

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The Quebec Government was sustained by a vote of 35 to 25, on a motion of non-confidence, taken on the 10th inst.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., the nomination for the Nova Scotia Legislature took place.

The election in Montreal West resulted in a majority of six for Mr. MACKENZIE, Ministerial candidate.

The observations of the transit of Venus were completely successful on the 8th inst.

The BEECHER-TILTON suit has been postponed till the first Monday of the January Term.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in New York about half-past ten on Thursday night, the 10th inst.

The German gunboats "Nautilus" and "Albatross" have been withdrawn from Spanish waters.

The Spanish press is said to be exceedingly wrathful at President GRANT's message to the U. S. Congress.

The noble ladies of Westphalia, who were fined for signing a seditious address to the Bishop of Paderborn, have appealed from their sentence.

VON ARNIM admitted to the Court recently the authorship of several newspaper articles attributed to him.

The Ultramontanes in Germany are actively opposing the passage through the Reichstag of the Landsturm Bill.

The editor of a German Ultramontane newspaper, the *Germania*, has been imprisoned for publishing seditious matter.

The advance posts of the Russian army in Central Asia have received word of the first Russian trading caravan that has ever penetrated that region, having arrived safely at Khorasan.

The report of the insurrection in Uruguay is confirmed by despatches from the commander of a British man-of-war on that station.

The Board of Trade of St. Catharines have passed a resolution recommending the Government to have the locks of the new Welland Canal deepened to fourteen instead of twelve feet.

The bonuses granted to the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company are to be handed over to the Great Western, which has undertaken the building of a road to the village of Blyth.

An international difficulty may possibly grow out of the arrest of a passenger on board a schooner flying the British flag by a Spanish gunboat. The occurrence took place on the coast of Cuba.

The fight at Vicksburg is now said to have resulted in the death of no less than 250 negroes. Governor Ames, of Mississippi, has convened the State Legislature to consider the matter.

The Imperial Parliament meets on the 5th of February next.

A petition has been laid before the United States Congress to restore the President's salary to \$25,000.

Reports have reached Chicago that a number of men have reached the Black Hills region, where they have fortified themselves against attack. It is said they have found gold in paying quantities.

It is proposed to establish a regiment of Zouaves as one of the local militia corps of Montreal.

The Western Bureau of Railway Commissioners, which met at Indianapolis, determined on a reduction of seven cents for eastern-bound freight during the winter.

It is reported that all the Montreal Insurance Companies have agreed upon a uniform tariff.

Gen. ARREDONDO, the last remaining representative of the insurgents in Buenos Ayres, has been defeated and captured by Gen. ROCCA, of the National Army. An amnesty has been proclaimed to all implicated in the insurrection, and complete order restored throughout the Republic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NURSERY NOONINGS.*—The name of the author of this dainty volume is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. Gail Hamilton's special walk in literature is the popularization of art and social science, and in the present volume she has pursued her favorite theme in a vein adapted to the understanding and appreciation of children. The chapters on "Dead Leaves," "The Children of the Church" and "Baby Talk," are specially deserving of commendation. Dawson Bros., to whom we are indebted for this and the other publications noticed in the present issue, have their usual thorough and tasteful assortment of literary wares suited for the holiday season.

THE LITTLE LAME PRINCE.†—This is not the first attempt of Miss Muloch in juvenile literature, nor her first contribution to the Christmas enjoyment of boys and girls. But there is a sweetness in the story of the LITTLE LAME PRINCE, which reminds the reader forcibly of AVILLON. The little book is beautifully illustrated, and its typographical execution throughout makes it very suitable for a Christmas or New Year's present.

THE MERCHANT OF HAARLEM.‡—An English work in a light and agreeable historical style, being a tale of King Philip's reign in the Netherlands. The little volume is produced in holiday style, and is intended for presentation. We recommend it to our young readers.

* Nursery Noonings. By Gail Hamilton. Harper & Brothers, New York. Dawson Bros., Montreal. 16 mo. Red Cloth. pp. 310.

† THE LITTLE LAME PRINCE.—By the author of "John Halifax," &c. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York. Dawson Bros., Montreal. 16mo. White linen. pp. 194.

