

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE WOODLAND SPRING.

Our charming front page is appropriate to the season. The budding leaves, the flowing streams, the murmuring fountains, and the deer straying to the open avenues, are all so many features of the return of spring. These pretty animals have been the victims of ruthless massacre in several of our clearings, of late, and steps should be taken to enforce the game laws most rigidly.

SCENE FROM ANTIGONE.

We gave a lengthy description of this beautiful tragedy in the last number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and we again call attention to the interpretation of it which will be made at Association Hall, on the 22nd inst., together with the beautiful music which Mendelssohn attached to it.

THE RETREAT.

This is an episode of the late French-Prussian war, by one of the best of French contemporaneous artists. The picture itself is striking in all its features. Detail is one of Meissonier's pupils and, though young, has already achieved a world-wide reputation.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

A grim historical study. How the masculine queen's face is lit up with determination, as she reaches for the fatal pen. Her eye never wanders from the parchment and her ruff collar stands up, as if instinct with the vengeance which inspires the wearer.

The portraits which we publish in this issue of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and the Rev. Charles Chapman, are those of two earnest minded Christian ministers, who, during a long career of usefulness in the service of their church, have enjoyed the confidence of the Christian Community.

THE REV. DR. WILKES.

has been especially identified with the religious history of the city of Montreal, and indeed, with that of the country generally. In the summer of 1820, the family of which he was the eldest son arrived in Upper Canada from Birmingham, England, where he was born in 1805, and entered into business in Montreal in 1822, first, as a clerk, and then as a partner, till 1828. In the summer of that year, he proceeded to Glasgow, Scotland, with the intention of pursuing a course of study for the Ministry. He became connected with the Theological School of the Independents, in Scotland, and entered the University of Glasgow. The summer vacation of 1832 was spent in Canada in the performance of certain public duties, chiefly in the Western province. Immediately after taking his degree of M. A., Mr. Wilkes entered upon the pastorate of the Church in Edinburgh to which he had been unanimously called. At the end of three years of a successful Ministry, he was appointed by the Colonial Mission of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which had just been organized, to represent them in Canada, and the congregation at Montreal sent him a call to become their pastor. In August, 1836, he arrived, and proceeding Westward, occupied some time in visiting various sections of the Country with a view to place Ministers of the Gospel. He returned, and took charge of the Church now called Zion Church, on October 1, 1836. He retains to the present time the position connected with the English Society, and until May 1871, he was the sole pastor of Zion Church. Since that date, though retaining at the request of the Congregation, a nominal relationship with the Church, he has retired from its active duties and responsibilities. Since June, 1870, he has been Principal of the Congregational College of British North America, and Prof. of Theology, &c., therein. In the year 1850, he received, unsolicited from the University of Vermont, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and more recently from McGill University that of L. L. D. Intimately connected with the labours of Dr. Wilkes as a Christian Minister in Montreal, is the history of Zion Church, with which, as we have said, he still retains a nominal pastoral relationship. This Church took its rise in a small community of Christian people who, in the year 1832, assembled for public worship under the pastoral care of the Rev. Richard Miles, in Mr. Bruce's School Room, McGill street, and afterwards in the large room of what was then known as the Mansion House, College street. Arrangements were speedily made to erect a place of worship, and the site in St. Maurice Street being secured, a neat edifice was erected and dedicated in 1834. Mr. Miles retiring to the country Mr. Wilkes assumed the pastorate, in 1836. Galleries were erected and other improvements made in 1839. In the year 1844, the present site of Zion Church was secured; the foundation of the building was laid in 1845, and in November, 1846, it was solemnly dedicated, the late Rev. Dr. McGill, of St. Paul's, Mr. Strong, of the American Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Matthew Richey, of the Methodist Church, preaching at the three services. The building was enlarged in 1864, but destroyed by fire in 1867. It was rebuilt and opened in its present state in the spring of 1868. In the year 1870, Dr. Wilkes was appointed to the Chair of Theology in the Congregational College, but in consequence of his long connection with the Church, together with his still being able to render occasional assistance, no formal resignation of his official position was made or desired. In seeking a successor, the

Church was fortunate enough to secure the services of the

REV. CHARLES CHAPMAN, M. A.

of Bath, England, who took charge of the Church on 10th of May 1871, and still retains the pastorate. Mr. Chapman, was born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1828. He graduated in the University of London, and two years after his B. A., degree, took his Master of Arts degree by examination in ancient Greek and Modern Philosophy, no degree being granted at that University, but through a rigid examination. He first exercised his Ministry in Chester, where he succeeded his father-in-law, the Rev. Richard Knill; but his health breaking down after some years of hard work he was advised to go to the west of England, where he became Minister of a Congregational Church in Bath. He is the author of a "Life of Matthew Henry," besides numerous smaller publications. In England, he was also engaged as Examiner in four Congregational Colleges, and has during his pastorate of Zion Church lectured in the College of British North America, on the evidences of Christianity and Biblical Literature. He is an earnest and effective preacher, and has already earned for himself a leading position among the Protestant clergymen of Montreal.

