

turn's first glory gilds the woods sober old Dean House wakes up to a new life, with the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Standen, their babies and nurses, their friends and followers. The old monotony of that orderly household is pleasantly broken, and the dowager Mrs. Standen finds life full of new interests. She is proud of her son's success as a public man, and amongst the choicest treasures in her sandal-wood desk cherishes the report of his speeches, which Esther has cut out of the *Times* to send to "grandmamma."

Ellen Sargent looks on placidly at her brother's happiness—while Georgie and the two girls pet and patronise their baby cousins—and only murmurs now and then, with a gentle sigh, "What an interest poor dear George would have felt in Edmund's Parliamentary career."

Thus the peaceful domestic life flows on—happy and not unuseful—not that empty, unprofitable life which Goethe has called worse than an early death.

THE END.

LITERARY NOTES.

Carlyle is in robust health, but does no writing with his own hand—his niece, Miss Aitken, acting as his amanuensis.

Frederick Seward is writing the life of his father, and has spent most of the winter with Thurlow Weed, who has an exhaustless fund of material for such a biography.

Currency is still given to the rumour that the *Daily Graphic* is to have a rival, to be started by the publishers of a "well-known illustrated weekly," probably *Harper's* or *Frank Leslie's*.

We are to have a new poem from Tennyson of quite a different stamp from anything he has published lately. The period of which the Laureate is writing is the Early British, in the time of Boadicea. The poem is expected to appear in the autumn.

Elihu Burritt goes to England in July to read the proofs of his Sanskrit Grammar and Reading Lessons, and see his old friends once more. He has finished the Sanskrit, Persian, and Hindostanee series, and is about half through the Turkish, and when that is done he proposes to take up the Semitic family, or Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, and Ethiopic, and do the same by them.

A time-honoured proverb has been falsified in the life of Thorwaldsen, says the *Academy*. That sculptor was the greatest of heroes in the eyes of Wickens, his *vaut-de-chambre*, and the old man who now takes care of the Thorwaldsen Museum, has just published a little volume of reminiscences of his dead master. The book consists of fragmentary anecdotes, not very important in themselves, but, on the whole, adding something of distinctness to our conception of Thorwaldsen.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The following letter from the Rev. Henry McMeekin, a passenger by the Allan steamship "Circassian," gives a full account of the rescue by that steamer of the crew of the "Linda."

"S S. 'Circassian,'

May 4th, 1874.

"This fine vessel, commanded by Captain Wylie, the newest and with all the modern improvements of the Allan Line, sailed from Derry on Friday afternoon immediately after the tender carrying the mails arrived. Nothing of any consequence occurred till we reached latitude 45 N. 44 W. This company's steamers have not yet commenced to take the northerly course through the Straits of Belleisle, and to this perhaps we owe it that our captain has been instrumental in saving the lives of the crew of the S S. 'Linda,' Captain Derbyshire, bound from Liverpool for St. John, New Brunswick. At a quarter to seven, a. m., we saw a vessel in distress, full sail, and bore down upon her in a moderating sea. In a short time a lifeboat pushed out from her, and one was lowered from our vessel, guided by our chief officer. As the strange boat approached all eyes were strained to see the men, and learn the name of the vessel, and in a few minutes, as she neared us, our men hoisted a ladder and the ropes were adjusted, and the captain of the 'Linda' boarded us. As he boarded I asked, 'Is she on fire?' and he answered promptly, 'Yes, sir.' I had noticed a smoke ascending amidst, and feared the worst. On inquiry the captain told us that the coals in the bunkers had ignited, and been on fire for seven days, and the fire had been checked by the energy of the men. The heat of the furnace had set fire to the bunkers, and burned down through the wooden floor. The coals ignited from the bunkers being so near the boiler. The pumps were choked from the coals being washed out from the bunkers. They were consequently obliged to stop steam, and had been exposed, amid all the other horrors of their situation, to a heavy gale, of which we ourselves knew something before we reached them. The ship's papers were not saved, but the chronometers, captain's sword, a couple of guns, some bedding and small boxes, were hooked and raised expeditiously from the boats, which passed to and from the fated 'Linda,' and one by one the crew, twenty-six men all told, with a stowaway, climbed to the deck of the 'Circassian.' The captain's worn-out appearance told the tale of the fearful seven days and nights of suffering they had passed. Five

of the sailors fainted from the smouldering of the coal, which he said acted like fire-damp the moment it was inhaled. It was a melancholy sight to see our vessel raise steam, and then watch the abandoned ship slowly fading away into a dim speck on the edge of the all-surrounding ocean, and no eyes I could see followed her with such signs of sadness as those of her own gallant but unfortunate captain, who has the sympathy of every officer and passenger on board the ship that rescued him.

