I shall tell you in one word what brought us here. On our way home, our conversation turning on politics, Bavard accused you of being a bureaucrat, and I made him come into your presence to hear from your own lips a denial of the charge."

" Accused me of being a bureaucrat?" roared Varny, pacing the room two or three times in towering anger, " and he dares come to me for an explanation? In my own house? Bayard, out of my presence, this moment. I knew you were a miserable gossip, but I never dreamed you had so much impudence. Off with you and never dare set foot on my premises again."

Bayard was a big man, physically the match of Varny, but he was so awed by the latter's voice and look, that he rose feelishly out of his sent! walked stealthly to the door, with his cap dangling in his hand, and stepped out with the hang-dog air of a whipt booby. Once, however, on the dark stair-case outside, he was in character again. His face assumed a hideous expression of anger and hate. Shaking his finger at the lighted window, he muttered the words infamous bureauerat, and vowed revenge. Vengeance being a passion, for the purpose of vengeance a viper is often more dangerous than a tiger. Bayard was a viper.

During the altereation, Sinard appeared uncomfortable, probably reflecting that as he was the instrument of introducing Bayard in the house, he was amenable to the same treatment as he received for the insult which he had offered. He was even about rising to take his have, when Varny, who had recovered his composure a little, walked up to him, and said in a quiet

"You see that I would not give that beggar any explanation. He may think me a bureaucrat or not, as he pleases. But for you, the case is different. We can reason together. You are always a Papineau man, of course."

"Always," was the proud answer. " Ready to follow him anywhere?"

"Yes, anywhere."

"Will, it is just here that we differ. I admire Papineau. I respect him. But I would not blindly follow him. I would blindly follow no man '

"Papineau is the greatest man in Canada. Hurrah for Papineau!"

The cry was uttered snappishly and almost aggressively. Sinard was evidently not much of a debater, and seemed almost auxious to drive his opponent into saying something disagreeable. But Varny kept cool.

Papineau shares the fate of all prominent men. He is overrated by his friends and underrated by his enemies. I would try to adopt a fairer estimate of him. As a parliamentarian. he is in his role; as long as he remains there, I will support him. If he steps out of it, let him bear the consequences. I for one, will not follow him."

This declaration aroused Sinard:

"Ha! ha! you are showing your colours. Come speak out. Patriot or bureaucrat, which are you?"

sti told you before that I answer no such point-blank question. Patrict and hureaucrat. are catch-words. You may understand and in-Canadien Français, proud of my race and ready : to defend it against the world. This is the homage of my heart. But I have likewise the obscheme of my reason. That is devoted to the British Crown We have wrongs, I know. Thenour Papineau and his party for signalizing them, and urging their redress. But their agitation must be only parliamentary. Thus only will they obtain justice. Russell will not always be a minister. But even if he remains in office, he will have to yield to our demands.

"You are opposed to an appeal to arms?" " Most decidedly."

" It may be our only resource."

"It would ruin us." " Why so?"

" Because it is treason!"

4 Pool ! pool !"

"And because it is suicidal." " But we can succeed by a coup de main,"

"Ah! my friend, that is the delusion of enthusinsm. I am sorry to see that several of your leaders share that defusion. They are preparing a movement which they cannot manage, exciting passions which they will be unable to control. That is my fear. I hope

it will not be realized." "So after all, though you are not against us, neither are you with us, if the worst comes

to the worst." "Our destinies are in your hands; if you injure the cause, instead of advancing it, I certainly am not with you."

"It is enough. Till the crisis comes let us be friends. When that arrives, it may perhaps be different."

"As you please," said Varny, in a gentle but firm voice.

Here the interview terminated. Sinard was not much the wiser for it, and neither, perhaps, is the reader, though the conversation was repeated in order to convey an idea of the atti-

was his double answer to those who, having heard of his interview with Varny, were curious to ascertain its results. The replies of Sinard joined to the more pointed lies of Bayard, who had lost no time in putting his threat of vengeance into execution, deepened the feeling of suspicion and growing animosity against Varny.

