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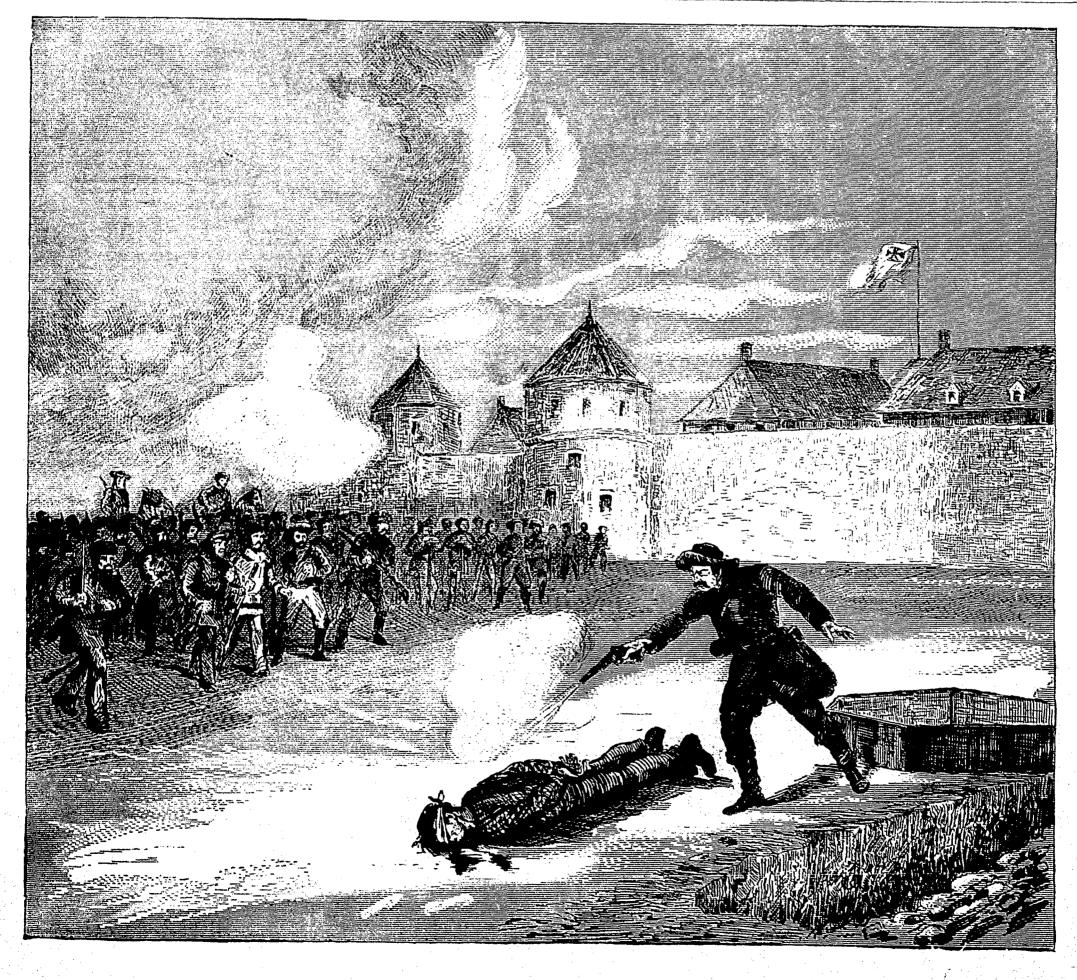
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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

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THE TRAGEDY AT FORT GARRY, MARCH 4, 1870.—SEE PAGE 394.

## THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

No. 8.—BRITISH COLUMBIA—VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

By the Rev. En. McD. Dawson, Ottawa.

The desire so frequently expressed of late, by the inhabitants of British Columbia, to be incorporated with the Dominion of Canada, renders more than ordinarily interesting to Canadians this rich and flourishing colony. Independently of the mineral wealth of British Columbia, its fertile valleys, stately forests, safe natural harbours, and inexhaustible fisheries, it would be an invaluable, nay, an essential addition to the Dominion, if there ever were to be a British or Canadian Pacific Railway, or indeed ordinary communication between Canada and the great South Sea by means of waggon-roads, canals, lakes, and rivers. If Canadians would not have the approaches to the Pacific barred against them, they will do everything in their power to encourage the Union with their newly constituted State, of the friendly Colony of British Columbia. No murderous ruffians have attempted to establish there a reign of terror. On the contrary, all is order, peace, and harmony. The only thing which appears to disquiet the minds of the inhabitants is the dread lest they should not be received into close alliance-political union-with the New Dominion. No doubt they set a high value on the possession of free communications with the Atlantic Sca-board, through Canadian and British Territory. And they must understand how greatly it will add to their importance, and even to the wealth of a land which already teems with every earthly treasure, that their harbours should become the emperium of the trade of the Canadian Provinces, of Great Britain, of all Europe, perhaps, with China and Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India, even. This is manifestly the destiny of British Columbia if united with the growing Dominion of Canada. Let it remain isolated, or let it be annexed to the neighbouring republic-the bright prospect vanishes, and it will be an the American Union. This is no exaggeration; for does not the great Union already possess Pacific harbours, and Pacific forests along the Pacific coast, as well as in its more inland settlements? It would have no interest, therefore, in improving British Columbia, at least to any great extent. Canada, on the other hand, would necessarily labour to develop the great resources of the colony. She would be dependent on it for many things-fer safe harbours on the Pacific, for coal, fer her of the trade of the vast eastern world-her own trade theredian soil and over the Pacific Ocean.

