

## OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 90.—HON. JAMES ARMSTRONG,

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ST. LUCIA, W. I.

(From a photograph by Thomas Nettleton, Sorel.)

The newly appointed Chief Justice of St. Lucia, the Hon. James Armstrong, is the son of Capt. Charles Armstrong, late superintendent of the works carried on for the deepening of the channel between Quebec and Montreal; and is a descendant of a U. E. loyalist, who settled in the County of Massillon. Mr. Armstrong was born in Berthier, and is now fifty years of age. He studied under the late Henry Driscoll, Q. C., and the late Henry Stuart, Q. C. He was admitted to the Bar in 1844, and appointed Queen's Counsel in 1867. Mr. Armstrong was associated with the late universally lamented Justice Morin, in the firm of Morin & Armstrong, until Mr. Morin entered the Ministry. When the Judicature Act (or Decentralisation Act, as it is sometimes called) of 1857 was passed, Mr. Armstrong removed to Sorel in the District of Richelieu, where he obtained a large practice; he also followed the Court of Appeals in Montreal. In 1864 Mr. Armstrong was appointed Crown Prosecutor for his District, and as such, the responsibility fell upon him in 1857, of conducting the prosecution of Modeste Provancher for the poisoning of one Joutas by strychnine. This case attracted very great attention, not only in the legal and medical world, but among the public generally. Several medical witnesses were examined on both sides—the trial was in many points one of equal, if not greater interest than the Palmer trial in England. The "colour test" was fully discussed in both cases. A well-known journalist of the day—a gentleman very sparing of praise—thus wrote of the trial: "The crime was clearly proved in a trial of unusual length, and both of the accused were found guilty, and condemned to death, the execution of the sentence in the woman's case being postponed. We mention the matter particularly now in order to express in a marked manner our appreciation of the way in which the case was got up, and conducted throughout for the Crown. Having followed it, day by day during the trial, and carefully gone over the evidence since, we feel justified in saying that there has not been these twenty years in Lower Canada a criminal case of the magnitude and difficulty so carefully and thoroughly prepared, and so completely and convincingly placed before the Jury. If it lacked the fine word flashes of eloquence, to which too many criminal lawyers trust, it showed at every step of its long course, true genius and intelligence directing patient labour in mastering every difficulty, seeking for, finding and welding into one chain the many far scattered and deep hidden links of evidence." Mr. Armstrong, as far as we know, is the first member of the Quebec Bar who has been appointed to a Judgeship out of the Province. St. Lucia is 70 miles from Barbadoes and 24 miles from the French Colony of Martinique; it has an area of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres, with a population of about thirty thousand. It has been alternatively French and English, but was finally ceded to England in 1803.

St. Lucia is one of the Windward Islands, of which Sir Francis Hincks was the Governor General from 1856 to 1860, when he was transferred to British Guiana. Mr. Armstrong, in 1857, published a pamphlet work on the "Law relating to Marriages in Lower Canada." The custom of Paris is still in force in St. Lucia in all matters relating to property and civil rights. The Criminal and Commercial Law of England is in force there as in Lower Canada.

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK "BETTER TERMS" COMMISSIONERS.

The second Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, under Confederation, (elected in February of the present year), had hardly been well seated around their Speaker than they began to discuss the desirability of making a strong effort to obtain "better terms" under the Union Act, or in fact to secure a larger subsidy from the Dominion Government. The question had been debated through the press and in the election campaign. It need hardly be said that everybody was in favour of the movement; nor shall we discuss the question whether or not the demands put forth were reasonable. But it is doubtless true that the agitation arose from the fact that the basis of the financial terms of the British North America Act had been changed to an extent representing a capital of two millions of dollars. The Assembly as well as the Legislative Council agreed to the series of resolutions submitted, and we give below a brief account of the gentlemen appointed as Commissioners to press the claims of the Province and negotiate with the Dominion Government. The result of their exertions will, of course, be communicated officially to the Legislative bodies of the two Governments in due time. We are indebted to Morgan's *Parliamentary Companion* for the following particulars concerning the Commissioners whom we have this week placed in "our gallery."

No. 91.—HON. G. L. HATHEWAY.

PREMIER, NEW BRUNSWICK.

George Luther Hatheway is descended on the paternal side from a U. E. loyalist, and was born on the 4th of August, 1813. He is, therefore, nearly of an age with Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier. He received his education at

St. John, and in 1830 entered political life as member for York, for which county he sat uninterruptedly until 1865, and for which he was re-elected at the last general election. From 1861 to 1865 he was a member of the Executive Council of the Province, and Commissioner of Public Works. In the year last named he resigned office on the Confederation question, but on a change of Government occurring soon afterwards, he resumed his old office, and held it until April, 1866, when the ministry resigned. The result of the last election being adverse to the ministry then in power, Mr. Hatheway was called upon to form a new Government, in which he took office as Provincial Secretary, and rank as Premier.