"The 'Linda' belongs to the Messrs. Richards, Mills, & Co., Liverpool, and is a vessel of 1047 tons burthen, and was, with her cargo (mainly of iron and chains), it is believed fully insured. I asked the captain was it possible the vessel might remain afloat till picked up by some other ship? and he replied, 'I do not believe she could stay up three hours longer.' It is not long since our noble captain saved the lives of the crew of a Norwegian schooner when foundering, taking off every man safe in a heavy sea. Such actions speak for themselves. As I write this we are steaming up the Gulf of St. Lawrence at full speed, having passed the 'Manitoba,' which sailed before us, several days ago."

The MS. of the above letter—which, we observe, appeared in the *Globe* some days ago—was handed to us, with the accompanying sketch, on Wednesday the 18th inst.

We copy from a French illustrated paper a cut of the last boats leaving the "Europe" for the "Greece." The story of the abandonment of the two French vessels, "L'Europe" and "L'Amérique," is too fresh in our readers' minds to need repetition. Apropos of the latter vessel the Parisian journals inform us that "the real cause of the accident is unknown."

The year 1874 will long be remembered at Quebec on account of the late departure of the ice opposite and above the city, and of the immense destruction caused by the shove when it finally came. Some days after the arrival of the first ocean steamers, which were compelled to put in at Indian Cove, the ice-bridge continued firm. Steps were at last being taken to remove the obstacle, when on the 8th of May, at 8.15 p. m., the ice opposite the city began to move. Great damage was done to the steamers and other craft wintering at Cape Blanc, the ice piling to a tremendous height, and carrying everything before it. Among the injured steamers the following were reported:—The Government steamer "Napoleon III.," side crushed in and machinery injured; "Druid," parted over, and otherwise damaged; St. Lawrence Tow Boat Co.'s steamer "Napoleon III.," total wreck; "Mersey," parted over on the pontoon; "Arrow," joiner work torn off; Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co.'s "Georgia," hole in her side; "Miramichi," portion of upper works carried away both at bow and stern, davits gone, paddle-box broken and wheel smashed; "Secret," paddle-box and wheel damaged, decks ripped up, and otherwise injured, but not seriously; "Castor," the property of Mr. G. Smith, of Montreal, sunk, a total loss; Mr. Gaherty's steamer "Royal," sunk, total loss; "Providence," walking-beam broken in two, &c.; Mr. H. Dinning's steamer "Rescue," sunk; steamer "Conqueror," No. 1, wheel broken, &c.; "Bellechasse," wheels injured; "Hector," wheels and upper works badly broken. The ice commenced to pile at Roche's Cove, doing slight damage, thence to Hall's Booms, where it tore away part of the pier, then to Dinning's, carrying away the Norwegian ship "Harald Haarfagen," also sinking steamers and schooners; from thence it drove down on Blais's Booms, carrying them away, sinking and damaging all the vessels that were in the Booms, piling some of them on the top of each other. The ice jammed to an enormous height in some places, and the departure of the ice-bridge in 1874 will be long remembered by the sufferers. The total loss caused by the shove is estimated at a million of dollars. Our illustration of the scene above Cape Diamond is from a sketch taken on the spot by Mr. J. Dyne, of St. John-street, Quebec.

The Carlist war again furnishes us with subjects for a set of small sketches around the scene of the engagements at Somorostro.