If British Columbia were to remain as an isolated state or colony, it would still, nevertheless, be one of the most impertant portions of the habitable world. When viewed in Dominion, it possesses a degree of importance which it is impossible to over-estimate.

This two-fold colony, as it may not inaptly be termed, consists of Vancouver's Island, which was formerly a separate : colony, and that portion of the neighbouring mainland, anciently known as New Caledonia, which also had its own colonial Government. The colony thus constituted, extends along the whole portion of the Pacific coast which belongs to Great Britain, about 450 miles, from the frontier line of the from south to north, through the centre of these mountains, speculated on this possible and not improbable contingency, The coast-line does not indicate the length of the territory from south to north, the boundary of Alaska, a little inland being much farther north than on the coast.

Vancouver's Island, which may be considered in the first place, occupies a position of great importance on the Pacific coast. Nearly as extensive as England proper, it almost touches. at one end, the colder regions of the North Pacitic ocean. whilst at the other, it basks in the sunshine and warmth of the South. But, whilst at its southern extremity the climate is not unpleasantly warm, at the North it is not disagreeably cold. Generally, the Island enjoys the moderate temperature of the south of England. It is not subjected at any time to the trying heat of the Canadian summer, nor does its winter, if winter can be said to exist where frost and snow are almost unknown, render necessary, as in Canada, the use of costly

Mr. Blanshard (evidence before the House of Commons) says that some snow, which he beheld there in mid-winter, lasted only a few days. On being asked more particularly what sort of weather there was there during the winter, he replied that " the winters are comparatively mild, that there are, occasionally, heavy fails of snow, but that it seldem lies for any length of time." Headds that, " on the whole, the climate is railder than that of England." Mr. J. Miles, the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. J. Cooper bear witness to the same effect. The last named gentleman, who resided six years in the Island. as an agriculturist, says decidedly, that, "in every sense of the word, the climate is superior to that of Great Britain, and that its agricultural capabilities are of considerable extent." All

agree in stating that the winter there is milder than in England, and that the summer is considerably warmer.

There is no difference of opinion as to the excellence and fertility of the soil. It produces all kinds of vegetables and cereal crops, whilst both soil and climate are highly favourable to the growth of fruit trees. The interior of the Island has not been much explored as yet, and the extent of cultivable land which it contains, is not, consequently, ascertained. But it is well known that the valleys are exceedingly fertile, as are also the lands along the eastern coast. One of these valleys, the Cowichan, which extends along the bay of the same name, is one of the richest and most beautiful in the world. The mild and humid climate gives to the Island, even in its wild state, a very pleasing appearance. It enjoys the advantage of perpetual verdure; and the rich meadows, stretching in park-like form far into the luxuriant forests, convey the idea of a well populated and highly cultivated country. Both soil and climate must be good, when the most valuable kind of grain-wheat-is easily raised in the proportion of 25 to 40 bushels per acre.

There is wonderful concurrence of testimony as regards the fertility of the soil. "The Island is the most valuable British possession in the Pacific," says the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, The soil is, in general, productive, although in some places, rocky." "Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes are easily raised." "The soil of the country," says Mr. J. Cooper, (evidence before the House of Commons) "is peculiarly well adapted to the production of corn and vegetables." "The valleys: are very fertile." Mr. J. Miles, also, (in evidence before the House of Commons,) considers that "in soil, climate, minerals, &c., the island possesses everything essential for the formation of a great colony." "The soil is very good and rich." Mr. Blanshard and the Right Hen. Edward Ellice concur in bearing the like testimony, the latter adding that Vanconver's Island " is a most interesting position and possession;" appendage, merely, of frozen Alaska, or a back settlement of that there is every kind of timber fit for naval purposes. "It is the only good harbour (and it is an excellent harbour) to the northward of San Francisco, as far north as Sitka, (formerly) adjourned. railways, gold fields, and coal fields, fertile plains and rich the Russian settlement." "There is coal enough," continues o'clock and after some routine business the House assignment the right hon, gentleman, " for the whole British navy; the climate is wholesome, very like that of England; the coasts abound with fish of every description; in short, there is every advantage on the Island of Vancouver to make it one of the first colonies and best settlements of England."