No. 92.—HON. WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Mr. Wedderburn is a native of the city of St. John, which he now represents in the Legislative Assembly. His father was for many years Emigration Agent for New Brunswick. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native city, and studied the legal profession, having been called to the Bar in 1858. Last year he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and has been for some time President of the St. John Mechanics' Institute. He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly at the last general election. (Feb., '71.)

No. 93.—HON. B. R. STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson was appointed to the office of Surveyor-General in the Ministry formed by Mr. Hatheway last February. His grandfather came from Renfrewshire, Scotland, and settled in St. Andrews, N. B., in 1819. In that city Benjamin Robert Stevenson was born on the 10th April, 1833. He was educated at the St. Andrew's Grammar School, and New Brunswick University, where he graduated B. A. in 1854. Having studied law, he was called to the Bar in 1858. He represents the County of Charlotte in the Legislative Assembly for which he was first returned in Oct., 1867.

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

## THE GREAT FOUR-OARED RACE ON THE TYNE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Oct. 19.

The great four-oared race for the championship comes off on the Tyne, on Wednesday, November 22, between Chambers' crew, viz., Robert Chambers, Harry Kelly, John Bright and James Percy—and Winship's crew, composed of Thomas Winship, J. H. Sadler, Robert Bagnall and James Taylor; in fact, the same crews who rowed at Halifax, Saratoga and Montreal, illustrations of whom we gave in our issues of Sept. 2, No. 10, of the Chambers' crew; and Sept. 16, No. 12, of the Winship crew. The sum rowed for is £400, but betting is very high and strong, and it is not exaggerating in the least to say that about £40,000 or £50,000 will exchange hands in the country over the event. It is looked upon by the partisans with considerable feelings, indeed. The parties are very bitter, which is to be regretted. Tyneside people would much more prefer a pure Tyne crew than a mixed one like the present; but friendship amongst them is a thing at present impossible. If Kelly and Sadler could have formed a crew of their own in the Thames, then some kind of rivalry would have been pleasant and attractive to the whole country, whereas, it is now looked upon as a local feud, which will cause bitter hatred for some time to come between the rival crews, whichever one wins. The Chambers' crew have their training quarters at Mr. Charlton Hedley's Borough Arms, Gateshead. The Winship crew have theirs at Mr. Robert Gibson's Old Arms, Scotswood Bridge. Of the Chambers' crew, only Harry Kelly keeps a public house, and that is at Putney, near London. Chambers is married. Percy and Bright are single men, of Winship's crew. Thomas Winship keeps the "Cumberland Arms," Scotswood Road. James Taylor, the "Trafalgar Inn," Newcastle. J. H. Sadler lives in London. Robert Bagnall at Ouseburn, near Newcastle. All are married except Robert Bagnall. They have commenced training in earnest. Bright is unwell, and so is Bagnall, but it is expected they will get all right soon. Mr. J. J. Bagnall, of the "Wheat Sheaf Inn," Newcastle, is stakeholder. He was a friend and great supporter of the late champion, James Renforth. The course is from the High Level Bridge (built by the late Robert Stephenson, C. E.), who was also engineer for the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, to Lemington Point. The course is the best on the river, but rather crooked, it must be admitted. The rowers pass the large and extensive works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., where the men are usually allowed to assemble on the quay for half an hour, to see the race, the factory bell ringing at the proper time. Boats are placed at the starting and finishing points, 30 yards apart. The river at the widest point is not more than a quarter of a mile, so our readers will see there will be a good chance of a close sight of each crew.

R. E.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Oct. 28, 1871.

The victorious crew in the four-oared race are determined to challenge Ward Brothers and the Paris crew for the championship of the world, to take place in England, on the River Thames. They are training very successfully, and a good race is anticipated.

I had a look, the other day, whilst in Dublin, at the celebrated brewery of Guinness & Co., and summarising the general results of the operations of Messrs. Guinness & Co., it appears that their average annual manufacture is equal to 310,000 hogsheads, which require for their production the same number of barrels of malt. About 500,000 gallons of water are used daily. They exported, within the six months ended 30th September, 80,317 hhds., which was an increase, over the corresponding six months of last year, of 2,731 hhds. The malt used in the manufacture, all of which is grown in Ireland, is the produce of 20,600 acres of land, at the average

yield of 15 barrels per statute acre. This consumption is only equalled by one porter brewery in England, that of the Messrs. Barclay. From the Excise returns issued a few years ago, when the production of the James-Gate Brewery was much less than at present, we find that only four houses in England used more than 200,000 barrels of malt per annum, and as these, besides porter, also manufactured ales in great quantity, the Messrs. Guinness may fairly claim to be the largest porter brewers in the world. It only remains to give an idea of the important influence of this firm on the industrial prosperity of Dublin to state that they employ upwards of 800 labourers and artificers, at wages ranging from 12s. to 60s. a week, and nearly 100 clerks; besides which they give great employment to harness-makers, cart-makers, builders, millwrights, and many other trades.