THE MAIRE OF ST. BRIEUX.

The production of an original operetta, under such distinguished and favourable auspices as the patronage of Lady Dufferin, cannot fail to mark an era in the musical annals of Canada. To all lovers of music as well as to the professional musician it must be a matter of congratulation to find that there are those in high places who have the means and inclination to give to music the advantage of a portion of their wealth. There is no doubt, in the Dominion, much latent musical talent requiring only the patronage, or helping hand, from those in a position to give it, to encourage the aspiring musical student, and to secure its development. The "Maire of St. Brieux," (from the final scene of which our sketch is taken), is an original Operetta composed expressly for Her Excellency, the Countess of Dufferin's private Theatricals, at Government House, Ottawa, by F. W. Mills. The music throughout is pleasing, light, and graceful, and in the setting of some of the more sombre songs the treatment of the words show the artist's hand. The Libretto is by Mr. F. A. Dixon. It affords good scope for acting, some of the situations are amusing, and the words of some of the songs particularly pleasing. The scene is laid in the little village of St. Brieux, in Brittany, during the first consulate (in 1800). To this spot Charles Duval, a young Englishman, has been sent over by his uncle, who is concerned in the endeavour to place the Comte de Provence, then a refugee in England, upon the throne of France. Here he meets the Comtesse de Beaudry, a Royalist, who has come to the village disguised as the Widow Barrie, a Parisian dressmaker, being really his own cousin and boyish love, who, several years before, had made a clandestine match with a Frenchman, and had, consequently, been severed from her family. To her he confides certain papers entrusted to him for that purpose, though without recognizing her. The Comtesse, taking advantage of the passion with which her charms have inspired the Maire of St. Brieux, an elderly gallant, makes him the unwilling medium of communication between herself and the Royalist party in Paris. Having, however, incurred his animosity by rejecting his addresses, she, with Duval, is placed under the suspicion of being a conspirator, and is in danger of arrest. She cleverly clears the difficulty by placing his proposal to herself in a ridiculous light, at the same time threatening to reveal his foolish complicity in her plot. This appeal to his vanity and fear is successful, and she becomes mistress of the situation. In the danger of the moment she has confided to Duval her relationship to himself; and his love for her, which has remained constant, bears promise of reward. There is a slight underplot, turning upon the jealousy of a blacksmith's apprentice, Pierre, and the coquetry of the village belle, Marie, niece of the blacksmith; both are, however, happily removed before the end of the play.

The Operetta opens with a chorus of blacksmiths, (who are working in a forge) in which the Villagers join. It is a movement in 6-8 time, with a strikingly original syncopated accompaniment. The chorus ended, The Blacksmith in a Recitative addresses the Villagers, drawing their attention to the "Bellows as they creak and cry, to the sparks that upward fly," which runs into a graceful *aria moderato*, on the words "And like boys let out to play on some summer holiday," at the close of which the blacksmiths and villagers repeat the first chorus. This is followed by a duett between Marie and Pierre, which is known as the Quarrel Duett, from its consisting of opposite proverbs cleverly arranged. The music is simple but admirably adapted to the words, closing with a brilliant passage in the major as Pierre takes his final adieu. Duval (Tenor) is next upon the scene, and sings a pleasing boating song, "White and Pink," in which he calls to mind his happy hours upon the water with his cousin May. The Maire and Blacksmith appear next, and after a short dialogue, the Maire in a short *quasi recit* explains to the Blacksmith how he is worried with plots and conspiracies, and also in a passage marked by a brilliant piece of accompaniment, how he can "Pick out a Spy with a Glance of his Eye." Duval here comes to the front and the three join in a trio, full of life and vivacity, the accompa-