There is equally concurrent testimony as to the very great gold, and above all, for the command which it would give to abundance of coal in the island. The Hon, C. W. W. Fitzwilliam says that, at the time of his visit, (1852-53) "they were workwith, England's trade, and that no doubt, also of other European ing a six feet seam of coal at a depth of about ferty feet. It nations, which must, ere long, take its course through Cana- was close on the shore-within twenty yards of it (the Eastern shore)." This was the now celebrated Nanimo coal mine, situated about eighty miles to the north of Victoria, the chief town of the island. The coal is of "very fine quality," suitable for all purposes, generating steam, &c." The abrelation to the Dominion of Canada and the extensive regions sence of an available market for this valuable commodity has remunerative trade in coal. The rich coal scams of the island can never be a source of wealth until the North-West Territory. is fairly settled, or at least until the gold mines of British Columbia are more completely developed. Coal is wanted at San Francisco, no doubt, and California has gold enough to pay for it. But the United States' Government impose probibitory duties, and the trade in this kind of export is consequently unprofitable. It may not always be so. Who knows what a resource the coal of Vancouver's Island may be at some United States on the south, to Akoka (formerly Bussian) future, and may it be hoped, distant day, when the coal fields America) on the north. It is bounded on the cast by the of England proper shall have been exhausted. Already have summits of the Rocky Mountains, or rather, by a line drawn | political economists of foreign and somewhat jealous lands They have even rejoiced in the idea of our decline as a maritime and naval power, not reflecting that the British Colonial Empire possesses inexhaustible supplies of excellent coal.

the mineral wealth of Vancouver's Island.

waters literally swarm with all those varieties of fish that are Lake Neepigon and Fort Garry, and by next session Governmost useful. The finest kinds of salmon are particularly abundant, the fine rivers of British Columbia affording to this fish the facility of disporting itself in fresh waters at stated seasons, whilst it enjoys safe and undisturbed sea-quarters in the straits, sounds, bays, and inlets around the island. The only trade in fish hitherto, and not a very extensive one, has been with the Sandwich Islands, and between the Aborigines, who mostly subsist by fishing, and the European settlers of the Hudson's Bay Company and others.

So far back as 1843, the work of colonization may be said to have fairly commenced in Vancouver's Island. In 1858 the Settlement looked so promising that it was constituted a British colony, with Fort Victoria for its capital. Incorporated with the Settlement on the neighbouring mainland formerly known as New Caledonia, it now forms together with this territory the important colony of British Columbia, with the seat of Government at New Westminster. Victoria is still the chief town, or more truly, the only town in the island. Its population is supposed to be about 10,000, whilst the Aborigines on the island number 17,000 souls.

Vancouver's Island occupies the most commanding position on the whole Pacific Coast. Whoever holds it may be said to who have any knowledge of Vancouver's Island, appear to hold also British Columbia—the whole North-West. The key

to this position is a small island which geographers do not think it worth their while to describe on their maps. Two great powers are at present contending, and on one side, at least, employing with matchless skill the weapons of diplomacy, for the possession of this island of San Juan,-for the command of British Columbia, for the Empire of North-WESTERN AMERICA. To whom will it fall? To whom will be awarded the magnificent prize? All depends on the doubtful chances of a pending arbitration.

### CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

#### THE SENATE.

Tuesday, April 12.-Hon, Mr. McCurry moved for the appointment of a committee to collect information respecting the climate and resources of Red River. Hon. Mr. Dierry enquired whether Bishop Taché had been necredited by the Dominion Government to the authorities at Red River, and whether Government had received intelligence that the Bishop had recommended the people to submit to Riel's government. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the Bishop had not been accredited to any authorities, nor had the Government received any intimation of his having recommended the people to submit to Riel. The following bills were then read a third time and passed :- Dominion Notes Issue Regulation Bill : Peace in the vicinity of Public Works Preservation Bill; Public Officers in Canada Security Bill; Perjury Act Amendment Bill; and Banks and Banking Bill. Some conversation followed on a notice of motion by Hon. Mr. Reason for an address respecting the murder of Scott at Fort Garry, and subsequently the notice was withdrawn. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 13 .- Hon, Mr. Diexey enquired whether the Imperial authorities were likely to bear part of the expense to which the country would be put on account of the Fenian raid. Hon, Mr. Campbell replied that the expense in the first instance would be borne by the Dominion, but as to any ultimate division of the expense, it would have to be subject to arrangement; correspondence on the matter had taken place between the two governments. On motion of Hon. Mr. CARP. EELL the Bill to amend the Act respecting Penitentiaries was read a third time and passed. After some conversation respecting the report of the Committee on Printing the House

