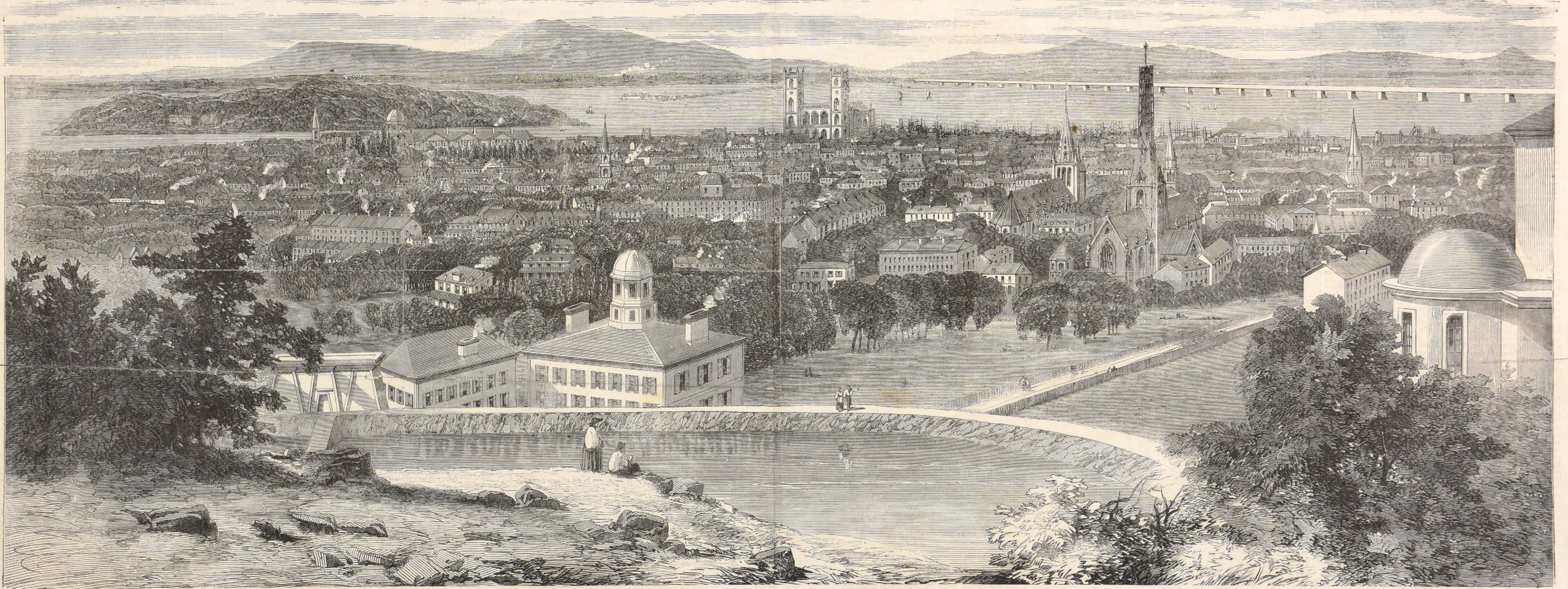
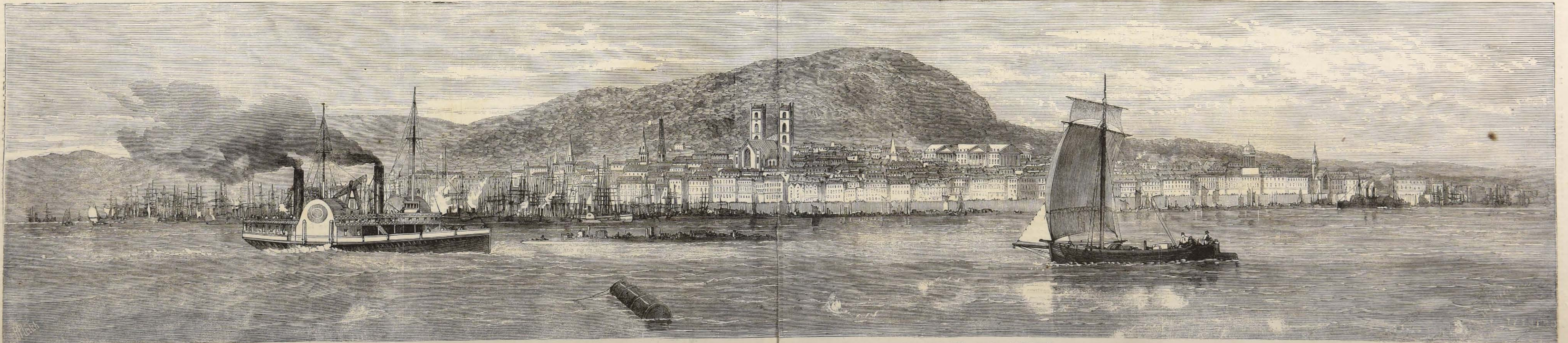


VIEWS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.



VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE ROYAL MOUNT SHOWING THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.



MONTREAL FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE, SHOWING MONT ROYAL.—FROM A DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

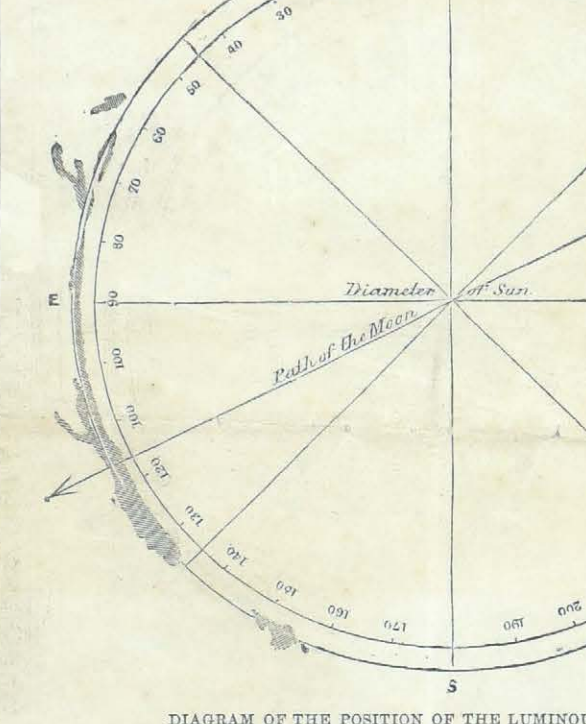
The Prince of Wales, according to arrangement, was to visit this city on Thursday last, for the purpose of placing to-day the last stone of the Victoria Railway Bridge over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the largest and most populous city in British North America, and the chief seat of the Canadian population.

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THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE AS SEEN IN SPAIN.

It is very generally known that a short time since H.M.S. Himalaya returned to England with a party of about fifty English and foreign astronomers who had gone to Spain for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse.

The expedition, which was conveyed to Spain by the Himalaya, was organized by the Astronomer Royal (Professor Airy), who took every opportunity at successive meetings of the Royal Astronomical Society and by correspondence to promote a complete series of observations of the eclipse.



A faint picture of the sun through the clouds: about half-past twelve the clouds melted away as if by magic, and we saw a clear blue sky, without a cloud visible, except on the distant mountains.

Just as all was ready a disaster very nearly brought our operations to an abrupt termination: a small burning straw and a crackling sound gave us the alarming intimation that the growing corn surrounding our threatening floor was on fire.

On the night of the 8th instant, at nine o'clock (writes our Special Artist and Correspondent respecting the Illustration on page 179), an expedition under the command of Major Missori, numbering about 200 men, left the Faro Point in small fishing-boats, under the shadow of the City of Aberdeen, to surprise the Torre di Cavallo, a fort mounting thirty guns, on the Calabrian coast.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITIONS TO THE MAIN LAND.

Garibaldi, at first vague and contradictory, of divers expeditions by Garibaldi's forces from the north-eastern point of Sicily to the opposite shore have at length assumed a definite form, and, by the aid of the late General Correspondent's notes, can now be read with certainty.

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Relics of the Past.

MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF PRAYERS PRESENTED BY CARDINAL WOLSEY TO HENRY VIII.



Among the diversity of offerings which it was customary for the nobility and gentry to present to the Sovereign on certain occasions, a book was always considered to be one of the most appropriate, and the public libraries of Europe contain many examples of the favourite and very remarkable presents of the kind—the largest and the smallest volumes, perhaps, ever offered to Royalty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ANNE OF RUSSIA. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Anne Friederovna of Russia, the Princess Julienne Henrietta Ulrika, Duchess of Saxeony and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was sister of the Duchess of Kent and aunt of her Majesty the Queen, the Princess Victoria.

