

efficacy of that system. The same year witnessed the appearance, anonymously, of the first portion of his remarkable poem, "The New Timon," a satire of modern London. This work came out complete in one volume in 1847, the authorship remaining for some time unacknowledged. "Lucretia; or the Children of Night," a romance of a grim character, also appeared in 1847; and this was succeeded, in periodical instalments, by one of the author's greatest achievements in fiction—"The Caxtons," eventually published in a collective form in 1849. "King Arthur: an Epic, in Twelve Books"—not avowed at first—and issued in four parts, was published complete in the latter year. Meanwhile the indefatigable author had given to the world, in 1848, his historical romance of "Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings." Spending the whole of 1849 abroad, Sir Bulwer Lytton began, while residing for a time at Nice, his masterly delineation of the varieties of English life which he has emphatically designated as "My Novel." This, like "The Caxtons," originally appeared in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was not published complete until 1853. It was followed, in a similar mode of issue, by the most elaborate of the author's novels—"What will he do with it?" commencing at the end of 1857, and published as a whole in 1858. "A Strange Story," appeared originally in the pages of *All the Year Round*, and was issued as a complete book in 1862. He has since published "Caxtoniana; or, Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners, by Pisistratus Caxton," in two vols., in 1863; and "The Lost Tales of Miletus," a collection of ancient legends in original rhythmical strophes, founded upon, though not directly imitating, the Greek metres, in 1866. In 1869 appeared the rhymic Comedy of "Walpole." In addition to the long list of his works above enumerated, may be mentioned a biographical sketch of Laman Blanchard, prefixed to his Essays, in 1846; the author's "Inaugural Address to the associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh" delivered on the occasion of his being elected first honorary president, and printed in 1854; many valuable critical articles and essays in the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Westminster Reviews*; and his remarkable treatise in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, on "The Reign of Terror and the French Revolution." Among his valuable services to the cause of literature, his zealous and substantial support of "The Guild of Literature and Art," deserves especial notice. He not only made to it a gift of the proceeds of the play he wrote for its benefit, but presented to the institution a piece of land as a site for the erection of homes for decayed artists and men of letters. Since the publication of "A Strange Story," Lord Lytton has not appeared before the world as a novelist. His last work, however, recently written, and as yet unpublished, is looked forward to with much interest and expectation. It is entitled "Kenelm Chillingly, His Adventures and Opinions."

Lord Lytton's political career dates over forty years back. In 1831 he entered Parliament as member for St. Ives, in the Liberal interest; and in 1832 he was returned to the new Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, which he continued to represent till 1841, when he lost his seat. As an adherent of the Whig party, he had in those years taken a strong interest in, and had spoken often and with great effect on various liberal measures, especially on questions affecting the free diffusion of knowledge, and also on slavery. During this part of his Parliamentary career he published, in 1835, a political pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," in reference to the brief interruption of the Whig government by the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel. This pamphlet ran through many editions, and added considerably to the growing political reputation of the writer.

For several years Sir Edward Bulwer kept aloof from active political life. During this interval considerable changes having occurred in the circumstances of the country, his political views became considerably modified, and in 1852 he was returned in the Conservative interest for the county of Hertford. On the accession to power in 1858 of the Conservative party under Lord Derby, Sir Bulwer Lytton was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it was under his auspices that the two Colonies of British Columbia and Queensland were called into existence. In 1859 Lord Derby's second administration came to an end. In July, 1866, shortly after the advent to power of Lord Derby's third administration, Sir Bulwer Lytton was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton.

MOVEMENTS OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On Wednesday evening, the 22nd ult., Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin gave a dinner-party at the St. Lawrence Hall, to which the following ladies and gentlemen received invitations:—Monsieur and Madame George Lamothe, Monsieur and Madame Laframboise, Judge and Madame Mondet, Judge and Mrs. Day, Judge and Mrs. Ramsay, the Dean of Montreal and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mackenzie, Monsieur and Madame Pinsonneault, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Workman, Colonel and Mrs. Dyde, Hon. Mr. and Madame Bureau, Hon. Mr. Huntington, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Tollemache, Mr. Venables, Mr. Holbeck, 10th Rides.

