

formation we should be glad to receive it, as the Mr. VERNON SMITH in question is an able writer and a true friend of Canada.

We had intended to have an article on the recent bank panic in this city, but as we purpose to publish sketches of the "run" on the City and District Savings Bank in our next issue, we shall postpone our remarks till then. We may only here observe that the event has proven that the old City and District is as solid as the towers of Notre Dame.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT - CAUCUSES - NOTE OF CONFIDENCE - THE PROGRESS OF MEASURES - VISIT TO THE FRENCH IRONCLAD.

The Government is defeated—will they resign? were the exclamations repeated over and over again on Tuesday night after the House had adjourned. The Ministry were assembled in council in the Speaker's room, the Government supporters were in caucus in the House, the Opposition were in caucus in their committee-room down stairs. All was uncertainty, except the fact that the Government were defeated.

What led to their defeat? Well, all was going on quietly; the Treasurer was replying to an able financial speech made by the Hon. Mr. Robertson; the House was half empty, when, in the course of his remarks, he commented on the various expenses under the head of Administration of Justice, and referring to the expense of the last criminal term at Montreal, he stated the accounts had not yet been sent in.

Mr. Chapleau here interrupted him, and said it was to his knowledge that the accounts had been sent in to the Treasury Department prior to the 1st July, and added it was very evident the Treasurer did not know the business that went on in this Department.

Mr. Langlois contradicted Mr. Chapleau, and said the leader of the Opposition had himself acknowledged in the House his ignorance of the affairs in his Department when he was a Minister. He further charged Mr. Chapleau with having acted dishonestly by obtaining information from the officers of his Department.

Mr. Chapleau denied the imputation with great warmth, and said he had already twice convicted the hon. Treasurer of lying.

Mr. Marchand immediately rose to order, and asked that the words be taken down. On that being done,

Mr. Chapleau said the words he had used were unparliamentary, for that reason he withdrew them, but he adhered to his original statement, which was true.

A hot discussion followed, in which many Government members claimed that the apology was not satisfactory, and as Mr. Chapleau refused to alter his explanation, Mr. Joly moved that, as Mr. Chapleau had not entirely retracted his words and the House was not satisfied, Mr. Chapleau be reprimanded.

Mr. Chapleau immediately rose and stated he entirely withdrew the expressions he made use of.

The Prime Minister insisted on the vote being taken, and the result was that the House, by a vote of 27 to 25, refused to censure Mr. Chapleau.

The scene throughout was an exciting one; the news soon spread through the House, and even into the streets, and the House and gallery filled immediately. The reporters, the majority of whom were quietly sitting in their room, rushed into their galleries and commenced to report the proceedings with great haste. As the proceedings went on the excitement increased, the four members in the Speaker's corner, of whom particular mention has been previously made, were more noisy than ever, and, indeed, the Government have mainly to thank their shouts and jeers for their defeat, as they exasperated the House to such a pitch that at one time it seemed as though more unparliamentary language would have been used.

During the excitement, Mr. Joly, as usual, took counsel with Mr. Irvine, and, as it is well known that gentleman bears Mr. Chapleau little or no love, the fact that Mr. Joly shortly afterwards moved his motion of censure, it was suspected he was acting under the advice of that gentleman, and that suspicion had something to do with the result of the vote. Whatever was the true reason, the result was the same; when the vote was taken it was found that the House refused to censure Mr. Chapleau.

The vote being taken during a motion to go into supply was, in the true Parliamentary sense, a vote of want of confidence, and Mr. Joly treated it as such by immediately proposing the adjournment of the House without first moving the adjournment of the debate, and this gave rise to the excitement in the lobbies after the adjournment.

Nothing was known that night of what course the Government intended to pursue; but early the following morning it was learned that, at the Cabinet meeting the night previous, it had been resolved not to accept the vote as one of want of confidence, but to ask for a straight vote of confidence. Accordingly, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Irvine proposed a motion of confidence in the Government, which was carried after a long debate by a majority of 4 on a straight party vote.

