

which characterized Mr. Dart's discharge of the various, important, and delicate duties devolving upon him as United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, was most noticeable, and was the subject of much remark and commendation, not only by suitors in the United States courts, but by officers and judges in those courts. Our readers may remember that during the Fenian troubles in 1866, Mr. Dart won the general approval of the Canadian press for the impartial manner in which he discharged his duty as U. S. Attorney at a time when, as now, both the political parties were bidding scandalously high for Fenian support. After his dismissal by President Johnson he took an active part in politics, warmly supporting the Republican cause; and upon the nomination of General Grant as Republican candidate for the Presidency, he entered earnestly into the cause, giving by his influence very important aid to the General's success. In April, 1869, President Grant appointed him to the office he now holds, that of U. S. Consul-General to the Dominion of Canada, since which time he has resided in this city—the head-quarters of the American Consulate in British North America.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

(From our Special London Artist and Correspondent.)

LONDON, February 16, 1871.

Notwithstanding the momentous questions now being deliberated by the National Assembly of France, convoked in Bordeaux, great interest and attention have been created among all classes throughout Great Britain and Ireland in reference to the approaching marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The same interest can scarcely fail to be felt by Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects in the Dominion of Canada. Probably the paragraph alluding to the Queen's consent to an alliance between a British nobleman and a daughter of the throne was the one most earnestly listened to of all the lengthy sentences which inaugurated the present session of Parliament. A murmur of gratification rose from the peevish crowded seats as the words in the speech announcing the royal sanction fell from the Lord Chancellor's lips. Immediately to the left of Her Majesty modestly stood the fair and gentle Princess, who is to take our southern sunshine into a Scottish home, and the faint flush that suffused her cheek as her betrothal was heralded publicly was one of maidenly content at the undivided demonstration of affectionate interest vouchsafed towards her by all beneath the roof of the House of Lords.

Some blatant demagogues of the labouring class have endeavoured, with the worst possible taste, to turn the approaching nuptials of a favourite and amiable Princess into capital for themselves. These unreasoning idiots, only too content to hear the incendiary sound of their own voices, could not allow so favourable an opportunity for Democratic teaching to pass, and so our would-be revolutionists have been vomiting their paltry sedition to the more ignorant of their fellow-workmen. What grander chance than to hurl their denunciations against the reckless folly of conferring a dowry on one of the most popular of the daughters of our Queen? Ignorant of the history and constitution of our country they declaimed against such extravagance, and called attention to what they termed the lavish allowance already granted to the Sovereign and members of the Royal family. Now this kind of argument goes very well with the thickheaded Democrats whose theory it is that everyone holding a moderately decent position should be ejected to make room for them. These demagogues, who very seldom speak from facts, are in most instances absolutely ignorant of the bearings of the question on which they pretend to instruct their hearers. How many, I should wish to know, are aware of the circumstances under which Her Majesty draws £385,000 from the nation yearly? Very few, I take it, or we should hear less of these ill-timed and ill-natured attacks upon the Sovereign, her family and the Government. Is it known to them that the Queen has an absolute right to this income, just the same as any private gentleman has the right to the revenues arising from his property, landed or otherwise? Are these disturbers of our legislation acquainted with the fact that the monarchy of Great Britain have an unmistakable and undisputed title to certain Crown Lands? These Crown Lands on the Sovereign's accession to the throne are surrendered to the nation, and the nation in return votes the Crown an equivalent income. So far, then, Her Majesty, despite the bickerings and assertions of a carping few, has nothing more granted to her than is her due—yet for all that the Sovereign does not exercise unreserved control over the entire sum. Under these circumstances the yearly income voted could never have been intended not only to cover the expenses of the Queen's household—which has many public claims to meet—but also to provide marriage portions for her children. The Crown Lands, which, if not surrendered to the nation, would be the property of the Sovereign, might be worked to give a much larger yearly income than the sum voted for Her Majesty's use, and so it seems to me quite legitimate and proper that the Queen on such occasions as the marriage of her daughters should ask her Commons to vote anything reasonable and just. And so feels the nation evidently, for Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fawcett, the members for Leicester and Brighton, who were charged with opposing the vote, found themselves nowhere when Mr. Gladstone had put it to the House. Their small voices were not even heard, and the cheers were unanimous from all sides when the Prime Minister sat down. Again the demand on this occasion is by no means excessive compared with precedent, which I will quote. Each daughter of George III. obtained from Parliament £13,000 or £14,000 a year; the Princess Louise is to obtain an income of only

£6,000, with a dowry of £30,000. To a great and rich nation the amount is not worth the trouble of debate for a single hour.

That all subjects of the British Crown look with satisfaction on the approaching nuptials cannot be doubted,—that is all those who are worthy of having a thought for the interests of the kingdom. For my part I look upon the Princess Louise's choice and the Queen's consent, as a great national victory, and one that every Briton should be proud of. The alliance will prove an additional binding link between the subject and the Crown, a link which rivets the Sovereign and her people closer together. Undoubtedly, other daughters of Her Majesty who have been given in marriage, have found happiness with their chosen lords, but this betrothal of a British gentleman to a winsome child of the Queen's is a thoroughly domestic question which all alike are interested in. On every lip are good wishes for the young couple, every heart beats with a generous desire for their happiness, and the twenty-first day of March next will hear a merry carillon from every belfry in the United Kingdom.