Tuesday, April 13th .- The Speaker took the chair at 8

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 12.—Sir Francis Hisens introduced a bill respecting the Department of Finance-the object of the bill being to do away with one of the deputy-heads. The bill was read a first time. On motion to go into committee on the Intercolonial Railway, Sir A. T. Gant moved in any adment that the Speaker do not leave the chair, and also moved a resolution to take the management of the Intercolonial Redway out of the bands of the Government and entrust it to a Company. He said that his motion was not to be considered as a motion of want of confidence, and referred to the English practice with reference to motions of this kind. He contended that an important saving would be made if the change which be proposed were effected. The bon, gentleman spoke at great length in support of his scheme, and was followed by Mr. SHARLY, who repeated the arguments made use of by the mover. Hon, John Hillyard Camenon contended that the chalge could not be made without the consent of the Imperial Parkaof North Western America, which are now united with this prevented hitherto any extensive working of the mines, any ment. He did not believe that private expitalists would spend their money on the undertaking. Sir Grenox E. Caurina replied to the arguments used by the mover and secondar as the motion against the policy of the Government. He went over the facts connected with the work on the Intercolonial Ruliway for the last two years, and contrasted their progress with those on the Grand Trunk, adducing provide to show that the Intercolonial Reilway is being built faster than was the Grand Trunk. Mr. Carrwhiour sustained Sir A T. Grar's notion. and Col. Gary opposed R. Sirdons A. Macrosaun showed that the Union Act obliged the Government to build the read, to commence it within six months, and to go on with it continuously. Sir A. T. Gang replied generally. The House then divided on the motion, which was lo-t-Yeas, 49; Nay-97. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed the item for contingent printing and advertising, and adjourned at one o'clock.

Wednesday, April 12 - After preliminary business Dr. Grass. moved for the reports on the examination of Mr. Dawson's proposed line of water communication with the North-West crittory. Hon. Mr. Langevin replied that since Mr. Dawson Iron, also, all travellers are agreed, forms another source of had been sent out a year and a balf ago, Mr. Mair had been sent to make further examinations as to the feasibility of the This island possesses the richest fisheries in the world. Its few days. New surveys were to be made of the region between route. The latter gentleman's report had only been in for a ment would be able to tell whether or not a better road cannot be had to Fort Garry. Mr. MACKENZIE and Hon. Mr. Hown spoke against the Neepigon route. The motion was carried. Some debate took place on a motion of Hon. Mr. Wood for the appointment of a select committee on the land improving fund of Upper Canada, after which the House went into committee on the bill respecting the Canada Central Railway. The time for private bills having expired, committee rose. Several bills from the Senate were read a first time, and the bill respecting Masters' and Mates' Certificates was read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items: \$25,000 for Dominion Police; \$3,630 for Water Police at Montreal; \$9,456,000 for River Police at Quebec; \$45,270 salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate; \$89,065 do., House of Commons; \$40,448 do. for Sergeant-at-Arms estimate; and \$5,000 possible amount required for the purpose of making a more just equalization of salaries, subject to the approval of commissioners, under the internal economy. On the item of \$1,000 to pay the Chairman of the Commissioners under the House of Commons Internal Economy Act, Mr. MACSENZIE moved in amendment that the item be struck out. Carried-Yeas, 32; Nays, 25.

The items of \$6,000 grant to the Parliamentary Library; \$10,000 for printing, binding and distributing the laws ; \$ ',400 to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway for two specials daily during the session of Parliament; \$35,000 for printing, printing paper and book-binding; \$7,000 for commission for making provision for the conformity of the laws of the Provinces; \$1,000 for contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chan-

cery; \$2,000 for miscellaneous printing; \$2,400 for an observatory at Quebec; \$4,800 do, Toronto; \$500 do, Kingston \$500 do, Montreal; \$750 do, Halifax; \$800 do, New Bruns wick; \$3,890 for the salaries and contingent expenses of the statistical office, Halifax; \$1,580 for the salaries of the deputy registrars in Nova Scotia; \$701 for Prothonotaries' returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Quebec; \$150,000 for census; \$85,772 for emigration; \$1,500 for a Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Quebec; \$18,526 for the Marine Hospital in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and \$16,056 for pensions; \$6,000, 000 for the Intercolonial Railway; \$59,200 (Revote \$20,000) for the Nova Scotia Railway; and \$5,000 for the European and North American Railway of New Brunswick, were agreed to. Committee then rose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 14.—The House sat for an hour with closed doors, discussing the question of suspending the Hubeus Corpus Act, on account of the threatened Fenian raid. After the doors were opened Sir Jons A. Macdonald introduced a Bill for the Suspension of the Habens Corpus Act. The hon. Premier made a lengthy speech in which he reviewed the situation, and stated that there were reasons deemed sufficient to warrant the Government in proposing the measure. Hon, Mr. Houros regretted very much that the Government had thought it their duty to introduce a measure of this kind. Mr Mac-KENZIE said that it must be presumed that the Government had good and sufficient reasons for taking this step, and it was therefore desirable that the measure should pass. He commented at some length on the conduct of the United States in allowing incursions to be made from their territory into Canada, and concluding by expressing a hope that such representations would be made to the American Government as would result in some arrangement that would prevent these periodical alarms. Hon, Mr. Anglin said he could see no cause for the act, and warned the House of the effect of the cry of "wolf." The debate was continued at some length, and finally the bill was read a first, second and third time and passed. Several bills were advanced a stage and Sir John A. MacDonald introduced a bill for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works. The House went into Committee of Supply, and passed the following items :-Welland Canal, \$113,000; Chambly Canal, \$3,850; Ridean Canal, \$12,000 Carillon and Grenville Canal, \$250,000; Works chargeable to construction, \$15,150; Opening up communication with, and establishing a Government in, and providing for the settlement of the North-West, \$1,360,000; Harbours and Piers, \$111 500; Little Hope Light-house, £15,000; Ottawa Parliament Buildings' revote, \$6,000; Library, \$100,000; Montreal Custom House, \$200,000; St. John Custom House, \$75,000; Custom House, London, \$25,000; Toronto Examining Warehouse, \$16,000; Immigmat Sheds, Toronto, \$10,000; Quarantine, Halifax, \$10,000; Post Offices, Toronto, Quebec, and London, \$155,000; Slides and Booms, \$15,000. The Committer rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 1:15.