On Thursday His Excellency, accompanied by Capt. Hamilton, A.D.C., visited the military school, where he was received by Col. Bacon and the officers of the Staff. In the afternoon the Earl and Countess were present at the Victoria Skating Rink. In the evening Their Excellencies held a dinner-party at which the following were the guests:—Mons. and Madame Theodore Doucet, Madame Doucet, Dr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mr. and Miss Urquhart, Mr. and Miss Angus, Mr. and Madame Jetté, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Principal and Mrs. Dawson, Judge and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Mr. Thos. Ritchie, Judge and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. Domville, Mr. and Miss Joseph, Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Esdaile, Mr. and Mrs. Brehaut, Mr. and Mrs. Hickson.

On Friday morning His Excellency received an address from the members of the Montreal Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church. In the afternoon the Earl and Countess drove out to Villa Maria, the Convent of the nuns of the Congregation, and after visiting the building were presented with addresses by the pupils. They then visited the Montreal College, where addresses both in French and English were presented.

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin held an "at home" on Saturday afternoon, which was largely attended by the elite of the city.

On Sunday morning Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at the Cathedral.

On Monday afternoon His Excellency, accompanied by J. L. Pattison, Esq., his Private Secretary, visited the Water Works at Point St. Charles, where in the absence of His Worship the Mayor, he was received by Mr. Garth, Chairman of the Water Committee, and shown over the Wheel House and Engine Room. On the same day Her Excellency Lady Dufferin visited the Protestant Infants, Home on Notre Dame Street.

Our Illustrations.

THE SNOW-SHOE TRAMP OF THE MONTREAL CLUBS.

In this issue are three sketches of the grand snow-shoe tramp by torchlight, which took place in this city on the 15th ult., in honour of H. E. the Governor-General. Four clubs took share in the proceedings, viz., the Alexandra, the Montreal, the Canada, and the Maple Leaf, numbering in all over two hundred representatives. The start was made at eight in the evening from Sherbrooke street, between McGill College and McGill College Avenue. The scene at the time—the glistening snow-covered ground, the picturesque dresses of the snow-shoers, and the flickering light of the torches, was one of the prettiest sights imaginable. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, witnessed the whole scene from their sleigh, and then turned and drove around the mountain, to the residence of Alexander McGibbon, Esq., on the St. Catherine Road. Here they arrived about nine o'clock, and soon afterwards the snow-shoers made their appearance, and were invited by the host to enter the house where a numerous party had already assembled. Supper had been provided on a scale of magnificent hospitality, and after a very pleasant evening the guests separated—some hundred members of the Montreal Club escorting Their Excellencies home.

A biography of

PROFESSOR PEPPER,

is given on the same page as his portrait.

THE VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES TO MCGILL COLLEGE,

has already been described in these columns. It would therefore be useless to repeat at length the account of the ceremony. Our illustration shows the reception of Their Excellencies by the Arts Students, who as soon as the visitors' sleigh reached the college gates, took out the horses, attached ropes to the vehicle, and dragged it up the drive to the entrance. In his speech in answer to the address of the members of Convocation, His Excellency alluded to this incident. "Only upon one other occasion," he said, "and that the most important in the lives of each of us, have Lady Dufferin and myself been treated to a similar honour, and that was upon our marriage day. I can only say that if the 'coaches' of this college are as good as the 'horses' the students cannot fail to take very high and creditable degrees." On leaving the sleigh Their Excellencies were met by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar of the University, and His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and conducted to the Wm. Molson Hall, where the members of Convocation, in their robes, were assembled on the dais. The Governor, after taking his seat in the centre of the dais, was presented with the address by the Chancellor, the Hon. Chas. Denev Day. His Lordship replied at length, and the members of Convocation were then presented to Lord and Lady Dufferin. This concluded the proceedings, and the distinguished visitors, after visiting the library and museum, drove off amid loud cheers.

