

a limited quantity of steam and water power. The quantity to be arranged at time of the allotment of space, and any excess of power to be applied for at same time, and to be furnished by the Centennial Commission at a fixed rate. 6. Goods for exhibition to be considered as bonded, and exempt from Customs duties. 7. The usual noxious and explosive substances are prohibited. 8. Exhibitors or their agents are responsible for the packing, forwarding, receiving, and unpacking of their goods, at both the opening and the close of the exhibition. The owner, agent, or consignee must be present to receive goods. 9. Reception of exhibits will commence on January 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31, 1876. 10. The installation of heavy objects requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as progress of works will permit. 11. Space assigned and not occupied on April 1, 1876, will revert to the director-general for re-assignment. 12. All goods must, under penalties, be removed before December 31, 1876. 13. The objects exhibited will be protected against piracy of inventions or designs. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and director-general. 14. The Centennial Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the exhibition, but will not be liable. Facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors may favourably insure their goods. 15. Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and other points not touched on in these preliminary instructions.

An attempt has been made to induce England to withdraw from the Treaty of Paris of 1856. But the resolution was voted down in Parliament by an overwhelming majority. The Government declared that England could not honorably withdraw from that declaration without the consent of the other parties who signed it. Her relinquishment of the right to seize an enemy's goods on a neutral vessel was doubtless a great concession, but England was a gainer by the abolition of privateering and in other respects. The revival of this question tended to no good results. On the contrary it was likely to raise other grave issues, and if persisted in would render England liable to a charge of breach of faith.

The long standing contention in Louisiana has at length been amicably settled, by a praiseworthy compromise on the part of the Conservative Democrats. A joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government and pledging members to support it in a course of reform and good administration, was adopted by a vote of 89 to 18. During the discussion, a pleasant incident occurred. Mr. Poindexter, one of the colored members ousted by the award of the Committee on Elections said he had the satisfaction in giving up his seat to know that his old master, who had always been just and kind, would take it.

The motion of the Hon. Mr. WILLIS, in the New Brunswick Assembly, in favor of a union of the Maritime Provinces, has been shelved by a large vote, but its promoter is sanguine of better success next year. The arguments of Mr. WILLIS were fully detailed in a late number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. At first sight, it appears to us that Prince Edward Island is better off as a separate Province of the Confederation, than as a fraction only of a Maritime Union, and from the tone of its press, we should judge that to be the opinion among the Islanders themselves.

It is well known that Mr. SEWELL, of Quebec, has proposed a plan to the Government for the Winter Navigation of the St. Lawrence. Mr. MACKENZIE, we are glad to learn, has so far acquiesced in his views, as to offer him the contract for carrying the mails across the Straits of Northumberland during the winter months, and, as there are from six to eight weeks, during which it is deemed impracticable for any vessels to cross these straits, the Government will allow the "Northern Light," during that time, to ply between Quebec and the Lower Ports.

BIRCHAM YOUNG seems to be awaking to a sense of the dangers which threaten his authority in Mormondom. He has cut away from some of his old associates, and declared his intention to found a new institution. An alliance with the Indians looks like a plank in his programme. According to him an Indian prophet alleged he had a revelation that the Indians must be baptized, become friends with the Mormons, resist the United States Government, and kill all the troops sent against them.

The Nova Scotia Government has at length had a test of its strength. On the want of confidence motion, just closed, it was sustained by a majority of nine—the division being 23 to 14. The Opposition has certainly made considerable progress since last year, when it was headed by the lamented HIRAM BLANCHARD.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE DOMINION.

Under this general heading, we propose presenting to our readers notices and illustrations of the principal charitable and educational establishments of which Canada may be justly proud. The completeness and impartiality with which we shall carry out this intention, will much depend upon the assistance that the managers and superiors of the various institutions will afford us in the way of information, photographs, or sketches. We will apply successively to each for the necessary materials, but we now request the principals of new or distant establishments, the existence or importance of which may be unknown to us, to kindly communicate such data, as may enable us to do them ample justice. We naturally begin with the most ancient and important of our institutions, and have selected from among these, as subject of notice and illustration this week:

THE HOTEL-DIEU HOSPITAL OF MONTREAL.

