

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BRUSSELS.

The marriage of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians, and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg was celebrated in the Royal Palace at Brussels. The civil ceremony took place in the *Salon Bleu*, which contains four fine portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians, Queen Victoria, and the late Prince Consort. Though everything was carried out in the most simple and unpretentious manner, each Royal House of Europe sent its representative, while the members of the Diplomatic Body, and a number of the Belgian Legislative, Military, and Civil dignitaries were present. Precisely at half-past ten the Royal party entered the room and ranged themselves in a semi-circle before a round table, whereon lay a copy of the *Code Civil* and the marriage settlement. At the left hand of the Princess was the King, and next to him the bridegroom, who was supported by his mother, the Princess Clementine of Orleans. On the Princess's right hand was the Queen, next to whom was the Princess of Wales, and then came the Countess of Flanders, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc d'Aumale. When the Royal party were seated, M. Jules Anspach, the Burgomaster of Brussels advanced, asked the King and Queen if they consented to the marriage of their daughter, and the Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and the Princess Clementine of Orleans if they consented to the marriage of their son, and receiving affirmative answers, proceeded to read aloud the marriage settlement and the clauses of the *Code Civil* relating to marriage. After this the Royal party stood up, and the Burgomaster asked Prince Philip whether he consented to take the Princess to wife. To this a firm "Yes" was the reply, and the Princess having affirmatively answered a similar question, M. Anspach pronounced them "in the name of the law to be united in marriage." The Burgomaster then read them a short address of congratulation, and the signing of the Marriage Act by principals and witnesses ended the civil ceremony. Our illustration represents the Princess signing the register. Among the witnesses were the Prince of Wales, the Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, the Archduke Joseph of Austria, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and a host of princely celebrities. As our lady readers may like to know something of the toilettes we may mention that the bride's dress was trimmed with silver, and that she was covered from head to foot with a lace veil, draped out of compliment to her husband in the Hungarian style, and carried a bouquet of orange blossom in her bodice and a second in her hand. Her mother wore a carmine silk dress, trimmed with lace, and a crown and necklace of pearls and diamonds, the Princess Clementine a water green, similarly trimmed, while the Countess of Flanders was in blue. As for the men, with the exception of the Comte de Paris, who was in plain black, each wore the military uniform of the country and regiment to which he belonged. Thus the bridegroom was in the Hungarian Honved uniform, the Duc d'Aumale in that of a French General, and the Prince of Wales in the scarlet of a British General.

HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON.

Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington was born at Compton, Eastern Townships, on the 10th May, 1827. He was called to the Lower Canadian Bar in 1853, and ten years later was created Queen's Counsel. He was elected for Shefford, at the general elections of 1861, and has continued to represent that Constituency to the present day. In 1863, he was made Solicitor General in the Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet and retained that office till the downfall of the Ministry in March of the ensuing year. He took a leading part in the discussions of the Pacific Railway contract in 1873, and on the 20th January, 1874, was appointed President of the Council in the present Government. Mr. Huntington is an advocate of Canadian independence, and an orator of great fluency, but he seldom takes part in the debates of the House.

HON. R. W. SCOTT.

Hon. Richard William Scott, the present Secretary of State, is still in the prime of life, and a statesman of much promise. He was born at Prescott, on the 24th February 1825, and called to the Upper Canadian Bar in 1848. Nineteen years later, he was created a Queen's Counsel. He represented Ottawa from 1857 till 1863, and in the Legislature of Ontario from 1867 till 1874. He was for a short time Speaker of that body, and afterwards Commissioner of Crown Lands till 1873, when he was admitted to the Mackenzie Cabinet. In January 1874, he was appointed Secretary of State with a seat in the Senate. Mr. Scott is looked upon as representing an important element in the Government and he does so with general satisfaction.

THE HANSARD.

Our front page cartoon is an amusing commentary on the Hansard mode of reporting, to which we referred editorially, some weeks ago, in favourable terms. There is no doubt that the Hansard is a fine instrument to show up the real worth of some of our Parliamentary orators.

THE MULLIGAN GUARDS.

This is a comic representation of the tribulations which a band of American itinerant minstrels experienced in our Canadian winter scenery.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW.

Our picture is an honest and impartial view of the situation in New Brunswick. We have fre-

quently written on the school question, and pronounced it as perhaps the knottiest and most dangerous topic now enjoying the attention of Canadian statesmen.

THE MUSES AND THE NEW OPERA.