Saturday. April 16 .- The Sprakes took the chair at three o'clock. The bill for the better Protection of the Property of Scamen was read a third time and passed. On motion of Sir Francis Hirers the House went into committee on the Superannuation Resolutions. Hon. Mr. Assure enquired what would be the effect of the system in the case of old onicers. who it was desicable should retire. He thought the old Province of Canada should provide for its own old servants. Hon. Mr. Languvin said the contributions from the officials to this fond would be placed in the Consolidated Revenue. Whether or not, therefore, there were enough to meet the payments, they would be made to the returning onicers. Thus ti ere would be no injustice to the younger officers on account of the immediate retirement of the older, and there would be a monstration by the Fenians. saving to the public service in consequence of the retirements. Several members from the Maritime Provinces followed, complaining of an injustice to those Provinces in the measure proposed, in that there were so few from the Lower Provinces impleyed here to be taxed for the allowance. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported. Several bills, among them the Canada Central Railway bill, y re read a second time and passed through Committee. Honse then went again into Committee of Supply. The item for the miscellaneous improvement of rivers, \$2,000, passed, on the item of \$10,000 for a read between St. Anne des Monts and Fox River, Mr. MACKERER moved that the item be struck eat. The item was carried, on a division, a clause being solded that no further aid be granted. After recess several private bills were read a second time, after which the House again went into Committee of Supply, and passed the following items: Miscellaneous roads; Survey and inspection, \$ 0,000; Arbitrations and Awards, \$10,000; Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, \$10,000; Rents, repairs, etc., \$45,000; Heating Public Buildings at Ottawa, \$32,000; Subsidies to steamers, including the communication between Halifax and Cork, &c., \$57,541; Tug service between Montreal and Kingston, \$12,000; Light-house and coast service in Quebec, salaries of light-house keepers, \$12,097; maintenance of light-houses, \$17,147; construction, \$104,000; maintenance of new lighthouse, \$3,200; between Quebec and Montreal-salaries, \$3,825 : maintenance, \$6,825 ; steamer "Richelien," \$42,000 ; Trinity House, Quebec, \$7,488; do., Montreal, \$7,614; removal of wreeks, \$2,000; light-houses above Montreal, \$55,504; for Nova Scotia, \$65, 64; New Brunswick, \$30,542; Sable and Scal Islands Humane Establishment, \$8,000; Cape Race light. \$1,600 : Fisheries-maintenance, &c., of La Canadienne, So,-(600); salaries, &c., of Fishery Inspectors and Wardens, \$24,500; fisheries and oyster beds, and for fish breeding, \$9,009; additional, for protection of fisheries, \$57,708. The last item is for 6 vessels to act as a marine police to carry out the determination to enforce the exclusion of American fishermen from the fishing grounds. The Committee rose and reported at 11.30; and the House adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday, April 19th.-The Speaker took the chair at 7.30 o'clock. A motion for the issue of a writ for the election of a member to till the yacancy caused by the death of Mr. Chipman was carried. The Perjury Bill and the Bill to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1868 were read a second time. The House then again went into committee of Supply, and the Finance Minister being absent through indisposition, the militia e timates were taken up. On the item of salaries, Mr. MACKENZIE complained that the promised reduction in the district staff had not been made, and enquired if the appointment of Deputy Adjutants General were to be permanent. Sir G. E. CARTIER replied that a reduction of several thousands of pounds had been made in the cost of the staff of the Adjutant General. He had also arranged to do away with District Quarter-Masters. He proceeded to explain that his policy was the same as last was killed by a lancer. His mother, sister and children, as without a license under the appellation of Victor Hugo.