‡ THE MERCHANT OF HAARLEM.—By W. H. G. Kingston. S. W. Partridge, London. Dawson Bros., Montreal. 16mo. Cloth. pp. 128.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

JLTED.—The cartoon on our front page is a pendant to that published last week, and which, we are pleased to know, met with unusual favour as a comic representation of the close contest in Montreal West. The elected candidate, with his fair constituent hanging on his arm, is off on his bridal tour to Ottawa. The defeated candidate walks by, not too much discouraged, although showing his discontent in the wrinkles of his brow. The pretty flirt is not inexorable, however. She intimates to the disappointed suitor that on some future occasion he may have a chance of winning her affections.

ARRIVAL OF COUNT ZUBOWITZ.—Our illustration represents the hardy and valiant Hungarian rider arriving at the Place du Trône, Paris, on the fifteenth day after his departure, on horseback, from Vienna. Full particulars of this remarkable equestrian feat will be found in a paper entitled "Horse and Horseman," published in another column of the present issue of the NEWS.

VIEW OF NEWCASTLE, N. B.—This is a pretty town on the left bank of the Miramichi river, thirty miles from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county of Northumberland. A large amount of shipbuilding is carried on there, and a very extensive trade is done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class. Large quantities of salmon, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters and exported from Newcastle. A good business is also done in oysters and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations on the Intercolonial Railway, and is likewise a port of entry. During navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call there regularly.

OUR CARTOON.—The recent election in Montreal West, and the pending one in Toronto East, show the strong feeling on the question of amnesty, and the necessity of its serious consideration. We therefore present our readers this week with a very clever cartoon on the subject. It is entirely non-partisan in character, striving only to delineate the situation as it stands to-day. In its editorial columns, as well as in its pictorial representation of current events, the NEWS will maintain an independent, observant attitude, never descending into the arena of personal and party criticism. On the right of the Governor-General's throne stands Mr. Mackenzie; on the left, Mr. Letellier de St. Just. The Metis, impersonated by a female, is before the throne. On one side, Messrs. Bowell and Blake plead their cause, and, on the other, Messrs. Mousseau and Jetté argue theirs.

VIEW OF LONDON, ONTARIO.—The westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the river Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, &c.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city. Richmond and Dundas are the principal business streets. Some of the buildings on these, as on other streets throughout the city, give evidence of good architectural design and beauty in construction and finish. Covent Garden Market is situated on King-street, the court-house, gaol, and law offices on Ridout-street, and throughout the city are churches of all denominations, schools, colleges, masonic, odd-fellows, and temperance lodge-rooms, &c. On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established in 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies College, established in 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best of professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the late Dean of Huron, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their trains through the city. On Richmond-street is the Tecumseh House, one of the largest hotels in the Province. On the corner of Richmond and King streets is the Revere House, and on Dundas-street, near Richmond, is Strong's well-known hotel. A short distance from these hotels, at the foot of Dundas-street, are the White Sulphur Springs, the famed medicinal and health invigorating qualities of which attract large numbers of invalids and tourists during the summer months. London is lighted by gas, is a port of entry, has a Board of Trade, and has three daily besides several weekly newspapers. A number of its business men, and others employed in the city, reside in Westminster and Petersville, beautiful districts surrounding the city, and situated on the opposite bank of the

river Thames. The population of the city is about 25,000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the number before last of this journal, there was published a sketch of "The Lumberman's Shanty." We are pleased to acknowledge that the photograph from which this sketch was taken came from the studio of Mr. Alex. Henderson, landscape photographer, several of whose views we have still in hands, and will shortly reproduce in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

(For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.)
HORSE AND HORSEMAN.

A Hungarian Hussar, Count Zubowitz, recently rode from Paris to Vienna, a distance of about 800 miles, in fifteen days, and on the same horse. Considerable wagers had been made on the feat. The journey was performed at a moderate trot. During the last seven days, the rider knowing that if the animal lay down, it would arise enervated by repose, passed the nights beside it, with a hempen whip in his hand to force it to stand up. The journey began on the 25 October, and he entered Paris on the 7 November, at eleven o'clock, two hours ahead of time. He lost two days, however, on the road, owing to accidents. A nail entered one of the front hoofs of the horse, and he strayed several hours in one of the many forests which he encountered. The animal is a mare named Caradoc, dark bay and seven years old. Count Zubowitz, a strong man of thirty, showed no unusual signs of fatigue on alighting at the Place du Trône.

The ride of the Hungarian was a wonderful exploit. But as there were heroes before Agamemnon, so there were mighty riders before Zubowitz. Take the case of Capon. Mr. De Sourdis, having an important message to send to Cardinal Richelieu, inquired after a skilful and courageous horseman. The name of Capon was mentioned to him.

