: A woman, the Beriew Uninks may th violemt, bassionate, jealous, abd unreasonable, with bira boiling at all points, ha nrient in anger as in love, and fiero is a thin-lipped woman, unsensuons, witerly lacking the luxurious temperament, unmercifol to cuerybedy weakneses and having no sympathy with self-indulgence of noy kind She does not understand that ill-temper is a lack of virthe, ant is ceaselessly anmoyed that one so welt-kacrincing, mo rigid in morality, so carnest for the gool of others, shoud ine se litul understome and so lithe appreciated. Says the Kriver: :Th Woman who rails nud funces at erey triting annoyance tha
occury, till she toskes the whote house miserable, does no kecury, thil she usker the whole hone miserable, does no ronced by circumstancer or by people and that ahe i exercising a rightcous indignation, and making a quite justin able protest acminst the seme shan does not arcam that sh is digging the grave of her own happiness and exteem: hat after she has woried her family to the very verge of malnes. lamente her hard case in not being lovert - we who wond d antuch for them: So sthe would in all probability ; for nin times ont of ten, it is her tomper, not ber heat, that is i capmble of the most heroie virtue when the pinch comes. fel as pincbes are onls weacional and the ordinary monotones highwsy the place we mosily walk in, the shrew's heroid virtues are bresight into play but rarely, while her shrewlahoes is a thise of cher ing prople unhappy one that bas no ending wave in death.

## A CULLDSAETTER.

Mark Twafo publinhex the following letterfrom a girl dight years old, with the remark that it
got that had any information in it

Sr. lount ; imb.
Vacie Mark, if you was here 1 cond hell you atont Mox a the bulrushes again, 1 know it better nuw. Mr. Sowbert Margaret, that's the Mad, Margare has inken all the ppit toons and slop buckets and old jugs out of your room, beraus she says whe tont think youne Mming lack any more, yo have berngone too long, Siky MoEfroy's mother han gy another fitte baby. Stee has theth all the time. I have got a new dolt, but Johnay Anderson pulled one of the legsomt has Dusembury why here yexterday; I gave her yonf picture
wit she didn't wat it My gat hak got more kitteno-oh you cant think-twice as many ne Lottice Celdents. An there's one, such niwect little bun one with a short tail, and
 ny, and cap. Semmes, and Fxodus, and Leviticna, nall hop ace Gredey-all bamed but one, not I am wnving it thechas ceckon ithl die. It nppeare to be mighty rough on the short aiked kitt for naming it for me mighty rough on the short fietim will stand is? Dibele Mark, I do believe Hatie: Calil well likes you, and I know the thinks you nre pretty, hecause I heard her any nothing could hurt your good looks-nothing at all-she mid, even if you were to have the small-pox ever
 And mas says she is ever wo nomart. [Tery 1 So no more thi time, because General Grant and Mosed are Gifhting. Assie. cadable and entertainime letter, and, az I vuid before it conl trins mote mater of iteterest abd real information than auy fetter ever recelved from the East. I had rather harataint cath at bume nad their tenly remarkable mames, than listen to a lot of stuff alout poople I anm not acjuninted with, or remd the back with the picture of a maged sallawag pelting away
right and left in the midet of his family with a jonk tootle:"
A Speciase or Trade Union Treansr.-A remarkable Trake named Johnge is reported from Sheftield, Bngland. A man and obtained a contract for making bricke from the Manchess ter, Sheflield, and Lincolnghire Rallway. He had been only dighteen montha in the Union, and by the rules no man may berome a master in feas than two years. He accordingly sought to rejoin his Union, which ho had temporarily quitted, but ita manggera insisted that instead of six monthe he must fused, and opened his yard but on Tucaday night 18,000 of his bricks were " Walked upon" and entirely deatroyed. There seems to be little doubt (arys the Londen Spectater) that this intended to ponish a workman for rising in life, and enforce an equality which in in fact nothing but theft from the ablo of the mark et value of his nbility.

## MARSHAL MOMAHON

Marie - Edme-Patrick - Manrice-de-McMahon, Duke of Maorn at Sully in July, 1808, deriven his deseent from an Irish fanily who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The McMahonn, carrying their natighal traditions, ancestral pride, and historic natec, to France, mingled their blood by marringe with the old nobillty of their ndopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1828, at the sehool of St. Cyr, Wan wemt to the Agrard took part to the expedition to Antwerp in 1835 . at tained to the rank of captain in 1833; and, after holding the pori of nide-de-catup to several African Generals, and taking part in the assalt of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840 , Licut. Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41 st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brignde in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, General McMahon, then in France, wis selected by and when the chiefs of the allied armien resolved on assault ing Sebastopol, sept. s, herilous poat of carrying the works of the Malakoff for his brilliant success on this occtasion he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 wis nominated a Kuight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. Mestahon, who took a conapicuous purt in the Italian campaign of 1859 , received the biton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta, in commenoration of that victory. He represeated France at the coronation of William IM., of Prusiia, in Nov., 1861 , was nominated to the command of the 3rd corps Farme Oct. 14,
1362 , and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by 1362 , and was nom
decrec Sept. 1, 1804.

THE AHREST AND GRAMINATION OF GENERAL ROSSELA, EN-PRESIDENT OF THF COMMUSE.
Diatrast pale men," gaid Cusar. Rossel is a yonng man, palc and thin, rather tall and with an expressivecountenance,
although the: fire of his eye is habitually veiled under spectacles.
Edneated at the Polytechnic, he early gave proofs of great military capacity, and was crented at the age of twenty-six a caphair in the line.
he was at Metr with Baznine, and having fortamate!y escaped captivity in Germany, he, ather sedan and the invest-
ment of Paris, paced himself at the disponition of the delegament of Paris, placed himself at the disponition of the delega-
tion of Tourn. M. Gamketta, then Minister of War, created Rossel a colonel.
after the capitulation of Paris, the Govermment refused to onfirm Komsel in the rank conferred by Gamberta He then repaired to Parin, where the Commune had replaced the Natoonal Governmont. It lacked capmble caphains for its innurrectionist forcer, and Rossel was easily persuaded to accept the position of Chief of the Stat to Claseret.
Cluseret having been imprisoned by his fricuds of yesterday, Rospel succeeded him. The capture i, Fort dissy inthrough the phperk. After this, his first undeavonr wat to seck a safe hiding place irom the wrath of the pevolutions to He nid himeelf, and it was rumoured that he hat tled to finglatid.
But he hat not leth l'aris. He had remained in hiding in a fumished longing-house, No. 54, on the Boulevard Saint Gernain, where he was arrested fune 9th. In order to change of the Northern Railway Company.
He way conducted from the Boulevard Suint Germain to he Fetit Luxembourg, and was arraigned in the White: Hall
The ex-chief Provort of Cikays Army, M. Fincker
resent but at sieht of his old comrades of the lolytechonic present but at sieht of his old comrades of the colytachnio hin side, and he bent his head. "Whed did you desert from the army to carol yourself under "he red ras?
"I had been unjustly treated," replied the prisoner, "and ay character had become soured.
After this, the ex-Miuistur of
Alker this, the ex-mitister of War of the Commune reinsed him to be menacled but the pris the eronort then ordered dignity, exclaimed, but the priso "1 am no malefre
It required the united strength of four men to handeaf him He was then conducted to Versailles.

Mr, Rukkin does not lelieve in this semalled mendery spiri of likerty. In his lectures on "The Quetn of the Air," he lets On his rhetorical protechay, with the usial billaney, in tenouncing it, "Death," says he, "is the only real fredom pos-
sible to us; nad that is consummate frecolom- permistion for every partiele in the rotting londy to leare its neightor particle and shift for tself, Fon call it 'corruption' in the thesh; bith, before it comen to that, all liberty is an equal corruption in the
mind. Yon ask for fruedom of thonght; hum, if rou have not sufticient gromula for thoueht, von have no husiness to think and, if you have sufteient groumels, son baw no bothens think wrong?' The following passages, in further ilhastration of his views, are certainly npirited piccures
" 1 ledieve we can nowhery find a better tye of a periectly but brave, republican could by any philosephy exalt hinself to. There i no courtesy in him; he down not eare whether it is king or down whom he teases, and in erery step of his swift mechanical mareh, nad in every palse of his renolute olscorvation inderendence and selfocontidence and porfort egotism, perfee having been male for llies. Strikent him with vour hand and to hin the mechanical fact and external nspect of the metter is what to you it would be if an ancre of red clay, wan feri think, tore itself up from the grombl in one masisic lieht, hovered oure you in the air for a second, and eatme crashing dowin with an nim. That is the external aspect of it, the innor anpect, to
his tly's mind is of a quite naturnl and unimportant iccurrence -one of the momentrery conditions of his netive life He steps out of the way of your lund, mad mighte on the luek of it Con cannot terrify him, nor govern him, nor persmate him, nor
convinee him, le has his own ponitive opinon on all maters
no ad ant unwise onc, usually, for his own ends-and will ask no adviee of yours. He has no work to do, no tyrannical ing gathering and building; the spider, lier cunning net-work ; the ant, her treanury und accounts. All these are comparatively slaves, or people of vulgar business. But your thy, free in the
air, free in the chamber-a black incaration of caprice-wat dering, investigating, flitting, flirting, frasting at his will with rich raricty of choice in feant, from the heaped swects in the grocer'n window to those of the butcher's lank-gard, and from the galhed place on your cab-hurne's lowk to the brawn spot in the roal, from which, as the hoof disturbs him, he rises with ngry republican buzz-what freedoon in like his?
Fur captivity, again, perhaps your poor watch-dog is a sor-
whe a type as you will easily find. Mine ecrtainly is. The day is locely. him. He is chained in the write this, and cannot go ont with in rooms, nnd the gardener does not like dors in gardens. He has no bookn-mothing but his own weary thoughte for company, and a group of those free flies, whom he snaps at with sullen ill-success. Such dim hope as he may have that I may yet take him out with me, wili bee, hour by hour, eaten despuir by an authoritative, darkened at once into a His fidelity only seals his fate; if he wonld not watch for me he would leesent away, and go hunting with some happier ble ; and his high animal intellect only gives him the wistul be; ; mid his high amima intellect only gives him the wistful cmbitter his captivity. Yet, of the two, would we rather be watcherdig or fly?

The report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland states at the close of hast year the number of schools in operation wus 6.806. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 998,909 , and the average daily attendHuer of children for the rear wain 459,199 . There was an increase of 7, bib on the rolls, and 839 in the average daily attendance. During the rear les schools were placed on their op shation lisi, but were phaced on the suspended list, leaving a net inerense of 90 to gur list of operation schools. Grants have been made at various times towards the erection of 93 school bouses which will contain 148 separate school rooms. When these 03 buidings shal! have been completed they will aftord accom moration to 13,170 children. Of the above 98 school houses. the erection of 21 , containing 33 school rooms were sanctioner during the year 18io. There were 45 vested sehools opened during the your, towards the arection of which grants hed been madt and 3 suspended school reopened.
Previors Epidemics or Sxallyox in Londos.-The Registrar Gencral publishes some statistios of former visitations of small
pox in the metropolis which are worth recording pox in the metropolis which are worth recording, In the
thirty-one vears, 1840.70 , small-pox camsed altogether $25,0-1$ deathe in houdon; and the disease may be said to have been ipidemic nine times during that period-namels, in 1540.1 $1844.5 .18458,1051.2,1854.5,1859.69 .1862 .4,1806.6$. 1870.1 . The rreatest fatality was in 18.44 and 1863 , when 1804 and 2012 denthe respectibely wecurred. Searly all the epidemic periods
bergan in the antumn, and hoted from one to two years. The trejan in the antum, and hated from one to two years. The most severe visitation, although of comparatively short dura-
tion, was that of 1840.1 , when the highest weekly moratity in tion, was that of 1840.1 , when the highest weekly mortatity in 18 thingourred. During the past nine weeks the deaths hay averaged 152 per week, while in an equal number of wets in 18.40 .1 the average was onlv it per week. The present ept demic is, therefore, far more serere, save the Lanct, than any previous one of which there is aceurate record-that $i$ is, since the previous one of whel there in ace urate record-that
syicmatic registration of deathe was established.