As to photographs of the youthful pair, the sun cannot shine bright enough or long enough to enable us to get a supply at all commensurate with the demand. The London Stereoscopic Company are at their wits' end to make provision for the clamouring crowds who besiege their doors. In Regent Street and in Cheapside—at the two main establishments—the pavement is completely blocked by eager gazers who wait their turn to flatten their noses against the plate-glass fronts; every new carte of the Princess or Marquis is eagerly scanned and as eagerly bought. Lorne scarfs for gentlemen and Louise ties for ladies are displayed in bright colours in hosiery windows; and I am not quite certain that haggis, cock-a-leeky, and sheep's-head broth have not found their way to the tables of the gentry and nobility of the land. We all say heartily, "God bless the future Duke of Argyll," and now without reference to the friendly post against which we sometimes gently rub our backs. As to the bridegroom elect, he speaks openly and honestly of the good fortune which awaits him, and tells us from the banquet table that neither he nor the Princess care to see the period lengthened which is to unite them. For instance, but the other day, as President of the Inverary Curling Club, the Marquis presided at the anniversary dinner held at the Argyll Arms, Inverary. In the course of the evening, Sir George Home, the Crozier, proposed the health of the Princess Louise. In responding Lord Lorne said: "I assure you the Princess looks forward with much delight to the time when she hopes to visit this part of the kingdom. In one of your recent matches between married men and bachelors, my sympathies were entirely with the latter, and I was very glad they were able to hold their own; but next year I hope to be on the other side, and that I shall not find myself the only one drafted into the opposite ranks." The Chaplain of the Club, in proposing their patron's health, said: "Though perhaps Lord Lorne won't thank me for saying so, there can be no doubt that the Princess Louise has been very fortunate indeed, and I only hope she will prove as excellent a wife as her own mother, or Lord Lorne's has proved. It is saying a great deal, but it is not saying too much, when we express the conviction that the Marquis of Lorne is in every respect worthy of the Princess Louise."

By the way, I may just as well mention, for the sake of your lady readers, a slight incident which came under my own observation the other day. As your special correspondent and artist, retained to provide the *Canadian Illustrated News* with sketches and descriptive matter in connection with the forthcoming ceremony, I find it necessary to make frequent pilgrimages to Windsor. Well, my last visit to the Royal borough was on the 13th instant, the day preceding that devoted to St. Valentine and his votaries. My expedition was more especially a sketching one, but at the last moment I found myself pencilless. But at Mr. Prevost's, the swell stationer and librarian of the place, the deficiency could soon be made good, so to Mr. Prevost's I went. While selecting what I required, the door opened, there was a rustle of silk at the entrance and a clanging of bits outside. The *frou-frou* sound of woman's garments attracted my attention, I looked round and there within a foot of me stood the Princess Louise herself, solely accompanied by a lady in waiting. Of course, *mesdames et messieurs*, it was *chapeau bas* with your humble servant, and a bright smile and graceful inclination of the head rewarded him for his courtliness. Ah, bah, what treachery was that in which H. R. H. was engaged,—what could a maiden Princess, within a few short weeks of her marriage with her chosen chevalier, want with valentines? For valentines she asked and valentines by scores were submitted for inspection, and I may say that valentines by scores were purchased by the charming Princess, under the frowning shadow of her mother's regal home. But what think you, *Mesdames*, were the valentines selected by the royal customer of an all prevalent custom? Those of the most humorous and grotesque description, effigies cut out in cloth and gummed on suitable mounts. I warrant me that every Prince and Princess of the blood received a merry missive from the merry-hearted girl, and that stern warriors and courtly chamberlains and equerries found some quizzical enclosure awaiting them the next morning on their breakfast table. I do not mean to divulge whether a "Sandy" gael in highland costume was included in the two or three dozen ludicrous creations which H. R. H. carried off with her from Mr. Prevost's shop, but I am inclined to think, from the laughing twinkle of the eye, that few of the Princess's relatives or friends were spared the postal ordeal of seeing their peculiarities pleasantly caricatured.

The preparations for the wedding are being actively pressed forward, both within and without St. George's chapel, and much remains to be done with regard to exterior arrangements within a comparatively short time. For instance, the ancient Fetterlock Cloisters, by which Her Majesty and the Princess, with the bride's procession, will approach the western entrance of the cathedral or chapel, are in a condition between partial destruction and restoration, and many days of active labour must be expended upon them by Mr. Gilbert Scott, before the Queen sets foot within their precincts. St. George's chapel, or, as one may very properly style it, cathedral, is undergoing a course of gorgeous fitting, but no amount of splendour that may be now lavished can add to the richness of this most exquisite monument of the 15th century architecture. As the shafts of multi-coloured light from richly emblazoned windows pierce the mellow tone of the interior, the eye, following the rays, lingers here and there in their glory patches, on the inlaid pavement. There, in the luminous circle, one reads either the names of Edward IV., Henry VI., Henry VIII., or the unfortunate Charles I., who lie

