

not even a milkman—was suffered, without special license, to pass through that gate. Thence issue the young ladies "in a long file, two and two, all with open books in their hands and some with parasols likewise. Meeting Little Nell, the serene lady of the establishment halts her column and administers rebuke to the shrinking child.

"Don't you feel how naughty it is of you, said Miss Monlathers, 'to be a wax-work child when you might have the proud consciousness of assisting to the extent of your infant powers, the manufacturing interests of your country; of improving your mind by the constant contemplation of the steam engine, and of earning a comfortable and independent subsistence of from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per week? Don't you know that the harder you work the happier you are? and that your motto should be:—

In work, work, work, in work always  
Let my first years be past,  
That I may give for every day  
Some good account at last."

"Little Nell cried, and dropt her handkerchief, which a good-natured 'pupil teacher' picked up for her and handed to her, and for this was at once arrested by the governess and rebuked by the lady principal."

This young lady, being motherless and poor, was apprenticed at the school, taught (for nothing) teaching others what she learnt (for nothing), boarded (for nothing), lodged (for nothing), and set down and reared as immeasurably less than nothing—by all the dwellers in the house. The servant maids felt her inferiority, for they were better treated, free to come and go, and regarded in their stations with much more respect.

But because this poor pupil had a ready wit, and a handsome figure, whilst the rich baronet's daughter, who was the pride and glory of Miss Monlathers' establishment, was both dull and plain. Miss Monlathers was vexed and irritated with the poor pupil teacher every day, and for the breach of decorum in showing sympathy to the pretty wax-work girl, she was dismissed ignominiously from the walking party and ordered to keep her room during this indignant lady's displeasure.

"The procession filed off, two and two, with the books and parasols, and Miss Monlathers calling the baronet's daughter to walk with her and smooth her ruffled feelings, discarded the two teachers, and left them to bring up the rear, and hate each other a little more for being obliged to walk together."

Here we have three pictures, well drawn by the hand of a master, and full of character. The first a genial and rosy scene which (except the gentle satire at the high-saluting style of the worthy principal) presents a rose without thorns. The second shows how deeply human passion may lie under the artificial and case-hardening crust of mechanical school systems; and the last exhibits, in a graphic sketch, the evil example of irresponsible selfishness and Mammon Worship in so responsible a trust as that of the private Education of Youthful Womanhood.

"E."

## Our Illustrations.

THE SNOW LION, QUEBEC.

This very creditable achievement in snow-modelling is the handiwork of one of the pupils at the Laval University in Quebec.

A paper *apropos* of the illustration of the GUNNERY PRACTICE AT QUEBEC

will be found on another page.

We produce, in this issue, the first of a characteristic series of

QUEBEC SKETCHES,

which will be continued from time to time.

For a biography of

HON. E. R. CARON

see the preceding page.

H. M. S. "HIMALAYA" AT HALIFAX.

H. M. Troop-ship "Himalaya" arrived at Halifax on the 1st instant, after a very rough passage of twenty-nine days. She left Portsmouth on the 3rd January with a brigade of Royal Artillery, two detachments of Royal Engineers, a draft of the 60th Rifles, and a draft of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers—in all 1,430 souls on board. Her voyage from England was one series of disasters. Immediately after leaving Portsmouth she met with strong head winds, and was compelled to anchor in Yarmouth Roads. The following day she made another start, but was driven to seek shelter at Portland, where she remained until the 6th. On the 7th she got clear of Land's End. On the 8th a heavy sea struck her on the port side and carried away the cutter, severely injuring several of the guard. The sergeant had both legs fractured. The sea flooded the engine-room, and at one time it was feared that the ship would founder. On the 11th only 700 miles had been made, after eight days' steaming. On the 14th a serious accident occurred. A large hawser gave way, killing a boy five years old and seriously injuring three other children; one of whom had his back broken. The next day the tiller ropes were carried away. The second engineer repaired them at the risk of his life and was publicly thanked by the captain. On the 16th and 17th the ship rolled heavily, and at one time all on board expected to go to the bottom. The port life-boat was nearly lost, and the decks were so constantly washed by the waves that it was hard work to keep the ship clear of water. At this time there were on the sick list between twenty and thirty men who had been injured by the rolling and tossing of the ship. The best troop cutter was carried away. Very few of the seamen on board, says the log, had ever seen such severe weather. On the 19th the tiller-chains were again carried away; a sea struck the vessel on the port beam, carrying away the life-boat and cutter, and leaving the port side a complete wreck; the fore-storm-try-sail was torn away by the force of the wind, and the head-gear broken by the violence of the waves; the starboard cutter was stove in; and, to complete the list of the day's calamities, it was found that the vessel was forty-three miles further from Halifax than on the 16th. At this time there were only four small boats

