

TWO CANADIAN HISTORIES.

Some weeks before the final departure of Lord Dufferin, a gentleman accosted us on the street and made the following remark, which struck us by its appropriateness. He said that the addresses which had been presented to His Excellency were all well enough, but that, considering the great services which our Governor-General had rendered the country, and the immense popularity which he had achieved, a more substantial testimonial should be offered him, something which might be treasured in his family and descend as an heirloom to his children. "For instance," added our interlocutor, "I would propose a double service of massive gold plate, with the Earl's armorial bearings and other suitable inscriptions—a truly princely gift, costing about \$25,000." We both affirmed that subscriptions for such an offering would pour in from every town, village and hamlet of the Dominion, and that the whole amount could be raised within a month. The conversation ended there, but the proposition did not escape our memory, and we were about to put it forward in the columns of this journal, when one morning we found two portly volumes lying upon our table. One, coming from Toronto, was intitled, CANADA UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, by George Stewart, Jr., author of "Evenings in the Library," "The Story of the Great Fire," &c., &c.; Rose-Belford Publishing Company. The other hailed from Montreal, with this title: THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EARL OF DUFFERIN IN CANADA, by William Leggo, author of "Leggo's Chancery Practice," and compiler of "Leggo's Chancery Forms;" Lovell Printing and Publishing Company. A glance at these magnificent volumes and a glimpse of their contents forcibly suggested this reflection: "Here is the fittest of all monuments to Lord Dufferin. Better than marble or precious metals, these volumes testify to the worth and the services of a remarkable man, whose name will for ever be a household word in the Dominion." And in this opinion all our readers will agree with us. We believe it is an unprecedented thing that any public man, immediately on the close of his term of office, should see the publication of two splendid works, containing the history of his administration, and preserving in imperishable record the memory of the highest services which talent and patriotism could prompt a public man to render his fellow-subjects. Lord Dufferin will need no other testimonial. These volumes, penetrating into thousands of households, will keep his memory green, and while wealth, fashion, art, statesmanship, with all other grades of social life, have striven to do him honour, it is a subtle gratification that the literature of Canada has outstripped them all by the grandeur of the tribute embodied in these histories.

We have another reason for welcoming the works of Messrs. Leggo and Stewart. More than a year ago, we urged the propriety of collecting and publishing in book form all the great speeches which Lord Dufferin delivered in different parts of the Dominion. We argued that His Excellency could leave us no better legacy than these discourses, not only as models of academic eloquence, or statesmanlike discussion, but also as authorities on many points of constitutional practice and British precedent. Our suggestion has been carried out in these two volumes, both of which contain the principal of His Lordship's discourses, revised and corrected by himself, and so distributed that the avowed object of each author was simply to supply a thread of narrative connecting them together.

Having written thus much concerning the scope and spirit of these two books, we must devote a few lines to the discussion of their literary merits, which we are pleased to recognize as of a high order. Mr. Stewart does not deal in much retrospect, but introduces us at once to Lord Dufferin as he appeared at the Belfast banquet, on the eve of his departure for Canada, and where he delivered the first of those speeches which have made his reputation as an orator. After a description of his arrival and reception in Quebec, we are met with a full account of the magnificent welcome tendered by Toronto and Hamilton. Mr. Stewart has evidently made it a point to dwell particularly on the manner in which His Lordship was entertained, at different times, by the people of Ontario. And he is right in doing so, because our chief Province always led the van in this duty of respectful homage. The Pacific Railway Crisis is very fully discussed, all the documents bearing thereon being given in detail, so that in the matter of reference we need go no further than these pages. The author strives very hard to maintain an impartial attitude, and in so far as the sketches of persons go, he succeeds very well. Indeed, the talent of Mr. Stewart shows to best advantage in these portraits, several of which are remarkable for their insight into character and felicity of delineation. Into the picture of Hon. Peter Mitchell, for instance, he throws a deep knowledge of New Brunswick politics, blending compliment with complaint in the most piquant fashion. In the appreciation of events, the political leaning of the author is more apparent, notwithstanding his strenuous exertions to be fair. But from all these entanglements he manages to detach the figure of Lord Dufferin, and maintaining it in its proper light as the fearless upholder of strict constitutional forms. He does the same thing, with keen insight, in regard to the question of the Métis Amnesty, where, amid the intricacies of this unfortunate question, he calls attention to His Lordship's