buried beneath the purple, crimson, and golden stained slabs. At my first visit, I stole back again when the western sun shed his evening glory through the prismatic glass, and when the hammer of the workman was hushed. Above hung the banners of the noble living, the garter knights of England, beneath me moulded the dust of monarchs who had proudly worn the badge, and royally bestowed it on men they accepted as their peers. If nobility of mind and honourable conduct may obtain the highest chivalrous order the sovereign of Britain can bestow, let us hope that the young knight who next month leads a royal Princess to the altar, may live to see his banner wave beneath the richly fretted roof of St. George's chapel.

One more item of intelligence in reference to the approaching ceremony and I will leave for a future letter any further details which may prove of interest. On the very best authority, I think I may state most positively that it is Her Majesty's intention to give her daughter away. This will, of course, lend great additional *clat* to a pageant which cannot fail to be magnificent. On recent occasions, at the marriages of her children, the Queen has occupied a close closet immediately above the altar. Now she will stand forth, before all, and give herself the prize it is the Marquis of Lorne's proud fortune to receive.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 27.—Hon. Mr. LEBELLIER DE ST. JUST moved for the correspondence relating to the Fisheries. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL recapitulated the history of the question and concluded by assuring the House that in the hands of our commissioner our rights were safe and not one iota or tittle thereof would be sacrificed. Hon. Mr. DICKY asked why the Government of Canada proposed that the question should be settled by commission. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL stated that the only thing to be settled was the geographical limit of three miles, whether from the headlands or following the indentations of the coast. After some further debate the motion was carried, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.—Hon. Mr. RYAN moved for the production of the correspondence and papers relative to the law of the copyright in England and Canada. The progress of the Dominion, both material and intellectual, having enabled Canadian publishers to compete with those of the United States, he thought they should be put on an equal footing. Carried. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL introduced a Bill to amend the Fishery Act. The House then adjourned at 3.40 p. m.

Wednesday, March 1.—Nothing of importance took place in the Senate, the House having sat only 40 minutes.

Thursday, March 2.—The House sat only 15 minutes. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a bill to make further provision for the Government of the North-West.

Friday, March 3.—Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the second reading of the Fishing by Foreign Vessels Amendment Bill, the object of which he explained to be to allow officers-sizing vessels to carry them into other than the nearest port, and to provide for the division of the prize money among the crew of the seizing vessel. He concluded by moving that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next to consider the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Monday, Feb. 27.—After some preliminary business Mr. BLAKE brought forward his motion respecting the Independence of Parliament. He alluded in strong terms to the case of the member for St. John, (Hon. Mr. Gray) who, while a member of the House, had for two years been in the employ of the Government at a monthly salary and during that time had received no less than \$14,000, or \$3,600 more than the Prime Minister of the Crown. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER defended the present Act. When it was brought down it was found that some of its provisions were too stringent, and accordingly an amendment had been made allowing the temporary employment of members of the House. He also cited as instances of the legality of the practice, the case of Earl de Grey and Ripon, who, though a member of the Opposition in the British Parliament, had recently been appointed to the Joint High Commission—and also that of Mr. Gladstone, who, while a member of Parliament, was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Ionian Islands. He afterwards moved an amendment annulling the effect of the motion, which, after a sharp contest, was carried by a majority of 25. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for the remainder of the correspondence relating to the Fenian raids. Lord Kimberly's correspondence was already in the hands of members, but that of the Canadian Government had not been brought down. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the production of the correspondence would not be conducive to the public interests. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. Mr. MAGILL moved for the correspondence relative to the appointment of a chaplain for the Manitoba expedition. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER expressed great concern about the reports that had been circulated with reference to this matter. It had always been his desire to do justice impartially to all, and he could not but be surprised at the slanders which had been uttered against him, especially by the *Globe*, and at the Methodist Conference in Toronto. He pointed out that the Government had already appointed all the chaplains which the Imperial military authorities would allow. Mr. MACKENZIE said that the indignation was caused by the refusal of Sir GEORGE to allow a Methodist chaplain to accompany the expedition at the expense of the Conference. Sir GEORGE said the Government had nothing to do with it, as the command of the expedition had been handed over to Lieut.-General Lindsay and Colonel Walseley. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL considered the statements made at the Conference that 1,400,000 acres of land had been set apart for the priests had been borne out, and alluded to the predominating influence of the Bishop of St. Boniface. Mr. HOWE defended the course of the Government, and expressed regret that Dr. RYERSON had used the language he had. After some further remarks the subject dropped.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.—Sir G. E. CARTIER introduced the Election Bill. He said that the law of the several Provinces would remain as at present in force for two years, but the law in Nova Scotia would be the same as that in force on the 1st of July, 1867. The Ontario elections would be under the same law as that which provided for the local elections. The elections would be held on one day only, but not on the same day. The election law in British Columbia would remain in its present condition. The election law in Manitoba would be the