

sort having a door towards the street, with a seat on each side of it, for amusement and recreation," and the castle hired from the Vaudreuil family described in 1749 by Professor Kalm, of the University of Abo, a celebrated Swedish traveller? Where is the old black nunnery within the walls, and the grey nunnery without the walls just then finished when Kalm visited Montreal; as he says:—"The building is quite ready, but it has not yet been confirmed by the Pope?" Where is the old mill built by the Sulpicians, about 1710, who received one fourth of the grain brought to be ground, and at which mill, or at one of the others built by the priests, the inhabitants were obliged to get all their corn ground at?

Where is the old hospital founded by Madame de Buillon in 1647, and for which she made a donation of 12,000 livres, with its two large apartments for patients, provided with furniture, linen, medicines, and all necessaries, and a small oratory built of stone adjoining it?

Where is the old Recollet Convent, and the church in which the Sulpician Fathers, in 1791, permitted the Rev. John Young, minister of the first Presbyterian congregation organized in Montreal, to conduct worship after the manner of the Covenanters?

Alas! there are scarcely a trace of the old buildings left which were erected at various periods during the reigns of Louis XIV. of France and Charles I. of England.

We regret that the so-called "march of improvement and civilization" should have brought about the destruction of the old Recollet Convent and Church. Its interior, when seen as the rays of the sun streamed through its windows, and lit up the paintings illustrative of the life of the Saviour of the World, must, at least to the contemplative mind, have seemed a sort of visible representation of that "peace on earth and good-will towards men" which permitted, or rather impelled, the Sulpician Fathers to grant, and the Presbyterian Non-conformists to accept, the church to worship their Common Father who is in Heaven. To sacrifice such a building to the shrine of Mammon seemed almost like a desecration. We could have wished the voice of Nature had been raised in its behalf, for it is stronger than the rules of commerce. Had there been a necessity for taking down the church for want of space, or in order to widen the street, or for some great public work—well, the regret would not have been so great—but the regret, nevertheless, lingers in the minds of some who have the feelings of veneration for any object which makes them feel within them the bond which unites the most distant crests. The old church in which their ancestors worshipped would, if yet standing, act upon them as the magician's gift, that revives the dead, that animates the dust of forgotten graves.

Doubtless many are influenced by some such feelings as we have feebly expressed, therefore we are glad to be able to insert in our present number—as things of the past—the old Recollet Convent and Church, the Grey Nunnery, the Tower adjoining the Seminary of the Sulpicians; and also the old Bonsecours Church, which is still standing. They are taken from original sketches made by our late fellow citizen Mr. Alfred Rimmer, and were kindly lent us for reproduction by Mr. T. D. King.

Notes and Comments.

The question of what is insanity is one which probably will await solution until the end of the world. In the meantime, however, some interesting information on the point was given the other day at a murder trial in Memphis, United States, when an attempt to establish insanity was made on the part of the defence. Dr. I. K. Allen, being called as an expert, gave the following testimony—"I have," said Dr. Allen, "been a practising physician for nearly thirty years. I have had some experience in cases of insanity, having been for ten years medical superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and during that time had over 2,000 crazy people under my charge. I have heard the hypothetical case read by Mr. Phelan. I am here as an expert, and before answering the question would like to say that the more I studied the question of insanity the less I understood it; and if you ask me where it begins and where it ends, neither I nor any physician in the world could tell you; in fact, on occasions like this lawyers make fools of themselves in trying to make asses of doctors."

"Who is to be the successor of Pius IX.?" is a question that seems at present to be occupying much attention. A paragraph that recently went the rounds of the Press designated Cardinal Panchianchi as the next occupant of the Roman Chair, and now we learn on the authority of a correspondent of the *Asphery Gazette*, that an attempt is being made to secure the succession for a foreigner, i.e., one who is not an Italian. The writer says that the visits and conferences of Cardinal Bonnehose and Cardinal Cullen at the Vatican and elsewhere have been very frequent. It is no secret, he continues, that the subject of these interviews mainly is the election of a successor to Pius IX. The two cardinals appear to be agreed that on this matter it is necessary to break with the traditional arrangement, according to which the Sovereign Pontiff is usually chosen from among the Italian prelates. They propose, then, to raise the question whether it might not be possible by appointing a foreign prelate, to make a selection in better accord with "the universal character of the Church Catholic."