on board with which to save all hands. On the 22nd the course was altered for St. John's, Newfoundland. On the 23rd a terrible gale set in. On the 25th the ship arrived at St. John's and remained there until the 29th, when she sailed for Halifax, and met with no further disaster. On the 6th instant the "Himalaya" proceeded to Bermuda, en route for England.

A biography of

THE HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL

will be found on the preceding page.

THE VISIT OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO AND THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE TO THE BELLEVILLE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., His Excellency W. P. Howland, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, accompanied by Captain E. G. Curtis, Private Secretary; Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, with nearly fifty members of the Legislature and a number of ladies and gentlemen, visited Belleville for the purpose of visiting the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. They were met at the station by the Mayor and Warden and Members of the Town and County Councils, and other officials, and a large concourse of people, including the most prominent citizens, and a guard of honour composed of about thirty members of the Grand Trunk Rifles, in command of Captain Crowther. Addresses were presented by Thomas Holden, Esq., Mayor; Hon. Billa Flint, Warden, and Rev. A. Carman, President of the Albert University, to which His Excellency made suitable replies. The party were then driven in sleighs, through the town, to the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The town presented a holiday appearance, flags being displayed from the public buildings, as well as from many business houses and private residences. On their arrival at the Institution the distinguished visitors were received by the Principal, Dr. W. J. Palmer, and the officers of the Institution, and after partaking of a cold lunch were escorted to the chapel to witness an examination of the pupils. The Principal delivered a brief address of welcome, after which pupils from the several classes were examined by Professors Greene, Watson, McGann, and Coleman. Professor Greene, a deaf mute, described "Christ Stilling the Tempest," and recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" in the beautiful language of signs. After brief addresses by His Excellency and Hon. A. McKellar, and hearty cheers for the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. McKellar, the Legislature, and Dr. Palmer, the visitors returned to Belleville. They were entertained by an elegant dinner given by the Town, in Ontario Hall, at 6 o'clock. The Mayor presided, and after the usual toasts and a number of speeches the visitors returned to the station at 10 o'clock, and soon took their departure for Toronto. The Institution is in a prosperous condition. Although it has been established but little more than two years there are already 140 pupils in attendance, and as it is the intention of the Government to make the terms of admission more liberal it is probable that there will be at least two hundred children in attendance next term.

NAPOLEON III. AFTER DEATH.

The details of the lying in state of the late ex-Emperor are given by the *Times*: "The apartment in which the Emperor died is very small, and was chosen by the Emperor himself when he first came to Camden Place. The small tent bedstead stands in a corner, and beside it the lower narrower couch into which he was removed for the convenience of the surgeons. At the foot of this bed stood the purple velvet coffin, breast high, on two trestles. The Emperor lay with his hands crossed below his breast, dressed in blue tunic, gold sash, and red trousers, the *petite tenue* of a French General of Division. The broad red ribbon of the Legion of Honour crossed the body, and on the left breast was a row of medals and crosses. A small crucifix rested on the breast, and near the foot of the coffin was laid a large violet wreath centered with the letter N. in yellow immortelles. The face wore a tired, weary look. The thin grey hair of the moustache and imperial was smoothed naturally over the cheek and chin, while the upper part of the forehead was crossed by some greyish-brown locks."