CHAPTER IV.

UNDER THE MAPLES.

Ar the time when we introduced Rosalba to our renders, she was seventeen years of age, and, as may readily be imagined, she was not without numerous and devoted admirers. During the year that clapsed between her return from the Academy, where she had concluded her studies, and the opening event of our story, the visitors to her tather's mansion comprised representatives of the best families of the parish. On Thursdays and Sundaysthe two days set apart in Canadian practice for courtship-her envious rivals said that there were as many horses hitched at her door. as there were before the church at the service of even-song. But during the previous winter, owing to the hostile feeling prevalent against her father, these suitors dropped off one after another. The girl, of course, not divining the true cause, imagined all kinds of personal reasons for this desertion. In the case of this one, she was amused; in the case of that, she was distressed. Some whom she barely telerated-they were such bores-she was glad to get rid of, others whom she fayoured, she grieved to see abandon her. And then, of course, Rosalba had her little girlish funcies and resentments. She was piqued to hear the whisperings of her rivals. It teased her to see the same young fellows who used to be so attentive to her, wait for other girls at the church door on Sunday mornings, or drive them through the ranges on Sunday afternoons. But these were all trifling disappointments and annoyanees compared to the one great sorrow of her life, which was even then flapping its great wings over her.

It happened one Sunday aft rucen, towards the middle of that same winter, that not a single visitor had called at the mansion up to four o'clock. Rosallar felt very lonely, not through any such gross feeling as the loss of more male company, but because she was of an age when the heart homeers for sympathy, and pines to find itself-sudd n'y abandoned by everyone. Long had she gaz d from the guble window on the high road leading to the village and seen sleigh after sheigh dash by without pausing at her door, and when the day began to glimmer, she rose from her solitary seat unable any longer to bear the load of despondency that weighted down her spirits. Going to the family sitting-room, she joined her mother who was amusing herself with the younger children. The fend parent immediately noticed the altered features of her daughter, and instinctively guessing at the cause, said a few pleasant words to cheer her.

" Take heart, Rosalba," said she, " and remember the old Norman proverb, for the many terpret them as you like. I am above all a that go, one will come, and that one will remain.

> By a singular coincidence, she had scarcely uttered the words, when a hard jingle of sleigh bells was heard at the door. The children rushed to the window, took a good peep and exclaimed :

" A new capalier for Rosalba!"

[98] What a nice Mousicar?

of Come and see, Rosic, come and see !"

Madame Vavay smiled a maternal smile, but a with a certain flutter of heart, as though she saw the fullulment of her prophecy. But Rosalla would not go to the window. Sweet perversity of the funining! She was certain that the visit was for her—that it would be a heart of the stronger of the funining that the visit was for her—that it would be a heart of the stronger of the st that the visir was for her-that it would be a joyful visit, too, but she remained where she was, apparently unconcerned, and with the traces of sorrow still imprinted on her face.

The visitor announced himself as Edgar Martin, asked to see Mr Varny, whose acquaintance he had made some time before during the Assizes. He hailed originally from Lotbinière, but had come further West, to study law in the district of Montreal. During his studies in that city, his tall, commanding person, graceful manners and agreeable conversation won him admission into the best society, while his talents and a remarkable gift for popular oratory made him a marked favourite in the political circles of "Young Canada," Indeed, in a short time, he attained the highest rank among the enthusiastic, generous spirits who were to the crisis of 1837 what the "collaborateurs" of L'Avenir were in the transition period of 1849. When he received his license to practise law, he selected Beloil as his abode, whither he carried with him the best wishes of his friends, and where it was expected he would become the local leader of the party of action.