Behatara and Chlorofobm-linder this title we (Lanced) mind a sencational story in the newspapers about a lady at hamora-hill. Who weat uprairs to her bedroom, and was hice to her nose and mouth, and renderel her insensible. The nen coupled a robbery and the leviy was found insemaible and did not recover for some time. Two medical men are tated to lave concurred in the opinion that she had taken hlorotion. The recent juwel robtery is also said to have been ffected ly the aid of chhoroform-not administered, however, until the individual had leen secured and presented trone makng any opposition; but the general experience of the protesion is so completely opposed to all such stories, that we should much like to hear of heir hemg sifeel. she cine ret it low the mimimstration of chorotorm wonda usbaly prevent it being likely that the lady in the case referred to had simply fainted fromy that wor ber hered of a well wuthenticuted cas of robbery in which chloroform was used and the common amrmives to this effect ate often those of people who went into had company of their own accom, and who, having suftered consequences which involved some disclosure, have had re coarse to imagination in order to conceal the truth
Feon Vates or Fruts.-Fruits are used, says Dr. Cameron, in the Irish Earmers' Gazette, as a shaple food in many warm
comtries: but in most parts of Europe thoy are regarded chienty in the light of luxuries. Deprivel of their stones or ereds, they contain otten not more than 5 per cent, of solid matter, They are very poor in nbominoids; but they are usually rich in sugar, mad many of them contain math acid. There is the greatest variation in the relative amounts of pectose, sugar, and neid in edible fruits. Berries contain, as a rute, morencid than stone fruit. The grape contains from 13 to 28 per cent. of sugnr ; the cherry only 11 per cent. In the peach there is atrout 9 per cent. of poluble peetin und gum, whilst the goose-
berry only includes? per cent. of these forties. In the common berry only unctudes a percent. of these fors. To the common ruits the peremt The pear is almost wholly free from atids. while the curmat often contains three times as mbely frem acid as sugar. The grape ir prolubly the hest fruit miapted for the sick. As heat-and-fore proflucing fockls, sd th. of grapes, os 1h. of apples or cherries, $10 \ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. of currants, and 121 ll , of strawberies are cund to 1 lh. of starch. The dietetic value of The fruits is chefly due to their fine thavour and their abundance of saline matter.
How to Cune Stamisnesa--Lute A. Taylor, editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) Leaier, who has been an inveterate staun "No stammering person ever found any dificulty in singiag.

The reason of this is, that by observing the measure of the music-by keeping time-the organs of speech are kept in to resing position that enunciation easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech, and the same result will follow. Le the Hellespont, -and pronounce it by syllables, scan it keep ing time with his finger if necessary, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus, Le-an-der-swam-the-He low-pont, and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce keeping at first, then faster, but atill keeping the time he will be surgrised to find that, by very little practice, $h$ will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as per sons ordinarily talk or read. Then practise this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken op. Perseverance cure."

## chess.

2aso Sodutions to problem* sens in by Corrapondenta will be duly M. V. B.-The tolution yiv
hathy thear from you agnin.

We record the fullowing gatue, recently contegted by tom Montreal
amateurr, Rit yempe ofs more interesting than many of the games
played with this cefence: amateury, Rs it yeemp to ue more interesting
played with this defence: francy opening.

(a) P. th Q. B. Sth frst, would bare been be
prevent his onpunte casting for some tive
(b) Black has now a fine attanking pasition. amply compensating bin
thrinice of pirnc: any attempt to zustain or equalize chem vould bare resulted very differenty.

PROBLEX NO. 32
By J. W.


White to play and mate in four moves.
rigma No. 10.
White-Katy, K. 3rd. R. at K. Kt and, Bs at Q. 2nd, and Q. $5 t \mathrm{~h}$.


White to play, and mate in sir moves
CHARADES, ate.
NUMBERED CHARADE, No. s
Compased of 30 letters.


Numbenkd CuARADE, No. 2.

F. J. T., Teroato.

the chaudiere falls neab quebec.- Sar pags 50.



hon. John g. spragge, chancellor of ontario.
Froy a phutograpi by Notyas \& Frasbr.

 Anerold Baromoter
compensaced and


Calendar for the week ending saturday. JUly 노. 1571.


## TO ROOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

A
notice hating appeared in the Newspapers "A Terrible Temptation." By Mr. charles reade.

 serisi form. For the Dominion of Canads.



GEORGE E. DESBARATS.
Montresl. June 10th, 187.
Proprietor Hecrthetoma.
the civadiay illustrated netrs.

## MONTREAL, SATCRDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

We print elsewhere a letter from the "Author of Ginx's Baby:" which the Gazelte justly remarks is characterized by "a tone of bitterness." "Ginx's Baby" was a clever satire, being an expases of facts utterly repugnant to christianity, morality and decency. The letter by the "Author of Ginx's Baby" is a satire, being an expowe of an unjus: and partial law that needs immediate revision. Let us impartially review the state of the question.

It is. whether the rights of Enylish authors can be defeated in Canada by their neglect to comply uith the requirements of the Canadian Legislation. And also (and this is a question raised by the "Author of Ginc's Baby), whether the Canadian Legislaiure has the right to legislate for itself. This last query is, as he says; most important and crucial. It decided the downfall of British Riale in the United States.
Hearen forbid that we should be suspected of depreciating the merit of an author's productions! They are as a rule, that is to say the piels of the class, miserably remunerated; great compensations being reserved for patricians who generally win spplause by splendid medio. crity. But, after all, a book is liable to be treated as the product of the brain in any other direction, say, mechanics. If a man inrents a machine, the result of long and patient labour, and deep scientific research, he can only secure a right to compensation for this labeur by procuring "a patent." The patent is a kind of monopoly, and it seems a wise provision that whoeverimproves on the first inven. tion can also procure a patent, and thereby obtain recog. nition for his industry.

Now everything has been done in this Dominion for the protection of the British author. In the first place an act was passed in the Imperial Parliament (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 45) without tany consideration whatever for the Canadian publishing fraternity, or the wishes of the public," but solely to secure a monopoly for English puolishers. In the dense ignorance that characterizes English statesmen respecting Colonial matters, they supposed that there never would be any need of a change. The colonists were never to grow more enlightened, the reading class was never to enlarge, the publishing business never to increase. What has been shall be, is their molto, and, jusi as fanatics appeal to the act of Charles II. to support prosecutions of old apple women for breaking the Lord's Day, so do authors and publishers appeal to the effete act of Vic. 5 and 6, cap. 45. "The Author of Ginx's Baby" cries it up.

But a very homely proverb informs us that " the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The operation of the famour 5 and 5 Victoria was anything but satisfactory. The Imperial Parliament had swathed the colony in its act like an Indian baby, taking no count of its possible growth. By the obnoxious uct. American puhlishers were
able to flood Canads with pirated editions of English authors, similar to the famous Tauchnitz editions, while Canadian publishers had to grin and bear it. At last, a time having come when the latter feeling thamselves ablo to print and engrave as well as the Tankoes, they were bound to make a move on the Copyright quostion. The book trade has grown extensive, the reading public constantly on the incresse, and it is but fair that the large revenue accruing to American houses should revert to Camadians. Accordingly in 1568 an act was passed in the Canadian Parliament declaring that no author has any right to copyright unless his work "shall be printed and published in Canada.'
Obviously the framers of this act had a due regard to English authors, for very slight benefits could accrue to Canadian publishers if the author published a Cauadian edition before an English one.
By clause 13 the registration of the rorks secures copy. right. Clause 16 still further protects the author, enact. ing that, "if any person prints or publishes any manuscript whatever in Canada, or the same having been printed and published elsewhere, offers ity or causes it to be offered. without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained, such author or proprietor being resident in Canada or being a British subject resident in Great Britain or Ireland, such person shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury.
Consequently the "Author of Ginx's Raby" is well protected, and it is inconceivable to us, how a gentleman reputed to be a barrister, who was "domiciled in Canads a hird of his life," should be ignorant of this enactment. But publishers, acted upon by the increased expansion of the colony, do not feel satistied by the Act of 1868 ; although the decision in Toronto in re "Ginx's kaby," is so far satisfactory.
Let there be a ressonable duty upon American impor. tations sufficient to protect Canadian puthlishers. The present impost is ridiculous, and while it lasts authors must suffer equally with publishers. We have no more right to surrender our right in this respect than our rights in any great commercial question. And here we are naturally brought to the great point involved in the discussion, and which cannot be approached with too much gravity and csution. "The Author of (inax's Baby" already declares that the colony has no right to legislate for itself. We are simply astonished at this assertion, all the more so, as it seems to us that this is the very point upheld in "The Colonial Question." by the "Author of Ginx's Baby." Does that gentleman forget that Eng. laud cannot legislate for the Colonies mithout the consent of their legislative bodies? Does the Washington Treaty become binding on Canada by the ratification in london by Her Majesty's Government? As the "Author of Ginx's Baby " justly remarks this may be "the crux of empire." Quite as small a thing as a twentr.five cent book has decided Imperial sway ere now. The very "British contempt," and the "sneers of English society." to which he alludes, heing ridiculously unjuat will not always be borne in silence. Let bim refer to the recent statistics of the growth of Canade in Herepati's Joururl, and say if such a growth in so short a poriod can be sneered at? A far wiser man than the "Author of Ginx' Baby", Professor Goldwin Smith, said in a lecture in Montreal last winter, that it was a crime and a blunder to neglect the Dominion, and this course could only be accounted for by the "rilful ignorance" of Englishmon on the subject. The same opinion is expreared by Froude the historian (Shorl Studies on Great Subjects).
The belief has been for years taking hold of the popular mind that the Dominion is not much set by in the old country. This is certainly well founded. Therefore, our Scottish author need not inflate himself rith the vain supposition that any book he can write, or the whole Scottish nation united, will arouse Great Britain to a sense of hor duty in this respect. The possibility ho pictures of an attempt to enforce the right of England to legislate for the Colonies is simply preposterous. What was the result the last time it was done? Bunker Hill and the Declaration of Independence.
We join with him in thinking that it is high time our relations with Greal Britain were adjusted on a more righteous footing. And we may add, that it is our belief that the time has come, when the Dominion Parlament ought to take up this question of Copyright, and legis. late upon it with a due regard to the rights of Dominion Publishers, and the final repression of American piracies. " la justice avanl tont."
A Frenchman, named Taillade, a private in the 89th of the line, received a medal from the Prussian authorities of Kol-
berg for maving the life of a German woman who had fallen herg for kaving the life of a German moman who had fallen
into a stream. . Cho bmve fellow dived neveral timen before he could find the woman. He was offered a medal or one hundred thalery, and he nelected the decorntion without hexilation.