masterly despatch to the Colonial Office, which virtually solved the problem, and served more than any other single circumstance to calm the public mind. The author is very full on the British Columbia difficulty, skillfully marshalling his facts so as to lead them up to the climax of Lord Dufferin's famous Victoria speech. A sequel to this deliverance was the discourse pronounced before the Toronto Club, which we are pleased to see also given in full. Mr. Stewart is very happy in his accounts of the literary and social festivities of which their Excellencies so frequently partook, and, while he never cumbers us with useless details, he always prepares a suitable framework for His Lordship's tasteful utterances. In dealing with the Quebec Crisis there is less political reserve than in the first portions of the volume, sympathy with Mr. Letellier being expressed in a few bold, trenchant words of approval, but the Governor-General's connection therewith, in so far as he expressed himself in public speeches, is as usual given without reserve. The Halifax speech presents his views on questions such as this, but the Windsor Hotel discourse, coming almost simultaneously with the event, may be deemed more explicit, as also the speech at Quebec, in reply to the address of the Ontario Municipalities, when he alludes to the Whig lineage of the Marquis of Lorne. We commend these speeches to Mr. Stewart's readers. The last chapter of the work appears to be a little too rapidly sketched, as if the author were hurried to chronicle the closing scenes, and have them published almost synchronously with His Lordship's departure—a feat which was accomplished. The elections of the 17th September are, in consequence, dismissed in three or four lines. But these are only slight blemishes, perhaps unavoidable under the circumstances. On the whole, Mr. Stewart has produced a noble volume, which will enhance his reputation as a writer, and merit the consideration of all the admirers of Lord Dufferin. The Rose-Belford Company have put forth no finer specimen of book-making, and the British American Bank Note Company deserve credit for the handsome frontispiece portrait which they furnish.

Mr. Leggo's scope was the ambitious one of treating minutely the history of parties and political events. He deals largely in retrospect, thus rendering his volume very useful for purposes of future consultation. He makes no secret of his opinions, and while we should at times have preferred a less explicit expression of them, we cannot do otherwise than acknowledge that he always faithfully gives both sides of every question. Especially is he scrupulous in separating his own views from those of Lord Dufferin. The volume is graced with two splendid portraits due to the British American Bank Note Co., and it is satisfactory to know that we have an institution capable of producing works of the highest art. One represents the Earl and the other the Countess of Dufferin, with autographs of both. The work is inscribed to the latter in a tasteful dedication. The first and second chapters are very valuable—the former giving the life and lineage of the late Governor-General, and the latter containing a sketch of Imperial rule in Canada from the beginning down to the close of Lord Lisgar's administration. With the third chapter opens the career of the Earl of Dufferin in Canada. Mr. Leggo does not deal much in delineations of personages, but confines himself to the narrative of events, which he does in a style of much clearness and dignity. He is quite minute in the enumeration of details, and the publication of the names of persons who figured in official receptions. This will make his work valuable to hundreds of individuals—as was undoubtedly the author's intention—but it not unfrequently impedes the march of the narration. All the principal speeches of Lord Dufferin are given, as in Mr. Stewart's work, revised and corrected by his own hand. In matters of appreciation our author displays much judgment, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. The Pacific-Scandal is treated fully, with a fair distribution of praise and blame. More heat than is perhaps necessary is shown in the treatment of the Quebec Crisis, but the reader will thank the author for a report, otherwise inaccessible, of Sir John A. Macdonald's great constitutional speech on the subject. For the first time, he, as well as Mr. Stewart, gives us the exact text of the Greek address and reply, on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University. The story was current at the time that these papers were refused to the press of the city, on the ground that wittlings and sciolists would amuse themselves by picking flaws therein. A perusal of the documents shows how groundless was this fear—if it really existed—inasmuch as they are draughted in strict academic form, and are thoroughly irreproachable in syntax. In this connection we are glad to learn from a note of Mr. Leggo's, in reply to an American paper, that "Lord Dufferin never writes a speech, never dictates one, never repeats one in private, and never speaks from notes. Of course, he therefore never commits one to memory." On page 824, there is a *fac simile* of His Excellency's hand-writing in the shape of a letter addressed by him to the Governor of the State of New York, on the subject of an International Park at Niagara. In respect to the last general elections and the departure of Lord Dufferin, the author has an ample account up to the very last moment. With his usual taste and talent for generalization he devotes many final pages to a sketch of His Lordship's character, a summary of the principal features of his administration, and a view of the effect of

these upon the destinies of the country, thus rounding off his whole subject in the most satisfactory manner. An appendix to the two works contains a list of the institutions and persons to whom no less than five hundred Dufferin Medals have been awarded. The Lovell Company have sustained their well-earned reputation by the artistic manner in which they have printed this large volume.