"Let him come."
"But, Monseigneur, the man is a Huguenot."
"So much the better," said the Archbishop. "I had as lief break down a heretic as a good catholic."

"Sir," said the prelate to Capon, when the latter appeared before him, "they tell me that no man in France can carry a message with more despatch than you."

"That is possible, Monseigneur; I will do my best."

"Here is an order for horses. The posts are all notified and relays will be well furnished. How long will it take you to carry this missive to the Cardinal?"

"Starting, now, at noon, I will be at the Cardinal's Palace before to-morrow noon."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the prelate. "Thou art a merry Gascon."

"Monseigneur," said Capon, "Huguenots never lie."

M. De Sourdis smiled, and handing the message to the cavalier, said:

"Go, Sir, and may Heaven accompany you. You will be well paid."

The next day, at the stroke of noon, the Cardinal received, with extreme joy, the message of M. De Sourdis which he did not expect for three or four days. As the post-script recommended the bearer to the generosity of the Cardinal, Richelieu ordered one hundred pistoles to be delivered to him.

An hour later, when the Cardinal was going out, he heard a loud noise in the antechamber. He was told that it was caused by a Gascon who pretended to have come from Bordeaux since the day previous, and who wished to complain to the Cardinal of an injustice which had been done him.

Richelieu took the message from the table, and having examined the date with astonishment, ordered the man to be brought before him.

"What do you desire, Sir? Of what do you complain?"

"Monseigneur," answered Capon calmly, "M. De Sourdis told me yesterday, at noon, to fetch you this message, and that I should be well paid for it."

"Yesterday, at noon?"

"Yes, Monseigneur."

"One hundred and fifty leagues?"

"Yes, Monseigneur."

"That is admirable, and you find that I have not paid you enough!"

"No, Monseigneur. On the contrary, your Eminence is too generous. But your treasurer wants to put me off three days, and I should like to return at once."

"On horseback?"

"On horseback."

The Cardinal, who was of delicate constitution cast upon the valiant cavalier a look full of admiration. Then a suspicion crossed his mind, and he exclaimed:

"You are an impostor. It is impossible for you to have performed so long a ride and to be so little travel-stained and fatigued as you appear to be."

Capon smiled sadly, and for all answer, he drew down his hose from the top of his boot legs and showed his bleeding knee-caps.

"Very well, Sir, very well," said the Cardinal. Excuse me and take these two hundred pistoles. It is your own fault if you do not remain in my service."

"It were the greatest glory for me, Monseigneur, but they say that your Eminence is preparing an expedition against Rochelle, and I am a Huguenot."
"I thought as much," murmured the Cardinal, dismissing the messenger. J. L.

VARIETIES.

JOEL T. HART, the sculptor, contemplates a trip to his native Kentucky next spring. He has finished his conception of "The Triumph of Chastity," after a devotion of eighteen years to his ideal.

THE mocking bird in Florida has a special fondness for the berry of the Pride-of-China tree, upon the juice of which he gets exceedingly tipsy. The spectacle of a flock of intoxicated mocking birds is said to be equivalent to half-a-dozen temperance lectures.

GARIBALDI is condemned by the committee appointed by the French Assembly to inquire into the operations of the army in the east of France during the late war. They state that were he a French general he should be tried by court-martial for quitting his command towards the close of the war without leave.

THE colossal statue of Adonis, which was said to have been lately discovered on a farm near Mount Onandaga, in America, and which Prof. Schottmann, of the Congress of Philologists in Innsbruck, declared to be of Phœnician origin, has been proved to be a forgery. As the statue is 10 ft. long, and made of alabaster, the expense of the forgery must have been considerable.

SENATOR CARL SCHURZ, who of late has been addressing the public from the lecture-room, expresses the opinion that one of the great obstacles in the way of educational progress is the inadequate pay which teachers receive, not only in America, but in all countries. He condemned the practice of compelling scholars to get their lessons by rote, and called attention to the importance of home influence in the education of girls.

FOLEY'S statue of Stonewall Jackson, for Charleston, is now nearly completed, and is one of the best of the sculptor's works. It is of heroic dimensions; a single figure, standing, with a drawn broadsword in the right hand; this hand grasps, while it rests on, the hilt of the weapon; the point of the sword is placed on a piece of rock at the side of the figure, which is thus sustained, and in leaning on it sways slightly towards its support. Otherwise the form is firmly placed, and in repose, with abundance of energy in reserve; the head is turned a little to the left, the face seeming to look resolute and far off, with a direct and keen gaze.