We give two more illustrations of this marvelous Parisian building. The Muses by Baudry are pronounced so many masterpieces, while the longitudinal section presents the best view we have yet seen of the magnitude and varied appointments of the edifice.

ALBERT DURER'S GIFT IN ART.

Writing of drawings by old masters in the British Museum a critic says: "We possess certain evidence of Durer's respect and admiration for Mantegna's genius. In the Albertina Gallery at Vienna are two drawings copied from compositions which Mantegna engraved. These drawings were executed as early as the year 1494, and in the volume in the British Museum are several studies in which we may trace very clearly Mantegna's influence. One in particular, a half-length nude male form, is executed in the slanting strokes so often employed by Mantegna in his drawings. The features of the face and the long curling hair that falls with an effect almost statuesque suggest the teaching of a master familiar with the antique, and we may suppose that this knowledge, never completely embodied in Durer's work, had come to him from Mantegna. There are also other signs, as, for example, the copies of the Tarocchi cards, which serve to show that Durer's inclination lay towards the style of the Italian painters, and from his letters written from Venice we may judge he would gladly have remained in the circle of artists whose chief, Gian Bellini, was his constant admirer and friend. But, whatever may have been Durer's ambition, it is certain that his real gift in art was not to perfect a noble type either of face or form, but to penetrate, with a power never surpassed, individual qualities of character and expression. Portraiture, as we have said, rests as the strongest element even of his most poetical inventions, and it is to his wonderful gifts in this direction that the present volume bears such ample evidence. In the faces of children, no less than in those where age and character are strongly marked, the artist has power to distinguish subtle differences of individual expression. One of the most beautiful drawings in the volume, ideal beyond the wont of Durer's faces—perhaps because it is the face of an infant—represents the winged head of a cherub. It is drawn in black on green tinted paper, heightened here and there with body color, and touched upon the cheek with a delicate flesh tint. The head, half turned away, reclines upon the feathers of the wing that springs from the neck; the eyes are cast downwards, the lips half open, and the hair clustering in curls around the brow. On the next page are two other infant faces, drawn with the pen, and evidently from a different model. Comparing the one with the other, although it is true that the childish countenances do not present marked distinctions of character, we may nevertheless perceive how finely the qualities of each individual face have been discerned by the artist. Still, in the department of child portraiture we must mention the drawing of a baby face and shoulders, where the artist appears to have had to deal with a refractory model; and last, the head of a boy with short hair growing upon a forehead of full development, and with the expression of deep pathos in the large eyes and delicately moulded lips."

NOTABLE DRESSERS.

A Paris correspondent, writing of a ball at the Elysée, says: "From our sequestered nook let us mark these groups of fair women. Our first impression is that cuirasse bodies are decidedly not becoming to portly figures; they are not becoming either to mere skeletons. Phryne alone looks well in them. Unfortunately or fortunately, all women are not Phrynes. Long-pointed bodies are more generally becoming than these cuirasse bodies, which show alive every perfection and imperfection of the form. The Queen of Spain was among those who were magnificently but unbecomingly dressed. Her mistress of the robes must decidedly have had a grudge against her. Instead of being dressed in a quiet-colored satin, made to fall in the long, rich folds, and thus give height to her figure, she was enveloped in shrouds of gauze and tulle, only fit for the slimmest of nymphs. Nor was this all. The dress was striped with silver; and all glittering objects increase the appearance of size. Remember this, ladies. And, still worse, the dress was trimmed with wreaths of roses. All show and no elegance. Such a dress could scarcely have become the matchless form of Eugenie, Empress, herself. Mme. de MacMahon suffered from a similar error—too much tulle, too much lace, too much puffing, and too many flowers. It must not be urged that tulle and lace are necessary for ball-dresses. Not in the least. Look at the Princess Troubethkoi, one of the best dressers in Paris, with her clinging robes of satin, and a tightly fitting cuirasse, with emerald clasps on her shoulders for sole ornament. Her hair was powdered. It is the fashion to powder all fair hair now, and ladies who may wish to have their eyes look large and full of dark light cannot do better than follow the fashion."

SELECTA.