year viz., to maintain the existing militia organization. The increase in the estimate for the current year was caused by an increase for ammunition, the cost of militia enrolment and of improved fire-arms. The fire-arms with which the volunteers are now supplied were, he explained, loaned by the Imperial Government, and two thousand rifles more were needed to supply several corps in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, who were waiting for arms. In answer to Hon. Mr. Houron, Sir George E. Carrier said that a plan had been submitted by the Adjutant General to keep up the military schools with far less expenditure than formerly, and if the Imperial troops were withdrawn this plan would be adopted. In answer to Mr. Oliven, Sir George E. Cartier said drill by battalions would not be compulsory, and the travelling expenses of battalions from their respective districts to the place of drill would be paid. The item then passed, also the items of \$80,000 for military schools; \$25,000 for barrack accommodation (including \$7,500 for the Toronto Drill Shed); and \$5,000 for gun-boats. On the item of \$139,000 for miscellaneous, Hon Mr. Holton gave notice that on the item under this head of \$75,000 for unforeseen expenses, he would move to add to the effect of the provision made that payment be confined to those items connected with the service of the year for which the vote was taken. The item passed, also that of \$508,831 for collection of revenue. In answer to Mr. Duraesne, Sir John A. Macdonald said government had no official communication with the men sent from the Red River as delegates. As to their arrest that was a matter belonging to the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government, and with which the Dominion Government had nothing to do. The House adjourned at 1.40.

## GENERAL NEWS. CANADA.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed a bill enacting that all future elections shall be by ballot.

The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island has rejected a resolution in favour of Confederation with Canada by a vote of

It is reported in Ottawa that at the request of Gen. Lindsay, an order for an additional number of boats for the Red River expedition has been given by the Public Works Department.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued on Monday by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. One hundred bills, the result of the labours of the session, were assented to.

News from St. John, N. B., aunounces the death at St. Stephen, on Monday last, of the Hon. James Brown. Death was the effect of wounds in the throat, inflicted by the de-

ceased upon himself during a fit of temporary insanity, Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the New Brunswick volunteers at not having been called on for Red River or frontier service. Public opinion on the subject of Riel's usurpation of power and the murder of Scott is as strong in New Brunswick as anywhere.

The nomination for Frontenae took place at Waterloo on Saturday last. Five gentlemen were nominated, but three retired in favour of Mr. J. S. Cartwright, who disputes the field with Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, nephew of the deceased

The Montreal News of Monday says: -" We are extremely pleased to announce that the Papal Zouaves, recently returned from Rome, have telegraphed Sir George Cartier, volunteering proceed immediately to the front, in the event of any de-

A fire occurred on Good Friday in the Parliament buildings Ottawa. The temporary roof over the Library was discovered to be alight, but the flames were speedily extinguished and little damage was done. The fire is supposed to have arisen from a spark from the kitchen chimney of the Commons refresiment rooms.

A serious accident occurred at Toronto on Good Friday, One of the members of the Queen's Own Ritles was shot by the negligence of a comrade, who supposed his rifle was unloaded. The volunteers were on parade on the Garrison Common at the time. Deceased, whose name was George Nussey, was a married man. His funeral took place on Sunday, and was ery largely attended,

The well-known and valuable horse "Decrioot" was hired y a militia officer for use as a charger, and sent on by rail to the frontier. On arriving at St. John's it was found that the animal had kicked a hole in the bottom of the car, and was lying half through the bottom with his legs frightfully man-He had immediately to be shot.

The inhabitants of Cobourg have, after discussion, decided to take American silver at par. The Bank of Montreal and many of the merchants of Montreal take the half-dollar for 48c., the quarter for 24c., the dime for 9c., and the half-dime for 4c. In Toronto, London, and other places, the silver is only accepted at the rates specified in the Finance Minister's circular.

The trial of Reiffenstein for frauds in the Receiver-General's Department came on on the 13th inst., at the Assize Court at Ottawa, before Mr. Justice Galt. The prisoner was defended by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., and Mr. Keefer, Q. C. The prosecuting counsel were Mr. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. J. B. Lewis, Q. C. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictment, which charged a misdemeanour. The trial was continued the next day and the prisoner was found guilty, out of 47 counts in the indictment, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, which charged him with obtaining Harington's and Dickenson's signatures under false pretences. On the other counts the prisoner was found "Not Guilty." Another indictment for felony has been found against the prisoner.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The state of Mr. Guizot's health is causing his friends great

A decree has been issued nominating M. Segris as Minister of Finance, replacing M. Buffet, charging M. Emile Ollivier with the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs ad interim in the place of M. Darue, and Maurice Richard with that of Public Instruction ad interim.

News has been received from Rio Janeiro that President Lopez of Paraguay is dead. He was surrounded by Brazilian troops who demanded his surrender, and on his refusing he

well as Madame Lynch, were captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops who put this finishing stroke to the war has received from the Emperor the little of viscount Pelottas. At last advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, who had convoked a Constitutional Assembly for the purpose.

Lisbon was visited by a fearful tornado on Sunday night which caused great loss of property. Some persons were killed and many injured in the streets. The shipping in the Tagus suffered severely; many vessels were wrecked and nearly all more or less damaged. The British fleet rode out the storm without injury.