Apropos of the visit of the Russian Czar to Great Britain, the accompanying views of some of the Imperial Palaces in the Crimea may not be deemed inappropriate. The residence of Livadia, at Yalta, was for some days occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. During the Crimean war it served for a time as the headquarters of the British General in command. The Palace of Alourka, situated some fifteen miles from Balaklava, is the favourite seat of the Grand-Duke Constantine—the same whose son, Prince Nicholas, is now under arrest for the theft of his mother's diamonds. The Palace of Baktchiserai, fifteen miles south-west of Simpheropol, is one of the most curious edifices in Europe. It formerly was the residence of the Tartar sovereigns who ruled the Tauridian peninsula previous to the establishment of the Russian power over the Crimea in 1783. The building presents all the irregularity of Eastern mansions, but the wide galleries, brilliant paintings, pavilions of a make so light that they hardly seem to belong to the body of the edifice, and a profusion of great overshadowing trees, produce an effect seldom produced by systematic regularity. The palace first became the residence of the Khans in 1475.

Mr. John Edward Jenkins, M. P. for Dundee and Agent-General for Canada, is the son of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's (Presbyterian) Church, Montreal, and nephew to Mr. D. J. Jenkins, M. P. for Penryn and Falmouth. He was born in 1838, at Bangalore, in the East Indies, but was educated in this country, at the Montreal High School and McGill College. Going over to England he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas Term in 1864. He is well known as the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "Little Hodge," and also a work on the condition of the coolies in British Guiana, whither he was sent on a tour of investigation by the English Anti-Slavery Society. During the winter Mr. Jenkins visited the principal towns of the North-

ern States and of Canada, in which he delivered a set of lectures, which provoked much comment at the time, on the English satirists and the state of society in England. Since his return to England, invested with the powers of Agent-General for Canada, his action both in and out of Parliament—notably at the time of his election at Dundee—has given rise to serious doubts as to the wisdom displayed by the Dominion Government in his appointment.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE DOMINION.—The Insolvency Law and the Court of Appeals Bill will be postponed until next Session.—Hon. Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Courtney, of the Audit Office, will sail on the 23rd inst. for England, to negotiate the Pacific Railway loan.—The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick has dissolved the House of Assembly, and writs for a new election are ordered, returnable 30th June. The coming election will turn entirely on the School Act, the supporters and opponents of which are bitterly opposed to each other.—A dinner was given at Toronto last week to Mr. Brydges, late Manager of the Grand Trunk; a large number of influential persons from various parts of the country were present.—There is a gentleman in Ottawa who claims that he has a scheme for building the Pacific Railway in five years, and largely increasing the population of British Columbia and the North-West without increasing taxation.

UNITED STATES.—The President has formally recognized Baxter as Governor of Arkansas. Brooks's forces surrendered on the 16th, and Baxter's men are being disbanded as rapidly as possible. A recent despatch from Little Rock states that both Houses have passed a bill providing for the assembling of the Constitutional Convention on the 14th July.—It is stated that Gen. Sickles will not return home, as he has taken a residence, &c., in London.—The Goshen reservoir above Williamsburg, (Mass.), gave way on Saturday, 16th, the water sweeping everything before it, and almost destroying the towns of Williamsburg, Leeds, and Haydensville. 200 lives were lost, and property to the amount of over \$1,000,000.—Advices from the Yellowstone state that four battles have been fought with the Sioux Indians since the 1st April. The loss on the side of the latter has been 100 men. Two men belonging to the expedition have been wounded.—Mr. Thurman's amendment to the Geneva Award Bill, excluding claims of insurance companies, has been passed.—A Washington despatch says the negotiations respecting a new Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States are likely to terminate successfully. A rough outline of the bill has been already drafted.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary of State, has announced in the House of Lords that the British Government will not abandon their possessions on the Gold Coast.—By the Fiji Treaty the British Government assume all financial liabilities, and pay the king \$15,000 per annum.—The Czar and the Grand-Duke Alexis arrived at Dover on the 18th, and proceeded immediately to Windsor in company with the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur. At a reception given him by the Diplomatic Corps in London the Czar declared that the policy of Russia is to preserve the peace of the Continent, and he hopes the principal Governments of Europe will be united in this purpose. During his visit his Majesty paid a visit to the ex-Empress of the French.