The "Home Rule" movement in Ireland is causing great commotion. Its promoters are very active, and great accessions are being made daily. I am afraid we will have some difficulty yet, in settling Ireland pacifically. It seems to baffle all our statesmen. The middle and higher classes in Ireland are very much concerned in the future results of this "Home Rule" agitation.

## THE LATE SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON.

SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Tadmor, Ross-shire, where he was born, Feb. 19, 1792, was educated at Durham Grammar school and at the Military College of Marlow. He served in Spain and Portugal with the 3rd, 6th and 10th Regiments of Foot, and afterwards on the staff of his uncle, Gen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and became Captain in the 6th Dragoons. Between 1825 and 1831 he published some geological memoirs on the Highlands of Scotland, the Alps, and Germany, and became President of the Geological Society. In 1831 he began to apply himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after seven years' labour he succeeded in establishing what he termed the Silurian System, comprehending a succession of strata previously unknown, which lie beneath the old red sandstone. This system (named from its occupying those countries which formed the ancient kingdom of the Silures) is divided into the Upper Silurian, consisting of Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; and the Lower Silurian, of Cambrian and Llandovery rocks. The same succession or classification of strata was found to apply to the west of Europe, and to North and South America. Mr. Murchison next traced the extension of the Silurian system, and all the other Palaeozoic rocks, to Norway and Sweden, and particularly to the vast empire of European Russia, where the relative position of the older rocks has suffered little or no disturbance from the intrusive agency of fire. Under the countenance of the Imperial Government, Mr. Murchison, in company with M. de Verneuil and Count Keyserling, in 1840, commenced a geological survey of the Russian empire; having previously explored several parts of Germany, Poland, and the Carpathians, as intermediate between the British and Russian deposits; and the results of the entire expedition were published in two large volumes in 1845. Upon the presentation, in 1841, of the first Report upon this geological survey, the emperor Nicholas I. presented Mr. Murchison with the second class of St. Anne, in diamonds, and with a magnificent colossal vase of Siberian aventurine, mounted on a column of porphyry. After three years' additional labour, Mr. Murchison completed his survey of Russia, when the emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and appointed him a life member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences; and upon his return to England, in 1846, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Roderick has since published three editions of his "Siluria." He has contributed upwards of one hundred and twenty memoirs to the Transactions of various scientific bodies, the most remarkable being, perhaps, his "Alps, Apennines, and Carpathians." In 1844, when bringing out his large work on the "Geological Structure of Russia," he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural Mountains, and, as a result, he was the first who publicly expressed the opinion that gold must exist in Australia. In 1846 he even urged some Cornish miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and there obtain gold from the alluvial soil in the manner that they extracted tin from the gravel of their native country. In 1848 Sir Roderick addressed Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, and warmly urged the Government to adopt measures for the interest of the Crown; but his advice was not followed, and it was only in 1851, or three years later, that the so-called *bonanza* of the Australian gold took place. In recent years Sir Roderick made another great addition to British geology, by establishing the existence in the North-western Highlands of the fundamental stratified deposits of the United Kingdom, these, the so-called Laurentian rocks, being older than the Cambrian or Silurian systems. In addition to the Silurian System, Sir Roderick Murchison, in connection with Professor Sedgwick, established the next overlying or Devonian System. He, in 1841, grouped the Zechstein or magnesia limestone, with its underlying and overlying associated strata, under the new term of *Permian*, as derived from a vast region in Russia, and the name has since been generally adopted by geologists. In 1855 he succeeded Sir H. De la Beche in the office of Director-General of the Geological Survey of the British Isles, and his latest labours have been repeated examinations of the rocks of his native Highlands, for which the Royal Society of Edinburgh conferred on him their first Brisbane Gold Medal. Sir Roderick has served four times as President of the Geological Society, and eleven years as President of the Royal Geographical Society. In May, 1864, he was re-elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, having delivered twelve anniversary addresses to that body, and in 1866 the Copley Medal or first honour of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him; and he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Linnean Society, a Member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Turin, a correspondent of the French Institute, was long a Trustee of the British Museum, the Hunterian Museum, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the founders. Sir R. Murchison was made a K.C.B. in 1863, received the Prix Cuvier from the French Institute, and the Wollaston Medal at home, for his geological labours in 1864, and was created a Baronet Jan. 22, 1866. The present emperor of Russia conferred upon him the Grand Cross of St. Anne, and he was a Knight Commander of various foreign orders.