The French Senate commenced the debate on the Senatus-consultum on the 14th inst., and passed it through its first stage. The same evening a meeting was held of the members of the Left, at which it was decided to vote negatively on the Plebiscitum, and to circulate manifestoes against its object. The members of the Left Centre held a meeting the following day at which it was decided that all should be free to vote as they please, but it is expected that the majority will vote in the affirmative. The party of the Right has formed a committee to operate in favour of the Plebiscitum; among the members of the committee is Emile Girardin. The committee has issued a proclamation appealing to those who think the greatest benefit for the nation is to escape revolution. The discussion in the Senate was resumed on Monday and continued the next day, but nothing important was done.

ALCOHOL FROM Moss.-Tea and Moss, up to the present time, have not been regarded by total abstainers as containing any intoxicating properties; but for the future they will be looked upon with considerable suspicion. "The cup that cheers, but not inebriates," has been found by Dr. Thudichum to be capable of yielding a very excellent wine, wholesome, and pleasant to the taste; while M. Stenburg, the Professor of Chemistry at Stockholm, has succeeded in extracting, by distillation, alcohol and brandy from the Iceland Reindeer Moss. The starch, which it contains in large quantities, is transformed into grape sugar, and subsequently fermented. The value of the discovery lies not so much, perhaps, in the production of the alcohol as in the substitution of the Iceland Moss for other and more valuable grain crops, which are at present grown solely for distillation. In the interesting ecture delivered before the Society of Arts, in which Dr. Thudichum brought forth his tea wine, he mentioned the unpleasant fact that very many sherries contain sulphite of potassium, which adds to the bitter taste, and is frequently purgative. He advises us to stick to three wines on our tables—a clear sound wine for thirst; a delicate wine, such as Burgundy, for tickling the palate; and, after dinner, claret or good port. If Dr. Thudichum would go a little further, and tell us where to get the latter, he would make us for ever grateful, -Food

One day a stout, jolly-looking mendicant entered a shop in Itablin, and asked the owner for charity. He shook his head and said, "I'm not able to give you anything." The woman, in quite a cheerful tone, promptly replied, "Thank you, sir, and may you long be in the same position."

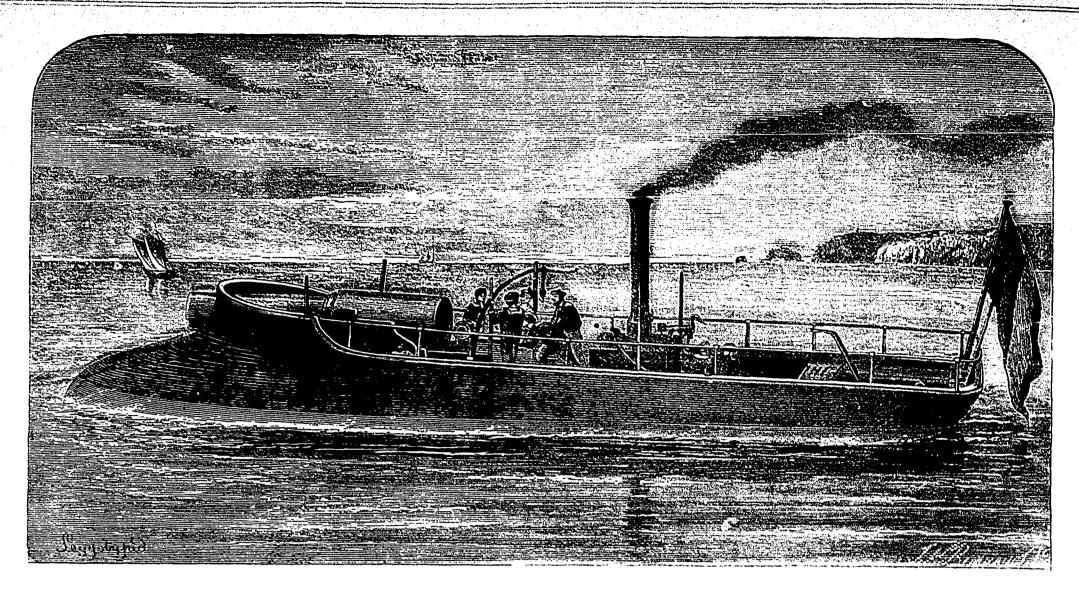
A quarred on the Paris Boulevards terminated thus one day, to the amusement of the spectators: "Monsieur, you shall give the satisfaction." Reply (amidst a peal of laughter): " Monsieur, I cannot. I am a member of the Society for Proteeting Animals."

A literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed the Irish servant to admit no one, and if any one should inquire for him, to give them an equivecal answer. Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers. "Did any one call?" "Yes, sir, one girtle-man." "What did he say?" "He axed, was yer honor in?" "Well, what did you tell him?" "Sure, I gave him a quivikle answer, jist." "Hee, was that?" "I axed him was his grandmother a monkey!"