niments of which very correctly convey the idea of the words of Duval, "You keep up such a Chatter." The excitement of the Maire, Duval and the Blacksmith over, brings on Madame Barrie, who, after a few words with Duval, whom she had discovered sketching, and laughing over the fussy manner of the Maire, sings a little song full of tenderness and pathos, "Only a Daisy," one of the gems of the work. The Spring Song, which follows shortly after, and belongs to the same role, is a great contrast. It is a waltz song of particular merit, descriptive of the pleasures of returning spring. It is light, graceful, and withal brilliant, and is ornamented with an elaborate Flute part. This song having charmed the heart of the Maire, he follows with a recitative in which he makes a declaration of love, in the "Fair Widow, I." This recitative has many bits of florid writing in the accompaniment, and leads up to a very amusing duett ("say yes, say yes, no, no, no, no,") which beginning *moderato* is gradually worked up to an *allegro* movement, until the Fair Widow, in a state of desperation exclaims her final "No!" The Maire, having been refused by a mantua-maker from Paris, is perplexed to know if she is in earnest, or if it can be a mistake. While meditating he is led to think of his age which brings him to his song, "The Oldish man," in which he thinks of the "Jolly days when we were young." The Hush Quartette is simple, not particularly original but very effective, with a pizzicato accompaniment. The Peasant song for Marie is a pleasing ditty in good contrast to the bold song of the Blacksmith which follows, descriptive of his honesty and the joys of his life. The song "You'll Remember Me," in the roll of Pierre which he sings when sick at heart, and is about to leave Marie for the sea, because of her coquetry with Duval, will probably be one of the most popular songs of the whole. The melody is taking, the harmony good, and the refrain striking and original. Later on, when Duval discovers in Madame Barrie his lost cousin May, comes a duett, the words and music of which are full of feeling. The music is flowing and effective, and carries with it the beautiful sentiment of the verse. The Villagers again assemble and Madame Barrie who has been discovered by the Maire to be a disguised Royalist, in order to get out of the trouble sings a song to them in which she holds the Maire up to ridicule, and threatens to expose his forwarding her letters to Paris. She thus becomes mistress of the situation, and the Peasants and Villagers take up the chorus "Hail, hail." An explanation follows, with a scene in duett form between Marie and Pierre, in which they get over their former difficulty and this is followed by the Final Chorus "Hail to thee Marie, Hail, Hail," a brilliant bit of chorus in 3-4 time, changing to 2-4, on the words "Garlands we bring, Roses we strew."

The scenery, dresses and appointments, generally, left nothing to be desired. The various characters were taken by Ladies and Gentlemen who evidenced considerable dramatic talent, particularly those who undertook the parts of Madame Barrie and the Maire, who proved themselves accomplished actors and vocalists. To those who had the pleasure of witnessing this entertainment provided by Her Excellency for the amusement of her guests it will be long remembered. Mr. F. W. Mills, the composer of the Operetta, is well known as for some time organist of the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec, from his several sacred and secular compositions, and from his efforts in the cause of music and musical societies, and must be congratulated upon the success which has attended this his first effort in operatic writing.

The cast of the Operetta as performed at Government House, Ottawa, was as follows:

COMTESSE DE BEAUDRY.....	Mrs. Anglin.
MARIE.....	Miss A. Kimber.
THE MAYOR OF ST. BRIEUX.....	E. Kimber, Esq.
CHARLES DUVAL.....	J. H. Plummer, Esq.
MONS. BOUILLET.....	E. Gingras, Esq.
PIERRE.....	P. B. Douglas, Esq.
GENDARME.....	C. B. Bodie, Esq.
Chorus of Peasants, Blacksmiths, &c.	
Mrs. P. Shepherd,	J. Cunningham Stewart, Esq.
Mrs. Forest,	W. A. Blackmore, Esq.
Mrs. More,	F. Dore, Esq.
Mrs. Oorbett,	H. G. Dunlevie, Esq.
Miss Powell,	G. Cochrane, Esq.
Miss F. Fellowes,	W. R. Major, Esq.
Miss Thompson,	Sidney Smith, Esq.
	Miss Poetter,

A CANADIAN NATURALIST.

When we read the following interesting details in the *Mail*:—"A prophet is not without honour save in his own country." This proverb applies with great force to Canada. The manner in which our scientific men are neglected is very discouraging to them, and not at all creditable to us as a people. One of those whom Canada, and especially Toronto, has reason to be proud of is Dr. A. M. Ross, and yet it has been left for the far-off Kingdom of Russia to pay him the greatest compliment. The Grand Duke Alexis, while in Toronto, visited Dr. Ross, and expressed great admiration of that gentleman's natural history collections, and said that the Russian Government would be glad to purchase his collection of birds, moths, butterflies, and beetles, for the Imperial museum at Moscow. The Russian Prince is not alone in his high estimation of the labours of Dr. Ross. Says the American *Phrenological Journal*:—"He has individually collected a male and female specimen of every bird, both native and migratory, known to visit the several Provinces that now compose the Dominion of Canada, and numbering in all three hundred and twenty-three distinctly different species; and he has obtained also the eggs of