The history of the *Hotel Dieu* is the history of Montreal. Founded together, they encountered the same obstacles and dangers at their origin, underwent the same disasters, were restored and maintained by the same heroic generosity and courage, and now the Hospital shares in the fortune and greatness of the city.

The founder of the *Hotel Dieu* was Jeanne Mance. Its chief benefactress, Madame de Bullion.

Jeanne Mance was born in 1606 at Nogent-le-Roi, in Bassigny, France. She belonged to a distinguished and virtuous family. At the early age of seven years, she consecrated her life to God by a vow of perpetual chastity. She however did not enter any religious order. She was esteemed and befriended by the Dowager Queen Ann of Austria, by the Princess Condé and other great ladies. In 1640, at a time when she contemplated going to Canada in the interests of religion and civilization, she met Madame de Bullion, a widow of wealth, who offered to furnish funds for a hospital to be erected at Montreal, if Miss Mance would undertake the direction of it. The latter at once agreed to the proposal, and in 1641 went to La Rochelle to join an expedition about to leave for Canada. Before she left M. de la Danversière induced her to join the "Montreal Company," which he had founded. This company consisted of 35 persons of good family and means, whose only ambition was to establish a Christian colony in the beautiful Island of Hochelaga. Miss Mance together with M. de Maisonneuve and 45 colonists, arrived at Quebec in August 1641, where Madame de la Pelletier received her kindly, and where she remained till May of the following year. The winter was spent preparing for the new settlement, and on the 3th May 1642, the Flotilla left Quebec, and on the 18th May landed at Pointe à Callières, Island of Montreal. The City of Montreal was then and there founded, and soon after, the first

house occupied by Miss Mance as a hospital was erected on the same ground occupied by the *Hotel Dieu* for over 200 years, but now covered with splendid stores and warehouses on St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets. The first building was of wood, 60 feet by 24, and was finished in 1644. At that time the Iroquois waged a merciless war upon the colonists, and the hospital was constantly filled with wounded men, and those who became ill from exposure and hardships.

Madame de Bullion had given at first 42,000 *livres*, (about \$8,450) for the hospital. She now sent Miss Mance 24,000 *livres* more, of this, Miss Mance lent 22,000 to the Montreal Company, to raise 100 men for the defence of the Colony; the Company who had received from the King the gift of the Island securing to the *Hotel Dieu*, as guarantee, 100 acres of land. These were afterwards transferred to the Sisters in full payment. The Company moreover contributed furniture, and gave Miss Mance some cows and other live stock for the farm. Miss Mance went to Paris in 1649, when she was instrumental in re-organising the "Montreal Company" which was well nigh discouraged and dismembered, on account of the incessant attacks of the Iroquois. She returned to Montreal the following year, and in 1661, these savages so harassed the inmates of the Hospital, and of other houses outside the fort, that all were obliged to abandon their dwellings, and take refuge within the walls. The description of the sufferings endured by Miss Mance and her companions at this epoch of their history is interesting in the extreme, but would be beyond the scope of this notice. In 1659, Miss Mance went again to France, and obtained from Madame de Bullion a further gift of 22,000 *livres*. It is here to be observed, that the previous gifts of Madame de Bullion were for the maintenance of the Hospital, and of the poor cared for by Miss Mance and her assistants, but in no wise for the support of the latter. It was on the contrary expressly stipulated that the services of Miss Mance and those who tended the sick were to be gratuitous, and that they must live on their own means or on other contributions. Madame de Bullion's gifts, whether invested, or in money were "Le Bien des Pauvres," the property of the Poor. But now that the service of the hospital was demanding more hands, means must be found for their maintenance. This last gift of 22,000 *livres* was made by Madame de Bullion for this purpose, so that being invested, the revenue should serve to clothe and feed the Nuns "Hospitalières de St. Joseph," who were henceforth to take charge of the sick in the "Hotel-Dieu." Three of these nuns, and one servant, therefore accompanied Miss Mance on her return to Montreal. They took formal possession of the Hospital on the 20th November, 1659. But Miss Mance continued to administer the affairs of the Convent, and "Le Bien des Pauvres," until her death, which occurred in 1673.

