

the liberal imputation of bad motives to opponents, and when we turn from the evil to the sole remedy suggested—"energetic action on the spot"—or in other words, overt hostilities to enforce the doubtful right, the right seems to us to become more questionable still. It is evidently "the old, old story"—encroachments by the European settlers, opposed by the jealousy and hatred of the Chinese authorities—illegal evasions on the one side and harsh retaliation on the other. Even the intensely patriotic *Courier* admits that the question at issue is a ticklish one, and such an admission from such a quarter implies a great deal. "It takes a form," we are told, "that of all others is the most difficult to deal with—the native officials punishing their own countrymen for disposing of their land to foreigners." Seven men, it seems, have been imprisoned on charges of this nature; but instead of stopping to inquire how far such proceedings are justified by the law of the land, to which Chinese subjects, at all events, must be amenable, the British advocates proceed to denounce the conduct of the native officials as an outrage upon British rights. Imprisoning the vendors, they argue, is putting pressure upon the European purchasers of native rights—a thing not to be tolerated on any account. The Chinese, we are assured, are determined, if possible, to prevent foreigners from acquiring land or erecting buildings outside the foreign concessions, and hope, by a course of persistent worrying, to make "the Barbarians" forego the attempt.—*Court Journal*.

Our Illustrations.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

Summerside is the second town of importance in Prince Edward's Island. It is prettily situated on an arm of Northumberland, and has a good harbour, where shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. As usual, on this island, the country round about is very flat, but it possesses the redeeming quality of extreme fertility. Summerside is also specially noted for its oysters. The population of the town in 1871 was about 1700.

Other illustrations show

THE BRITISH GARRISON AT SAN JUAN

drawn up previous to the evacuation of the island; and a view of

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE AT VICTORIA, B.C.,

which stands on a commanding eminence about one mile from the city

TERRIBLE INCIDENT AT THE FALLS OF ST. JOHN.

The thrilling incident which forms the subject of our front page illustration this week is described as follows by the *St. John's News* of the 14th inst.:

On Saturday evening a startling and fearful incident occurred at the Falls, by which fifteen persons narrowly escaped, as if by a miracle, a terrible destruction. About a quarter past ten o'clock the ferryboat at Indian town started over to cross to Pleasant Point. This was on the short ferry, after the regular boat had ceased her trip. There was on board at the time thirteen men, including the ferryman, a woman and a boy. The fog was very thick, and shortly after the boat left Indian town side she encountered the wind, which was blowing quite heavily down the river. The tide, also, was going out at the time, and this, added to the cold vapor arising from the water, rendered the trip across peculiarly dangerous. So many accidents have occurred near this place from persons crossing the eddy, and thence over the Falls, that the locality has long been dreaded. Very soon after starting one of the men in the boat observing that it appeared to be moving down the stream and that the water was becoming troubled, cried out, "We are going through the Falls." The ferryman tried to reassure his passengers by telling them there was no danger and that they were all right, at the same time plying his oars with renewed vigour. In the meantime the boat was being propelled, as the people in her thought, nearer the opposite shore, and when she got near the middle of the channel and became more exposed to the wind—which seemed to increase in strength—the passengers became more excited, and begged the ferryman to turn. By this time the oarsmen, too, had become aware of the imminent danger to which they were exposed of going over the Falls, but conscious that danger would be increased if they attempted to turn, they still rowed onward, and at the same time tried to ease the excited fears of the now thoroughly alarmed passengers by telling them that they were drifting towards the place whence they had set out. At this time a passenger who was under the influence of liquor said he would manage the boat, and this added to the terror of those on board. Seizing the stroke oar, amid the expostulations of the ferryman, he pulled for a few moments with a desperate spurt, and soon the boat became totally unmanageable and no one could tell what direction it was taking. At this moment a new horror was added to the scene: above the noise of the wind arose the dull roar of the Falls, which fell upon the ears of the terror-stricken people like a death knell, who now seemed doomed to a swift and terrible destruction. The rowers stopped; an awful silence ensued, and it seem for a few moments as if the blood had frozen in the veins of the wretched occupants of the boat, as a realizing sense of their terrible danger dawned upon them. To those who have been in the neighbourhood of the Falls and know the danger of getting into the terrible eddy into which boats are drawn and hurled over the Falls an idea can be formed of the feelings of those on board. In another moment they felt they would be swept into the seething and boiling waters not far distant, and their apathy gave way to cries for help from some, and from others a prayer arose to Almighty God for preservation. At this moment, when they could distinguish no object ahead, the boat suddenly struck against something hard, and the one nearest the bow sprang forward and grasped a projecting rock. It was Goat Island, scarcely a boat's length from the Falls, and in a moment the people had left the boat, were safe, and had escaped a watery grave. Their position now was a serious one. The night was terribly cold, they were surrounded by a dense fog, and the roar of the Falls precluded the possibility of their being heard from the adjoining shores, or from the Suspension Bridge. The woman was almost perishing from the cold. One of the men took off his overshoes and placed them on her feet, and everything possible was done