Those who have read that very interesting novel, "The Maid of Sker," are perhaps inclined to believe that the author has drawn very much upon his imagination in bringing Parson Chowne to death by the hand of his friend when the former was attacked by hydrophobia. This, however, is not the case. A writer in *Notes and Queries* shows that suffering for hydrophobia is nothing new. "A friend of mine," he writes, "a clergyman, on the borders of Wales, told me many years ago of an instance of this mode of treatment, where from the circumstances of the case there was no reason to doubt the evidence. An old parishioner of his was giving him an account of her family, and said—'My first husband died in such and such a manner. My second was smothered.' My friend was naturally startled at such an avowal, but he found she meant simply what she said. Her husband had been in the agonies of hydrophobia, and his friends had adopted what she supposed to be the regular remedy. It had happened many years before, and there was nothing more to be said."

The romance of government is fast disappearing. Secret information obtained by mysterious emissaries is more common in the political novel than in real life. If we may believe the *Levant Herald*, however, statecraft in the Ottoman Empire is not yet wholly deprived of sensational interest. Proposals have, according to this journal, been made to the Grand Vizier for the renewal of certain confidential arrangements, in virtue of which the late A'ali Pasha, paying an annual fee of 160,000*l.*, obtained in exchange a regular supply of private reports and revelations supposed to be indited from behind the scenes of the European Cabinets. The enterprising gentlemen who used to perform these dark and delicate services (this reads like "Vivian Grey") for the defunct statesman, and who were placed on the shelf by his immediate successor, now offer to do the same work for his Highness Midhat Pasha as they did for his Highness A'ali Pasha at the reduced figure of 120,000*l.*, and to throw in by way of bonus an engagement to obtain insertion of "Oriental news" *ad libitum* in the London papers. The acceptance of this offer, bonus and all, by his Highness opens up a vista of "Items from the East." "Nous allons voir du pays."

A curious case of serious results from a trivial cause is reported from Constantinople. According to the *Levant Herald* a serious disturbance respecting a loaf of bread occurred at Valide Khan, in Stamboul, on the 8th. A Turkish soldier who was purchasing a piece of bread from a Persian baker thought himself overcharged ten paras in the price, words ensued, which led to blows, and several of the baker's friends coming up, the soldier was getting the worst of it when some forty other soldiers appeared upon the scene, and hurried off the Persian baker and his backers to the nearest police *houlook*. Their way, however, lay by Valide Khan, which is well-known as the rendezvous of every tattered Shyite in Constantinople. Here the Persians assembled in great force, and having rescued the captive baker, kept the soldiers at bay. A report that the Persians had risen in arms reaching the neighboring barracks, a detachment of one hundred and fifty men was told off to quell the disturbance. The soldiers, for some reason unexplained, were ordered to charge the mob, and in the melee which ensued one Persian was killed, and sixteen severely wounded. The Persians now fled for refuge into the upper covered gallery which runs all round inside the Khan, and from this vantage-point kept up the charge of a continuous volley of mangals, earthen water jars, large stones, and every variety of missiles upon the soldiers below, by which a captain and two or three men were injured. The troops, however, were not long in dislodging their assailants from their temporary stronghold, and the latter, after being dispersed right and left, surrendered without further resistance—thirty-six Persians in all being conveyed as prisoners to the Grand Zapteb. It was not, however, until far into the night that the commotion was entirely quelled.

Miscellaneous.

There are said to be two hundred railway directors in Parliament, and they get their rights.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce will come into force on the 1st of December next, and last four years.

England has 41 ironclads; Russia, 125 vessels of war of all kinds; and Holland, 17 monitors. France has 50 ironclads and a fleet of 332 vessels besides.

The Khedive of Egypt, with the spirit of a true utilitarian, has commanded a French engineer to convert the tops of the Pyramids into lighthouses for the benefit of the Nile sailors!