In 1687, the number of Nuns in charge of the Hospital had increased to 20, but the revenues had sadly fallen off. The 22,000 *livres*, invested by Madame de Bullion for the support of the Nuns, had been placed in the hands of the Duke d'Angoulême who died shortly after, and left his estate in difficulties: the interest had not been paid for 17 years. The farm of 100 acres, which represented 22,000 *livres*, of "Le bien des Pauvres," yielded only 400 *livres*, per annum. The balance of the Foundation money, not expended on the building, 16,000 *livres*, yielded 500 per annum, so that a total of 1,200 *livres*, per annum, were all wherewith to meet a yearly expense of 7 to 8000 *francs*. A portion of the deficit was contributed by charitable souls: but the *Hotel-Dieu* had to contract debts. The old building was now falling into ruin being of wood and fifty years old, and in 1694, a new construction, partly in stone, and measuring 139x31 feet, of three stories high, was begun. It was built mainly by subscription, and chiefly by the help of M. Mace and M. de St. Valier. Scarcely was this commodious hospital finished, when, in February 1695, at midnight, an alarm of fire roused the inmates, and drove them all, Nuns and patients, half clad, out into the cold night. The new building and the old, as well as the church, were completely destroyed. Undismayed, the Nuns at once began rebuilding, and were soon again under their own roof. A second fire visited them in 1721, and consumed the hospital. In 1724, it was rebuilt, the King having contributed 18,000 *livres*, and in 1729 we find record of the community increased to 40 Nuns, the expenses amounting to 10,620 *livres*, the revenues only 4,866, and the debts to 8,000 *livres*. In this embarrassed condition, they were subjected, in 1732, to a violent earthquake which did great damage not only to the hospital, but to the whole town. The first shock lasted 15 minutes. Three hundred chimneys were overthrown, many walls were split, wells were filled up with earth, all fled in terror from the houses, and took refuge in the fields. Within 24 hours, 30 distinct shocks were felt. The Government of France granted 640 *livres* to the *Hotel-Dieu* to repair the damage it had suffered in this Catastrophe. The City was visited the following year by small-pox, five hundred cases of which were treated in the *Hotel-Dieu*. During four months, the Nuns had constantly in the hospital, nearly one hundred soldiers, sick with the epidemic. During this year, notwithstanding this addition to their labors and expenses, the Sisters completed the restoration of the building, employing for this purpose the dowry which one of the Nuns had brought to the Community.

On the 10th April, 1734, a third and most disastrous conflagration reduced once more to ashes the *Hotel-Dieu*, already so often wrecked and ruined. Forty-five houses of the

town were burnt at the same time. The losses suffered by the nuns of St. Joseph was estimated by M. de Lery at 80,000 *livres*, or \$16,000. Their properties at that time yielded them 5,000 *livres*,—\$1,000 of revenues. They usually had about 40 patients in hospital, cared for gratuitously. After the fire, they moved into a house owned by M. de Montigny, and another adjoining, near Bonsecours Church, where they remained about a year. The King paid the rental of these houses, 700 *livres* per annum. Whilst here, they received in hospital a soldier attacked with a virulent and pestilential epidemic, from a ship just arrived. So violent was the disease, that in a few days, eight of the nuns were taken ill. Several others caught it subsequently and finally nine of them died from its effects. Meanwhile, M. de Beauharnois, the Governor, and M. Hocquard, Intendant, petitioned the King in favor of the *Hotel-Dieu*, requesting aid to reconstruct the hospital. The King accordingly granted 10,000 *livres* in 1735, and the works were at once begun. In the fall of that year the Nuns occupied a portion of the new building, which was completed gradually, the Church being finished only in 1744. In 1745, an Epidemic fever carried off five of the nuns, who caught the infection from patients they were nursing. In 1758, the battle of Carillon filled the *Hotel-Dieu* with wounded soldiers. Quebec was taken by the English troops in 1759, and the following year Amherst marched into Montreal. The English general visited the Hospital and assured the Nuns of his great esteem, and of the protection of the British Government. He also sent them presents of money and wine. But after his departure from Canada, they were subjected to much ill usage and insults from the conquerors. An order was even issued forbidding them to receive novices. Carleton, however, revoked this edict in 1770. The Nuns would otherwise have left the country, being exposed to much suffering, and many privations under the new régime. The wall on St. Paul street was built in 1771. About this time, driven to their wits' end to find the means of living and of supporting the poor sick gratuitously nursed, the Nuns displayed wonderful energy and resource. Sister LePailleur established a bakery and sold bread—another bought refuse-meat, &c. from the troops, and made soap. Others took in sewing for the public, and thus added to the slender revenue. In 1805, the spire of the church was struck by lightning, and set on fire. The destroying element went no further, and the loss was slight.

