

whichever way made, will be purely a personal one, as he has sufficient influence to place his re-election beyond a doubt, provided he desires it.

No. 65.—HIS GRACE THE MOST REVEREND DR. TASCHEREAU,
ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

THE death of Mgr. Baillargeon, the late Archbishop of Quebec, and Primate of the R. C. Ecclesiastical Province of that name, which until very recently embraced the whole of Canada and the North West Territories, though an event long looked for, created, when it did occur, on the 13th of October last, much interest among the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church in this Province, as to who should be his successor in the Archiepiscopal See. The interest was, however, purely of a personal character, and probably confined itself to a commendable aspiration that the virtues of the deceased might be reflected in the life and conduct of his successor. If so, the Catholic community of this Province, by the concurrent testimony, clerical and lay, that has reached the public ear, from that body, testifies that the hope has been amply fulfilled in the election and appointment of the Venerable Vicar-General Taschereau, late Rector of Laval University, to fill the important office. Almost concurrently with the demise of the late Archbishop, the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto had been set apart from that of Quebec, including the whole of Ontario, save the small portion attached to the diocese of Ottawa; but the growth of the country had rendered this division necessary, as on former occasions it has imposed from time to time the creation of new dioceses, and the erection of the Ecclesiastical Province of Halifax. Probably at no distant day other divisions, diocesan as well as Provincial, may be made; but as in Ireland the ancient See of Armagh retains the Primacy of "all Ireland," so here, the Archiepiscopate of Quebec will retain the Primacy of Canada. It may be said, therefore, that Mgr. Taschereau is the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in British America, and in this character, as well as in that he has already proved himself a Canadian of distinguished ability and of rare devotion to duty, even when it exposed him to great personal dangers, his portrait and a brief account of his previous career will doubtless prove interesting to all our readers.

Mgr. Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau is descended from an old French family, a member of which, Thomas Jacques Taschereau, emigrated from Touraine to Canada about the beginning of the last century. Soon after his arrival, M. Taschereau was appointed Marine Treasurer, and in 1736 received a grant of a seignory on the banks of the river Chaudière. The new Archbishop is the grandson of this gentleman and was born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, on the 17th February, 1820, and has, consequently, but just completed his fifty-first year. When but eight years of age he was sent to the Quebec Seminary, where he soon became distinguished for his great talents and close application to study. In 1836, when sixteen years old, he visited Rome with L'Abbé Holmes of the Seminary, and in the following year received the tonsure at the hands of Mgr. Piatti, Archbishop of Trebizonde, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. In September of the same year he returned to Quebec and commenced his theological studies, which, with other branches of learning, he earnestly pursued for six years. At the end of that time, so fully had his proficiency commended itself to his superiors that, though still under canonical age, he was ordained Priest, on the 10th September, 1842, at the Church of Ste. Marie de la Beauce, his native place, by Mgr. Turgeon, then Coadjutor, and subsequently successor to Archbishop Signai. Shortly afterwards the Rev. M. Taschereau was appointed to the Chair of Philosophy in the Seminary, and this position he held for twelve years.

In 1847 the terrible scourge of ship fever broke out among the emigrants at Grosse Isle, and it is said that the Rev. M. Taschereau was the first to volunteer his services to assist the Rev. Father McGavran, the present Rector of St. Patrick's R. C. Church, and at that time Chaplain at Grosse Isle, to minister to the spiritual necessities of the Irish Catholics who had flocked in hundreds to the western world to escape the consequences of the horrid famine which, a couple of years before, had made a charnel house of their own country. These unfortunate creatures, whose constitutions had been permanently injured by their long endurance of gaunt hunger, fell ready victims to the malignant typhus born of the improper sanitary arrangements then existing for the care of emigrants, and no heroism could be greater than that which accepted the certainty of life in the midst of loathsomeness with a great risk of death, for the sole purpose of giving them consolation in their pitiable condition. But the Père Taschereau felt the call of duty, responded promptly to its voice, and laboured indefatigably in its fulfilment until the fell disease chose him for its victim, and brought

him to death's very door. This episode in his career, speaking so loudly to the hearts of the Irish people, cannot fail to inspire them with a feeling of gratification at his elevation to his present exalted position, and of security that from him they will receive all the fatherly care for which the most dependent of them upon the ministrations of the Church are accustomed to look. The English journals of the Ancient Capital, and of other parts of the Province have commented with especial pleasure upon this notable incident in the early career of His Grace, and they augur from it a happy prospect for the future.