Under the empire of Louis Napoleon, when he hampered, Rochefort had an income of \$136,000 a year. Under the republic, which he sighed for, he dines on a crust in the cell of a prison.

M. Thiers has made an earnest request to an association which proposed to do him the honour to erect a statue of himself in the Place Vendôme. He begs them to wait till the indemnity is paid and the disasters of the war repaired.

The average number of field-marshal's of the British army has been, time out of mind, four. By the death of Sir John Burgoyne and Sir George Pollock in the present year, the list has been reduced to two, and it is not therefore surprising to hear that the Prince of Wales and Lord Stratford are forthwith to be raised to that rank.

Bismarck was recently called upon by a Russian lady, who asked him for his autograph. After the chancellor had complied with her request, she said to him: "Prince, may I use your autograph for a noble purpose?" "Certainly," he replied, "but what is it?" "My brother has been exiled to Siberia; let me write an application for his pardon over your name, and the Czar will grant it." Bismarck consented, and Alexander II. informed him, when at Berlin recently, that the pardon had been granted.

The International Exhibition now being held in London is only one of a series, to be continued indefinitely, year by year, one or more principal subjects being selected each year for special illustration. It is announced that the divisions for the next year's display will consist, first, of the fine arts; second, manufactures; third, recent scientific investigations and discoveries of all kinds. That of 1874 is to embrace artificial illuminations by all methods; gas and its manufacture. That of 1875, hydraulics and experiments; supply of water. 1876, photographic apparatus and photography; philosophical instruments, and processes depending upon their use. 1877, health; manufactures, &c., promoting health, with experiments. 1878, chemical substances, products, and experiments; pharmaceutical processes.

The diploma of the princely rank of the Chancellor of the German Empire has just been completed, and it is said to be a truly fine work of art. It consists of three pages, the first of which is occupied with a blazon of the Prince's armorial bearings, the text being contained on the two remaining folios. In the centre of the first page are the arms of the House of Bismarck—namely, a trefoll of oak leaves. To the right and left stand two heralds bearing the arms of Alsace and Lorraine; on the surrounding border are portrayed sheaves of Danish and Austrian flags, a sheaf of French standards being placed above. The crosses of Alsen and of Koeniggratz are suspended from the Danish and Austrian standards, and the Iron Cross from those of France. This cross bears the portrait of the Emperor of Germany. The border is formed of columns, and on a triumphal arch, representing the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in Paris, and the basements of the columns are decorated with the Iron Cross, and illuminated in the colours of Prussia and the German Empire.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—The Intercolonial Railway, from River du Loup to Trois Pictoules, was to be opened this week. News has been received from London to the effect that Sir George Cartier's health continues to improve. Mr. Alexander Begg, formerly of the Inland Revenue Department, has been appointed Chief Emigration Agent in Scotland for the Province of Ontario. At Perth the polling on the by-law granting a bonus of \$70,000 to the Ontario and Quebec Railway took place on the 20th, and resulted in the by-law being carried by a large majority. The vote stood: Yeas, 169; nays, 28. There is great rejoicing in the town on account of the splendid victory of true enterprise and progress. Stanley is to lecture in Toronto in February. Mr. Perry, member for North Oxford, has resigned in favour of Mr. Mowat, the new Ontario Premier. The Customs Department has seized some vessels on the Nova Scotia coast for an infraction of the revenue laws.

UNITED STATES.—The affidavit of President Watson, of the Erie Railway, avers that the company has cause of action against Gould for more than the sum of \$9,726,541, to which interest is to be added; that such cause of action arises from the fraudulent detention, embezzlement, and misapplication of the moneys and property of the said company. A discovery has been made in New York that counterfeit coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad have been circulated. A Broad street firm, deceived by the artistic excellence of the counterfeit coupons, paid them on presentation. The contributions to the citizens' relief fund now amount to about \$140,000, including \$1,000 gold from Lord Dufferin. The New York *Tribune*, speaking of Greeley's health, says he has been seriously unwell since his wife's death from nervous prostration, want of sleep and rest during the last month of her illness. Stanley arrived in New York last week by the "Cuba," and was escorted up the Bay by a delegation from the Geographical Society and the *Herald* Club.

