

well as distances and fares to and from other points. Those whose taste or business associations do not demand the Dominion Directory, will find these Provincial Directories most convenient for reference.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

The disunion produced between the governments of Paris and Bordeaux by Gambetta's decree relative to electoral disabilities, has been happily removed by the bold move made by Favre, who was at the time in communication with Bismarck, and had intimated to him his intention of arresting Gambetta if it should prove necessary. Favre's boldness and presence of mind have probably saved France from a repetition of the miseries under which she has been suffering for the last six months. Upon the receipt of Gambetta's second decree confirming the first, the Paris members immediately proceeded to Bordeaux, where they promulgated a decree annulling Gambetta's decree as incompatible with the principles of universal suffrage, and maintaining the Paris decree of the 29th of January. The result of this stroke was to place Gambetta in a minority, and thus force him to resign. He is now succeeded in the Ministry of the Interior by Emmanuel Arago. Gambetta's resignation, it is believed, indicates the abandonment of all hopes of a republic, and makes the restoration of the empire or of the Orleanist dynasty almost certain.

The result of the elections, which were held on the 8th ult., points in the same direction. In every department, with the exception of three or four, the Monarchists have carried the day. Those of Charente Inférieure, Yonne, Hautes Alpes, as well as the cities of Brest, Havre, Dijon and Toulon are mentioned as having returned Republican candidates. Finistère returned Gens. Trochu and Leflo, Somme sent Changarnier and Faidherbe; in the Nord the monarchical candidates polled 195,000, and the Republicans 47,000 votes. Thiers has been elected by eighteen departments, Trochu by seven, Changarnier by four, Gambetta by three, and Jules Favre by two. The Orleanist interest is said to be strong throughout the country, and it is stated that the partisans of the Count de Paris expect to see him crowned within a few weeks. In Paris the election passed off quietly, with the exception of excited discussions among groups in the avenues. Extra precautions had been taken to prevent riots. The 12,000 regulars first allowed to retain their arms for the protection of the city were increased in number by permission of the Germans to 25,000. The tickets of the candidates were mixed and their political character confused. The Conservative element was surprisingly strong. The following were doubtless elected: Blanc, Rochefort, Brisson, Delescluse, Flourens, Rollin, Dorian, Julien, and Valant. A despatch from Paris says that two hundred candidates for the Assembly were balloted for at the elections in that city, and that the counting of voices is, therefore, necessary, and very slow. It was thought that the votes are so scattered among the various candidates that the delegation from the capital is not full, and that a second election will have to be held.

On the 13th the members of the new National Assembly took their seats. No business of any importance was transacted, the meeting being merely preparatory. The rules and internal arrangements of the Assembly of 1849 were adopted. The President read a letter from Garibaldi, in which the General declined the seat in the Assembly offered him by several Departments. Jules Favre, for himself, and in the name of colleagues at Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the powers conferred to them as the Government of the National Defence. He stated that the Ministers would remain in office to maintain order until the constitution of a new Government.

It is rumoured that the duration of the armistice will be extended in order to allow the Assembly time to perfect the work of restoration. A despatch from Berlin states that peace is confidently expected, but military preparations still continue. All the troops before Paris have been reinforced to their utmost war strength, and newly uniformed. If the terms of peace determined upon by Bismarck, and confidentially communicated to Favre are not agreed upon by the Assembly, hostilities will be renewed immediately upon the expiration of the armistice. A vigorous procedure will be adopted with Paris in the matter of securing pledges for the war indemnity, which, it is believed, will be fixed at, at least, 4,000,000,000 francs. Should peace be proclaimed, all the landwehr regiments, the infantry reserve, cavalry, and artillery will be immediately sent home and broken up. The troops of the line will remain in the annexed provinces and such parts of France as will be retained till the war indemnity is paid.