He was one of the promoters of the establishment of Laval University, which institution has done much for the spread of higher education in Lower Canada. In 1854 he returned to Rome, charged by the second Provincial Council of Quebec to submit its decrees for the sanction of the Pope. There he spent two years, chiefly devoted to the study of the Canon Law, and in July, 1856, the Roman Seminary conferred upon him the degree of C.L.D. (i.e. Doctor of Canon Law.) He then returned to Quebec, and was appointed Director of the *Petit Séminaire*, a position which he filled until 1859, when he was elected Director of the *Grand Séminaire*, and appointed a member of the Lower Canada Council of Public Instruction. In 1860 he became Superior of the Seminary and Rector of the Laval University, in which latter capacity we represent him to our readers on another page. In 1862 he accompanied Archbishop Baillargeon to Rome, and returned again to Quebec the same year, when he was appointed Vicar-General of the Archdiocese. In 1864 he revisited Rome on business connected with the University. His term of office as Superior having expired in 1866, he was again appointed Director of the Grand Seminary, which office he held for three years, when he was re-elected Superior. He attended Mgr. Baillargeon as Theologian to the Ecumenical Council, and on his return from Rome resumed the discharge of his duties as Superior of the Seminary and Rector of the University. After the death of the late Archbishop, he administered the affairs of the Archdiocese conjointly with Grand Vicar Cizeau. It soon began to be rumored, after the death of Archbishop Baillargeon, that Vicar-General Taschereau would in all probability be his successor, and on the 13th of last month the announcement of his nomination arrived at Quebec from the Secretary of the Propaganda. Ten days later the bulls were received, and on Sunday last His Grace was consecrated in the presence of a vast concourse of people, many of the clergy of the diocese and of the Bishops of Quebec and Ontario, the Archbishop of Toronto officiating. Of this imposing ceremony we shall give an illustration and some account in another issue.

LUDWIG KNAUS' "GAMBLERS."

The double page illustration we print this week is a reproduction of a painting by the celebrated German artist, Ludwig Knaus, the very Teniers of modern German art. As we shall, in a future number, have occasion to refer at length to the great painter, we shall merely state in this place that he was a pupil of an artist well known and appreciated in Canadian art circles—Mr. Jacobi, formerly painter to the Court of Nassau, and at present a member of the Society of Canadian Artists, and a resident of Montreal.

RABBIT SNARING AND DEER HUNTING IN
LABRADOR.

The first of our Labrador Views this week represents the process of snaring rabbits, and the particular scene is laid some fifty miles inland on the Betzimets river. The mode is a very simple one and is commonly used by the Indians in the forests where the rabbits are plentiful. The pole is balanced in the fork of a tree with a snare at the end on the track of the rabbit, which is usually followed with much regularity. The snare is generally composed of a piece of string or wire, the latter being preferable, but the Indians, not infrequently, resort to the use of the small fibrous roots of the spruce tree when other material is unavailable. Instead of using a balanced pole a small tree is sometimes bent, but this, though quicker in its action of raising the entrapped animal, is not quite so reliable. By way of attracting the rabbits to the snaring ground, or rather of encouraging them in their beaten track for the purpose of capture, branches of white birch, of which they are very fond, are laid near the snares. Large numbers of rabbits are caught on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

The other view, that of deer hunting, supplies no special features save that of the scenery. The reindeer is very abundant in Labrador, and in winter obtains subsistence from the moss growing in the swamps. Upwards of three hundred have been counted in a single herd, from an eminence overlooking a stretch of swampy ground.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, was opened in the building No. 234 St. James street, until lately occupied as a carpet warehouse, an exhibition which, in this city at all events, was of an unusual kind. In most of our agricultural exhibitions, the farmyard is certainly represented to a considerable extent, but we believe that a show devoted exclusively to the exhibition of poultry and domestic animals is a novelty in this neighbourhood. The exhibition was certainly a success, as it deserved to be, both for the variety and excellence of the animals on view, and also as an evidence of the determined efforts and enterprise of the fanciers of the city and vicinity.

On another page we reproduce a sketch made by our artist of some of the more striking animals on exhibition—striking, some on account of their great size, others of their surprising littleness, some by their beauty and the symmetry of their figure, and others again by their surprising ugliness and ungainly proportions. The majority of the animals exhibited were enclosed in green cages, arranged, though but indifferently classified, in rows along the rooms. The variety was, however, so great that a better disposition could hardly have been expected. The exhibition occupied three storeys of the building.

