

Customs Act, Mr. CAMERON (Huron) moved to strike out the word "salt" wherever it occurred, stating that the removal of the duties on salt was a breach of faith with those who had invested large amounts in the trade, and tended to destroy an important branch of commerce. Mr. BOWELL made a further amendment, re-imposing all the duties lately repealed, except those on coal and coke; which, being put to the vote, was lost by 8 to 110. Several other amendments were offered and lost, that of Mr. CAMERON being also rejected, and the bill finally passed its third reading. Mr. MACKENZIE called the attention of the Minister of Militia to the fact that the stipendiary magistrate had recently used his influence, as an authorized agent of the Government, in the recent elections at Windsor. Mr. JONES, of Halifax, charged Dr. TUPPER with having also interfered in the elections in Nova Scotia. A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. MACKENZIE offered a resolution reflecting strongly on the action of the Government and the conduct of Dr. TUPPER. This resolution, being put to the vote, was lost by 51 to 93. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and having passed a few items of the estimates, adjourned at 1.16 a. m.

Wednesday, April 5.—On motion for concurrence in an item for the Intercolonial Railway from Committee of Supply, Hon. Mr. McDUGGALL moved to alter the gauge from 5ft. 6in. to 4ft. 8½in. The motion gave rise to a debate which lasted until recess, but was ultimately thrown out, as also another motion from the same member, providing that iron rails should be used in place of steel. Several private bills were read the third time and passed, and also the Fisheries Amendment Act. After some conversation respecting the system of Militia Administration the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed the items under the head of Militia. Committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

During the day's session two Manitoba members, Mr. DeLorme (Provence), and Dr. Schultz (Lisgar), took their seats, the former on the Government, and the latter on the Opposition benches.

Thursday, April 6.—Hon. Mr. McDUGGALL moved the House into committee to consider certain resolutions for an address for amended regulations for the survey, distribution, settlement and sale of lands in Manitoba. He criticised the present regulations, stating that emigrants would not travel through 200 or 300 miles of Prairie Country in the Western States, where there were no embarrassing conditions of settlement, to settle in Manitoba, where such close settlement did exist. He also attacked the regulation fixing the area of townships, and complained that the Government had acted arbitrarily in their administration of the 1,400,000 acres. He denounced the price fixed by Government—for the settlers would not pay one dollar in Manitoba when land could be had in the States for nothing, and for 75 cents in Ontario. Hon. Mr. MORAN defended the Government system. Mr. BOWELL urged an amendment of the regulations in a manner to allow volunteers land in Manitoba, whether they became settlers or not. Sir GEORGE CARTIER replied that the Government intend granting a lot to each volunteer who went to Red River, whether he became a settler or not, the sole exception being in the case of those discharged for bad conduct. Those who settled would receive a second lot on the same conditions as other settlers. Dr. SCHULTZ then rose, and in a vigorous and argumentative speech defended the Government policy, winding up by stating that he had been instructed by his constituents to thank the Government for the land grant. After recess Sir GEORGE CARTIER moved the House into committee to consider an Act to make temporary provision for the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, introducing several amendments to avoid difficulties arising in elections, as, for instance, in the case of the Kamouraska election. After a lengthened discussion the Bill, with slight alterations, was reported by Committee, and the House rose at midnight.

The House did not sit on Good Friday.

Saturday, April 8.—After some conversation relating to printing and binding, the Election Bill was taken up, Hon. Mr. DORIOS moving an amendment to leave the law in its existing state with regard to returning officers, which was lost on a division by 38 to 90. Mr. TREMBLAY then offered an amendment providing for voting by ballot, which was also lost—39 to 90. Several other amendments were offered and lost by considerable majorities, after which committee rose and reported the bill with some trifling amendments, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill respecting Insurance Companies as amended by the Standing Committee on Banks and Banking passed through committee and received its third reading, after which the House adjourned at midnight.

THE BOYS' HOME, MONTREAL.