In the provinces the Prussians are still at their favourite work of levying contributions. A contribution of a million francs has been imposed on the town of Dieppe, and twenty-two thousand francs on each of the adjacent villages, all of which were to have been paid before the 14th. The authorities are unable to comply with the demand, having paid large amounts upon previous contributions. The department of the Seine Inférieure is said to have already paid 25,000,000 francs to the Germans; 100,000 francs have been exacted from the inhabitants of St. Germain, and a quarter of a million from those of Lillebonne in the department of the Seine Inférieure. Hostilities still continue in the departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice. It is also said that the Prussians have sent an army-corps south, intending to carry Belfort by assault.

The revictualling of Paris is proceeding well, but the organization is said to be wretched. The crowds at the butchers' and bakers' shops are as large as usual and the bread is worse than ever. There is great difficulty in distributing rations. The poorer districts are suffering badly, and there is terrible mortality among children. Many respectable people are making efforts to leave, dreading the renewal of the war which will bring on worse horrors than ever.

A special from Versailles to the London Telegraph says that the German army will make a triumphant entry into Paris on the 19th. The Emperor will proceed to the Tuilleries, and after partaking of lunch will review the army from that building. In case the Tuilleries should not be in proper condition for the reception of the Emperor, he will occupy the palace Elysée. The Emperor will return to Berlin on the last of February.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon, from his retreat at Wilhelmshöhe, has issued a proclamation to the electors of France, in which he protests against committing the destinies of France to an unauthorized Government, and pronounces all the acts of the

Provisional Government illegitimate, until the voice of the people has constituted it or has expressed the wishes of the nation as to the ruler and the form of Government to be constituted for France. He disclaims personal ambition, though he holds that the Empire thrice acclaimed by the people, is the only Government which can heal the wounds of France.

"ON THE WING."

(By our Special Correspondent.)

TORONTO.

Toronto, geographically, is situated in lat. 43° 39' 24" north, and long. 79° 21' 30" west; historically, it was founded in 1783; commercially, it is the chief city of the Province of Ontario; politically, it is the seat of Government; artistically, it is subdued, flat, and unpicturesque; architecturally, it is neat, chaste, and decidedly various in style; to the surveyor's eye it presents the form of a parallelogram, the streets intersecting each other at right angles; the country outside the limits through which we passed seemed rich, and the inhabitants prosperous. There are many public buildings of a decidedly pretentious character, and manifesting not only richness in design, but liberality in their execution. The University College is a noble pile, in the midst of the Queen's Park. But we are not writing a Guide for the paper, so we shall enter into no elaborate description of the various public buildings. There is, however, one building which has just been completed which is worthy of notice. We have had an opportunity of seeing the

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

and noting it in all its details, and it is really an ornament, not only to Toronto, but to the Dominion.

It is an example of the French style of architecture which our English readers may have observed has been adopted by the Marquis of Westminster in those splendid buildings erected by him between Hyde Park corner and the Grosvenor Hotel, in London.

Red brick is the material used in the walls, which is relieved by Ohio stone dressings, with galvanised iron strings and cornices painted and sanded to imitate stone. The architect states that the iron is better adapted to withstand the climate, and is more economical. He says, in speaking of the building:—

"Effect was sought to be obtained by grouping, by large simple treatment of the openings, and by contrast of colours rather than by elaborateness of details."

The sloping sides of the roof are very steep, and covered with Melbourne slate. There is a tower in the centre rising to the height of 70 feet, surmounted with a handsome Gothic railing and a flag-staff. The extreme length, including kitchen wing, is 188 feet.

Covering the main entrance is a carriage porch, resting on clusters of Corinthian columns. The main hall is roomy, and laid with encaustic tiles of rich design. The main stair is broad, and lighted by windows of stained glass that are really magnificent, not only in design, but in harmonious colouring, clearness, and execution. On the main floor, on the north side, the official rooms and State dining-room are situated, the dining-room is 40 by 23 feet, and will seat 34 persons. This room exemplifies good taste in the treatment of its decorations. On the southerly side are the ladies' morning room, the drawing room, and the private dining-room. The furniture of these rooms is such as befits the mansion of a person of taste and refinement; there is no attempt at ostentatious display, there is richness governed by judicious quietude. Blue is the pervading hue, and admirably tones the whole surroundings. These rooms lead into the conservatory, which is a cosy and delightful place, musical with warbling songsters suspended in their cages, and plants and flowers that scatter their fragrance round.