DIPSOMANIA.—There is one dreadful form of nervous excitement very prevalent among all classes of society; very often inherited, very often acquired, and that is what is commonly called "dipsomania." A weak tendency to drink becomes an insane tendency. We are especially liable to it at the present time, because so many of us are overwrought. Our actors, our orators, our commercial men, can hardly keep up the nervous energy required to go through with their work, and so they take alcohol to get up the steam of the mind. I believe if a man has to go through a certain amount of bodily work he will do it better if he takes a little stimulant. In cases of mental strain, the freer he keeps from stimulant the better. Let him always eat something when he drinks. Let him drink as little stimulant as possible as a rule; let him substitute coffee or cocoa for spirits and wine, and he will be fresher for work and last out better. The body is a tough machine, but you must treat it fairly; and so of the mind—it is usually tough enough, but you can upset it. I beseech you, workers, to watch yourselves, especially in this matter of taking stimulants. But what shall I say of the pleasure makers? No one will accuse me of being censorious, I want young people to enjoy themselves. But what do I see constantly? I see young people whose susceptibilities are keenly alive to everything that comes from without, fresh and healthy young girls of 17 and 18, at parties and balls, who really require no stimulant, or the least possible amount—a little wine and water at most. Well, these young girls drink champagne at intervals, glass after glass; they do not know how much they do drink. They have not been cautioned. It is over excitability; it is thoughtlessness. But it is like throwing vitrol on healthy bodies. A little thought would constantly set all this right. If young people would merely watch themselves a little more all would be right. They would not get so excited, and then so pale, and prematurely old and worn.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MARCH 1.—The public debt of the U. S., on the 1st instant was \$2,137,315,989.27.

M. Buffet has been elected President of the French Assembly a majority of 479 to 63.

U. S. Senator Thurman spoke very strongly against the new Tax Bill, yesterday, characterizing several clauses as bad, injudicious and a great injustice, and declaring that the increased import on whiskey could not be collected.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland stated in the Imperial House of Commons, that the Government intend to re-enact the laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath, being assured that the conspiracy is still as strong as ever there.

MARCH 2.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the lowest figure for wheat has at length been reached.

The bill to repeal the Local Option Law finally passed the English House of Commons, yesterday, by 124 to 54.

The bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of marine electric telegraphs was reported, without amendments, by the Ottawa House, was read a third time and passed.

MARCH 3.—The Pope is to institute new Dioceses in the United States in the Consistory to be held this month.

The Bill for the admission into the Union of Colorado and New Mexico was defeated in the Washington House last night.

A meeting of the Irish Rifle Association was held, yesterday, in Dublin, at which it was decided to fix June 30th as the date of commencing the return rifle match with the Americans.

Amicable arrangements have been entered into between the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail Lines. Mr. Dillon, President of the former line, has succeeded Russell Sage as President of the Pacific Mail. Jay Gould is among the new Directors of this Company.

MARCH 4.—The second session of the forty-third Congress of the United States came to a close to-day.

Archbishop Manning has been summoned to Rome by the Pope, rumor says to be created a Cardinal.

John Mitchell has been again nominated to run for the County of Tipperary, and will be opposed by Mr. More, a Conservative. Mr. Mitchell's health is said to be worse.

There is a little difficulty in the formation of the new French Cabinet, failing a satisfactory settlement of which, the President will form a Ministry without consultation of the Assembly.

In consequence of the Pope's last Encyclical, the Prussian Government has withdrawn the State Endowments from the Roman Catholic clergy, to be restored only on their formally binding themselves by document to obey the law.

MARCH 5.—Germany has demanded the dismissal of the Papal Nuncio at Munich, and the cessation of relations between the Vatican and Bavaria.

The first action under the Civil Rights Bill, taken by a negro against a saloon-keeper for refusing to sell the newly Civil Rights gentleman a drink, was dismissed on the ground that the Bill did not apply to bar-rooms.

The ship *Violetta*, from France to St. Pierre, was abandoned in the ice at St. Mary's Bay on the 2nd inst. A number of people from the shore went to the ship, but the ice scattered and 20 persons were lost and 22 are still missing.

The Calcutta *Englishman* says the Indian Government have received orders from home to hold all regiments in India in immediate readiness for active service, and deduces therefrom the possibility of an approaching extensive war in Europe.

The Standing Committee of Central Pennsylvania Diocese have refused to confirm Dr. De Koven's election to the Bishopric of Illinois, by a vote of 6 to 1. Dr. Jagger's election to the Diocese of Southern Ohio the Committee have unanimously confirmed.

MARCH 6.—Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin held an "at home," to-day.

The wife of Senator Archibald died very suddenly at the Russell House, in Ottawa.

Twenty thousand people are said to have perished from the terrible effects of the famine in Asia Minor.