THE CRITICS.

The *Art Journal*, from which this engraving is copied, says:—The painter of this picture, Mlle. Henriette Browne, is one of the most distinguished female artists of the French school; she was born in Paris, and was a pupil of M. Chaplin, an eminent portrait-painter. In this branch of Art Mlle. Browne also excels; two or three of the portraits she exhibited in the Paris International Exhibition of 1867, were among the best and most attractive in the galleries; one, that of a lady, so rivetted our attention by its reality and exquisite feeling, that we found it difficult to move away from it. Many of our readers will doubtless remember her "Le Père Hyacinthe," in the Academy Exhibition of last year, and her "1870," and "During the War," in that of this year; the first an excellent example of the lady's portraiture, the last two of her subject-pictures, of which she has painted many; two of these, "The Village School" and the "Chorister Boy," cleaning, or, at least, pretending to clean, the silver plate used in his church, were hung last year in the French Gallery: both works received high commendation in our columns at the time. But the picture by which Henriette Browne is most widely known in our country is her "Sisters of Charity;" the painting was exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, in London, and, having since been engraved, the print has become very popular among us, and deservedly so, for the composition is characterised by great tenderness of feeling in all the individuals who are brought on the scene, and by the most truthful representation of every object associated with them. The artist appears always to make it a matter of conscience that every detail shall be a study, and every face a portrait. It has been truly remarked of the majority of her pictures that "tenderness, sympathy for suffering, and delicate intuition of the mind's subtle workings, are the rare qualities by which this painter's compositions obtain a strong hold on the human heart." And it requires no small amount of genius, tact, and practical skill to leave such an impression on the spectator of a work of Art. Nor can we disconnect these qualities altogether from the picture here engraved, simple and ordinary as the subject may be in comparison with the lady's "Sisters of Charity," and some others that might be adduced in evidence. It does not appear to us that the title of "Critics"—that by which it is known—is the most appropriate that could have been given to

it. The children, doubtless, are closely examining the dead game, but less with critical eyes as to the contemplated enjoyment of the feast when the hare and pheasant are placed on the dinner-table, or in admiration of the texture of skin and beauty of feathers, than, as it seems, in a kind of mournful contemplation of death—the glazed eyes and motionless bodies—so wonderful to children who *think*, yet are not able to realise, what death actually is, even to the animal world. But whatever the "motive" of the picture, a small canvass, the artist has succeeded in making it very attractive by the expressiveness thrown into the composition, and the care with which all is painted.

## Miscellaneous.

A Canadian Society is about to be formed at New Orleans.

It is noted as a strange coincidence that Napoleon III. died at Chislehurst at 10:15 a.m., which was precisely the hour when the great clock of the Tuilleries stopped after the Palace was set fire to by the Commune.

The lady to whom M. Rochefort was married under such tragic circumstances a couple of months ago, just before she received the last sacrament of the Church, has recovered her health, and is now able to walk about.

A German newspaper states that 3,000 recruits from Alsace and Lorraine have arrived at Berlin and Potsdam brimful of enthusiasm. Their parents tried to beg them off the conscription, but the boys wouldn't stand that on any terms.

A French optician has invented spectacles for animals as well as poultry. Many horses, he says, suffer from short-sightedness, and "we often observe fowls in poultry yards die suddenly, though shortly before in good condition. This is caused by a malady of the eyes; they no longer see their food, and succumb from inanition."

There is no army in Europe in which so many languages are spoken as in the Austrian army. The last annual return of military statistics in Austria show that every Austrian officer knows German, 2,618 officers speak Hungarian, 2,361 speak Polish, 3,991 Bohemian, 679 Ruthenian, 2,961 Croatian, Servian, and Slavonian, and 1,187 Roumanian. Further, 4,394 officers speak Italian, 3,658 French, 451 English, and 481 converse freely in Russian and Turkish.