Relerama,-London: Warwick Houke, Ponternonter Row.
Conducted by M. E. Braddon.
The number for luly in, like all preceding insued of thin high-class magasine, variod and attructive. The fascinating pen of Misa Braddon, which charms all wabjects her genius allghts upon, leads in the story of "The Love of Arden, illustrated. In gracefal, ensy flow of narrative, lending into Irresiatible currents and mpids of drumatic action, Misa Braddon's stories of today sustain for her that high position to which whe suddenly ancended on wing of "Lady Aldley'n Secret."

Other articles in Riflgratia for July are: "Shot and Shell:" "Ferendn," a poem by James Mew," illustrated; an article b Sala, lively as that writer's dighte usually are: "I Iochines at Salt Lake," by Jnstin Macarthy; "All Round St. Phum," by Walter Thornbury, illustrated; "Charles Normata," by Edmund Courtenay, illustnted; "Progrese in Parik, A.D. 187," and five other articler.

Statetes of Caxada, 3th Vict, befing the fourth Session of the first Parlinment of Canad
berlin, Queceis Printer Isil
We are xhad to have the opportunity of hanking the Otam Gorrmment for a copy of lamt Session's natectment. The Acts phased were only si in all, but many of them were of the utrosos importance. It is now generally understomed that the tendency of recent legisintion, and erperially of the fivent and financial arrangements turned into law during the s.oxion of 18:1, have had a most berneticial effect on the trable niat in
 Madden" will not be realised by the nest Sessitun of lartia ment; let the law rest until it has hal time to work a litts. farther in the same direction : but it would be mawis. tor in crease the prensure ton much ald thereby endanger the safe:s of the whole machiners. The statite $\begin{gathered}\text { are matly printed ato } 1 \text { d }\end{gathered}$ beond afler the ordinary oftelal patiorn Gannot the Ontari, Goverment favour wh withacopy of ite leguliand wialom without the exaction of a tradesman's fues?
 Suturday aighs, and phayd to arowded honde. In coma. xequence of the nonartival of the Misex Chapman. Mt
 opened on Tueday late to a vary crowded homec, and fulmiled the great anticipationer rejurting them. Mr Ben De Bat apperare next weok, ard donblewe will mert with the henrt reception his abilitiee and liternl management dewreve.

## NEWVOUNDHAND (ORRENOSDEN(EL

$$
\text { St. Ioun's, NyLu, July } 6 \text { (h, } 187 \mathrm{t}
$$

## importase of oef cod mishery

Just now our cod fishery is in full activity, and the anxiety Whearn how it is succueding in the grent Ashing centres, such
 item of intelligence is caperly graped at and quickly retalled
not nlwats with couscientions accuracy. The prosperits of not always with couscientions accuracy. The promperity of
onr whole population turas largely on the succes of the teal fishery, for the proceeds of the seal finhery are contined we fishery, for the proeeds of the seal finhery are contind wn
compiratively limited number of individuals, while every fisberman shares more or lem in the reantes of the former When news of tho scarcity of cod in buy of the great buys reachen the capital, it bas thi, anme eftect on husimess prospert that a fall in the price of stork has in Lenton or Sew lork li the news is unfavourable from ne weral of the more pepplems diatricte, the faces of the suppling merchants lengther, a cloud gathers on the browe of the nhopkeepers, hishops atai clergy of all denominntion wegin to have ominolus foreboding: regarding their fall dupe and winter muphlien, and a genera gloom spreads over the whole commanaty, or a bat road thener
means very short common to the poor fisherman, heavy toade add a long list of bad dehts to the merchant, nud great dimnulty in collecting the Christmas bills to the ahopkeeper. On the other hand, news of a large "catch" of cod brightens every cye, and prodnces a wonderfal buoyancy of spirits ainong all classes. Manya young maiden'a heart beats quicker when geod newer comes in from the Latirndor, for has not Patrick vowed to ""peak to the priest" on hig return if times are
good? Visions of gorgeoun dresses and bright ribbons and good? Visions of gorgcoun dresses and bright ribbons and
poseibly new carpets and teaniets danale the female imacina posen The priest and parson ahrewdly calculate on a rich harvest of marriage fees; in November, to be followed in due time with a fair array of christenings, if the fiehery turns ont well. Old Croesur, who has L60,000 afloat in supples to the bardy fishermen, anticipates his roturns of fifty or a hundred per cent, and rubs his hands gleefully. The dry goods mer chant sees, in antlefpation, his ahelves emptied and his bank account in a flourishing condition. Happily we nre now in a pleasingly hopeftl condition regarding the cod fishery of this
searon. The accounta from a ninjority of the prineipal fishing mations are good, from several unusially so. It is too early in the scason yut to form any calculationa an to bnch an un certaidity as the fishery, bit an far the results are satinfactory From Bonavista in the north, and Burin and other localities in the weat, accounta are highly favourable. The seanon was late in commencing, so that we were feeling anxlous a fortnight since, as thinge were getting critical. Now the prospect is decidedly bright and chesring.

## citching and curing tax cod.

It is quite a ploasnnt sight, ne this titne, to vislt one of the iittle fishing villages in the neighbnurhool of St. John'r, and
note the activity with which tho various operations connected with tho fishery are cartied on, Rnd obserre how the Ashrr
man's "flakes" are getting londed with the valuable cod. Tust ful littlo fish called caplin are all around the shores in enormoun shools; and the greedy cod follow, revelling in the rich for the fisherman ; and now is the time for his main catch. It is a strikiag sight on " moonlight night to take one's stand on the whore, and oberve the myriads of finhes that make the
surface of the water seem alivo as they gambol abont- the sarface of the water seem ahive as they grmbol abont-the
cod thith hounding above the waves, and reflecting the light of the moon from their silvery sides; the immense shoals of caplin, extending an far no the eye can reach, flying before the
onslanght of their deadly foes, the cod, and neeking refuge on the shore, where each retiring wave leaven multitudes skipping on the sand. Mcantime tho fishorman, with hook and line, on thew or seine, is at work securiag the cod, or with his nets laying up supples of caphare thrown, one by one, with a smatl with coik apon the stage. They are firat behomied and dis-
pitehowened; then "the splitter" taken then in hand, and deftly Inys open eagh fish with his knife, removing the back hone, with the exception of the tail portion; to that ewh bal lies completely ilat. Then, after washing well, the "ealter"
goes to work, piling the tish in lagers, with h heavy sprinklimg of salt between wach. After remaing the proper length of time in salt, it is uphin washed, and spread on the flake to dry. framework of horizoutal poles, covered with the bouphe of th fir. They generally overbang the margin of the water, or find
support among the crevices of the rocks. The codfish, when drying, require the greatest attention. Every night they have to be collected into little heaps ("faggots" the fishermen call
them) and spread ont rgain in the morning, ehould the day them) and spread ont again in the morning, ehould the day
be fine. In wet weather they are collected into minature hay-cocks, with the whin of the fixh outside, and covered
with the rind of trees. The handling of the with the rind of trees. The handling of the dish
in largly done by the Women and chidren. When
the thing scatom is at all end, the fisherman convers hin tish to the stores of the exporting merchant, and, for the mont pare, remains idle during the winter. As a rule, they do
tort tinh during more than six monthin of the year-many only tour. They have no in-door emptoyments, and but a small propertion of them cultivate little patelass of land. Thequick returns of habour, the long intervals of absolute idleness, in-
difpose them tosteady indutry. If, with the bisheries, they
 cothind, heots nud shoes, they might ou in a mach mote on the fisheried, which are very precarioun, and atmost every
article of ford and clothing they require has to be imported. In mang fincen, too, they have but poor imperfect methots Nea, or chable then to venture far from shore : and their
 the Census returas, that while durimg the last dozen years angoo have been added to the population, the number of able-
bantied men comployed in the finheries has not at all increased. lemfied mean cmployed in the finheries has not at antincreased.
if follows that 2 , noo more are now livins on the proluctive industry of the sume number of hands as were employed
iwne years aros and consentuonty in a deteriorated condition. It aloo follows that the youmg and active and indutrionn, who onght to to calarging our industriss as the pophat-
tion incraser, must be cmigrating to other lands. Our rate. of incrose in iwelve gears has been but 16$\}$ percent, whereas, wore the conntry prosprominat the population not drafted
away by emizration, it should, in the same periox, have incrensed 30 or 10 per cent.

Buthon telfo bet that if a pair of herrings were left to brex ummolested for a perionl of twanty years, ther would yieh a
ish bulk mual $w$ the whole of the ghote on which we live. tish bulk riual th the whole of the thotw on which we live.
The fecundity of the cod tinh exceeds that of the therring, the femate fish yielling ite roe by millions. Bat then a halanoing power exists in the water that prevents the bulk of them from
coming to life, or at any rate from reaching maturity. In oming to lite, or at any rate from reachmg matarity. In and the immense increase in the consumption of fish and walt
finh, consenuent on the multiphication of milways, are tending to reduce the quantity of fish in the ocean. Facts go to prove that over tishing will speedily tell on a large coll colony. For which caused a considerable sensation. At tirst immense "takes" were necured by those who first rifled its virgin trea-
sures; but of late thesc have fallen of greatly, nad there is now comparatively little enterprise in the how kall tishery
The corl lank at the Faroe lalands is now abont exhnosted The cod lank at the Faroe hlands is now abont exhansted, over-fishing. These facts awaken apprehension regarding the
future of our own sea fisheries, nad show the necesity of wis regulations so as to keep them within anch boumds as will not destroy the recuperative powers of the finny tribes. There
are timits even to the wonderful fecundity of the cod. More over, the cod is a fish of slow growth. It does not add to it growth at a grenter rate than eight or ten omnees per anamm,
As to the fool on which it lives, the very clement in which it moves is, in $n$ sense, $n$ grent mass of living mattor, and it
doubtless affords, by means of minute animads, a wonderfil doubtless affords, by means of minute animals, a wonderfis
rource of supply. Cont, too, are most vorncious when hungry source of supply. Con, too, aro most vorncious when humgry,
nod will at times eat garbuge of the most revolting descripthe cod preys largely on the caplin, the squid, the herriug and other smaller fish.

A large number of Newfoundland nishermen resort to the consts of labrador eneh. kenson, for the prosecution of
the cod, herring and kalmon fisheries. About a forth of our entire catch is taken on Labrador, In addiStater Nova scotia nad Camma freguent the Labrador
const in pummer. The total value of the Labodor fisheries has been estimated by competent judeen ane million ster ling. Taking the fisheries of the Gult of st. Lawrence along millions sterling work on Latirndor, the Canadian fisheries are yet in their in fancy. He anys that if we include tho fish and oil consumed
by the inhabitants the prosent anumal value of the fisherie
mate does not inclade much of the fish that goes directly to
Great Britain. As a slight index to the vast total of our own sea-wealth, I may mention that the Grand Bank, the chief reservoir from which for three hundred and fifty years the and over two bundrad miles in brealth hundred miles long numbers of the finny population on this single bank, which
mast have been growing and gathering for centurics before must have been growing and gathering for centuries before
its discovery. its discovery.

