

Entertaining these views, is it not reasonable, after all, that she should dread an interview with him?

When her father announced Walter's desire, she promptly refused, alleging her convalescence as an excuse. When he gently pressed her, she burst into tears. Finally, reflecting that the request would certainly be urged—with a pertinacity which she thoroughly understood—until it was granted at last, she yielded reluctantly and bade her father tell Mr. Phipps that she should meet him within half an hour in the parlour.

"What is she like? Is she the beauty that I have pictured in my feverish dreams? Is she a robust country lass that would do any muscular work as well as she saved me from the ice? Or, is she really feminine in the delicacy of her strength, so that her heroism is all the more wonderful, because it is beyond her nature?" These and similar questions occupied the thoughts of Walter as he sat in the parlour, awaiting the promised interview.

Suddenly, when he turned from the window-panes where his vacant eyes had been staring, Rosalba had advanced half way across the room. The sight of her startled him from his seat. Heavens! Was this really she? No! she was not like any of his imaginations? She was beautiful; how could he believe her other? She was robust, but tender and delicate withal. He saw in her all that makes the pathos of feminine weakness and the sublimity of female heroism. And the paleness of her features deepened by the whiteness of the morning-dress which she wore, reminded him of the danger she had encountered and the sufferings she had undergone for his sake. He had prepared a long address of thanks, but this utterly failed him at sight of her. Following a single impulse, he threw himself on his knees before her and exclaimed:

"Miss Varny, my deliverer, how can I sufficiently thank you?"

No melodrama in this scene. It was all heart. Rosalba felt it such, as extending her hand to raise him up, she murmured:

"Mr. Phipps, I too thank God that you were saved! Everything is in that. The instrument is nothing."

When they had both recovered from their surprise and emotion, they conversed together a long time, Walter, at his own request, receiving from Rosalba all the particulars of his rescue, which he constantly interrupted with passionate exclamations of thanks. What the young merchant, on his part, communicated to the girl, was not made known till many years after, and even then only imperfectly, but it is certain that he declared his entire devotion to her and protested that his life and fortune were at her disposal. Whether he had heard it from others, or whether Rosalba herself hinted the fact, Walter knew that she was bound to a prior love, and consequently did not importunately press his suit, beyond the fervent and emphatic assurance that he would be always and everywhere at her service, and that if ever she needed aid or comfort of any kind, she should apply to him unreservedly. That there was more than mere formality in these words, as meant by Walter and as understood by Rosalba, the sequel will show. Meanwhile, we shall close this interview.

That same day Walter Phipps returned to the city with his friends. Not many days after, he sent Rosalba (with her permission) a small gift, which, it was understood between them, should be regarded as both a memorial and a pledge.

It was a silver ear of exquisite workmanship, with this inscription:

R. V.

APRIL 5th, 1837.

W. P.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SEPARATION.

Is times of revolution, events march with startling rapidity. One day breaks up the hopes and calculations of the preceding, to be itself effaced by the unforeseen complications of the morrow. The rebellion of 1837, though trifling in comparison with other similar movements, was no exception to this rule, chiefly because it happened among a very excitable people, and also, because the leaders really did not know the extent or probable results of the agitation which they were fomenting. History has not recorded the personal suffering, the domestic sacrifices, and the social disruptions which this little insurrection occasioned, yet if the truth were known it would be found that in the Richelieu parishes, and in most of the northern counties, from Berthier to there, there is hardly a family which does not bear to this day some or other trace of the trouble by which they were affected at that time.

The summer of 1837 was spent by the malcontents in plans of organization. From St. Eustache to St. Hyacinthe and from Chateauguay to Sorel, emissaries were quietly at work, and haranguing groups of them at night in barns or isolated houses. It is certain that the idea of the majority was a pacific agitation, in the shape of monster petitions addressed to the Provincial and Imperial legislatures, and

mass-meetings at important points to back these resolutions by a show of determination and unanimity. But what with the articles of the *Vindictor*, the violence of several young leaders, and the impudence of certain itinerary speakers, it was difficult to maintain this programme, and still more difficult to determine what sudden and compromising action might be taken by influential persons, which would draw the whole party in its wake.

It was a time, too, when every man was required to take sides, one way or other. In country places, more especially, where communication is difficult, and among an unlettered population, where verbal messages are necessary instead of written despatches, it was imperative that a man should know whether his neighbour could be trusted or not. The patriots had their pass-words and other cabalistic signs. The bureaucrats were hemmed in among their enemies, their least movements were watched, and communication among themselves well nigh impossible. To a person of Samuel Varny's fiery and fearless temperament this state of things was intolerable. As he had before refused to be catechised on the subject of his political preferences, so now he resolved to be unfettered in his movements. His patient, quiescent attitude gradually disappeared, and he assumed a position of defiance. He was aware of all that was said against him, in public and in private, in the village taverns, at the church-door on Sunday, and in the secret conclaves of his enemies. He knew, too, that a band of small farmers in his neighbourhood, prominent among whom was Bayard—men who owed him many a personal grudge—had now openly vowed to ruin him. But all this did not prevent him from going about as usual, working in his fields, and driving into Montreal whenever he had business, though his enemies said that he went there to consult with the military authorities, and act the odious character of an informer.