General Sir James Hope Grant is dead. The death of Mr. Arthur Helps, the celebrated author, is also announced.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey refuse to recognise Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Illinois. The Pennsylvania Committee have taken the same action in reference to Dr. De Koven.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. P., Toronto.—Letter and Problem received; many thanks; the latter shall appear shortly. Expect a letter in a day or two.

O. Trempe, Montreal.—Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 6., received. Correct.

All our Chess friends will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. De Vere, the eminent Chess player. Although only 30 years of age, he had reached a high place among the best players of Europe. In the year 1866, he won the challenge cup of the British Chess Association, and in other encounters gave promise of a very brilliant career.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 9.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. R to Kt 6th | 1. Kt takes R or (A) |
| 2. P takes Kt | 2. K to Q 3rd |
| 3. P Queens | 3. Any move. |
| 4. B or Q mates. | |

(A)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2. P to B 7th | 1. Kt to R 2nd |
| 3. P Queens | 2. Kt to B sq or (B) |
| 4. B to B 6th, mate. | 3. Kt takes R. |

(B)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 3. P Queens | 2. Any other move. |
| 4. Q mates | 3. Any move. |

Another Variation.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. R to Kt 6th | 1. Kt to K 2nd or (A) |
| 2. P takes Kt | 2. K takes R |
| 3. P to K 8th | 3. K moves |
| becoming a Kt (ch) | |
| 4. B to B 6th, mate. | |

(A)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 2. R takes Kt | 1. Kt to Q 3rd |
| 3. P Queens | 2. K takes R |
| 4. Q or B mates. | 3. Any move. |

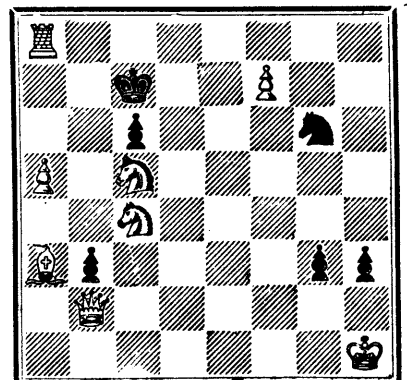
Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 7.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. K B P two (ch) | B takes P |
| 2. R to K 2nd (ch) | B to K 6th (best) |
| 3. R takes B (ch) | P takes R (best) |
| 4. Q to Q R's sq (ch) | R to Q 5th (ch) |
| 5. Q takes R (ch) | K takes Q |
| 6. B to K B 6th, mate. | |

PROBLEM No. 10.

By J. Henderson, Montreal.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—No. 8.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|----------------|
| K at K Kt 7th | K at Q 2nd |
| Q at K R sq | Pawns at K 3rd |
| R at K R 8th | and at K 4th |
| Pawns at K B 4th | |
| an Q 4th. | |

White to play, and mate with a pawn in three moves.

GAME 14th.

Played at the Montreal Chess Club by two of the leading members.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (King's Gambit.) | |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P |
| 3. K Kt to B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th |
| 4. B to Q B 4th | B to K Kt 2nd |
| 5. P to Q 4th | P to K R 3rd |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 3rd |
| 7. P to Q B 3rd | Q to K 2nd |
| 8. P to K Kt 3rd | P to K Kt 5th |
| 9. K Kt to R 4th | P to K B 6th |
| 10. K Kt takes P | P takes Kt |
| 11. Q takes P | B to K 3rd |
| 12. Q Kt to R 3rd | P to Q 3rd |
| 13. B to Q 2nd | Q Kt to Q 2nd |
| 14. P to K 5th | B takes B |
| 15. Kt takes B | P takes P |
| 16. Q takes Q Kt P | R to Q Kt sq |
| 17. Q takes Q B P | P to K B 3rd |
| 18. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | K to K B 4th |
| 19. P takes P | B to K B 3rd |
| 20. Q to Q B 4th | Kt to K 2nd |
| 21. Q to Q 5th | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 22. K to R sq | P to K R 4th |
| 23. Q takes Kt | P takes P |
| 24. Q takes Q | |
| 25. B to K B 4th | |
| 26. K R to K sq | |
| 27. R takes R | |
| 28. B to Q 6th | |
| 29. P to Q R 4th | |
| 30. R to Q Kt sq | |
| 31. B to B 4th | |
| 32. P to Q B 4th | |
| 33. P to Q Kt 4th | |
| 34. P to Q Kt 5th | |

and the game was finally drawn.