## clareat events.

Our summer cod fishery progresses fairly so far, though no striking success can yet be reported. The accounts are best rom the northern settlements; and wherever the seines are cluthed with ferding on the caplin, and eye the fasherman's Mait with indifference. When this, is the case the only mode of capture is the "jigger" or the seine. Ssimon are very Hentiful, selling here at six and eight cents per ponnd.
The Diocesan Synod of New foundland held its first sittings the Cathedral School Rooms on the 29 th ultimo. The Lord Binhop of Newfoundland presided on the occasion. The chicf
subject which engaged the attention of Synod whs the "ConAubject which engaged the attention of Synod was the "Con-
xtitution." It was decided that the veto power of the Bishop stitution." It was decided that the veto power of the Bishop bury, or, in case of union with Canaula, w the Metropolitan. Two enormous ice-islands have been secn lately off our shores, each half a mile in leagth. The "Osprey" steamer struck on one of them in a fog, but escaped with the loss of her bownprit and bulwarks.
The Treaty of Wabhington is generally approved of here,
as it opens American markets to our fish, and will enhance The value of our staples.
The "Moravian," of the Allan line, called in here on the 27 th ult, and took on board 62 cabin passengers for Britain The weather is splendid at present.
ENGILSH AUTHORS AND CANADIAN COPYRIGHTS. (To the Eilitor of the London Daily teeos.)
Sin,-It will be a matter of surprise to Euglish anthors to learn Copyright A:t ( 5 and 6 Vic., (ata, 45 5 ), which is declared to extond to the Britinh dominions, including "all the colonios settementr, and poscssions of the Crown," ont colony at
Itast sems, to have assumed the power to defeat them. Iam fast seens to have assumed the power to defeat them. I am
obliget to allude to the persomal circumstances under which I came to make this diseovery, In the carly pari of this year two diferent hirms of Canadian publishers in Toronto an nounced as many editions of "Ginx's Baby, large importa-
tions haviny previously taken place of the American reprints. tons having presionsly taken place of the American reprints
of the book. On of these editions appears to have been authorised by my New York ageats. The other was an abmolute piracy. On enquiry it trauspired that the publishers of the latter clained a right to repoblish io Canada-in a form and at a price that makes me shudder-any English
copyright book which has not been published and revistered in Gamaia. The English poblinhers, relying on the 5 and Viet, semt ont directions to prosecnte these gentlemen, but a purnsi of an Act recenty pased in Camala stayed their right and iberty of printiar, te." provides that " no person
vhat lue entitled to the benetit of the Act unless he has de khall le entitled to she beuetit of the Act, unless he has de of his book," to be refistered, and "gives information of the कppright teing secnred," by printing ertain words on the
title page of every edition pablished : and, lastly, that : to entitle any such production to the bevefite of the Act, the same shall be priated and published in Ganala."
It nowld the explained, that previously to that Act, aud With the assent, I presume, of the Home authorities, the Im-
prial Copyright Act had been unconstitutionally infringe in perial Copyright Act had been unconstitutionally infringed in Camada ly a local Act which permitted the introduction into meon payment of a cetain duty, which duty the Canadian upon payment of a centain daty, which duty the Canadian
Goverumeut was to transmit to Enghand on behalf of the anthors. The enactment clearly collided with the Inperial Act, but I cannoi find that any effort was made by legal proceedings or otherwise te vindicate against it the rights of
Britishanthors. In practice it proved illusory. While homBritish anthors. In practice it proved illusory. While hom-
dred of thonsants of cheap A nerican reprints were sold in
 Hritish mathors was masarared by shillings. The Canadians wre then very glat to get good wit so cheaply. The late Aet seems to le all attempt wo ather this inpustice; not in the real larrister writitir to the Gozetie, says that the Act 31 Vic was intended w to anthorize republication and exelude foreion reprints,: ie, to emable Canadian publishers to secure from British authors the right to exclude the American reprints. But, as it seems to me, both these Acts are unconstitutional, in so far an they limit the rights of an author publishing in England under our Coppright Act. The Canadian Govern-
ment has no power to license the introduction of American ment has no power to license the introduction of Amerioa An observation in an editorial of the Montreal Gazette
clearly indicater the intention of the framers of the Act:It is not long since this smbject was under the consideration Hincks rivy Comacil of the Dominion, when Sir Frane on the suljeet. In this memorandum the important point at sine, on which the views of the London publishers and the Canadian people are said to be irreconcileable, is that the former insist upon the extension of copyright without local Puthication, a detunad to which the people of Canada will not consent." Then follows an impracticable suggestion for a stamp duty on reprints- $n$ suggestion tinged with the same arror as the legislation, mamely that the Canadian Parlament can constitutionally pass an Act to restram tast of the Im perial Government. bilities a fellow-citizen within the British dominions. In my own case the wrong done is peculiar. I was educated in my property abstanted, and the only method of redress an oxpensive suit, culminating in an appeal to the Privy Council, with three years businesc on its list, where, of course, the Golonial Act would be dechred inoperative, and my rights would be eventumly sustained. But my success might give
meafatal elaim to historic distinction. "Ginx's Haby"
might be the crux of empire. 1 should have raised a delisaid to be enrolled in the Dominion militia world be imme diately called out to vindicate the right of Canada to legislate for herself, and rob an Englishman. Our re-organized army might be employed to maintain my obscure rights and Imperial legions march under silken banners, inseribed with the war-cry of "Ginx's Baby "-banners certainly under which Mr. Cardwell's "children in uniform" might appropriately march. I dare not face the consequences, so I appeal to you This legislation unhappily seems too confirmatory of the sneer one so often hears in English society, that the colonists
are eager to take all they cau get and give nothing in return are eager to take all they can get and give nothing in return.
It is one of the instances which illustrates the anomalous It is one of the instances which illustrates the anomalons upon us the necessity-not as some say of terminating those relations-but of reconstituting them on somes ground of common and practical conformity. I write all the more vigorously and frankly on this injustice, because I have always striven to uphold Colonial interests in the teeth of British contempt Jam, Sir,

THE ADTHGR servant,
DEATH BY BEHEADING.
Some recent experiments by French surgeons on the head of a man recently gallotined have been made to test the
theory of Dr. Pinel, that life and consciousnes romained for a considerable time after decapitation. These surgeons were Drs. Evrard and Beaumetz, of Beauvais, and the head was that of a criminal convicted of parricide. It was delivered to phem five minates anter the execntion, and was immediately placed on a table corered with compresses, so as to show the
amount of blood which would be obtained. The face was then bloodless, of a pale and uniform hue; the lower jaw hat then bloodes, of a pale and uniform the mouth was gaping. The features, which were
fall immoveable, born an expression of sinpor, bnt not of pain The eyes were open, fixed, looking straght betore them the pupils were dilated; the cornea had already commenced to
lose its lustre and transparency. Some sawdust sill stuck here and there to the face, but there was no vestige of any ither on the inner surface of the lips or on the tongue. The penimg of the ear was then carefully cleansed, and the ex perimenters, applying their lips as closely as possible to thi
oritee, called out three times, in a loud voict, the name of the criminal. Not a feature moved; there was no mancular movement, either of the eres or on the face. A piece of char-
pie, saturated with ammonia, was next placed mader the nospie, saturated with ammonia, was next placed under the nos-
trils; there was no contraction of the ale nor of the faet Thils; there was no contraction of the ale nor of the face assfully canterized with nitrate of silver; the light of a candle was brought within two centinetres distance of the cornea,
and yet no contraction was observed either in the ayelide, aydyet no contraction was observed either in the dyelid. nore powerm mans ot cacment of the nervous system intensity, determined vivid contractions in such of the muscles of the dace as were directly subjected to its influence,
But was this evidence, say the investigators, of a feeline pain expressed by the physiognomy? Certainly not, and thi or two reasone: tirst, because, while the experiment affected the left side of the face, the museles of the right side retained their expression of stupor, even when the opposite side was selves resumed their cadaveric impasibility as soon as the selves resumed their cadaveric impassi
electrio current ceased to animate them.
The integuments of the cranium were then incised irom the nape of the neck to the root of the nose; the bones of the cormint these incisions, way the zygomatic arches. In perorming these incisions, say the investigators, many nerves
were cut, of which the section would have been most painful. the muedes of the neck and temple were still alive, since they retracted energetically under the knife; notwithetanding, no contraction of the face, no reflex action was observed. At that time, three-quarters of an hour had not yet eapsed
sinee the execution. The skull was then sawn through, and he brain remored; the museles of the face and those of the was unimpaired. The integunents had then begun to get cold, and yet, with au intense electric current, the same muscular contractions were obtained half an hour giter the extracton the brain. Nobody will say that the bran till con-
tinned to act and think. though ihe muscles still responded to electric uxcitation, Beyond doubt the brain was as lifelese during the first part of the experimeat as during the secoud. ndeed, at the rery moment of the exccution, through the sudden interruption of circulation, and consequent syncope,
the brain was quite as unable to feel as to express its sensathe bra
tions.
This
This view MM. Evrard and Beaumetz hase on the condition flud in the and its envelopes when examined. There was no mater were almost bloodless, and filled with acritorm fluid; the lateral eavernons sinases were absolutely bloodless. The ventricles contained scarcely a tea-spoonful of tuid, and in
no sithation was the brain iajected. These facts entirely overno situation was the brain injected. These facts entirely over-
throw what has been adrocated by some with regard to the persistence of the cephalo-spinal hiquid, and of cerebral nutrition.
The results of these experiments are in entire accordance With those which had aiready been obtained in 1803 by the Medical Association of Mayence, which had been led to in resEvrard and Beaumetz. The experiments then made, such as calling out the names of the criminals in the respective beads, The much the same as those related.
The falling of the lower jaw, which takes place instantanMOS. Evrard and Beaumetx, all the extroordinary stories of the heads biting each other which have regently been proparated As coming from Sanson and other executioners, The fact wonld be a mere coincidence, due to the position of the various heads in the busket. Besides, the experimenters assert that Heiadrich, the present executioner, has positively assured them that he has never noticed this fact, nor, indeed, any sign
whatever of persistent life in the heads of persons guiiotined.