LADY SMYTHE. Frances Dowager Lady Smythe was the only daughter of Sir Edward Bellier, slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in the reign of Henry VI. Her mother, Mary Anne daughter and sole heiress of Richard Strang, Esq., of Rockwell Castle, in the county of Kilkenny, was the sister of Patrick, present Lord Bellier.

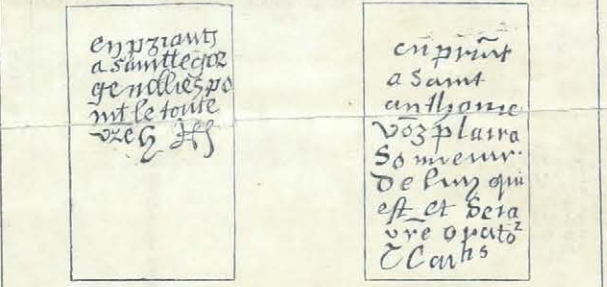
JOSEPH ARMITAGE, ESQ. Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Birky Lodge, and formerly of (since his son's) Minshill House, Huddersfield, in the county of York, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire, was born at Birky Lodge, Esq., of Highroyd House, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Joseph Walker, Esq., of Lascelles Hall, and was born the 9th of February, 1778.

before it is allowed to fall on the sensitive plate it is enlarged, by means of a secondary combination of lenses, to four inches in diameter. The image is thus magnified about eight times linear, and the intensity of its light diminished of the same ratio.

The clockwork-driving apparatus, although convenient, might actually be dispensed with in taking sun-pictures under ordinary circumstances, but at the period of totality in a solar eclipse it is necessary to expose the sensitive plate for some time to the more feeble light of the luminous prominences and corona, and then a clockwork-driving apparatus becomes essential; and it is also necessary to employ the full aperture of the telescope.

prominences known as the "red flames" which became visible at the period of totality, by means of the Kew photograph, an instrument I designed, at the suggestion of Sir John Herschel, for the special object of presenting the sun's image by means of a photograph.

According to a letter in the Press, the will of self-reliance and persevering energy of the men of Sicily has occasioned Garibaldi some disappointment, and has led him to appeal to the women of Sicily in a proclamation.



FACSIMILE OF THE WRITING OF MISS WOLSEY.

"E prout a summe genelle no le tenet" is the motto of King Henry VIII. The succeeding motto is the motto of St. Anthony, followed by the prayer to that holy personage at page 74; and on the reverse of this last page the Cardinal has written: "E prout a St. Anthoine voz plaira Souvenir de luy qu'il est et sera vray orator."

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—As the principal object of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the British North American colonies is to place the last stone of the Victoria Railway Bridge over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the largest and most populous city in British North America, and the chief seat of the Canadian population.

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the sun and not to the moon, for the reason that they retained a fixed position in regard to our luminary as the moon glided before it, and because they did not change either their form or appearance, except in so far that the moon by passing over them shut them off on the eastern side, while fresh ones became visible on the western side, and were depicted on the second plate.

MISS WOLSEY AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—The following extract from a private letter, dated August 13, addressed by Mr. Cobden to a friend in this country, was published in the Morning Post.

"My Lord,—Your Grace fairly owes me £110 a year in the Church, which I thus prove: I desired you would bestow a preferment of £150 a year to a certain clergyman. Your answer was that I asked modestly; that you would not proceed, but you would grant my request. How-ever for want of good intelligence in being (after a cant word used here) an expert Kingfisher, that clergyman took up with £40 a year, and I shall never trouble your Grace any more on his behalf. Now, by plain arithmetic, it follows that £110 remain, and the arrear I have assigned to one Mr. John Jackson, a cousin-german of the Grattans, who is Vicar of Santry, and hath a small estate, and £100 a year, which will make this gentleman easier, who, besides his other good qualities, is as loyal as you could wish. I cannot but think that your Grace, to whom God hath given every amiable quality, is bound when you have satisfied all the expectations of those who live on your own small estate, part whereof is in his parish, above your love you on your own account, without expecting anything for themselves. I have ventured once or twice to drop hints in favour of some very deserving gentlemen, who I was assured had been recommended to you by persons of weight; but I easily found by your general answers, that, although I have been an old courtier, you know how to silence me by diverting the discourse, which made me reflect that courtiers resemble gamblers—the latter finding new arts unknown to the elder. And (name illegible) in this case assured me that he had lost £100 since he left off play, merely by dabbling with those who had contrived new devices.