Without preliminary excitement or noise one of the long-felt wants of our community was a few months ago quietly filled. The building which the above engraving represents rising to its present proportions on Mountain street, near St. Antoine Market, was a puzzle to passers-by until the explanatory words appeared over the door to show wherefore it had been built. Our enquiries into the history and design of this enterprise have elicited the following facts:—The property upon which it is built was acquired some years ago by the Montreal Infant School Association, for the purpose of carrying on the work which the name of the society indicated, and in connection with it, if possible, a home for homeless boys. Soon afterwards the Protestant School Commissioners expressed their determination to make complete provision for the youngest children who could go to school; and the Roman Catholics having long before had the same want supplied, the Association determined to devote its energies for the present to helping poor boys to become useful members of society. At a meeting of the Board, called to consider the requirements of the matter, Chas. Alexander, Esq., one of its members, announced his determination that the work should not drag for lack of funds to build, and offered to pay the balance on the land and build the house. Another member, Mr. Baylis, at once volunteered to assume the debt on the property, and thus leave Mr. Alexander's hands free for future efforts. At the formal opening of the building some months since it was explained that money would still be needed for the furnishing and maintenance of the house, an announcement which was greeted by many large subscriptions, which were handed unsolicited to Mr. Alexander. When the time came to admit the boys a supper was given to them by their benefactors, and on the next night the house was opened to those who wished to sleep in it. Although a work of benevolence, there was no

idea of charity in its ordinary modern meaning. It was not for paupers or charity boys. The boys were required to pay for all they got at rates within their means, and were independent as boys who earn their own living ought to be. On the first night the tremendous character of the undertaking became evident, as Mr. Ritchie, the self-sacrificing Superintendent, and Mr. Alfred Perry, also a devoted friend of the boys, can testify. The utterly untamed character of the beings among whom they found themselves, whose condition no really civilized person can imagine, and which we are not here going to describe, made the task of maintaining order among them appear desperate. But no task was too unpleasant to be undertaken for the sake of these bright independent lads, almost all of them newsboys, with weather-beaten faces and stentorian lungs, and a few days of cleanliness, good and regular meals, wrought marvels. Mr. Ritchie, who, as he tells us, did not during the first week of his work get more than two or three hours' sleep all told, and whose no mean strength was threatening at one time to give way altogether, is now after a month or two able to look with the same satisfaction which every one else feels at the wondrous change which has been wrought on the lads, who now go out each morning like young gentlemen to their work, and returning in the evening put their earnings in the bank, and then, after proper ablutions and a good meal sit down to an evening's reading or study as they may prefer. In study they are guided by a regular teacher, assisted by friends who spend evenings at this labour of love under the supervision of the Montreal Teachers' Association.

It is a lovely sight to see night after night wealthy men or gentle girls sitting side by side with these young children of Ishmael, helping them in their struggles through the intricacies of addition and subtraction, and teaching, the while, silent lessons of Christian sympathy and love.

Their progress in writing and counting has been already quite surprising. They have music now and again with the help of an organ which lady friends come to play, and once a fortnight they have some kind of entertainment, such as a magic lantern, or a variety of songs. On Sundays every effort is made to induce them to attend whatever church they belong to, and in the afternoon they are entertained with such tales and songs as may make the day of rest pass rapidly away. We cannot too highly commend the liberal management which is manifest throughout this enterprise, and the way in which the individuality and self-respect of the boys are fostered. The managers have still many plans which will be carried out when the means are forthcoming. No considerable subscriptions have come in for some time. There may be some who have not before known about this work of practical christianity who may now feel inclined to lend a hand.

The subscription list thus far stands as follows:—

Chas. Alexander	\$5.50	Laird Paton	\$ 50
Jas. Baylis	1.20	Wm. McDonough	25
J. S. McLachlan	30	J. H. Hird	25
John Dougal & Sons	100	Crathern & Caverhill	25
Mrs. Dougal	100	Mrs. John Redpath	25
Wm. Clonbunne	100	Gilbert Scott	25
E. K. Greene	100	J. G. McKenzie	20
Mrs. Geo. Hazen	100	W. J. Patterson	20
Hon. Robert Jones	100	John Watson	20
A. F. Hall	100	John Henderson	20
Mrs. H. Lyman	100	W. F. Kay	20
An old boy	100	Minor sums	117
John Caverhill	100		
M. Haman	50		
			\$3.476

OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

The observant pedestrian who threads his way along St. Joseph Street, from Chaboullé Square in the direction of the Place d'Armes, will miss a familiar landmark that stood among the buildings that line the thoroughfare, and one that, if perchance he be an Episcopalian and a Benedict, will bring to his mind pleasing or sad recollections of the day that has been treasured up in his mind as "the happiest in his life." On turning the bend of the road a little to the east of the square, the most conspicuous object in the vista of bricks and mortar that opens itself to view was an antiquated-looking, square grey stone tower, that bore unmistakable evidence of having suffered at the hands of both time and weather. This tower was the belfry of old St. George's—the church that for nearly thirty years bore the same prestige among the monde of Montreal as does its namesake of Hanover Square among the rank and fashion of the British metropolis, and which now, having done good service, is in process of demolition previous to being converted into—a Safe Factory!

The old Church of St. George (the epithet is given merely as a distinguishing mark, and not on account of the actual age of the building) was erected about the year 1842, by a limited number of individuals—some fifty, if we reckon right—and was intended to serve as a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church, (Christ Church) which at that time stood on Notre Dame Street, on the site now occupied by the Crystal Block. The congregation at the time was small, consisting almost entirely of the families of the subscribers to the church; but the number of these increasing with unprecedented rapidity, it was soon found necessary to add galleries for the accommodation of the large number of worshippers who weekly flocked within its walls to hear the celebrated preacher Dr. Leach. In a few years the little proprietary church stood first in the rank of city churches, and the congregation continuing to grow, it was lately decided, after much hesitation and long debate, to build a larger and more convenient place of worship on a site to be selected in the west end of the city. The site chosen was on the corner of St. François de Salle and Janvier streets, where a handsome building has been erected, which was occupied early in the winter. The fate of the old church was soon decided. Having never been consecrated it could be turned to secular purposes, and accordingly it was sold to a large manufacturer, who is now engaged in converting it into a factory. The upper story of the building will, we understand, be used as a concert or lecture-room.

The peculiar style of architecture of St. George's Church was calculated to produce a false impression by making the building appear of far more ancient date than it could really claim, and many a tourist has been found gazing upon its stones with a reverent interest in his look, evidently deeming it to be some ancient landmark, some venerable relic of the past that had escaped the Destroyer's hand to remind the present generation of the piety and enterprise of their forefathers. To such it must be rather a blow to learn that the church is only twenty-nine years old, and was erected within the memory of hundreds of the present inhabitants of Montreal.

The style of the building was the Modified Early English—that of Salisbury Cathedral, to which, had the spire been

completed as originally intended, St. George's would have borne a near resemblance, except in point of size. That honour, however, has never been attained. The spire never existed except on paper, and now at last the tower itself has disappeared for ever, and the building, instead of resounding with solemn music, will ring with the clatter and din of the workshop.

Old St. George's was built after the designs of Mr. W. Footner, the well-known and able architect of the Court House and Bonsecours Market, and of St. George's Church, Toronto.