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## WILFRID CUIBERIIEDE

## An Autobiographical Story.

## by george nacdonald, hor of "Alec Forbes,"

## introduction

1 Ax-1 will not say how old, but well past middle age. This nuch I feel compelled to mat no mana should attempt a history of himself until he has set foot upon the border land where the past and the future begin to blend in a conciousuess somewhat independent of tooth, and hence interpreting both. Looking westwand, from this rantage-ground, the setting sun is not the less lovely to him that he
recalls a merrier time when the shadows fell recalle a merrier time whon the shadows fell
the other way. Then they sped westwand the other way. Then they sped westward
before him, as if to vanish, chased by his adbefore him, as if to vanish, chase o by world
vancing foutsteps, over the verge the worl Now they come creeping towards him, lengthening nas they come. Aud they are welcome. world without shadows? Wes not the trouble of the shadowless noon the dearest of all? Did be not then lony for the curtained queen -the all-shadowy night? And shall he now regard with dismay the setting sun of his earthly life? When he looks back, he sees the tarthest cloud of the sun-deserted east alive with a rosy hae. It is the prophecy of
the sunset concerning the dawn. For the the sunset conceraing the dawn. For the
sun itseli is evera rising sun, and the mornsun itseli is ever a rising sun, and the morn-
ing will come thongh the night should be ing will come thongh the night shonld be
dark. In this "seasou of calm weather," when hold it as in a picture, and his share in it as
the history of a mian who had lived and would the history of a man who had lived and would swond dic; when be can confess his fanlts without the bitterness of shame, both hecause be is humble, and becauze the fants themselves
have dropped from hinn: when his good deeds have dropped from hinn ; when his good deeds
look povert--strickeu in hiseyes and he would look poverty-stricken in his eyes, and he would
no more claim consideration for them than expect knighthood because he was no thief; expect highthoon becase he tittle for his repuation, but, nuch ior his character-little for what has gove beyond his control, but endlessly much Tor what yet remains in his will to determine;
then I think, a mani may do well to write his then, I th
own life.
"So," I imagine a reader interposing, "yon profess to hate arrive
parfection yourseli?
I reply that the man who has attained this kind of indifferecee to the past, this kind of hope in the future, will be far enough from considering it a high degree of perfection.
The veryidea is to such a man lodicrous. One may eat bread withont claiming the honours of an athlete; one may desire to be honest and not count himself a suint. My object in thus shadowing out what sicems to me my present tellipitle to my readers how an autobiography telight come to be writien without rendering the writer juitly liable to the charge of that overweening, or self-conceit, which might be involved in the mere conception of the idea. In lisiening to similar recitals from the
mouths of elderly people, I have observed mouths of elderly people, I have observed
that many things which seemed to the persone principalls concerned ordinary enough, had to me a wonder and a significance they
did not perceive. Let me hope that some of the thiges 1 am alout to relate may fare simi larly, althooug to be honest I must confe I could nut have undertaken the taik, for a task it is, upon this chance alone: I do think some on my history worthy of being told, just
for the facto sake. God knows I have had for the facto sake. God knows I have had small share in that worthiness. The weakness
of my hife has been that I would ever do some of my life has been that I would ever do some
great thing, the saving of my life has been great thing, the saving of my life has been
my utter failure. I have never done a great my utter failure, I have never done a great
deed. If 1 had, 1 know that one of my temperament could not have escaped serious conperament could not have escaped serious congrown man in a certain discovers concerning the owneratip of an apple of which I bad thken the ancestral bite when a boy, than I can remember to have resulted from any action of my nwn during by whole existence. But I detest the notion of puzziling my readers
in order to enjoy their fancied surprise, or in order to enjoy their ancied surprise, or
their possible praise of a worthless ingenuity therr possible praise of a worthless ingenuity
of concealment. If ever appear to behave of concealment. If I ever appear to behave
to them thus, it is merely that I follow the colitse of my own knowledge of myself and my affairs, without any desire to give them indeed I may flatter myself with the hope of interesting them to such a degree that gnspense should become possible
When I look over what I have written, I find the tone so sombre-let me see: what sort an evening is it on which I conmence this brok? Ah! I thought so : a sombre evening. gray cloud, the upper tage of which he tingen with a faded shadow. There will be rain before morning. It is late autumn, and some of the crops are gathered in, A bloish fog is grow cold. It is not, bomehow, an interest ing evening. Yet if 1 found just this evening
well described in a novel, I should eujoy it the wind. The poorest, a country of slate-quarries, possesses an in terest to him who enters it by the door of a book, handly less than the pouring rain which threatens to swell every brook to a torrent. troubles do not enter into the book, nind its troubles do not enter into you, and therefore nature operates upon you unthwarted by the personal conditions which so often counteract her present intuences. But 1 will rnther shut out the fading west, the gathering mists, and gether, light my fire and my pipe, and then try whether in may first chapter 1 eannot be a boy again in such fashion that my ghostly companion, that is, my typical reader, will not be too impatient to lingers little in the
mendows of childuced ere we pass to the corn-fields of riper years.


They made the wind, and threw it at me. I
used my naturni sonses, and this was what they told me. The discovery fapressed me so decply that even now I cannot look upon trees without a certain indescribable, and, but grove remembrance, anaccountable awre. A grove was to me for many gears a romantio of depth of gathered stems filled me with dismay; for the whole awful assembly might writhing together in earnest and eftectual contortion, at any moment begin their farfil task ef charning the wind.

There were no trees in the neighbourhood of the house where I was born. It stood in to be sedst of prass, and nothing but grass was There was not a gravel path or a road near it. Its walls, old and rusty, rose immediately from the grass. Grass blades and n few heads of daisies leaned trustingly against the hrown Stune, all the sbarpness of whose fractures had and the raiu, or filled on by the slow lichens which I used to think were youne stones growing out of the wall. The ground was mirt of a very old dairy-farm, and my nacle, lont the place. Hut then the grase wias well


Wherib vexhmanete
Chup. 4
rounding it gave way, and instead of the subdued by the cows, nad, inded, I think cavern of himestone which its experience
might have led it to expect it found a world of air and movement and freedom and blue often with kites in it, For my own part, I while God was making me so that 1 might have remembered how he did it. Now my wonder is whether when I creep forth into "that new world which is the old," I shall be conscious of the birth, and enjoy the whole mighty surprise, or whether 1 shall become gradually aware that things are changed, and will be the candlle-flame that sliall firstathact my new-born sight? But 1 forget that spech lation about the new life is not writing the history of the old

I have often tried how far back my inemory could go. I suspect there are awfully ameient shadows mingling with our mumories; but, hs far as I can judge, the carliest deflnite memory I have is the discovery of how the wind was made; for I saw the process going on Letore my very eyes, and there could be, and and effect in the matter , There of cause trees swaying thernselves about after the wil dest fashion, and there wat the wind in consequence visiting my person somewhat too roughly. The treen were blowing in my face.
subdued by the cows, and, indeed, I think,
would never bave grown yery long, for it was of that delicate eort which we see only on downs and in parks and on old grazing farms. lowly equ coull see-the cround wat, ans my ly level, and the lake of greenery, out of which it rose like a molitary tock way to the all unfalling mystery and delight. This will sonnd strange in the ears of those who conkider a mountainons, or at least an undulating surface, exsential to beaty; but bature is altogether independent of what is called fige acenery. There are other organs than the not of the beat and loveliest of sky were shows. the bent and lovelest of natare?

The houne, I have naid, was of an ancientlooking stone, gray and green and yellow and brown. It looked very hard; yet there ware some nattempte at carving atoout the heads of ever, beconc so dull and nhadowy that I could not distinguish a singlo form or sepmable portion of design ; wtill some ancient thought seemed ever flickering across them. The honse, which was two atories in height, had a It had no esves, for the walls rose above the cdge of the roof but the bints at batuements were of the merest. The roof, covered with
gray slates, robo vory steop, and had narrow, tall dormer windows in it. The edges of the of notches, like stairs. Altogether, the shen to which, considered ns a urustaceotis naimal I belonged-for man is every animal necording as yon choose to contemplate him-had un old-world look nbout it-a look of the time when men had to fight in order to have peace, to kill in order to live. Boing, however, a crustaccous animal, 1 , the hoir of all the new impulses of the age, was born and reared in closest neighbourhood with strange relics of a
vanished time. Humanity so far retains ita chief charncteristica that the new generations can always tourish in the old shell
The dairy was at some distance, so deep in a hollow that a carcless glauce wonld not have discovered it. I well remember my astonishment when my aunt hirst took me there; for Thad not even observed the depression of surface; all had been a level green to my
eyes. Berond this hollow were tields divided byes. Beyond this hollow were telds divided by hedges, and hanes, and the various goings
to mad fro of a not unpeopled although quice neighbourhomal. Vntil I leit home for school however, I do not remember to bave neen a carriage of any kiad approwh our solitary dwelling. My unele would have regarded it as little short of an insult for any one to drive Wheels over the mmooth lawny surface in which our house dwelt like a solltary island in the sea.
Before the threshold lay a browis jatch, worn ture of grass, and beaten hard by the tescenimg fect of mang generations. The level with it. A vinitor's first step was into what would, in some parts, be called the house-place, a room which served all the purposes of a kitchen, and yet partook of the character of an old hall. It rose to a fair height, with bmoke-stained heams above; and
was thoored with a kimd of conent, hand was thoored with a kind of cement, hand enough, and yet no worn that it requred an gend deal of lonal knowletge to arom certan All the fieniture was dark nud shining, espeAll the theniture was tark nut shining, espec-
cinlly the round table, which, with its bewil. dering, spiler-like accurnulation of luga, waiked mader the mullioned, lozenged window until mesal-time, when, like an animal roused from Its lair, it stretched out those legs, and nssumad expanded and symmetricn nhape for Tont of the tire in winter, and pearer the door with a hand at each end of it , searching empirically for the lerel-fexling for it, that is whth the creature's own legs-lefore lifting
the hanging lenves, nod drawing ont the hitherto aupernumerary lege to support them after which would come a fresti adjust ment of level, another hurting to ami fro, that the new feet likewiee might settle on elevations of tqual height; and then came she nnowy
clorh or the tuatray, duposited autionsly clowh of the thatray, deposited cationsly open ite shining surface.
The walls of this reom were alwaye whitewaxhed in the aprige, occakioning ever a sharpened contrast with the dark-brown ceiling. I do bot remember acer seting it date at all events, its colour remained unimpaired by paint or whitewash. On the walla hung rariutis articles, somet of them high ato head, and attrnctive for iliat reason if for no other. I never saw one of them moved from its phace-not eved the fishing-rod, which required the whole lengeth betwixt the two windows; thres rasty hooks hang from it, and waved newt when a wind entered ruder than of taperetry, atout a yard in width, and loper than that: it would have repuired a very than that. It. Would hare rejuired a very
capable constructivences indeed to nopply the design from what remained, to framentary were the forms, and so din and faded were the once bright colours. It wes there as an ornament f for that whicis is a mere complement of higher modes of life becomes, when uselesa, the ornament of lower conditions: what we call grent virtues are ittle regarded by the saints. It was long before I began to or to what it or to
house.
which the opposite wall hung another object, carclessness about the former-ateracting to itaelf all my interest. It was a sword, in a leather sheath. From the polnt, half way to the hilt, the sheath was split all along the edge of the weapon. The sides of the wound gaped, and the hlade was visible to my prying ns the scabterd last almont as dark a brown der parts of the hilt wed bat the undettle, plesmud with a frint polden shine That sword was to iny childish eyeg the tepo of all mystery, a clouded glory, which for many lons years I never dreamed of attempt ing to unveil. Not the sword Excalibur, had it been "stored in some treasure-hotase of mighty kings, could have radiated more marvel into the hearts of young knights than thant sword radiated into mino, Night ifter night would dream of danger drawing nighme or to my country. and ever in the berinning of my dream I ; and realy for beginand waiting ; for I had cllmbed and had taken the anctent power from the wall, and had
girded il about my waist-al ways with a straw
rope, the sole band within my reach; but as
it went on, the power departed from the it went on, the power departed foom whiting for foes who would not come; or they drew near in fury, and when I would have drawn my weapon, old blood ged at it in helpless ngony; and fear invided my heart, and Y turned and fled, pursued by my foes until whence the terror still pursued me
There were many things more on those walls. A pair of spirs, of make monern. Haging book-ghelves came next for although most of my unclo's books were in his bech-room, some of the commoner were here on the wall, next to an old fowling-plece, of which both Then came a great pair of shears, though how they should bave been there 1 cannot yet think, for there wan no garden to the house, no hedges
or trees to clip. I need not linger over these things. Their proper place is in the picture ith which I would save words and help understauding if 1 could.
Of courne there was a great chimney in the place; chielly to be mentioned from the sinGular fact that juat round its cemer was a stione. This appeared to be constructed within he kimney, bnt on the ontwe on wall whi a balf-round projection, revealing that its accommodation. Whither the stair led shall have to diselose in my next chapter From the opposite end of the tituhen, an ormade, fed up to the two bed-roons oecapied by my uncle and my nunt; to a large lumberroom, whose desertion and almost emptiness was "sultre of unetuiness in certain moons;
and to a spare bed-room, which was better forninhed than any of curs, and indeed to my This tast was never accupied during my whildhous ; consequantly it sinelt musty notwith. tanding my annt's exemplary hotsekeepink. old. Above these rooms again were those to which the dormer windowis belonget, and in ne of them 1 slept. It opener into that on apied by Nannie, our only maid. It hat it deep closet in which 1 kept my hew treasures,
and into which I ased to retire when ont of cmper or troubled, conditions not cecurring requently, for nok with whom I might have guarrelled
When I climbed upon a chair, I could seat myelf on the bread sill of the dormer withdow. This was the wath hower whence I
viewed the world. Thence $I$ could see trees in the distance-too far off for me to tell
whether they were churning wind or not. On whether they were churning wind or not. On
that side thowe treen Alone were let weon me and the shy
One day when my numt towik me with her monber-rom, 1 foum there, in a cor kind of peodnlum ; but 1 cannot describe i
luecause I had lost sight of it long before was emphble of discowering its unes, nud my wertlection of it is therefore very vague-h too vague to ndmit of even a conjecture now
as to what it could thave been intended for But f remember well enough my inncy con cerning it, though when or how that faney
awoke I cannot tell either. It seemsto me a old as the finding of the instrument. Thi fancy was that if 1 conld keep that pendulum
waghing long enough it would set all those freek gulag tow; and if I still kept lo swibging We should have such a storm of wind as
no living man had ever felt or heard of. That 1 more than half believed it will be evident from the fact that, although I freguently car
ried the pendulum, as I shall conll it, to the uidudow sill, and set it in motion by way of axperiment, $I$ bad not, up to the time of a certain incident which I shall very moon hare to relate, had the cournge to keop up the artly from fear of the trees, partly from a nim dread of exercising power whose sourc
nand extent were not rithin my knowledge. and extent were not within my knowledge.
kept the pendulum in the closel I have men tioned, and never spoke to nny one of it.