We repeat, in conclusion, that the appearance of both these books is a matter of public congratulation. They are worthy of their noble subject, worthy of their gifted authors, worthy of their spirited publishers, worthy of the Canadian people who guarantee and encourage their publication. We heartily recommend them both to all our readers. A copy or copies of both should be found in every library, public and private. Our Federal and Provincial Governments, our Educational Boards, Colleges, Academies and Schools, our institutes and societies should make it a duty to procure them for preservation and reference.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CARDINAL CULLEN.—His Eminence Paul, Cardinal Cullen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, died on the 24th ult., at his residence, Eccles-street, Dublin, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born April 20, 1803, in the parish of Ballymore, in the county of Kildare, and received his first education at Shackleton's famous school in that town. He belonged to a family of the middle class, long settled in the counties of Kildare and Meath, and still resident there as opulent graziers. The Cullens are an old Celtic race, and the name "Paul" occurs among them more than a century since. Passing through the ecclesiastical college of Carlow, he completed his studies in the Irish College at Rome. In theology he achieved eminent success, and won many honours. Subsequently admitted to the priesthood, he became Rector of the Irish College at Rome, and also held for a time the Rectorship of the Propaganda. In 1849 he was selected by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh, caused by the death of Dr. Crolly, although he was not one of the three whose names were submitted by Ireland to the Vatican; and in 1852 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in succession to Dr. Murray. Finally, in 1866, he was created a Prince of the Church as Cardinal, and took for his title that of St. Peter in Montorio, the burial place of the exiled Irish Earls, Tyrconnel and Tyrone. Dr. Cullen was not distinguished either as a preacher or a writer; but, as a theologian and as the fervent unflinching asserter of Catholicity and his Church's rights and dignity, he was one of the most prominent figures of his time. Churches, hospitals, convents, orphanages and asylums, besides the Diocesan College of Clonliffe, of which he was always so proud, the Catholic University, and the Mater Misericordie Hospital are memorials of his energy, piety, and zeal. His Eminence felt the deepest interest in the question of Irish Education, and cordially approved of the measure with reference to it now about to be brought into operation. Despite of popular clamour, and at the risk of personal odium, he rendered the British Government infinite service in extinguishing the flames of insurrection during the Fenian excitement, when his great influence was thrown heartily into the scale of Constitutional authority. He was at the same time a staunch advocate of every measure likely to decrease intemperance in Ireland. The remains of the Cardinal were removed from his residence in Eccles-street to Marlborough-street Cathedral, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The funeral cortege was of a strictly religious nature, and, like the habits of the deceased, of an unostentatious and simple character. On reaching the cathedral the coffin was placed on a catafalque, where it lay in state until Tuesday, when the ceremony concluded with the Office for the Dead, a Requiem High Mass, and the Absolution Office. All the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, except the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Cork, were present. In the evening the remains were privately interred in Clonliffe College, near Dublin. The Pope was deeply grieved at the news of the Archbishop's death, and dispatched his condolences to Dublin.

ROBBERY OF MR. STEWART'S BODY.—New York was thrown into a high state of excitement on Friday, November 8th, by the abstraction from the family vault in St. Mark's Churchyard of the remains of Alexander T. Stewart by unknown parties. An attempt had been made on the night of October 8th to desecrate the temporary burial-place, but the body-snatchers had evidently been frightened before consummating their ghoulish work. The affair was kept a strict secret by the few persons who were aware of it. New locks were attached to the gates of the churchyard, and a man was employed to keep watch over the church and the yard, without being informed, however, of the object in view. It was supposed that the purpose of the robbers was to gain money, either by the offer of a large reward for the return of the body, or by a species of blackmail on Mrs. Stewart or Judge Hilton. After watching a few weeks, the hired man was discharged, and on the following night, Wednesday, November 6th, or before sunrise on Thursday, the vault was broken into, the cedar box, the metallic case and the casket were broken and cut open, and the body, although in an advanced state of decomposition, was taken away. The