On the first of these were several birds that attracted special notice, notably some Golden Pheasants—perfect specimens of that beautiful birds—the property of a Grand Trunk bridge-tender, of the name of O'Shaughnessy. A couple of Irish game-cocks, belonging to Joseph Bowman, were also the objects of much attention, as being the only ones of the kind in the show. Mr. Costen, Mr. Esdaile, and Mr. Brunau also exhibited some fine animals. Mr. Wm. McGibbon was, as usual, the principal exhibitor; nearly the whole of the second flat was occupied by his fowls, which were, as was remarked by more than one connoisseur, the most numerous as well as the best in the show. Of Brahmas alone he had no less than six cages—fine, handsome birds, some of them of immense size. He had also seven pens of gold and silver Hamburgs, than which there was nothing finer on the premises. He exhibited also a large variety of Dorkings, Polands, gold and black, Cochins, white and buff, the latter being of extraordinary size and beauty; black Spanish, Red Game, Houdans, and white and Black Bantams. He also exhibited a pair of Rouen and a pair of Aylesbury ducks, and a splendid pair of Cambridgeshire turkeys. Mr. P. G. Varner had a very interesting collection of silver pheasants and game fowl of various kinds, such as the duck wing, the pile game, and the black and red. A handsome pair of peafowl, the property of Mr. Chartres, were much admired. On the third flat was an immense variety of pigeons and singing birds, to say nothing of a lot of rabbits of various breeds, a number of dogs of various breeds, and one poor solitary Tom Cat which looked quite bewildered at finding itself in such an unusual situation. Mr. Wm. McGibbon exhibited a large variety of Canadian canaries which attracted much attention, some of them being exquisitely pretty. He had also a lot of pigeons of various breeds which were well worth seeing. In the latter department, however, Mr. Leon Buneau had probably the largest and finest collection. He had some splendid specimens of the carrier breed, the services of which in Europe have recently made them an object of interest. He had also a fine collection of tumbler and fantail pigeons. Some beautiful specimens of English birds were shown by Sergeant Wilson of the Water Police. He had a pair of singing thrushes which were remarkably fine, and some pretty grey linnets—a bird not often seen in this country. He had also a number of Canadian canaries of superior breed, which were much admired. Mr. Wilson is besides a great dog fancier, and showed a pair of skye terriers of pure breed. These little fellows were as alike as two peas, and look remarkably proud of the attention bestowed on them.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

Monday, March 13.—Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a Bill to exempt the North Shore Railway Company from the obligation to build drawbridges over navigable rivers. The orders of the day were deferred till the following day and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 14.—The Bill to amend the Census Act was read a second time, and the House then went into Committee on the Bill to extend the Criminal Laws to Manitoba. Committee having reported, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday, March 15.—Senator LOCKE presented a petition from the Halifax Chamber of Commerce against changing the Nova Scotia currency. The North Shore Railway Drawbridge Construction Bill was read a second time, and the Census Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

Thursday, March 16.—The only business of any importance transacted was the third reading of the Census Amendment Bill.

Friday, March 17.—Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL stated, in answer to a question put by Hon. Mr. DICKSON, that the Government had received advices from Winnipeg, dated 1st March, and St. Cloud, 16th inst., by which they learnt that up to that date, though the elections were going on, there had been no disturbances whatever. The Bill on Corrupt Practices in connection with the Collection of the Revenue was received from the Commons and read a first time, after which the Senate adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 13.—Mr. STREET moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions to give power to attach vessels in cases of non-payment for repairs and provision. A long debate followed, and ultimately the motion was withdrawn on the assurance of Hon. Mr. Tupper that the Government intended introducing a measure as soon as the result was known of the work now proceeding under the Imperial Government to consolidate the shipping laws. The adjourned debate on Hon. Mr. DOMON's motion respecting the Arbitration, and Sir GEORGE CARTIER's and Hon. Mr. HOLTON's amendments was then taken up by Mr. BELLROSE, who condemned the action of the members for Hochelaga and Chateaugay as extremely injudicious, and which, if carried out, would leave Quebec ten times worse off than before. Mr. HARRISON reviewed the arguments on the award, maintaining its legality. The debate was continued until past midnight, and resulted in the throwing out of Mr. HOLTON's amendment on a division of 16 to 96. Mr. MILLS then made an amendment to the effect that the majority of the arbitrators having made an award the Government should act upon the basis of that award. This amendment was lost by 25 to 84, and was followed by another, offered by Mr. JOY, expressing regret that the Government had not interfered after the retirement of one arbitrator, which was also lost, by 15 to 95. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER's amendment was then put and carried—yeas, 69; nays, 40. The original motion as amended was then carried on a division, and the House adjourned at 12.50.

Tuesday, March 14.—The resolutions for the amendment of