CHAPTER II.

## ur ruche ayn AOvt

We were $n$ curions honsehold. I rencm-
hered neither father nor mother; and the woman I had been taught to call; andie was no such near relation. My uncle was my by the mother's side She was a itall, gaum woman, with a suarp nose and eager eyes yet sparing of apecech. Indved, there was very little speech to be heard in the house. My spoken. I think it was the spirit of the place that kept her silent, for there were those enger
eyes. She might hare been oxpected nlso to abow a bad tomper, but I nover kaw a sign auch. To me sho was always kind, chiefly, 1
allow, in a negativo way, lenving me to do allow, in a negalive way, leaving me to do
vory maeh as I please. I doubt if she felt nay depentent upon her care trom infancy. In after yeara I came to the conclution that alie:
was in love with my uncle; and perhaps the a brotherly fashion, combined with the fear of betraying herself and the consciousness of he unattractive appearance, to produce the con haviour.
Every morning, after our carly breakfant
my uncla walked away to the fry my uncle walked away to the farm, where he busy at my own invented games in the grass, 1 have canght sight of my aunt, standin watching for the first glimpse of my uncle uscending from the hollow where the farm buildings lay; and occasionally, when something had led her thither as well, I would watch them returning together over the grass,
when she would keen glancing up in his face when the would keep glancing up in his face
at almost regular intervals, although it was at almost regular intervals, although it was
evident they were not talking, but he never evident they were not talking, but he neve
turned his face or lifted his eyes from the ground a few yards in front of him
hair, was a a tall man of nearly fifty, with gray ways looked as if he were thinking. Ho had been intended for the church, but the means for the prosecution of his studies failing, he had turned his knowledge of rustic affairs to account, and taken a subordinate position on a nobleman's catate, where be robe to he
bailifi. When my father was seized with his last illams, he returned to take the management of the farm. It had been in the family
for many generations. Indeed that portion for many generations. Indeed that portion
of it upon which the house stood was our own property. Whin my mother followed my father, my uncle asked his cousin to keep
house for him. Perhaps she had expected a further requent, but more had not come of it When he came in, my uncle atways went stmicht to his room i and having washed his the window it I were sent to tell down in the window. If I were sent to tell him that
the meal was ready, I was sure to find him the meal was ready, I was sure to tind him
reading. He would look up, smile, and look down at his hook agnin ; nor, until thad formally delivered my messare, wontd he tate further notice of me, Then he would rise, lay
his book carefully aside, take my hand, and lead me lown stairs.
To my childinh yes there was something ery grami about iny uncle. His face wat large-featured and handsome; he was tall, and
stooped metitatively. I think my respect for him whe founded a food deal upors the reAnd there wis ureat wieion I came to know behind that conntenance, a yolden speed behind that silence
My reader mast not imagine that the prevailing silence of the honse oppressed me. hat been brought up in it, and never felt it.
My own thoughts, if thoughts those condiMy own thoughts, if thoughts those condi-
tions of mind could be called, which were chieny of masive cosults of external inluenceswhintev passive thes were-thoughts or feelings, sensations, or dim, slow movements of mind theg filled the great panes of speceh; and uncle and aumt likit book. Every siade of ahteration in them 1
whe familiar with, for their changes were not
Although my uncle's habit was silence, however, he would now and then tike a tit ot
talkine to me I rewember many such talke the leiter, perhaps, that ther were divited by the hetter, perhaps, that they were divided ly
long intervals. I had perfect contidence in long intervali,
his widom, and submisnion to contis will. 1 did not much mind my ant. Pethaps her defercace to my mold made me feel as it she and really hind, for she never resented any petu-
lance or cardessness. Possibly she sacrified lance or carclessness. Possibly she sacriticed
her own freling to the love my uncle bore me hat I think it was rather that
Twred for me, she cared for me to
Turing every meal she
fom the table with some dish il her hand open the door behind the ehimaty, and nsecnd the winding stair.

## [To in contimued]

The Vodien Prose und Ciremar relates the fol lowing extrablinary mistake: "A working man, athirted with mall-pus, was removed to
one of the metropolitan distriet hopitals ; his one of the metropolitan district hospitak; his
wife applied from das to day for information reppecting his state, and was told So, - (ly imbe was dead in due course a letter amived requesting her to arrabge for the removal an
interment of the lxaly. A cottin was monded the buly placed therein and kerewed down t prevent infection, mourning procured for tho woman and child, and the fincrat duly solemn-
ized. A week aiter, the disconsolate wido ized. A week after, the disconsolate wido
was astonished by her husbund opening th toor and walking into the room in which sh whs nt work. An error in the momber hert casioned the mistake. The man and his
are now endeavoriug to obtain from the pitat authorities the amonnt expended upo the funeral and mourning.
Whikisg,-A mathematical young man cal culates that during a period of five years he
has walked thirteon thousand two handred and fifty-three miles in visiting his sweetheart How far must he travel, wo wonder, to walk into her affections?
[Reoistrexp in accordanos with the Copyright Act
of 1868 .] TALES

## LINKS OF LOVE.

## BY ALEXANDER BOMERVILLE

## LILLYMERE

CHAPTER XXVI-Continued.

## The prisoner was conveyed by indirect

 road towards Conway, to avexposure the constables said.
"I'm not afraid of exposure," the captive remarked; "but l'm afraid a little-just other than alleged. Why has no local magis trate endorsed that pretended warrant ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ good."
" Whight don't you go through Rama where I might see the Mayor, Mr. Ramasine, who is a
county mayistrate? Or by the Mills where I might see Squire Steclyard, also a magistrate of the county ? What anthority has Junkyn
of Swush to endorse such a warrant? Héd sign anything to have his insignificant name go abroad or into newepapers as a Justice of Peace, I know that much of hims:
"It is endorsed by another with anthority case yon were intercepted ercaping by Niagara frontier

Who set you on me?"
It is no part of our duty to make explanaIt is no part of
"You will explain and submit to pemadies, I already suspect it was a man ecoployed by us for a time on private inquiry busiuces, and who proving worthless was dismissed."
" Weanswer no impertineat remarks.
Weanswer no impertineat remarks. When you, Mr. Inkle, can satisfactorily acceum for
the human remains and clothes in your possession, and produce Anma Lifles alive, it will "Yougo to Conway this
"Cougo to Conway this round-about way Money? Do you expert money

You said you had no money
None with me, more than hortlers; but of course you know I ve money "command."
How many thousands would Mr. Inkle pay to let hif son get away, not to the States,
they'd extradite a murderer under the treaty nor to Europe, for they'd hang you there a readily as here; but to Cuba, or Pamama
Sandwich Islands, Patagonia, or such like: sandwien sland, Patagonia, or such like: in gold ?
father none penny sterling, or Canadian. My and the son deties you.
Good. We were not asking monex ; some boly may, however. You had confederates
lanted at Kama and the Mills to entert a
"Howew should I? Neither myself nor any human being knew of this outrage being designed.:
if Fin knew of the crime, Inkle. Kaew of sarp eyes watching your morements. Did rest, and to get to the States by fast riding to railway station twenty miles from home?
"A filsehood. Every word a falsehood."
"A fusehood. Every word at fatsehood."
White this conversation procected in tin light waggon, where Inkle sat locked by a panion constable, driving at a leisurely pace Veacon Pearly hinstened to Rama to inform his friend, Mayor Ramasine, of what had occurred. The Mayor called together a
select uejgbours to consult. Said he:
" I refused to lack their warrant; and so late schoolmistrens is dead. She disappeared vaddenly without explanation, I selmit. She may have been under constraint; for had she the intention to me. I suggest constraint, it being not impossible that wicked speculator from a distance tried to force from ler inforination as to the localities of anriferous strata But why shonld any creature other than a
madman kill her? Lest of all young Inkle. As a land speculator his interest was to urved by her continuance in life