GREAT BRITAIN.—O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent Hyde Park demonstration in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners, made application recently before Justice Quain for the withdrawal of summonses to appear, as the charge against him and six others had been abandoned. Applicant stated that he contemplated emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summonses remain in existence. Justice Quain, in reply to the application, denied that the petitioner would be reproached in America for his act, and expressed the opinion that instead of reproach he was more likely to be regarded in the United States as a martyr, and be given a public dinner and other honours. The Justice, in conclusion, refused to grant the application. Recent gales in the English Channel have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devonport. The transport steamer *Himalaya* arrived there with the loss of eight of her crew. Lewis, a Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from London-derry. The Shah of Persia has granted an exclusive concession to Baron Reuter, President of the Reuter Telegraph Company, for the construction of railways, tramways and water works, and for the working of mines in Persia. Sir John Bowring, English politician and author, formerly editor of the *Westminster Review*, member of Parliament, and British minister to China, is dead. The London Police force is in a state of utter disorganization owing to the suspension of several members for insubordination. It is reported that a second Ecclesiastical Province of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in England, with Liverpool as the Metropolitan See. Field Marshal Sir Wm. Maynard, Governor, has been installed as Constable of the Tower of London. The Common Council of London have voted a resolution laudatory to the services of Stanley. The resolution will be inscribed on vellum, and forwarded to Stanley in New York. Destructive gales prevailed throughout Wales last week. Dispatches from various points report the destruction of houses and other property by wind.

FRANCE.—The Left Centre have drawn up a bill prolonging their present term four years; providing for a Vice-President, who shall succeed the President in case of resignation or death, the President and Vice-President to be re-eligible to office only for a second term; one-third of the Assembly to be renewed annually; the President to be entitled to suspend the promulgation of bills passed by any Assembly until after the annual election; then if the Assembly insists on the law it must be promulgated. It is understood this project of law meets the approval of Thiers. The Committee appointed by the Assembly to draw up a project of electoral law have made their report. They recommend that the age of 21 be retained as the qualification for the exercise of the franchise; that soldiers in actual service be disqualified from voting; and that officers in the army be permitted to vote when placed on the reserve. The law incidentally disfranchises the class of citizens who by the army law are compelled to do military service until the age of 25. It will undoubtedly give rise to a heated debate. In the Assembly, Deputy Pascal Duprat has introduced a bill for the repatriation to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852. The trial by jury bill passed by a vote of 161 to 178. The payment of the third milliard war indemnity has been completed. France will have half a milliard ready by the 11th of December. Gambetta was attacked in the French Assembly last week by the veteran General Changarnier. He did not deign to reply. The Government was likewise blamed by the same speaker, and M. Thiers defended himself. A vote of confidence was then taken and adopted by 167 yeas, against 117 nays. The President, not satisfied with this verdict, will call again for a more deliberate expression of approval.

GERMANY.—The German Government, replying to the invitation of Great Britain to assist in the suppression of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa, says it will give all moral and diplomatic support in its power for the movement, and will instruct the German Consuls in Africa and in Zanzibar to place their means at the disposal of the expedition now fitting out in England. The Emperor is determined to carry out his intention of increasing the number of the Upper House of the Diet by the creation of a number of Peers. The geographical societies of Germany give their approval of the plan for a methodical exploration of Africa. Committees to carry out this purpose are forming.

SPAIN.—Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the capital on Monday week, on account of the drawings for the military conscription. The lines of telegraph to Barcelona, Gerona, Seville and Cadiz were cut. The health of King Amadeus is improving.

ITALY.—The Pope has given audience to the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, nephew of the Emperor of Russia. The Grand Duke was accompanied by two generals, and was presented to His Holiness by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. Emigration from Italy to the United States has increased to such an extent that the attention of the government has been called to it.

MEXICO.—A telegram dated City of Mexico, Nov. 18th, announces that Congress has assembled and proclaimed Lerdo de Tejada, who is unanimously elected President of the Republic.