"Eternal spring, with smiling verdure here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year.
The tuberoses ever breathe, and violets blow."

And when the fountain is finished, the showers of dewdrops falling will sound like angel's feet upon the floor. Emerging from the conservatory, you enter the vinery, where the Moselle and the Black Hamburg will soon hang in luscious ripeness from the vines. Then retrace your steps and you find yourself in the ball-room.

Our readers may have an illustration of this room alive with the beauty of Toronto in an early issue, as it is the intention of the lady who graces this mansion to assemble around her the intellect, the wealth and the loveliness of this fair city on or about the 15th instant. There would have been a grand ball, and the invitations had already been issued, when mourning clouded the House for a time. There will be, however, we are assured, a scene fit for an artist, when lights gleam, apartments open one upon the other, music floats through the air, light feet go moving round joyously in swaying motion, handsome dames in satin and velvet whose youthful hearts defy old time, and joyous girls chat merrily to eager listening black-coated bipeds of our own sex.

There are roomy suites of apartments on the second floor, with every convenience for residents, guests, and servants.

The grounds around the House are extensive, and are being laid out and improved according to the most modern plan of gardening; roads are being made, shrubberies planted, and a few seasons will make them enjoyable and ornamental. The cost of the establishment, exclusive of the ground, has been \$107,000. What is now required, in our opinion, is an appropriation of at least \$10,000 for art decorations. A few paintings and some statuary by native artists representing scenes or ideas illustrative of the Province, would be a contribution not only to the mansion, but it would be creditable to the liberality and taste of the representatives who have the power to grant the funds for such a purpose. A few figures in marble of an Indian, a trapper, a lumberer, and a hunter would add much to the adornment of such a palatial building, while some of our native scenery transferred to the canvass by artists selected by the Commissioner of Public Works would give a complete finish to an otherwise admirable but rather empty appearing establishment. Articles of *virtu* are the evidences of a refined and progressive people in the march of civilization.

As for the salary, \$2,000 a year, it is simply ridiculous to suppose that any man, unless he has a large private fortune, could maintain such an establishment with satisfaction to himself or to his guests. It is like the present of the white elephant—a costly gift glad to receive for a time, but still

gladder to be rid of to the next recipient. £5,000 is the lowest sum which could maintain such an establishment. Table, servants, and horses, with the grounds, conservatory and graperies, would absorb that amount if legitimately expended. However bitter political strife may be, the dignity and hospitality of the Government should be maintained.

THE HOUSE.

The members of the House are of various degrees of intellectual calibre; some are rhetorical, others heavy, some monotonous, and more calm and unsuggestive of any particular characteristic except uniform voting. There are a few good heads, possessing physiognomies that would attract attention in any assemblage. Hon. J. S. Macdonald is one. Thin, tall, wiry, and elastic in figure, electric in manner; his face is indicative of great nervous power and untiring purpose. He is courteous in bearing, quick in retort, and genial in his Ministerial announcements. Hon. John Carling possesses physical strength and a well proportioned body, a capital head and a thoroughly good-natured face. His amiability oozes out at every pore; he speaks clearly and well; his manner and manner are admirable. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Blake, is a man of thorough power, his manner and bearing is earnest and dignified, and he argues with clearness and decisiveness; at times he is bold and defiant in manner, language, and gesticulation.