Don't know that, Mr. Mayor," said Irk, his claims they purchased at long price with the Inkle. No claim turns out as exprected. Happily the land-owning population all orer this district remain unmoved. Only one or two residents have shown exeltement. But farther away that is not so. The Rama gold diggings are flling cities east and west of us with specoliative rever. Noint fock companies arise in hundreds. Shey are selling scrip a comomouspremhers. Ageats of the companies Labouring nen from distant places crowd hither to dig. Loating vagrants and college. bred do-nothings come here to gather gold
hint find that stuhborn rocks are firat to he
quarried, tunnels driven through spurs of the hills, or pits surk in the bottoms, the workers othe of gold all but invisible, except in the migns of gold all but invisible, except in the
Redwald Diggings. Worst of all swindlers
drop particles of gold in the excavated mud, get it assayed and publish the resulta; 'guld found! yold found ! on that claim, or this, or
other, to re-sell land at fabulous premiume. other, to re-sell land at fabulous premiums.
Which deception the Inkles have shared in. Which deception the Inkles have shared in. Which they may have desired Anna Liffey to
assitit in. Which the may have refused. Then! what if she were murdered to silence ber? The thing is quite as probsble as any other crime." "There's to be a Coroner's inquest to-day" the Mayor remarked, "on the bones found in the Inkle cellar. It may be well that some of us go, who knew Miss Liffey best, and see if they are really her clothes which report alleges
to have been found with the remains. I shall to have been found with the remains. I shal
set off at once," So went many
carriag more, mostly in their family The flourishing farmers of the four townships touching at Ramasine Corners, twelve mile square the township, gentlemen freeholders the farmers; Eecley potwallers, Lancashir weavers most of the flourishing squires,
they, I say, drove fast trotting teams of best horsis. ' They hurried to the inquest at
$\qquad$ If that young lady, whose penctration inte secrets of icience were most daring, as I'm
told," said Wooliser the newly-arrived fashtold," said Wooliser, the newly-arrived fash
ionable draper; "if she has really fallen victim to the commotion she has raised in th country it will bes a kind of romance; alinost a romance:"
"Rather say a judgwent," interposed Grin-
ley Dawh. "S See how all honest, ley Dawk. "See how all honest, sober wor is disturbed in pursuit of the root of evil partaer with Ramasine; " foundries nod machine shops at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
Dundas, Brantford, are engaged geting ou mils, stam pumpin paratus, for the Rama gold nelds. Saw-mill are pressed getting lumber for use at the dig.
gings. Every man is in demand at higl wares who can handle tools. Railways ar crowded carrying people, goods, material
Mones is circulating as never before. When Money is circulating as never betore. When,
where. out of Califorma, out of Australia, wa, such life inspired in a country in so short : time ats along the Ramasine Hills? And by bewail her death and build monuments. If alive, find her and lay honours on the
less head, treasnres of offerings at her teet
:she is cansing the land to follow ilolati iterated Dawk.
The Coroner, after consultation with town and county magistrates, declined holding the they deemed a satisfactory account of how the skeleton and clothes came into his possesion But as Hickaby conld not be found, ani nystery attached to the boues, it was decided to cumfide them to the Cbief of Police. Whieh trust
Mr Gryad aceepted, remaining silent with his Mr. Gryad aceepted, remaining silent with his plain clothes man Allerom about the ppera gaiter boots, ecari, veil, and hali burned
crinoline, taken by them from Tom Lukles romms on night of the firc. 'Agnes Schoolar,'
the hame within the gaiters as they hal since mate ont by aid of the microscope. That had
i. Who was Agnes Schoolar?" Ther become the secret concern of Grynd and huowned the opern boots, veil, and scarf? They would wait and watch erents. Yit said they, the skeleton might be not Agnes
Shoolar's but Anua Liffer's! Though Inkle Shoobr's, but Amua Liffey's! Though Inkle Were guiltess of Anna's death, the Rickahy traeted Alleroo to continue keeping a quict per on young Inkle.
Rugstrath and Welterbuck returned to their ronticr duties dissatisned with the Conway ealing to the Hon the Atornes-Guneral Mrs. Inkle feeling deeply hurt at the indignity done the family by imputations on her on, false as she instinetively believed them, decmed her public apperance in the suberb
chariot more incumbent than cver Tho chariot more incumbent than ever. The negroes attemded on horseback as outriders,
handsomely equipped, wearing red caps and handsomely equipped, wearing red caps and
Young Tom for similar reasons showed himin atroad more than ever; the two nescroe: him in sight, if he were on horseback nud his mether not out with the carriage.
The lanker scowled; was sour in temper nd so stern that "his Tilda" betosk herselt to sheep in another chamber. The son had hother end of a week, presumed to face his
fot that old man suspected guilt. Far from that were his thoughts.

But the disgrace, Tilda! It is caongh to kill me nad kill the bank Let then not come it the way, wife or son, as disgrace Thomas lukle, or hurt the bank. As for the niggers never let one of them come in my attice with message abont anything whatso ever. Ihate the sight of them! What do
wi tham? Sell them down South, and dons thee!
It was exactly a week from the day of the


horseback in direction of the Ramasine Hills, long distance they beheld sontoring at a which caused Brand to cry

## Missus Lome, Moss; call Perlice, Mas'r

 Gar! Gar! They hung him! De Lacy Lill: mere fyghting them all, hare cut Mas'r Tom's rope round him neek, took him down. They's killing De Lacy Lillynure, and hung Tom Aysain! Ride home, Moss, shout ' murdermurder! briag Perlice, everybody! nurder: briag yertice, ery woit for 'Mosthenes
home fast; bring help,': he continued.
is What youself wait for, 'Debrand? yond crowd, ride em down; ride over tem, give help.
And at once Brand rode at the crowd, with boldness and impetuosity of charge, such as might have gained knighthood and renown in
other ages, in other fands, had he lived then other ages, in other lan
and then, not a negro
na been, not a negro.
Demosthenes aiso
Demosthenes also felt the impulse to ride at the crowd and give help, as suggested to
Brand, though Tom Inkle was often a harst master, and not likely to thank them for any help. The impulse came in part from com-
hativeness in the young negro, conjoined with some natnral generosity and much dutiful derotion to Tom's motber; one of the most indilgent mistresses
Turning his though
Tumand
Murning his thoughts to where duty lay Moss wheeled his steed, giving the flet-looted where solad of galloping hoots brought storemen to the doors, womea to the windows.
Halting, not many minutes, at the Mayor's Halting: not many minute
prirate ofice, he screamed.
prirate onice, he screamed:
"Mas'r hamasine, they's
"Mas'r hamasine, they's langing young
Mas"r Inkle to a tree ; murdering De Lacy Mas'r Inkle
Lillymere."
": Who is doing that ?' demanded the Hayor. "Who, who?" at the same instant, cried Rama.
:The gold loafers, as have come crowding out of all the earih' for gold and don't get
none. They's hanging las'r Tom 'cause of selling claims there's no money in. Lestrays I think that may be what it is for. And
murdering young Lond Lillymere for helping run and help! I'se of for Mas'r, Missus, Per, run, and help! I'se of for Mas'r, Mi
And fast, on the road of nine miles, Demosthenes speeded away.
"Jericho !" hout.
cutlass, boarding pike, barkers! You take the Miot Act, Mayor Ramasine
The Mayor in turn called to Larriker, blach smiths, stablemen, all hands
a Harness teams
"Harness teams ; hitch to light waggons; tall erery man of the volunteers. Hurr in
rides, belts, pouches; 1 Ill distribute cartridges. No, Tibby, dear girl; yon'd best stay at home:
$"$ What for should I, hamasine? And you
oing forth to battle with the offacourings of yoing forth to batte with the of

4 Bide at home, Tibby; be Mayoress in my absence. You may have to defend Hama.
Gather in the nightours and take counsel of Gather in the nightours
them, if occasion arise."
"I'go wiih you, Ramasine. Where gou read the Riot Act. I read the Riot Act. Whersmy brother, Clapper, boards with cuthass, pike and barkers, The Evil One's own sweepings of creation come among us! Tim
faced and fought by honest folk."
faced and fought by honest folk."
"Tibby, I cannot listen to this,
"Tibby, I canrot linten to this, nor permit
it. You to accompany us into, who knows it You to accompany us into, who knows
what kind of skrimages! It might be a what kind of skrimages! It might be a
calamity of life-long dool and woe, considercalamity of hite-long,
ing the way you are:
"The way I am! The more becoming I should go forth in armour, conflict, trial,
trinmph." :: Tibby, it inn't ko long since you appro-
hended the end of the world at erery small hended the end of the world at erery small
trouble; pow you're like to run gate the other trouble; bow you're like to run gyte the other
way." was then unmarried. Now I'm a married woman; many things look different to a
woman when martied. Jour mother, Ramasine, has taught by example what noble pursine, has taught by example what noble par-
poate life has for all of us, if we'd perform
duties an they arise. She performs duties ns duties as they arise. She performs duties as
they aris."
a Tibby I must urge with all a husbands "Tibby, I must urge with all a husband'a
love and authority, that you this day atay at love and authority, that you this day Atay at
home. What han come over yoo? And in that tender condition too? Think of possible consequences, my darling."
"I do think of conseq

I do think of consequeaces, Ramasine. The mother of the great Napoleon was in my condition, when following with her husbaud the fortunes of war with Paoli. Hence the birth of a hero. History has no leasons if we: refuse seeing them. The unborn bate shall
have the advantage of events now occurring. have the afvantage of evtnts now occurring.
Who may tell, Hamasine, what our son may Who may tell, Ramasine, what our son may
rise to?"
"Who may tell it will be a son? But if this be the purpose of the advantage, nyy own in the waggon, not to lo trodden down in a crowd," "I go with Clapper Hayyern and yon, Mr. "gayor, wherever that may ber.
"So be it Tibby; get in the raggon with the ammanition and our select body guard, off
Thus the Ramarpasty of rescue drove or seeking the scene of gold fleld riot. The Mayor reading, word by worl, the Riot Act as they proceeded; Captain Hayvern testing by touches, first with one thumb, then with the other, the edge of his cutlass, looking to the bathers, so termed when he last served in a
man-ot-war; and shating his bosrding pike to man-of-war; mad shaking hi
prove muscle and elasticity.
Arrived at Conway, Demosthenes continued his fast pace through the streets. The nolle nearly breathless as to be able only to mur mar at the house door when opened by a maid
bank:
"May be dead, hung dead on de tree by now. "Tell Missus, I'se n'most dead riding." "anistress is not at
"Hung on trees; not Debrand, Mas'r Tom." Mas'r Tom would come with s horsernt if Mas r rom would come with a horsewhip,
laying it well on, as he has done before. Be of to the stable!
So saying, Betty closed the door. The mistres boing from home, the maids felt at
liberty to be severe or spiteful liberty to be severe or spiteful. Telling cook and others in the kitchen what Mosthenes
had said, three parts intoxicated, as falsely halleged, Betty concluded with.
"Good thing an' they was both hung, the niggers. Missus makes more ado nhout them
two blackanoors than all the Christians under two black

But she be also good to the Christians," regoined the cook. IId have patience and listen to what poor Moss has to say. Go again
to the door, Betty."
"Indeed I'll not," she eried, and staid
here she was. Five other maids remained Where she was. Five other maids remained
where they were, it not being their "place" to answer the door or attend to wants of anto answer the door or attend to wants of a
other serrant, lest of all one of the niggers. Demesthenes fut the panting steed in stable, then with ialtering step, his brain contused
and dizay, apprached the bank entrance to and dizay, approached the bank entrance to
make sign to a clerk to come forth and speak. Old Mr Inkle olnerved him pecring in, and a Whap hin amar weston, or cane him. Whip him anay, Weston, or cane him. nuisances are to be permitted near the hank on any pretence whatever.
Whict order Mr. Wexton, with a cane, promptly proceeded to execute; but ere be reached the louby Demorthenes bad ted.
By the garden wall where street and back lane joined, Moss, in irenzy of despair-gax-
ing to the sky, cied: hear! None to helpl Firel Firel And tore hear! None to help! Fire! Fire And tore
at his wolley hair, stamping the feet, writhing in yery agony of disitress.
Hearing and beeing which, the occupher of a store nearest to the signal box forty-three,
who, with the constable of the beat, held a Who, with the constable of the beat, held a key, tushed out, opened the iron box, palled
down the houk and let go. Electrically the number went to the Town Hall; from thence to church tovers and the sereral fire divisions. Everybody hearing the bells ring one, two,
three, four, one, two, three, said torty-three, three, four;