discovery of the outrage was made shortly after eight o'clock on Friday morning by the sexton's assistant. He promptly notified the sexton, who, in turn, informed Judge Hilton, and within a few minutes the police were examining the vault and churchyard. That the outrage was committed by parties thoroughly conversant with the yard, the location of the vault and casket, and the secret means taken after the attempt of October 8th to prevent the robbery, is apparent for several reasons. The work was done on a stormy night, immediately after the discharge of the special watchman. The vault was found without difficulty, although the slab bearing the inscription had been moved to a spot some feet away from its true place to embarrass a search. The robbers knew just where to cut the sod in order to strike, of the three slabs covering the descent into the vault, the one which gave direct access to the stairs. And they were also familiar with the interior of the vault because they disturbed only the casket containing Mr. Stewart's remains, although there were five others in the vault. The sod over the lifted slab was cut sharp to the edges of the stone. It is alleged that the work must have been done by persons engaged in the undertaking business, because few but such could endure the stench arising from the decomposition or know how to handle human remains after such a lengthy burial.

H.M.S. NORTHAMPTON.—The Northampton, a sister ship to the Nelson, is another of the new type of ironclad ships, having only their vital parts protected, and having a reserve of flotation. The Nelson and the Northampton may be considered in some measure as rival ships, both having been built by private firms. From the periodical return of the strength of the Royal Navy just issued we find that within the past six months nine vessels, of various tonnage and power, have been launched, and that at the present time there are seventeen others under construction or about to be built at the various Government dockyards and by private firms. The vessels now being completed for service are five out of the six screw-corvettes built of steel and iron and cased with wood; they are each of 2383 tons, and have engines of 2300-horse power; and are to be armed with fourteen guns each. The steel hulls of these vessels are encased in teak and covered externally with copper sheathing. They have been named Carysfort, Champion, Cleopatra, Comus, and Curacoa. Their machinery and boilers are protected by a strong armoured deck.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—During the past month this celebrated volcano has been in a state of eruption. Our illustration will be found timely and interesting as showing the interior of the crater and the formation of the lava cone.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—We supplement the numerous illustrations which we have given, for the past six months, of this marvelous Exhibition, by two pages presenting a general view of the Machine Gallery and of the Trocadero Hall during one of the official concerts. Full descriptions of these have already been given to our readers.

LITERARY.

NEXT session the *Times* will give only summaries of the Parliamentary debates, except on important occasions.

THOSE articles by George Augustus Sala in the *Telegraph*, headed "Paris after the Peace," will be reprinted—when the series is finished—in a separate form.

MR. CHENERY, who is now editor of the *Times*, has resigned the Oxford professorship of Arabic, which he has so long held, and has been succeeded by Mr. G. F. Nichol, of Balliol College.

JOAQUIN MILLER is to lecture during the coming or current season on "Literary London;" also on "What is Poetry?" and on "Old and New Rome."

DR. TODDUNTNER has just finished his drama of "Alcestis." He has treated his subject in the spirit of the nineteenth century, placing modern thought in ancient mouths, and striving to follow the example that Shakespeare has set.

THOMAS HARDY'S novel, "The Return of the Native," will shortly be published. A bird's-eye view of the scene of the story will be given, to show at a glance the bearings of the different hills, paths, and other spots in which the action takes place.

LADY ANNE BLUNT, the grand-daughter of Lord Byron, is about to publish a volume on a "Winter Residence Among the Bedouin Arabs." She spent last winter with her husband among the wandering Arabs of the Syrian desert, and they were admitted by their hosts to the privileges not only of hospitality, but of sworn brotherhood, honoured as friends, and protected by a royal escort.

SOUTH Australia not only seeks to be classical, but is ready to pay for the classics. It is a fine commentary upon the progress made in the colonies that the agent-general of the colony is offering to English University men \$1,000 a year if they will go out as professors of Latin and Greek literature to the Adelaide University. The Adelaide University was established by an act of the Colonial Parliament. It is endowed with \$40,000 in money.

MR. JOHN PAYNE is not contented with the laurels which he has won as a translator by his version of Villon's Poems, recently issued to subscribers. He has undertaken the translation of the "Thousand and One Nights," without any omission or retrenchment from the original Arabic, and has already completed the larger portion of this huge task. It is undoubtedly, says the *Athenaeum*, one of the most important literary enterprises of our day.

A GENTLEMAN who is an excellent Latin scholar, wrote a poem wherein, in the most elegant verse he called the editor of a low London weekly every name of opprobrium he could think of. He described him to the letter. The fellow, in his ignorance, published the verses. Another good Latin scholar took up the parable, and for some weeks the paper was the laughing stock of everybody. Fancy the feelings of the "editor" when the trick was pointed out to him!