We have not space or time to touch upon any other as our visit was necessarily brief; we noticed that some of the members indulged in that unmannerly habit copied from the English House of Commons, of wearing their hats. In walled apartments and in the presence of ladies, it is not Chesterfieldian to indulge in this habit. In the course of a month our readers will have an opportunity of studying the faces of the men who represent them in the Parliament halls of Ontario, as there will be a portrait picture of the combined Assembly inserted with brief biographical sketches.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

It was in the drawing-room of the Rossin House we met Professor Goldwin Smith, and here we had that extreme pleasure which is ever extended to men when associating with the great of the time afforded us; of hearing his opinion of men and nations. Among living American orators he placed Wendell Phillips far and beyond all, he considered his oratory finished and faultless, his extreme opinions he did not share, but for his oratorical power he had a profound admiration. Edward Everett he considered an actor, every expression and every gesture was the result of long study and preparation, the matter was good, the delivery artistic, but you felt there was no heart, no electric power. He touched on the resolutions lately passed by Congress in reference to the Fenians, and considered it an open-handed insult to England, sensibly suggesting what would the United States Government have said if Parliament had welcomed Jefferson Davis or General Beauregard.

Of English orators he placed John Bright first, as one who hurled out his strongest sentences in honest Anglo-Saxon. Speaking of historians he gave Motley a high place. Froude he considered brilliant and fascinating, but as evincing great partizanship, and sometimes he was untruthful. In speaking of the present war he expressed great sympathy for France in her distress, but looked forward with anxiety to her future, believing that no Government that was compelled to ask the people to submit to the German exactions could ultimately remain in power. Von Moltke he looked upon as a General unexampled in history; his plans had been perfect, their carrying out complete.

Professor Smith is an Englishman, thorough and entirely so; his residence in the United States has not changed his opinions one iota, no one can enter his presence or be in his company without becoming convinced that he is a man of great deliberateness of purpose, the expression of his face shows it, his utterance and his whole manner. There is a calm, self-convinced tone in his conversation that carries an honest belief with it. It was a source of great regret that our departure prevented us hearing him in the lecture-room, but the interview, short as it was, will be remembered and cherished amid the gallery of golden things we have stored away for later-day study.

A. R.

The Very Rev. Vicar-General Taschereau has been appointed Archbishop of Quebec.

The Legislature of Manitoba will meet for the despatch of business in the early part of next month.

Hon. Louis Panet, of Quebec, has been called to the Senate in the place of Hon. J. Duchesnay, resigned.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on Wednesday last by His Excellency the Governor-General. The session is expected to be a short one.

Sir John Rose is reported to have declined, on account of private business, to act on the Joint High Commission appointed to settle questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. His place will be filled by an English nobleman of high rank. The other British Commissioners are Earl de Grey, Lord Tenterden, Mr. Montague Bernard, Q. C., and our Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

A PARSEES PRABODY.—The *Times of India*, while incidentally mentioning that the public subscriptions of Bombay to the fund for the relief of the Wounded in the present war amounted to 30,275 rs., including over 9,000 rs. collected by the German Consul, but exclusive of the French collections, draws attention to the very large sums of money contributed to charitable purposes during the last two years by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C. S. I., who, besides, remitted £1,000 net to the London fund in September last. Independently of minor benefactions, amounting to several thousands of pounds, and of a donation of £20,000 to the Financial Association of India and China, Mr. Cowasjee, within the space of a few years, subscribed the following sums:—Surat Hospital, 72,000 rs.; Ophthalmic Hospital (entire cost), 1,12,000 rs.; Elphinstone College Building, 3,00,000 rs.; Poona Engineering College, 50,000 rs.; Portuguese College Tower, 5,000 rs.; Kupperwunj Clock Tower, 2,000 rs.; St. Thomas's Cathedral Fountain, 13,700 rs.; Regent's Park Fountain, 13,300 rs.; Bombay Street Drinking Fountain, 22,000 rs.; Pillar in Colaba Church (as Cabul massacre memorial), 7,500 rs.; Lunatic Asylum, Hyderabad, Scinde, 60,000 rs.; University Hall, 10,000 rs.; Victoria Museum, 2,500 rs.