for her comfort that sympathy for her suffering and unprotected condition could suggest. In this situation the half-frozen people remained for two hours, every minute seeming almost like an age, until at last the fog cleared away. At this time the fog had turned and turned and risen sufficiently to enable them to stem the current of the river and pull away from their cheerless and uncomfortable place of refuge, and accordingly they all got into the boat and soon arrived at Pleasant Point, their intended destination. The poor people were so completely benumbed with the cold that it was nearly daylight before they recovered from the effects of the chill and exposure.

REHEARSING FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The *Queen* supplies us with a subject that is very appropriate for the Drawing-Room held on Monday by H. E. the Governor General. The artist introduces us to a youthful maiden preparing for that event of events, her presentation at the forthcoming drawing-room.

The young lady has locked the door, of that we may be quite certain, and with no looker-on but a criticising and unappreciative macaw, practises with more or less success before her cheval-glass that deep and profound obsequious demanded on the forthcoming occasion. She has doubtless been taking lessons from some fashionable "mistress of deportment," the enchantress of our youth, the "divine Tagliani," perchance, since the "points of the position" are perfectly *à la mode*, one dainty little foot slightly advanced, to accomplish the initiatory part of the mystic evolution, while the other, lost in the intricacies of the flowing drapery, is preparing for "the recovery."

The artist has managed to put such a sweet archness, and, at the same time, innocence, into the expression of the youthful *débütante*, that we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the event may realize all her fairy visions of it, and that she may escape from the crush without the mounting of a feather or the shedding of a flower leaf, and in every respect as joyous and as radiant as the painter has represented her.

SKETCHES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Cogomuj-geog—which being interpreted is Jack Fish Lake—lies in the close vicinity of the gold lands discovered near Lake Shebandwan. Our view is taken from the portage on the winter route to Bois Blanc.

The sketch of Mandelbaum Location, in the Thunder Bay Silver District, shows the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which in this neighbourhood was famous before the advent of the miners, for the abundance of speckled trout caught in its waters.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The ex-Emperor of the French died at Chislehurst on Thursday, the 9th. He had been suffering for some time past from a dangerous disease, and had already undergone two operations which were successfully performed. Little doubt was entertained of his recovery until the morning of the very day on which he died, when, the telegraph informs us, about nine o'clock his vital forces seemed to leave him, and he sank with alarming rapidity. In two hours he was dead, before his son or his spiritual adviser could reach his bedside. Thus passed away a man whose life exhibits a most unusual and astonishing chapter of vicissitudes—*à savoir* a man to whom Fortune was more changeable than is her wont, who was in turn acquainted with poverty and regal splendour, with obscurity and with fame, and who just before his final fall occupied the first place among the monarchs of the earth.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. He was born at the Tuilleries, on the 20th August, 1808, and was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, November 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people. He was only seven years old at the time, and the scene created a vivid impression upon his mind. When he saw his uncle for the last time at Malmaison he was deeply agitated, and was with difficulty dissuaded by his mother from following the fortunes of the family. Then followed the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother retired to Austerlitz, and afterwards to Switzerland, where the young exile was admitted to the citizenship and served in the army of the small republic. At the time of Louis Philippe's accession he and his mother made application to be allowed to return to France. This was refused, and a second application from the young man, begging to be allowed to enter the French army as a private, met with no better success. In the beginning of 1831, Louis and his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany. After the death of his elder brother in 1831 Louis escaped to England, where he remained a short time and then retired to the castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure to the preparation of several books. In the first of these which appeared, the *Revue Politique*, he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others: *Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse*, and a "Manual of Artillery." In 1831-2, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the Duke of Reichstadt; and the Duke dying shortly afterwards, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the Imperial family. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strassburg; his intention being, should the attempt prove successful, to march upon Paris before the Government could take any active measures. The attempt, however, proved a miserable failure. The Prince himself was captured and confined in Strassburg until the close of the year, when he was conducted to Paris. His mother, in the meantime, had repaired to the French capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life. His life was spared, on condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and was accordingly conveyed to that country.