REMOVAL OF THE EAST INDIA BOARD.—The work of removing from the old India House to the Victoria Hotel, in Westminster, will commence on the 1st of September. The rent to be paid for the new premises is £2,000, in addition to one-half of the rates and taxes. In consequence of recent alterations in the Government of India, the accommodation required is at present less than was formerly the case. The transfer of the Board of Directors to the Victoria Hotel, and the payment of the dividend by that establishment, has rendered unnecessary a large portion of the accounts and other offices. The amalgamation of the Indian and the East India Companies has necessitated the removal of the Horse Guards, and the management of the small Indian navy will in future be carried on at the old offices of the Company. Nothing is yet known as to what is intended with respect to the museum.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN ICELAND.—A conchoidal of the most celebrated Icelandic mountains.—This joint, or glacier-covered mountain, forms part of a range of jagged mountains, extending for a long and wide tract, which stretch in a direction from east to west, or rather from north-east to south-west, and about twenty miles inland from the south coast of Iceland. The eruption, which began on the 8th of May last, and continued till about the end of the same week, it was preceded—as is usual before the outbreak of any volcanic eruption—by the first signal of an advent occurred in the form of a cloud of smoke, which rested on the summit of the mountain. Vivid flames and a column of steam, from a height of 24,000 feet high, were seen, as on the 12th and 14th of May, in Reykjavik, which is at least eighty miles from the volcano, and sulphur were thrown up in considerable quantities; but the chief feature of the eruption was the ejection of enormous quantities of hot water, which formed streams of great depth and rapidity, and which were carried with them to the sea, twenty miles distant, huge pieces of ice, the size of which latter was sometimes such that they were stranded only in twenty fathoms of sea water. The eruption, which is now being continued, is said to have done much harm and loss; but the Icelanders live in dread of a renewal of the eruption."

CORONATION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY.—A correspondent, writing from Drontheim, gives some details of the coronation of the King and Queen of Norway on Sunday, the 5th inst. The ceremony, according to the text of the Constitution, must always be performed in the ancient cathedral of that city. The King arrived on the 3rd from the camp near Drontheim, and the Queen a few hours later from Christiania. According to precedent the Royal procession walked to the cathedral. The centre of the principal street, the entire distance from the palace, was boarded and covered with scarlet cloth; files of infantry were ranged on each side, supported by mounted cavalry. At ten o'clock the procession left the palace in the following order:—Heralds, the King's Court Marshal with Staff, Marine and Military Staff of the Army, the King's Chamberlain, the King's Chamberlain, the Household, Deputies from the University and Supreme Courts of Christiania, Swedish Representatives, Norwegian Storting Heralds. The Royal mantle, globe, sceptre, and sword, upon velvet cushions, were borne respectively by the King, the Queen, and the Princesses, the Duke of Slesvig, and the Duke of Oldenburg, and the crown by the Chief Minister of State, his Excellency G. C. Sclorun, Chancellor of the Order of St. Olaf, &c. The King's canopy was borne by four nobles, and the Queen's and Princesses' by six. The standard of the realm was carried by Major-General Grabow and two chief officers. Next followed Prince Oscar and Prince Augustus, in the robes of royalty, officiating as chorists. The Bishop of Christiania, the Royal Mantle, sceptre, and crown were borne by General Sclorun, Royal Major, Chief Assessor Hjeltn, and State Councillor C. Birch, and the Queen's Mantle, sceptre, and crown were borne by Baroness Peterson and Monnich, followed by Baroness Wedel Jarlsberg, Mistress of the Queen's Court. Her Majesty's canopy was borne by Court ladies in white. The King's and Queen's thrones, and the thrones of the Princesses, were preceded by the Bishop of Christiania, who pronounced a blessing upon his Majesty—"God bless the King in his going out and his coming in from this time and for ever." The King, the Queen, and the Princesses, the Duke of Slesvig, and the Duke of Oldenburg, were seated on the thrones, the Bishop of Christiania, the Duke of Slesvig, and the Duke of Oldenburg, were seated on the thrones, the Bishop of Christiania, the Duke of Slesvig, and the Duke of Oldenburg, were seated on the thrones.