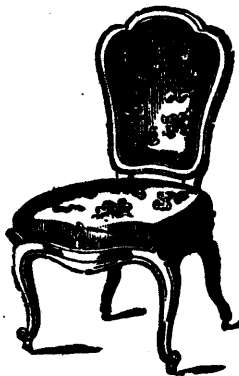
FRANCE.—In the French National Assembly, on the vote being taken on the motion to give priority to discussion on the election law over municipal bill, the Government were defeated by 84 votes, whereupon they sent in their resignation to President MacMahon, who accepted the resignation of De Broglie's Government, and entrusted to M. Goulard the forming of a new Cabinet. Late advices from Versailles give the following as the personnel of the new Ministry: Goulard, Minister of the Interior; de Chaudordy, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Magne, Minister of Finance; Mathieu Bodet, Minister of Public Works; Desseilligny, Minister of Commerce; Desjardins, Minister of Education, and General Bartule, Minister of War.

RUSSIA.—Prince Nicholas, son of the Grand-Duke Constantine, and nephew of the Czar, has been arrested at St. Petersburg. He is said to have stolen his mother's diamonds to give to a French actress. The Czar refuses to interfere between the law and his relative.—Sixteen persons connected with a conspiracy in Khokan have been executed by the Russian Government.

SPAIN.—The Curé of Santa Cruz has been recalled to Spain.—The Carlists claim a victory in a recent engagement with the Republicans, of whom they state 850 were killed and 300 taken prisoners.—The new Spanish Ministers were sworn in on the 18th. Several high officials are reported to have resigned in consequence. It is said that the better classes in the country are looking forward to the enthronement of the Prince of the Asturias.—Late despatches from Spain announce that Gen. Concha was advancing with 12,000 men to drive the Carlists from Navarre.

ITALY.—At a reception held by the Pope lately at Rome, he severely censured the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala for the persecution of the Church in those countries.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—An account comes from Guatemala of an outrage perpetrated upon the person of Mr. Magee, the British Consul, who was sentenced to receive 400 lashes, 200 of which were actually inflicted. Gonzales, who ordered the infliction of the punishment, was shot in trying to escape. The Guatemala authorities have since offered full reparation and indemnity for the outrage.

A. BELANGER,
Furniture Dealer,

Begs to inform the public that he has just completed vast improvements to his establishment, and takes this occasion to invite his customers and the public to visit (even though they do not intend to buy,) his assortment of Furniture of the best finish and latest styles, also his fine collection of small fancy goods too numerous to mention. The whole at prices to defy competition.

276 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
9-12-126-76

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE
Red River Country, Hudson's Bay & North
West Territories,
Considered in relation to Canada, with the last two
reports of S. J. DAWSON, Esq., C.E., on the line of
route between Lake Superior and the
RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.
ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP.
Third edition. Illustrated by ALEXANDER J
RUSSELL, C.E.
Sent by mail to any address in Canada, 75 cents.
Address,
G. N. DESBARATS,
Montreal.
8-25-11-500

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!
SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated
PHYSIOLOGY
AND ANATOMY of the
EYE SIGHT. Tells
how to Restore Impaired
Vision and Overworked Eyes; how
to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and
Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Dis-
eases of the Eyes.
WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING
HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DIS-
FIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100
pages Mailed Free. Send your address
to us also.

Agents Wanted,
Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.
Full particulars sent free. Write immediately,
to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 987.)
No. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous de-
bility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain
every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple
means of self-cure, which he will send free to his
sufferers. Address,
J. H. BEEVES, 75 Nassau St., New York.

TRAVELLERS'
DIRECTORY.

We can confidently recommend all the Houses
mentioned in the following List:

OTTAWA.
THE RUSSELL HOUSE,..... JAMES GOVIN.

QUEBEC.
ALBION HOTEL, Palace Street,..... W. KIRWIN,
Proprietor.

STRATFORD, ONT.
ALBION HOTEL,..... D. L. CAYEN,
Proprietor.
WAVERLEY HOUSE,..... E. S. RYNDERS,
Proprietor.

TORONTO.
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,..... CAPT. THOS. DICK

DR. BESSEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
8 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL.
7-23a.

BOOK AGENTS Wanted for "Eloquent
Sermons," by Puncheon, Beecher, and Spurgeon.
"The Canadian Farmer," "Life in Utah," "Mani-
toba Troubles," Family Bibles, &c. Part 250 to 2500
per month.
A. H. ROBERTS & CO.,
34 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.