THE R. C. CATHEDRAL, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

In 1841 the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, the then R. C. Bishop of St. John's, laid the foundation of the Cathedral of St. John's, and fourteen years later, in 1855, it was consecrated by the then Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock. The site is one of the most remarkable in the world, overlooking the city of St. John's, and facing the Atlantic Ocean. At an elevation of three hundred feet above sea level, it is at once the most conspicuous object, and the chief architectural ornament of the capital of Newfoundland. It is built in the style of a Roman Basilica, is 246 feet, 6 inches long, and 186 feet, 6 inches in the transept; and the façade is 99 feet wide. It is, with the exception of the ambulatories, or low aisles, faced with cut limestone from Galway, in Ireland, and the quoires, mouldings, cornices, window-frames, and string and belt courses, are of Dublin granite. The façade is flanked by two towers, 150 feet high; the nave and transept are 52 feet wide, without including the pillars; and the low side-aisles, or, as they are called, ambulatories, open into the main building by a series of elegant arches. The walls are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a cornice 13 feet wide; while the arches are artistically ornamented. The ceiling of the nave, like many of those in Italy, is flat, enriched with elaborate centre-pieces; but that of the ambulatories forms a succession of groined arches, corresponding to the arches that open into the nave. The apsis of the church is semicircular, and forms the choir behind the great altar; and already eight other altars have been erected, all ornamented with statuary. The four evangelists are placed at a height of about 30 feet from the ground, at the intersection of the nave and transept. The great altar, is, perhaps, the finest specimen of art in the whole western world. It stands apart at the intersection of the nave and transept, isolated, like many of those in the ancient churches of Rome. The altar and tabernacle are faced with white marble, the rest is of Caen stone, or a soft, cream-coloured marble. A triumphal arch, or Baldacchino, beautifully carved with wreaths, and the ceiling coffered in rosettes, like the arch of Titus in the Roman forum, is surmounted by a group of angels bearing aloft the cross, at a height of 52 feet from the floor of the church. This canopy, or arch, is supported by eight monolithic columns of polished granite.

"IN GAOL FOR DEBT," OR THE ARTIST'S REVENGE.—The following anecdote is told of M. Wiertz, the celebrated German painter, who was sometimes called the crazy artist:—"After having finished a portrait of the old aristocratic Countess de —, who pretended to be only thirty when nearly sixty, she refused to accept the painting, saying that it did not look anything like herself, and that her most intimate friends would not recognise a single feature of her on that piece of canvas. Wiertz smiled kindly at the remark, and as a true knight of old gallantly re-conducted the lady to her carriage. Next morning there was a grand disturbance in the Rue de la Madeline. A big crowd was gathered before a window, and the following words were whispered from ear to ear:—"Is the Countess de — really in gaol for her debts?" Wiertz had exercised a little vengeance towards his noble but unfair customer. As she had refused the portrait, he set to work and painted a few iron bars on the picture, with these words, "In gaol for debt." He exhibited the painting in a jeweller's window, in the principal street of Brussels, and the effect was instantaneous. A few hours later the Countess was back in Wiertz's studio, pouring invectives on him at high pressure—to have exhibited her likeness under such scandalous, &c., &c. "Most noble lady," was the artist's reply, "you said the painting did not look anything like yourself, and that your most intimate friends would not have recognised a single one of your features in the picture. I wanted simply to test the truth of your statement—that is all!" The portrait was taken away, the city laughed, the artist charged double price, and gave the amount to the poor of the city.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 28.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. B. to Q. 4th. | P. takes P. |
| 2. B. to K. Kt. sq. | P. moves. |
| 3. R. to Q. sq. | P. takes R. (Q.) |
| 4. Kt. to R. 5th. | |
| 5. Kt. to Kt. 3rd. mate. | |

CHARADES, &c.

NUMBERED CHARADE, No. 9.

Composed of twenty letters.

- My 20, 4, 12, 5 is a period of time.
 - My 8, 1, 10, 3 is used in hospitals.
 - My 18, 15, 3, 4, 14 is a necessary of life.
 - My 13, 11, 7, 10 is a quadruped.
 - My 6, 5, 9, 18, 2 is a coin.
 - My 10, 19, 16, 17 is a part of the human body.
 - And my whole is the property of the Dominion Government.
- R. T. A. L., GUYSBORO, N. S.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 220 Notre Dame Street.

	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Su., April 2.	36°	43°	34°	46°	30°	38°	29.86	29.86	29.86
Mo., "	42°	52°	44°	54°	30°	42°	29.85	29.85	29.80
Tu., "	44°	49°	39°	50°	34°	42°	29.90	29.83	2.66
We., "	5.	28°	35°	34°	36°	22°	30.05	30.08	30.29
Th., "	5.	29°	37°	36°	39°	18°	28° 5	30.30	30.29
Fri., "	7.	40°	60°	44°	60°	29°	29.38	29.88	29.40
Sat., "	8.	46°	48°	42°	50°	35°	29.95	30.00	30.10

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.