SHERBANDOWAN STATION—DAWSON ROUTE.

Mr. Wm. Armstrong, who furnishes us with the sketch from which the above illustration is taken, says: "A most comfortable rest-house is here kept by the Government for the convenience of emigrants. The Hudson Bay Company have a store at this station, and a fast little tug runs from this place to the head of the lake. The scenery along the shores is very picturesque."

BARON LYTTON.

A biography of this eminent writer, recently deceased, will be found elsewhere.

A SKATING SCENE AT LEIPZIG.

This illustration will be interesting to our readers, as showing the wide difference in the clothing worn in mid-winter in Canada and in Germany—in which latter country skating is as much a favourite pastime as it is here. The ladies in the Fatherland do not find it necessary to muffle up beyond recognition, while those in the picture have even dispensed with muffs, and are leaning on their cavaliers' arms with hands wonderfully *bien gantées*. We wish we could say as much in praise of their feet, which are anything but *bien chaussées*.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

We have already given some account of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, which we now supplement with two drawings, taken from *Engineering*, illustrating the construction and progress of the Exhibition Building. The first illustration gives a general idea of the scaffolding of the great central dome, and some of the more finished parts of the building. The picture is taken from the eastern wing of the machinery annexe, and in the foreground is seen one of the catenets of the workmen. The second engraving represents the interior of the main gallery, which runs the entire length of the Exhibition, and also shows the scaffolding for the dome, as well as the large ring upon which the structure of the dome rests.

OUR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—The result of much scientific research and experiment has within the last few years enabled the medical profession to supply to the human system, where impaired or ineffective, the power which assimilates our food. This is now known as "Morsen's Pepsine," and is prescribed as wine, globules, and lozenges, with full directions. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. There are many imitations, but Morsen and Son, the original manufacturers, are practical chemists, and the "Pepsine" prepared by them is warranted, and bears their labels and trade-mark. It is sold by all chemists in bottles 3s., and boxes from 2s. 6d., but purchasers should see the name

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T. MORSON & SON.

Miscellaneous.

Garibaldi is to visit Scotland next year.

The next idea on the *tapis* is international postal cards.

The last of the French prisoners in Germany, 54 in number, arrived in Paris in Christmas week.

The next session of the Imperial Parliament will, it is believed, be opened by the Queen in person.

Postal cards have been issued in France. Prices, 10 centimes (2c.) for Paris, and 15 centimes for the country, including Corsica and Algeria.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine is nearly certain to come on at the beginning of this month. It will take place in the Ecole Militaire at Paris.

Among the newspapers which the Pope has recently placed on the "Index Expurgatorius" are the New York *Evening Mail*, the New York *Times*, *Harper's Weekly*, and the *Independent*.

Madame Thiers has sent 1,000*l.*, and the Orleans Princes 25,000*fr.* to the fund being raised by the *Figaro* for the relief of sufferers by the recent floods in the department of the Seine.

About one hundred and thirty-five blue-jackets are about to leave England for Australia, in order to man the colonial-built schooners destined to put down slave-dealing and kidnapping in the South Seas.

The streets and roads in and about Ballarat are macadamized with quartz, in which gold is not unfrequently found. Not very long ago a nugget, weighing 27 oz., was found by a man on one of the highways.

The London *Gazette* contains an official notice that Mr. Walter Knott, of London, in consequence of the present obnoxious name of his ship, "The Devil," being strongly objected to by merchants, underwriters, and others, intends to apply to the Board of Trade for permission to change the name to that of "News Boy."

The American printers are about to erect in Greenwood Cemetery a monument in type-metal—a most unserviceable material by the way—to the memory of the late Horace Greeley. To defray the expenses of the statue they are to set up each 1,000 ems on Monday, the 3rd instant, being the sixty-second anniversary of Mr. Greeley's birth.