Yesterday a quiet, hard day's work was done; no trouble whatever; everybody in good humor. To-day M. Chapleau has moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government on their proposal in the Speech from the Throne to lease the railway. This will not pass, because Mr. Joly announced on Wednesday that the Government did not intend to bring down that measure, and, indeed, it is very doubtful as matters are now if the Government will pass a single measure mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

To-morrow is to be given up to pleasure, as the members are going to picnic at Three Rivers; and on the St. Maurice River, of which you will hear next week.

This afternoon the members of the Reporter's Gallery visited the French iron-clad frigate *La Galissonnière*, now in this port. In the absence of Vice-Admiral Peyron, they were received by the Captain, to whom they were introduced by Hon. Senator Fabre. The Captain was most courteous to his visitors, and showed them the noble ship in every detail. The monster guns, throwing 288 lbs. shells, were first visited, as also the mitrailleuses and torpedoes, chasse-pots, boarding cutlasses, revolvers, and other weapons invented by civilization for the maiming and destruction of humanity, attracted much attention. Thence to the Admiral's quarters, at the entrance to which stands a sailor armed with the medieval halberd, and over which are the arms of the Marquis de La Galissonnière with its proud device, "Honneur et Patrie." The apartments are plainly, yet artistically furnished, and ornamented with a few portraits and curiosities gathered in the occupant's travels. Prominent is a magnificent lithograph of the Duke of Magenta. Through the apartments the visitors pass into the school-room, where the tars are practising the three R's., the carpenter's shop and the engine-room, the Captain kindly answering the numerous questions put to him by inquisitive reporters. Once on deck again, a friendly shake-hands was indulged in, and the *Dolphin* landed her passengers safely at the Queen's wharf.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Sir Bartle Frere may be regarded as the chief of the three most prominent figures that have recently appeared in the disturbed parts of South Africa, the other two being the General in command of the English troops, and King Cetewayo, the blood thirsty, but at the same time heroic, barbarian who directs and controls the savage forces of Zululand.

Sir Bartle was born in 1815 and received his early education at King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, at Bath, and later at Haileybury College, where cadets for service in India are usually sent to be specially instructed and trained. At the age of nineteen he entered the India civil service where we may assume that he gave early promise of those high qualities which have marked his career. For after filling some minor situations he was appointed in 1842 to the office of Secretary to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, then Governor of Bombay. In 1856 he was selected to fill the responsible duties of British Resident in Scinde, and in 1860 was promoted to the higher office of Chief Commissioner. He rendered distinguished services during the Indian mutiny which Her Majesty recognized by creating him a K. C. B. and which the Imperial Parliament acknowledged by twice thanking him. In 1862 he succeeded to the important office of Governor of Bombay. He returned to England in 1867, where he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India, accompanied with nomination as a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council in England. In the same year he had the further honour of receiving the D. C. L. degree from the University of Oxford, and his keen taste for geographical research was recognized and rewarded, for he was chosen Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society.

Later, Sir Bartle Frere was requested to discharge the important mission of suppressing the slave trade on the coast of East Africa. Two months after leaving England he obtained the signature of the Sultan of Zanzibar to a treaty whose terms were designed to put an end to the traffic in slaves. On his return to England he was sworn a member of the Queen's Privy Council. He was also created an honorary LL. D. of the University of Cambridge, and in 1874 was presented with the freedom of the City of London in acknowledgment of his successful services in Eastern Africa. Subsequently he revisited India in the suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In 1876, Sir Bartle Frere was created a G. C. B., and in January, 1877, he had the distinguished honour of being appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for Great Britain, of South Africa.

The various offices which Sir Bartle Frere has been called upon to fill very plainly show the respect that is entertained for his abilities, and the weight which British statesmen, irrespective of party, attach to his opinions and judgment. The paper which he prepared for the information of the India Office on the subject of the Russian power in Central Asia and the danger to Great Britain of the ascendancy of Russian influence at Cabul, led those who were responsible for the security of our Indian Empire to look at the map of Afghanistan and substitute a "scientific" for a "hap hazard" frontier, even though the process should include an actual war with the Ameer of Cabul and a possible one with the Emperor of Russia. That war of precaution was

signally successful and ended brilliantly, for the end was gained for which it had been made.