There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. French animosity followed him even here, and he was compelled to leave Switzerland and again take refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work, entitled, "Des Idées Napoléoniennes." In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French Crown. He hired in London a steamer called the *City of Edinburgh*, and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and 53 associates, landed with this party near Boulogne, on Thursday, August 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The attempt again proved a failure, and the Prince was captured while attempting to retire to the steamer. In company with Count Montholon and Gen. Voisin, he was sent to Paris, to stand his trial on the charge of high treason. The trial took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 1600 peers of France, many of whom owed their elevation to the prisoner's uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Montholon, and made a skillful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement. The Prince was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham; and, after having been confined there six years, made his escape, May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848.

This event he watched from across the Channel with the keenest interest, but he gave proof even at that time of his opposition to rabble government and his respect for law and order, by turning out to be sworn in as a special constable for the preservation of the peace on the occasion of the great Chartist demonstration, by which the late Fergus O'Connor and some of his malevolent associates hoped to overturn the Queen's Government. Soon after the revolution Louis Napoleon was elected to the National Assembly, and in the following year to the Presidency of the Republic. Shortly after his election to the latter office he made a pilgrimage to Hun, and there expressed his contrition for his rash attempts at Strassburg and Boulogne. Encouraged by the secret councils of some enthusiastic Imperialists, Napoleon craftily set himself to work to prepare for the establishment of the second Empire. Early in the morning of December 2nd, 1851, he had the most distinguished Generals upon whose assistance he could not rely, and all the public men opposed to him, cast into prison, and proclaimed himself Dictator. His military arrangements being ample for the maintenance of authority at the capital, he was now thoroughly master of the situation, and shortly afterwards had himself elected by universal suffrage as President for ten years. Opposition to him at this time was utterly paralysed. The leaders were in prison, and their supporters too few to make an effective show of resistance. Promulgating a constitution which placed the Government entirely in his own hands, Napoleon next laid his plans for realizing his object. Letting it be understood that the situation "l'Empereur" would neither be deemed treasonable nor offensive, he made a tour of the departments, and was frequently greeted with this shout by excited crowds of people: "On his return to Paris these cries were represented to him by his dissenters in the Senate as unmistakably expressing the will of France, and it was proposed that the question of the restoration of the Empire should be submitted to a formal vote of the nation. This was done, and by a majority of five or six millions the Empire was voted and proclaimed accordingly on the 2nd Dec., 1852. He took the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the Will of the People." The Empire was first recognized by England, and afterwards by other States. The incidents which led to the Crimean war in 1854 were then being skilfully manipulated by Napoleon, and it is said that he drew England into that war and then induced her to make peace when she was fully prepared to have continued it until more substantial advantages had been obtained. In 1853 the Emperor married Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, the only issue of the marriage being the Prince Imperial, born March 10, 1856. In April, 1856, the Emperor and Empress visited England, on which occasion the Queen invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter. In 1858 the celebrated Orsini conspiracy to murder the Emperor was discovered in time to frustrate the designs of the conspirators.

The following year Napoleon marched to the assistance of Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Marzotta and Solfirino, and to whom he subsequently dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory annexed to France. In 1857 an Anglo-French expedition sailed for China for the purpose of punishing the Government for repeated acts of treachery to Europeans. This expedition resulted in the capture of Peking, after which the Chinese made reparation. In 1861 another expedition was organized by France, England and Spain with the avowed intention of demanding redress from the Mexican Government for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries, and for the payment of a debt obstinately refused by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain succeeded on joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The Emperor prosecuted the war alone, and, after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which was accepted by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The French soon after withdrew from Mexico, and the unfortunate prince met with a tragic end at the hands of his subjects. With the Mexican campaign the star of Napoleon began to wane. In 1864 the Emperor concluded with the Cabinet of Turin a treaty having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops—which was fully carried out in 1868. For some time the Emperor devoted himself to the work of developing the resources and of raising the prosperity of France. Finally, in 1870, came the grand crash. A difficulty arose between the French and German Governments with respect to the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the Crown of Spain. War was declared. One action followed another, all terminating alike in favour of Germany. Finally, cooped up at Sedan, the Emperor was compelled to surrender. Then came the captivity at Wilhelmshöhe and the exile at Chislehurst, to which latter Death last week put an end.