The *Scotsman* estimates the total Catholic population of the United Kingdom at about 6,000,000, whose spiritual needs are attended to by nearly 2,900 priests. The Catholic peers in Great Britain and Ireland number thirty-three, including a duke, a marquis, seven earls, four viscounts, and twenty barons. Twenty-four of these are members of the House of Lords. There are also forty-eight Catholic baronets and thirty-six Catholics in the House of Commons.

POLITICAL SITUATION AT BERLIN.—A Berlin correspondent writes:—An eminent politician with whom I was lately conversing upon the question of the day, summed up the whole embroglio curtly, thus:—"Things got into a precious mess, you see, during Bismarck's protracted absence from Berlin, as he foresaw they would. He has seized the opportunity to separate himself from a set of men who trammelled his action, and has left them *à se débrouiller comme ils le pourront*. When matters shall be at their worst, he will step in and set everything to rights, as if by enchantment. He is letting them feel that they can't get on without him. *Tout à tout!*"

A FIGHT WITH A SEAL.—The *North Sydney Herald* says:—"Last week Mr. Livingston, of Big Bras d'Or, observed on the lee a seal, playing near the water's edge. He at once started to secure the prize that he imagined almost within his grasp. But how visionary, often are worldly projects. The seal showed fight, and for an hour a sharp contest took place between it and Mr. L. As he would rush for the seal the latter would rush for him and bite most fiercely. At last Mr. Livingston, with torn and tattered garments, secured his scalp, and he now has the novel sight of a real white seal gamboling around his yard, petted by his children, and astonishing the neighbours.

The invasion of France by the Germans has had a curious influence on the flora of the former country. A large number of foreign plants, chiefly from the South of Europe, the seeds of which were brought by the invading army along with forage and by other means, have sprung up in the neighbourhood of Paris, and established themselves either temporarily or permanently. Two French botanists have published a *Florula Obsidionalis*, or flora of the two sieges, including 190 species hitherto unknown to the district. Nearly the whole of them belong to families of plants employed for forage or other commissariat purposes. Misfortune makes us acquainted with strange bed (nursery bed) fellows.

A body of Royal Naval Volunteers has been formed in England. The force is to be raised at every port in the kingdom, and will serve in gunboats. The uniform adopted is that of the Royal Navy, the rank and file having the sailors' serge shirts, with the broad blue collars, complete even to the lanyard and knife; the men have cross-belts, cartridge-cases, and cutlasses, and are armed with the five-grooved Snider. The members of the London contingent are from the better classes of society—the yachting and boating men on the Thames. Some belong to the great centres of learning, one private is the son of an ex-Cabinet Minister, and the chief establishments in the city of London, as the Bank of England, the General Post Office, and the great assurance offices, supply the main body. The only officer of the force is Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., who has taken the lead in the formation of the contingent, but in no other case, it is understood, will members look forward to holding commissions, as the commands will vest entirely in the hands of Royal Naval officers.

Some interesting statistics have been published relating to the winding up of the affairs of the disestablished Church of Ireland. On the 1st of January, 1871, there were 2,350 of the clergy. Of these 1,459 were incumbents and 921 curates. On the 1st of January, 1873, all the surviving clergy had commuted, except ninety, of whom seventy-three were incumbents and seventeen curates. Between thirty and forty incumbents, availing themselves of the 6th section of the Act, excluded their glebe houses and land from commutation. Of the seventy-three non-commuting incumbents, about twenty have their lands let to tenants. There were 519 Nonconformist ministers on the 1st of January, 1871, and all have commuted except thirty-five. The whole estimated property of the Church was sixteen millions, the compensation has amounted to about eleven millions, and it is expected that the adwosons will cost one million. The Treasury have advanced six millions to pay the compensation, and the Commissioners owe the Church Representative Body about four millions. It may be estimated that a surplus of about five millions will remain; but in order to realize it in a reasonable time and give full effect to the Church Act, it is suggested that it would be desirable to have a supplemental Act, in order to enable the Commissioners to sell the rent-charges, or convert them into annuities with liberty to redeem them.