June and July passed thus. In August the excitement ran very high, and Mr. Varny experienced the first of the misfortunes which the rebellion was destined to bring upon him. As we have seen, he had all along been on the best of terms with Edgar Martin. He had favoured the latter's suit with his daughter, and looked forward fondly to their probable marriage. He was acquainted with Edgar's political opinions, and had respected them, as he required that his own should be respected. Out of deference to Mr. Varny, the young man had moderated many of his views, and persisted in the resolution he had formed during the winter of avoiding political assemblies, and taking active part in political organization. But in August Edgar lost his head completely. He could not resist the tide of enthusiasm. His patriotism bore him off his feet, and he was translated right in the whirl of the wildest excitement. At Beaulieu the patriots of the parish had a meeting, and Edgar was chosen their executive officer. There was no use excusing himself, he was only too proud to serve. Then a monster assembly was held at St. Bruno, and he was chosen one of the speakers. He likewise took part in a conclave held at Lacadie, where stirring resolutions were passed, one of which denounced the "bureaucrats" in no measured terms.

All these facts came to the ear of Samuel Varny, and he was deeply grieved at them. He even then foresaw what they would lead to, and, as far as his family was concerned, into what an excess of sorrow and misery they would culminate. His chief care was for his daughter. How cruelly the blow would fall upon her heart! Yet his mind was fully made up, after many misgivings and much anguish of spirit. Probably the young man's absence might prevent the dreadful scene. He sincerely hoped for this, seeing that Edgar had failed to make his appearance for two consecutive Sundays.

But the hope was vain. On the last Sunday in August, just one month after the interview under the maples, the young man drove up to the mansion. He was dressed in his best, and seemed in the highest spirits. The children ran out to meet him, and even before Rosalba, who walked behind them, Agnes had to have the honour of a first reception.

"Mr. Edgar!" exclaimed the little pet, as she held out her hands to him. He had to bend down till the child had folded her arms around his neck and kissed him.

They reached the broad, breezy gallery overlooking the river, where, after some time, Rosalba and Edgar found themselves alone. The young lawyer profited by his opportunity. He pressed the girl's hand in silence, and looked into her pure eyes with an expression of unutterable tenderness. Then with a shy smile, he slipped his fingers into his waistcoat pocket and drew out a small object which he held up to view. It was the kernel of an almond, already dried and shrivelled.

"Philopœnal!" he murmured.

Celestine looked a little surprised at first, but remembering all, she put her hands before her face, and exclaimed gaily:

"Caught!"

"Yes, I hope so," replied Edgar, meaning more than the girl intended. Then, after a brief pause, he added:

"The month is up, dearest."

"Oh! yes, I understand. The token which you left me, I have always worn about me." She took from her neck a coral chain, to which was attached a velvet case containing the little box which Edgar had given her. "This is the time to open it," said he. She opened it and a superb emerald ring flashed before her. "The emblem of hope," she murmured faintly, while her eyes glistened with tears. "Yes, hope not to be deferred," said the youth.

To be continued.

SKATING CARNIVAL, VICTORIA RINK,

PHOTOGRAPHED BY

W. NOTMAN,

And dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness

PRINCE ARTHUR,

Now ready, and for Sale—various sizes.

BLEUVEY STREET, 21st March. 22f

PLEASANT SUMMER RESIDENCE.

TO LET, at St. ANN'S, BOUT DE L'ISLE, a comfortable STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated near the RAPIDS, containing Twelve Rooms and Kitchen, two large Yards. Rent moderate. Apply to Office of "C. I. News," No. 19, Place d'Armes Square. 22c



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about twenty-six miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post Easterly from Jaquet River, a distance of about twenty-one miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty) at Folly Lake, a distance of about twenty-four miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 655, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about twenty miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 589, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about twenty miles.

Section No. 19 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 320, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 94 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 19, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North-West and South-West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South-West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and Terms of Contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the Offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same Offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th of April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, at the same Offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH, ED. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELAN, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 24th March, 1870. 22d

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st of APRIL next, or as soon after as the weather will permit, the water will be drawn off the LACHINE CANAL, and again let in as soon as the necessary repairs have been made.

By order, JOHN G. SIPPPELL, Superintending Engineer.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 28th March, 1870. } 22a

LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASSING, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and teamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and a PROVINCEAL DIRECTORY, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand-Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY: Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Cy. United States do. 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do. 43 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do. 43 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71, \$1 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71, 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71, 2 00 Province of Prince Ed. Island Directory, 1870-71, 2 00

No money to be paid until each book is delivered.

Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870. 21



J. YOUNG.

[L. S.] CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING: A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intitled "An Act respecting Currency," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half-dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable Sir Joux Young, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada, At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By command, J. C. ATKINS, Secretary of State.

19m