THE rage for velocipede riding has become so general in Paris that the police authorities have felt called upon to issue a series of regulations on the subject. The first requires all velocipedes to be provided with a bell, to give fair warning of their approach; after dark a lamp or lantern must be carried. Then each must be provided with a plate bearing the name and address of the owner, and any velocipede which does not fulfil these several conditions may be seized and impounded, and the person using it cited before a competent tribunal. In certain streets and boulevards velocipedes are absolutely prohibited; and, finally, trespassing on footpaths and public promenades is not to be permitted.

If complete readiness for war is the best means of insuring the continuance of peace, the tranquillity of Europe must have been effectually secured this year, in which large additions have been made to the forces of every European power. The proposed legislation in reference to the German landsturm will increase the military strength of Germany to an extent hardly yet realized, though the *Spencer* estimates the increased force arising from a first call of the landsturm at 300,000 men. The French army will, beginning from this year, be increased within twelve years to 1,900,000, a force supplemented by a landsturm organization not less extensive than that of Germany. Russia will, in the same period, muster a standing army of 750,000, and a reserve of 1,740,000. Austria has made so much progress in the development of her military resources that she could take the field with 500,000 to 600,000 men. Italy could follow with 400,000 men, and Turkey with 200,000, while England has 500,000 men to defend her soil, and could contribute from 70,000 to 80,000 men towards the prosecution of a European war.

DOMESTIC.

CODFISH SAUTE.—Boil a piece of codfish, but do not over do it. Pick out the flesh in flakes, put them in a saucepan with a piece of butter, pepper, and salt to taste, some minced parsley, and the juice of a lemon, with a dust of cayenne. Put it on the fire quite hot, and serve.

PLAIN GRAVY.—Mince an onion finely, fry it in butter to a dark brown colour, then add half a pint of broth or stock, pepper and salt to taste, a small piece of lean ham or bacon, minced small, a little Worcester sauce, a sprig of thyme, and one of parsley. Let it boil five minutes, put it by till wanted, and strain it before serving.

BREAD SAUCE.—Pour half a pint of boiling milk on a teaspoonful of fine bread crumbs, add a small onion stuck with three or four cloves, a small blade of mace, a few peppercorns, and salt to taste. Let the sauce simmer five minutes, add a small pat of fresh butter, and at the time of serving remove the onion and mace.

MACCARONI SOUP.—Boil a couple of ounces of macaroni (broken up in convenient pieces) in a pint of stock free from grease, to which add a good pinch of salt, when cooked (ten or fifteen minutes) drain them, and put them into the soup tureen containing one quart of well-flavoured clear stock boiling hot. Grated Parmesan to be handed round at the table.

GRUYERE SANDWICHES.—Cut some slices of bread a day old and of gruyère cheese, both an eighth of an inch thick; butter the bread with fresh butter, sprinkle the slices of gruyère with mignonette pepper, put them between two slices of bread, press them lightly, cut out the sandwiches the shape of savory biscuits, and serve immediately.

OATMEAL FOR THE COMPLEXION.—The complexion may be improved by the use of oatmeal, which contains a small amount of oil that is good for the skin. The hands may be made soft and white by wearing at night large mittens of cloth filled with bran or oatmeal and tied closely at the wrist. A lady who had white, soft hands confessed that she had a great deal of housework to do, and kept them white as any idler's by wearing oatmeal mittens every night.

APPLES are now considered more nutritious than potatoes—indeed, many go so far as to think that they contain more brain food than any other fruit or vegetable. However that may be, they certainly exert a healthful influence upon the whole system when eaten raw or cooked in a simple manner. When compounded with butter, eggs, and flour they are far less wholesome than when baked or steamed. Apples nicely baked and served with cream are a delicious dish, and an ingenious housekeeper can easily devise numerous ways of preparing them for the table. Many methods have been suggested for keeping apples in a good condition through the winter. One is to wrap each apple—as oranges and lemons are wrapped for importation—in paper; old newspaper will answer. Paper is not only impervious to air, but serves to keep the fruit at a uniform temperature. Another method of preserving apples is to put some dry, fine sand into each barrel and shake it down gently; powdered plaster is sometimes used instead of sand. Another way is to pit the apples in a dry, sandy soil. A hole three or four feet deep should be dug, the fruit put in upon dry straw, and covered with a layer of straw and dry earth. The earth should be raised above the general level of the ground, so as to shed rain. When thus protected, the apples are said to keep well until spring.