The line of thought which seemed to control Sir Bartle Frere's recommendations with respect to Afghanistan apparently guided his policy in South Africa. He thoroughly made up his mind as to the character of King Cetewayo and the line of conduct he might be expected to pursue. The power of the African despot was in the highest degree formidable, for he possessed an unusual degree of intelligence accompanied with an amount of courage not commonly found in barbarous races. Moreover, Cetewayo represented a congenial tradition, for one of his predecessors had regarded himself as the Bonaparte of the "Dark Continent," whose mission it was to drive all the "white folk" out of Africa. Sir Bartle Frere evidently believed that such an effort would be made. The people of Natal, he has said, were in imminent danger. They were "sleeping on a volcano," and were exposed to being annihilated by one who was thirsting for the opportunity of "washing his spears" in the blood of "the whites." War was, no doubt, precipitated, and Cetewayo was put on the defensive. The danger Sir Bartle Frere dreaded was thus averted. The cost no doubt was terrible and the mistakes appalling. The massacre, however, dreadful as it was, was confined to the soldiers. It did not extend to the women and children resident at Natal. No doubt the policy of the Governor as well as the conduct of the war will be severely criticised. One fact, however, seems tolerably apparent, and it is this: that Cetewayo and his allies were intent on a war that should emancipate Africa from the yoke of Europe. As in India, it was a meeting of native against foreign rule, so in Africa, it was a meeting of the black against the white races.

F. T.

OTTAWA.

HIS HONOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HAVILAND.

This distinguished gentleman is a son of the late Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, formerly of Gloucestershire, Eng., who was for many years before the introduction of Responsible Government, 1851, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Colonial Secretary of P. E. I. He was born at Charlottetown, 13th Nov., 1822, and educated at Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium. In 1847, he married Annie Elizabeth, daughter of John Grubb, late of Horseshoe House, Bucks, Eng. He was called to the Bar of P. E. I. in 1846, and created a Q. C. in 1865. He is a director of the Bank of P. E. I.; a Master in Chancery; a Notary Public; and a Colonel in the Volunteer Militia. He was a member of the Executive Council of P. E. I., from April, 1859, till Nov., 1862; for a short period, 1865; from 1866 to 1867; and from Sept., 1870, until April, 1872, during which several periods he held the office of Colonial Secretary almost constantly, except in 1865, when he was Solicitor-General. He was Speaker of the Provincial Assembly from 1863 to 1864, and leader of the Opposition in that Chamber from 1867 until the general election of 1870. He entered the Local Cabinet again on 18th April, 1873, and held the office of Provincial Secretary until dual representation was abolished in 1876. He was a delegate to the Quebec Union Conference in 1864; and to Ottawa, with Hon. Messrs. Pope and Howland, in May, 1873, to arrange the financial terms upon which Prince Edward Island was admitted as a Province of the Dominion. He sat for Georgetown in the Provincial Assembly from 1846 until 1870; was elected a member of the Legislative Council of P. E. I. in 1870, and sat therein until March, 1872. He was called to the Senate on P. E. I. entering the Union, 18th October, 1873. He is a Liberal Conservative in politics.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE PRESENT HEAD OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Extracts from memoirs of Her Late Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales, &c., and Saxe Cobourg, showing the actual state of succession to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, year 1818. By Thomas Green, Esq.

The following is taken from a list of the descendants living at the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, November 6th, 1817. Her Royal Highness was the only child of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. The other children of George III., and of his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, with the exception of Charlotte of England, Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, were unmarried and advancing in years, the daughters all above forty years of age.

The first list contains the names of the descendants of George III., eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, great grandson of the Electress, Sophia of Hanover.

The second list contains the names of the descendants of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, younger son of Frederick, Prince of Wales.

The third list contains the names of the descendants of Augusta of England, Duchess of Brunswick, eldest daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales. She died in the year 1813.

From this third list the following names are taken:— Frederick, King of Wurtemberg, grandson of Augusta of England; Duchess of Brunswick, aged 36 in 1818.

Paul of Wurtemberg, another grandson of the same, aged 32 in 1818. Frederica Catherina of Wurtemberg, granddaughter of the same, aged 34 in 1818, wife of Jérôme Bonaparte.

Jérôme Napoleon (Plon-Plon), great-grandson of the same, aged 3 in 1818.