Horses standing harnessed were attached to firemen at duty with reeled np hose. The and galloped off to box forty-three, learning from him who gave the alarm that it was given becanse one of Inkle's niggers came out
tearing his hair, calling fire! fire! tearing his hair, calling fire! fire!
Constables and firumen entered
find Inkle angry at the false alarm thind Inkle angry at the false alarm. Demoscells and locked up as a maniac. The constable reporting that the nigger raved about somebody huag on a tree, but gave no coherent information.
Goily into the dark cell the negro turned, begreching the man on duty, to
listen, but he gave a cowardly kiek, listen, but he gave a cowardly kick, another, male, female, guilty, not guitty,
bad been before, in accordsuct with polit vell unaze the world over. Then locked the grinding bars, sayink
"Got one of them parnpered niggers of Mra. Inkle's in the cells at lant. Expected a long
time we should: cusses of creation! What was blacks made for, anyhow?"
Hearing the alarm forty-three, Mre. Inkle had occurred told that Demosihenis come ocurred. Told that Demosthenes had come home, gallopiug on horseback alone, in the police cells, and that he had cansed the false alarm, she ordered the state carriage to be got ready with horses attached for a
jouracy. By intuition Mra. Inkle felt a catat trophe had By intuition Mra. Inkle felt a catasor the other coloured servant, or both. Then taking a street coach, drove to the police station.
Soon

Soon she knew all, and had Demosthenes at her side, driving home, Directing him to
be ready to accompany the carriago in livery be ready to accompany the carriage in livery,
Tilda entered the bank with atep of imperial passion, advancing direct to Inkle's private rovn, opening the door without monition, as sever before; and cloping it lefind her.
"A mercy $a^{\prime}$ me, Tildal Hast thoug mad as woll as t' young nigger, Braud?
Thomas Inkle, wickedest man on this side And with it mine. Our sou is murdered Ynch-lawed, hang on a tree; as thou art like to be hung before morning, and as 1 may be immolated before night. Vietims, all of us,
demanded by the eternal halauces of right demanded by the eternal batauces of righ
womat Out on thee for a liarl it? Tom hanged! Lyneh-lawed! Tilia, do wo sleep? Do you speak in sleep? Is this a drenm? Is it death" Damantion, woman,
what have you said? dy head! My head My , son! Tom! what of poor Tom? I-
Saying which, the man extended his arus, falling prone on the tloor, face down; in ofony convulsed. Less affected by the words the passions conflicting within her, and glow
ng on bim from every pore of the skin.
Inkle regained conscionsucsis ater a
fonmiag at the mouth and rigidity of limb In about twenty miautes he was calm enough to listen to the negro servant, called into the "I go on borseback at he knew.
thon gay come with the carriage as far as Rama."
"Tommy, darling, hadn't thou best stay and What 1 and son be sacrificed? and wife may be attackedy Perish all the gold l've gathered if Thomas Inkle hides his head with wife and ron exposed. Poor Tom! Poor
Tom! Ise bring him home alive and well, Tom! lse bring him home alive and well, money will never be coined. I'm off, and well armed, Tilda. Consult with thes cashier to defend the bank if attacked. Bring Mr Gryud and all constables they may spare from duty here. Come no farther than finma, Tilda, dear. Thon'll be safer there.
"One moment dear Thomas; eloke the door. Oh, this wringing of the heart of your
poor Tilda! There! Good bye. Don't use proor Tilda!
treamb, 'Com."

Not short of being at last chance of life, Toma; but if mun tight, I'se fight. Poor He departed, riding fast. None in the street who san him knowing on what errand be went. Scon after, Tilda went in the car-
riage the Chief of police and constables in riage; the Chief of police and constables in
other carriages. And now mople talked other carriages. And now inople talked.
"A gold roblery, no doubi."

## HAPTER XXVII

the battle-the catabtrophg-a lone gobat O THE HILL ORESED, AND WHAT DO THEY

The excitments of the chame bave been told and sung oiten. The seasations of being chased not often. It reddom falls to a fox to have the best of the sport. To te found, purescape and see hounds at fuult, hunteri in tix. Such a fox after the day's run, if unt too
much morried, would ret the talle in a roar at dinner with his-atory.
Such a fox way not Thoman Inkle, the
younger. He had been tho hotly purged to lounger. He had been tho hotly pursued to be merry at the end of the day. Wbetber he
had the bent or worst of the chase is for you to had the bent or worst of the ch
run on with me and discorur
In the morning he rode from conway, an alresdy told, followed at a distance br the two Before they were out of town he overheard from an upper window, the painful sounds,
"Anna liffey." And from a street concre, "Who murdered Anna fintey? From behind a rail fence: and thicket of bramble at font miles out, " woice screaned, "Arna Liffey"s
rufian lover! beize the vilhin!" rufian lover! beize the vilhin!
At Harnn Hapits the gurhing

At Rama Rapide the guahing river seemed to have woices mingling in the fiow, and the
roar of waters, crying ais he pasied, "What roar of waterx, erying an he paseed
have yon done with inna Liffey?"
Trotting rather fast throngh Hamn town lately known as The Corners, the few people whom he met glared up, Acowling.
Tom knew he wie tingeen
Tom knew he was innocent of Anna's death,
or of any harm to her, and was resolate to
face everyborly, anywhere in assertion of his
imnocence. Yet, ireamstantinl assumptions
innocence. Yet, gircamatantina ngsumptions
were agninat him. The luxurien of lynching were agninat him. The luxuries of lynching and ka-kluxing are vojoyed this day, as old
country mobing was long before, on hunan foxes, panthers, bares, mice, with no stronger presumption of guilt, often with fininter aigns of it, than atiached to young Inkle in reapect of Anna liffes.
Approaching the Redwald farm where strangurs hall gathered in groups talking of gold, of asays of ore alleged by sotne whave been inade with rich resilis, by others denied, mutteringa arose. At tirst indistinctly, then words diblinet enough
be rich in gold which testd claims alleged Is a swindle, If ihe young woman found

He cannot bring her to show whore. Misa to expose both father and son; they paid her to go ansay."
They put her to go away! They killed her They put her body to lime and sulpharic aeld and clothes were fonnd in a cellar badeature hank cort the renten in a celmar under the been hanged for the murder. Thoy are rich and subvert justice. Serve them right to go and subvert justice. Serve then right to
in a body nad tear the Inkle bank down."
"Or blow it up."
See the old world, worn-out institution in this Camada, with lis monarchy! Murder ers going at large. Riding in our face here,
bold an innocence. Ont West, or town South bold an innocence. Ont West, or down South "d been ly uehed right off",
"That is so and would io
That is so and would be lynehed now "Say Inkle? What hat
exphy Inkle? What have you to urge, or
eoness? What do you say why expinin, or concess? What do you say why
the genthenen here shouldint have job on that horse, and tried by a jury
To which Inkle rejoined:
"None of the gentlemen dire lay a tiager on horse or me, fitmight lee dathgerous. But If you have grievances of a busine bs natur
 dress. Some of the claims yield gold beyond "rected."

What about Anma liffey? That is ifrat to you in the cellar?"
" Gentlewen, all the nuthorities from con stable to Attorney-General, know about th bones; that they were purebased for sclentits purposes by n medical stadent, nad by ma anomer about the bones. Aud will also do $m$ bent to settle your land lots and claims co $m$ it ably. I want vo to know whet is is bin on along the concession road. Stealing it Ized Bold Institute? Conveying away th church on rollers ! Bleat if they aren't." And with those words spoken in a tone of
mingled wonder and humour Tom rode of at mingled wonder and humour, Tom rode of a n canter to net who was stealing the spacious wooden structure: It had been rariousl known an Tumple of the Sun leed bold In titute.
conversation between Renshaw, th Conway gaoler, and Delacy Lillymere, may
unfold the meaniag of names in this specini locality.
Renihaw, as you know, chane an enrly set ther to the township, bit did not settie on his lot - that on which the factories in it auburb of steelyard's Milla were now built
He was informed that to-dar Tabitha liedwald He was informed that to-dar Tabitha hedwald
from whom the goiden nugget farm wa from whom the goiden nugget farm was
named, would canae the lone grave of her son to be opened, that she might remove the bor' to be opened, fint shem ninght nowove inve bor diggers ; the farm no loager hers. He cath as an old friend to nosist and sympathine Lillymere accompanying him, irresintably fas
cinnted with Renshaw atory of the Redwald cinated with Rensha
and the boy Zorovint
"The Reduald" anid Renshanw, "is a tall thin, muscular woman, She was lyft on the
two lota of two hundred tres each, wher al A buhh, to manage as best she might with help the bushand horcaster. She and izel hol They believed in matter only; the noon-da sun the only Deity. They expected to citab lish a social communty, and got men to helf on promise of copartarcship. But when men fonnd their laboar bring no wages, Ized being still nole boks, not working, nor intending t work, bat only lecturing them on the benut and harmony of comperation in log-rolling they
self.

Ized Bold departed to the States and ne "The Redwald, such the degignation of hi wife in her maiden time in Englaud, vas as poesess; a woman of fervent, phasionate un-
ture, who had nlmont adored Ized for bik grand conceptions of what the social world should be; and what tereg expectedin wonld be whe overturning monnchy chureh all chereh owerturning establingodinethy, chatitutions.
"Their child, Zoroanter, was dexicated to be High Prient of the Temple of the sua
intended first to be built nt the place called Irlan-on-the-Heights at Manchester.
"Ioft in the bush alone Trabitha ledwald and this boy cultured as much ground an gav them a living. At fifteen ycars old, Zoroater, the human eye ever losk handine youth loving sons a muther ever doted ou took sek and pined. The earger lovine nature of the hay bad induced him toovertask his finmatur strength.
"A falling tree broke one of his limbs at
thu ankle. It was act well and henled, but the boy plued.

He wan like to die, and gnid: ' mother the rellgion of nature you call benutiful, and exalting, by which my body is to grow to
leaves and fowers when dio secos poor wo leaves and howers when I die, neems yoor be-
side the hope of the Christians whom you and side the hope of the Christinns whom younn
father despise. I wish I were a Chrlatian be other than leaves to a maple tree. oh mother ! that the life within, while iti is a thing
apart from my body, could go at death to apart from my boyy, could
henven and alido with Jesuil'
"Sha tells this so often, and with a light glowing in the cyon, that her words cannot be forgoten."
"Alvout the Loy," Interposed Lillymere; "proceed to the cloge nbout the boy, plesse. "'To nbide with Jesus of the Christinns,' he suid. Oh, rnother, Jesus; no or hees. that I go to the place where Gol is. take me, and make res a child of heaven: and my loving darling mother when her day comes 1 !
The mother knalt by the boy's couch. trembint, afraid to pray; but tried. she tried and lound words nowing from the lips, and a ghe com the being glowing. So she describes in the fervid cloquence thet enchains thousands."

About the boy, please;" Lillynere again urged; "what was the end'"
"The child died that night. I'm not learmed, or experienced to explain in what way faith brage the mirncle. But from that thae the Redwald became a Chribtian woman; aud, by her ferrency of speech in telling the simple story of how her boy died, and was buried by her own bands in yonder lone grave beside scoffer to pause and think aud pray many a told by some who know her.

Ized Bold returned on beering of the boy's death. He buile the spacious two-storied frame buidding, still intent on having a Hall of Science, and Socialist Community. But the land, never properly cleated of athmpa, and mach of it overlaid with stones, and the wholy four hundred acres burdened with debt, passed from his possession. Tenants hired the Mall of Science and estate with option of purchase They set upa Free Love Instituat a time. A man named Cicero Jubal is Director of the Free Lovers, with Mrs. Zenn Vestalurba, Directress.

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(To br Continued.)
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A tender yonng lady upon secing a suivirel shot from a trec, said-" What a waste oi jrow der. The fall itself would have killed the joor bird."

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