A young lawyer, struggling for a livelihood in a country town or village, soon gets rid of his youthful illusions. He is not slow to learn tude maintained by many of the most conscientions men of the country during the lamentable troubles of 1837-38. Sinard felt that though he could not precisely call Varny a burcaucrat, he could safely assert that he was not a "patriote," in the extreme sense which was already in vogue. This, indeed,

and thought the ensuing winter would be well spent if he used it in making a choice and succeeded in his wishes. He had heard of Samuel Varny and his beautiful daughter. The stories circulated against the farmer kept him aloof for a while, but when he made his acquaintance, he was so pleased with the open, frank manner of the farmer, that he asked and obtained leave to visit him and his family. It was in answer to this invitation that he called, as we have just related.

To be continued,

Sharp food-a sword-fish.

The oldest revolver—the earth.

Counter attractions-pretty saleswomen. The Minister of the interior-the mouth.

The greatest bet ever made—the Alphabet. Europe has over three hundred scientific soicties, most of them watching the moon.

A Missouri gentleman carries about with him a memento of a lost brother in the shape of a cane cut from the tree on which that relative was hanged for horse-stealing.

In California slang a geologist is a "rock sharp," a mineralogist a "crystal sharp," a botanist a " weed sharp," a naturalist a " bug sharp," or a " toad sharp." A " quartz sharp" is a man who understands ores.

A German lady who had been reading Fox's Book of Martyrs, recently attempted to grasp the crown of martyrdom by sitting down comfortably in a kettle of scalding water and darning her stockings. Our American correspondent says she is writing Some Novel Experionee in the Life of a Durned Foot.

A new musical instrument has been introduced in Paris under the name of the typophone. It is played like the pianoforte, but in effect is said to resemble the harp, and its admirers assert that it is destined to take the place of that instrument.

They tell a story about a man out West who had a hare lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh. It adhered, and filled the place admirably. This was well enough until, in compliance with the fashion, he undertook to raise a moustache, when one side grew hair, and the other feathers.

In a recent trial of a will case in Trov a woman testified that she and the testator stood before a looking glass, joined hands, and agreed to live together as man and wife. She received by the will \$12,000 in five-twenties, and a house and the furniture therein.

MR. LINCOLN'S HORSE TRADE-When Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois he and a judge once got bantering one another about trading horses, and it was agreed that the next morning at nine o'clock they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen until that hour, and no backing out under a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars. At the appointed time the judge came up leading the sorriest looking specimen of a horse ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden saw horse on his shoulders. Great were the shouts and the laughter of the crowd, and both were greatly increased when Mr. Lincoln, on surveying the judge's animal, set down his saw horse and exclaimed. "Well, Judge, this is the niest time I ever got the worst of it in a horse

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LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be published in October, 1870.

OTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in ther cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned. I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

Montreal, March 16, 1876.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

T is intended to make these DIRECTORIES T is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and teamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and IX PROVINCIAL DIR CT. RIPS, which will prove a correct and foil index to the DOMINION OF CANADA. NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer. Directory and Hand-Book of the six Provinces.

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.) IN THE SUPERIOR District of Montreal. (COURT. DAME EUPH MIS CLOUTIFR. of the City of Montreal wife of JEAN BAPTISTE HENAULT DIT DESCHAMPS Gentleman, of the same place. Plaintiff.

The said JEAN BAPTISTE HENAULT DET DESCHAMPS.

TOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th March instant, the Plaintiff has instituted spainst the Defendant, an action en separation de

LONGURÉ & HOULE. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th March, 1870.



J. YOUNG.

CANADA.

VICTORIA. by the Grace of God of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Queen. Defender of the Faith. &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. WHEREAS, in and by a Atterney-General. Canada. liament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intituled "An Act respecting Carrency," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec. Ontario, and New Brunswick, at

of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec. Outario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinfelore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fity-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebe-. Outario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current and be a legal tender as aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say; half-dollars of the weight of one hun-red and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—and half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others when these grains are accou

cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

cordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved. The Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-Goneral of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By command.

By command.
J. C. AIKINS.
Secretary of State.