From the foregoing account it will be seen that the three persons nearest the throne, being married and having children, were (in 1818) the King of Wurtemberg, Prince Paul his brother, and the Princess Frederica Catharina, their sister, wife of Jérôme Bonaparte.

The attention of the public was much directed to the state of the succession to the throne. A curious calculation was made on this subject. There were fourteen English Princes and Princesses who stood in order of succession. Mr. Green gives the table and remarks:

From this table it appears that, on the common probability of life, as applied to each individual, supposing none of them have issue, there would have been in the next twenty-one years (from 1810) nine reigns, two of them females, and that after the first there would have been no reign longer than twenty-one months, and two as short as five months. This, however, was mere speculation, for admitting the table to be correct, and that all the English Princes and Princesses had died without having issue, it is not probable that the British people and Parliament would have permitted any of the family of Bonaparte to ascend the throne of these realms, even if there were no young Princes of the illustrious House of Brunswick, to whom they could look in such extreme pity.

These extracts from Mr. Green's work show the remarkable fact that, while three of the pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Prince Imperial, viz., the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, were grand-grandsons of George III., the three chief mourners were Prince Jérôme Napoleon, a great-grand-nephew of George III., Princes Victor Napoleon and Louis Napoleon, sons of Prince Jérôme Napoleon, great-grand-nephew of Augusta of England, eldest sister of George III.

Thus, the death of the Prince Imperial has brought to the head of the House of Bonaparte, Princes in whose veins runs the blood of not only the royal family of England, but of all the royal families of Europe, as well as that of the modern Imperial dynasty of Bonaparte. D.

Montreal, August, 1879.

ALLEGED CHINESE INSCRIPTION FROM TROY. —The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* says that the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, Li Fangpao, well known in his own country as a great scholar, has lately read as Chinese the inscription on a vase found by Dr. Schliemann in the lowest stratum of his excavations at Hissarlik, and figured on p. 50 of the introduction to his "Troy and its Remains." The learned Ambassador has thus confirmed the identification of the language of the inscription made six years ago by the eminent Orientalist Emile Burnouf, which was greatly ridiculed at the time. Li Fangpao is quite confident that the unknown characters, which recur again and again on the Trojan antiquities, especially on the terra-cotta whorls, are those of his native tongue, and gives as the purport of the inscription, that about B.C. 1200 three pieces of linen gauze were packed in the vase for inspection. Burnouf's French version (l. c. p. 51) also contained the words "pièces d'étoffes." "This vase," adds the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, "seems consequently to furnish a fresh proof of the active commercial intercourse which the people of the 'Hyperboreans,' the Chinese, carried on with Greece and Asia Minor, a commercial intercourse as to whose route the Geographical Society has just listened to a most interesting lecture."

THE GLEANER.

It is stated that Miss Thompson's new picture, upon which she is now engaged, will deal with an incident of the Zulu war.

The authorities of Paris propose to form a gallery to contain all the available views of the city, ancient and modern.

The sons of the Prince of Wales are to start on their foreign voyage about the middle of September. They will sail westwards.

The Emperor of Germany is said to be suffering from ossification of the brain. His memory is entirely gone, and he cannot much longer remain at the head of affairs.

M. GAMBETTA'S FÊTE COST £6,000, which was defrayed by "An anonymous friend of the Republic." M. Gambetta's salary as President of the Chamber is only about £2,000 a year.

An alteration in the size and shape of photographs has now been made and a consequent revolution in the photographic album trade may be looked for. The new pictures are of similar width to the carte-de-visites, but are greatly elongated, and as pictures are very effective. They are becoming very fashionable.

A new journal will be started this month, printed in four editions—French, Spanish, English, and German—and having a special correspondent at Panama (an engineer). The object of the journal is to give information about the great enterprise of the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

A NEW TRICK OF PARIS ROGUES is being practiced by a young girl about ten years of age. She ran up to an elderly lady the other day, in the Garden of the Tuilleries, embraced her affectionately and clung for some moments to the lady's neck, who found great difficulty in getting rid of her. The child called the lady her "dear aunt," but when convinced of her mistake consented to leave, not empty-handed, however, since she took with her the lady's watch and portmanteau, the loss of which was only discovered by the victim some half-hour later.