A most singular story is mentioned in an exchange concerning an old-fashioned clock in Portland, Maine. About fourteen years ago an old lady fell dead of heart-disease while winding up the clock. The time was ten minutes before ten in the morning, and ever since the clock has stopped at ten on the anniversary of her death. Such is the story.

The London International Exhibition will open on Easter Monday, the 11th of April, instead of the beginning of May, as in past years. The three staples of exhibition are carriages, silk, and food. In the latter section it is proposed that there shall be a culinary kitchen, or laboratory, open for the purpose of teaching the working classes how to prepare cheap varieties of food in an agreeable manner.

A serious question is now being debated at the Vatican. Several Theologians, councillors of the Congregation of *Pontificia*, have pronounced that no Catholic can take part in the religious service of the Protestant Church without incurring the major excommunication. Others declare that this will not do for the present age, and quote the authority of Pope Benedict XIV. and of *Sant' Alfonso de' Liguori*.

The Princess of Wales has almost completely recovered from the disability which a few years ago caused so much anxiety. Thanks to the skill of the medical advisers and a naturally vigorous constitution, we see she has at length resumed the place she was wont to fill with so much grace and spirit in the hunting field; for among the items of intelligence which reach us from Sandringham it is gratifying to learn that not only has Her Royal Highness had the enjoyment afforded by a good run with the hounds, but that she actually accomplished a ride of 36 miles, returning home in time to superintend the distribution of her New Year's gifts.

The King of Bavaria has just had a gorgeous sleigh constructed, the cost of which amounts to \$100,000. The vehicle has seats supported by carved nymphs, naiads, or walkyries; and the panels are most chastely painted, engraved, and inlaid by the court artist, Herr von Pechmann. The seats and footboards are of heavily gold-embroidered blue velvet, as are the harness and horse blankets. Everything is shining with gold, even the poles being gilt—every metallic piece in the sleigh and harness being either of solid gold or strongly plated, so as to be rust-proof. The rugs are of the most costly ermine, with chancellières to match. The sleigh is to be driven four-in-hand.

A peaceful contest is on the eve of taking place between a section of English workmen and a section of French workmen, the result of which will be looked for by artisans with some degree of interest. The boot and shoe makers of London have challenged the boot and shoe makers of Paris as to which can turn out the best quality of work in the shortest possible time. The challenge is for £100; and the decision will rest with a committee composed of Englishmen and Frenchmen appointed for that purpose. The challenge was given by the leading workmen of the bootmakers of England through St. Crispin, their organ, and was accepted by the *Moniteur de la Cordonnerie*, the mouthpiece of the French workmen.

The second volume of the collection of manuscripts relative to the "Siege of Sebastopol," edited by the Czarévitch, has just appeared at St. Petersburg. This volume is not so interesting as the first, but it contains some curious revelations of the incapacity of the Russian officers in the Crimean war. It appears from the manuscripts now published that the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, Prince Menschikoff, could not understand his own soldiers when they spoke to him, and was equally unintelligible to them, and that his successor, Prince Gortschakoff (brother to the present chancellor), was so forgetful and absent-minded that he was the laughing-stock of his subordinates. The artillery and the engineers were in a miserable state, badly officered and insufficiently equipped, and the line regiments were utterly ignorant of everything but parade duty.

John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels; and yet it is good, strong, and honest. Transferred to other languages, it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin it is Johannes Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Janus Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeeti; and the Russian sneezes and barks Jonzoff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade in Canton he becomes Jovan Shimmitt; if he clambers about Iceland the Icelanders say he is John Smithson; if he trades among the Tascoraras he becomes Ton qua Smithia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittitwieski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jihou Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico he is booked as Janiti F'Smitti; if of classic turn he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikton; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as yourself as Yoe Self.