Meanwhile, the revenues from the French Government had been cut off, and those from the funds invested in France by Madame de Bullion were also lost. A priest of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, M. Thavenet, visiting France in 1821, offered his services to recover these funds. His efforts were crowned with success, and in 1827, the crumbling walls of the thrice burnt *Hotel-Dieu* were knocked down, piece by piece, and rebuilt substantially, with the assistance thus procured from France. The Monastery, Hospital, and Church were successively completed, and were occupied by these admirable and devoted Sisters, and the sick and infirm confided to their care, until their removal, a few years ago, to the immense edifice situated on the Mountain slopes, Upper St. Urbain street, of which we give two views in this issue of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. We must defer to our next number the description of this building, statistics relative to the sick, infirm, and orphans received therein, and several interesting details on the interior economy of the institution.

DOMESTIC.

PLAIN PUDDINGS.—Bread crumbled and put into a pie-dish with alternate layers of stewed apples and a little sugar, when baked makes an excellent pudding. The juice of the apples making the crumbs quite moist.

CHOCOLATE FOR THE SICK.—When an invalid uses chocolate it should be made in the ordinary way and then suffered to stand until cold. The oily part collected on the surface should be taken off. Then boil the liquid again, and add sugar and milk, as usual.

THE COMPLEXION.—Take blanched bitter almonds, two ounces; blanched sweet almonds, one ounce; beat to a paste; add distilled water, one quart; mix well, strain, put into a bottle, add corrosive sublimate in powder, twenty grains, dissolved in two table-spoonsful of spirits of wine, and shake well. This lotion is used to impart a delightful softness to the skin, and also as a wash for eruptive diseases. Wet the skin with it, either by means of the corner of a napkin, or the fingers dipped into it, and then gently wipe off with a dry cloth.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—A quart of milk, one-half tea-cup of rice, salt to taste, one cup of sugar. Bake until the rice is cooked, which may take an hour. Much depends on the baking of this pudding. It will be cream-like when done. The housekeeper will need to bake several of them before getting them just to suit her. This is true of most untried receipts. This is one of the best puddings for a cheap one. It is called the "Poor Man's," because of its cheapness, though it is worthy of a place on the richest table. It requires no sauce to eat with it. If one cup of sugar proves too much or not enough, vary it to suit taste.

THE HANDS.—In order to preserve the hands soft and white, they should always be washed in warm water, with fine soap, and carefully dried with a moderately coarse towel, being well rubbed every time to secure a brisk circulation, than which nothing can be more effectual in promoting a transparent and soft surface. If engaged in any accidental pursuit which may hurt the colour of the hands, or if they have been exposed to the sun, a little lemon-juice will restore their whiteness for the time; and lemon soap is proper to wash them with. Almond paste is of essential service in preserving the delicacy of the hands. The following is a serviceable pomade for rubbing the hands on retiring to rest: Take two ounces of sweet almonds; beat with three drachms of white wax, and three drachms of spermaceti; put up carefully in rose water. Gloves should be always worn on exposure to the atmosphere, and are essential at all times for a lady in the house except at meals.