each species that breeds in Canada. * * * In the department of entomology his labours have also been equally severe, and his investigations have resulted in the accumulation of much knowledge concerning the habits and food of caterpillars, their transformation and life as winged insects, which knowledge has proved of incalculable benefit to the horticulturist and agriculturist. His collection of insects are considered by American and European entomologists as the largest and most complete ever made by one individual, and number over ten thousand species, a large number of which he has identified as injurious to vegetation. In the field of paleontology Dr. Ross has also done good work. His collection of fossil plants is very rare, and includes some beautiful and long since extinct varieties of form, etc. He has also won distinction as a botanist. His botanical collection comprises six hundred and twenty varieties of flowering plants, all of which have been collected in the Dominion of Canada." Since the arrival home of the Grand Duke, several offers have been made to the Doctor to buy his collections, but they were not entertained until a short time ago. With a view of making new collections he has now determined to part with those he had already formed. He gave his native country the preference of purchase, but although he offered the birds at a price barely sufficient to cover the cost of stuffing, the subject of natural history was not thought of sufficient importance to warrant a small expenditure of the public money. However, we can console ourselves with knowing that what is our loss is Russia's gain. It took fifteen years to make the collection of birds. They include 300 specimens, of the best plumage and mature age, and they were all shot by the Doctor within a radius of forty miles of Toronto. There are 3,800 distinct species in the entomological collection, obtained within twenty-five miles of this city. The collection will be shipped for Moscow next Thursday. Some of our readers may be interested to know that Dr. Ross is Fellow of the Linnæan Society of England; Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of England; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark; Fellow of the Zoological Society of England; Member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, Russia; Member of the Paleontological and Archaeological Society of Charleroi, Belgium; Member of the Malacological Society of Belgium; Member of the Royal Linnæan Society of Belgium; Member of the Entomological Societies of Russia, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, United States, and Canada; Member of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium; Fellow of the American Association for the advancement of Science, U. S.; Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, England, &c.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

APRIL 12.—In answer to the question asked in the Imperial House of Commons last night, as to what part England would take in case Belgium's independence were threatened, Mr. Disraeli expressed his belief that the matter would go no further, but that should Belgium's independence actually be endangered, the Government were prepared to do their duty for the sovereign and would not fear to meet Parliament.

The new £4,000 loan of New Zealand has been taken up by the Rothschilds at 93.

President Grant has accepted Gen. Spink's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The libel case of Crooks vs. the Toronto *Mail* was decided in favour of the plaintiff yesterday, damages being assessed at twenty cents.

APRIL 13.—The London *Times* and *Daily News* have been summoned to the Bar of the House of Commons for a breach of privilege in publishing documents in connection with South American bubble loans, which had been submitted to a Select Committee of Parliament.

The Dominion Government have telegraphed to the Imperial authorities, requesting them to delay the passage of the Shipping Bill at present before the English House of Commons until the Canadian Government can send in a remonstrance to Mr. Plimsoll's amendment to the Bill.

APRIL 14.—Government journals in Berlin give reassuring accounts as to Prussia's relations with foreign countries.

The Carlists have surprised a fort near Sanfander, and carried off 200 prisoners and 4 guns.

The French Government have closed a contract with Bohemian dealers for 10,000 horses, deliverable in June.

"St. Lager" won the Newmarket Handicap, "Peeping Tom" taking second place and "Merry Andrew" third.

APRIL 15.—Prussia has addressed another note to Belgium.

The non-confidence debate in the Nova Scotia Legislature closed to-night, and on a division being taken, the Government was sustained by a vote of 23 to 14.

An excited debate took place in the English House of Commons to-night on a motion for the dismissal of the Judges who sat in the Tichborne case, and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons, for alleged partiality. The motion was negatived.

APRIL 16.—The Bill abrogating the clauses of the constitution granting independent administration of their ecclesiastical affairs to Catholics passed its second reading in the Prussian Parliament yesterday.

Revival meetings are being carried on in Germany by Mr. Fearnall Smith with great success. Members of the nobility are said to occupy seats on the platform, and the Empress Augusta has had private audiences with Mr. Smith.

Official notification was yesterday given in the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels of the receipt of Germany's reply to the last note of the Belgian Government. The reply contains no fresh complaints, and expresses a hope that the idea may be dissipated that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the Press in Belgium.

APRIL 17.—The United States Treasury Department have decided that Canadian stone brought into the States is liable—even under contract for the United States Government—to a duty of \$1.50 per ton, dressed or undressed.

The Bill withdrawing States grants from the Roman Catholic clergy of Prussia, has passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers.

The Emperor of Germany has informed King Victor Emmanuel of his gratification at the recent interview between the latter monarch and the Emperor of Austria. Eight hundred Cheyenne warriors are on the war path in Kansas.

A despatch from Rome states that General Garibaldi is ill and confined to his bed.