A ridiculous flight of on dits has been made apropos of Prince Napoleon. He has been put down for an immediate voyage to the North Sea-as if such an idea could come into the frostbitten mind of a Parisian in such a March as this—then he was to go to Africa—then to China—then to Bombay. The Prince, out of patience, broke the rumours to pieces in a passion, and xelaimed: "I am not going there, nor there, nor there, any more than I am going to Patagonia." Upon which the malicious have issued a paragraph stating that at length it is understood and fixed that the Prince is going to Patagonia!

The Madeas Athenaum gives the following specimens of Madrassee English: An ex-schoolmaster, petitioning for a clerkship, promises that GI and my family will ever cease to pray to the humble Almighty to shower his blessings on you for ever and ever." Another, begging for an increase of salary on account of the rise in prices, says: "My pain and sufferings are impeachable, and lie only in the comprehension of gentlemen of your honourable disposition, ready to open your bowels of compassion to sympathize with the afflicted, and by extending your gracious hand to shoulder them from the civil darts of this dear city." A third makes the following excuse for absence: "Please excuse attending office to-day, as my grandmother despatched her life and want to go to firing place to see body fired and ashes put in the hole." A clerk, complaining of "fever and grapes," requests a day's leave, as he is unfortunately ill by blessing of God."

A list has been furnished by the person most interested to the Paris newspapers of the men and women who have, at one time and another, borrowed the name of Hugo, and even Victor Hugo. No. 1 is M. Valère Hugot, a clerk in the Admiralty, who, in signing his name omits "Valère," and submits for it the initial "V." He also forgets the final "t" in the surname — a mistake," says the great French poet, "which once cost me 1,500 francs." No. 2 is Mdlle. Joséphine Hugot, daughter of a house-porter in the Rue Chantereine-" played at the Theatre St. Antoine with much success, under the name of Victoire Hugo. Declared to be my natural sister, whom I abandoned to a life of misery." No. 3 is Adolphe Hugot, a flute-player-" spells his name without the 't,' and is supposed to be my brother." No. 4 is Felix Hugot, a tailor-" calls himself on his cards 'F. Hugo,' and passes as my cousin." No. 5 is M. Hugot, an inukceper at the corner of the entrance to the Pare de Neuilly, who has lately taken to call himself "Hugo." No. 6 is M. ——, an actor-of-all-work at Amiens, who has simply taken Victor Hugo's name. No. 7 is a gamin de Paris, who, the other day, was fined one franc for selling matches



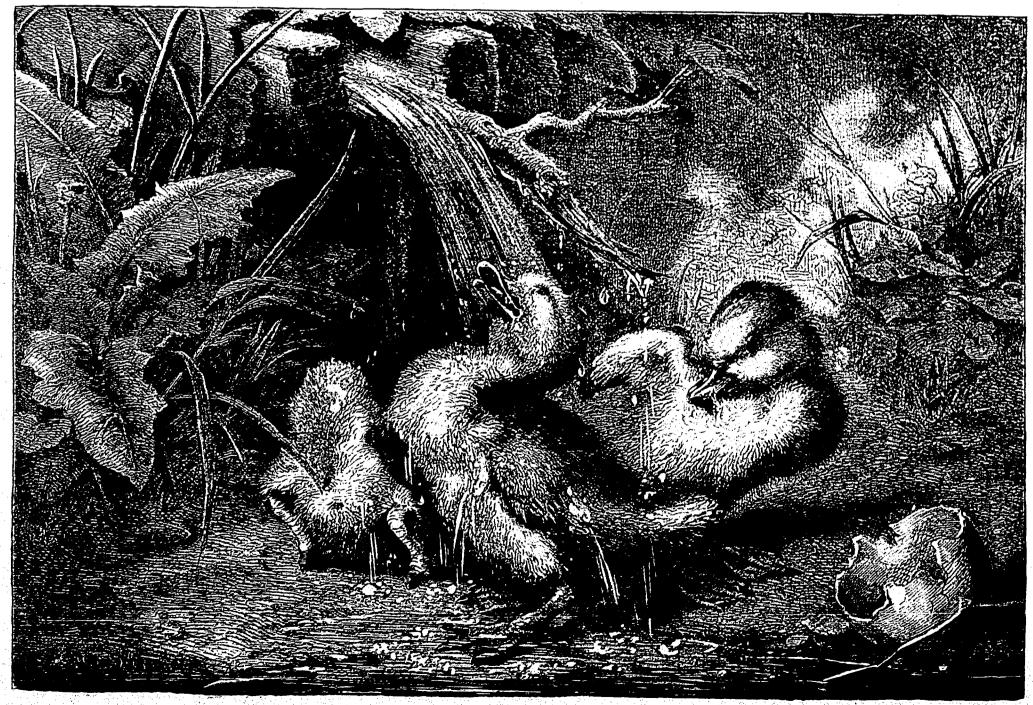
FRENCH GUNBOAT FOR COAST DEFENCE. CONSTRUCTED FROM THE DESIGNS OF LIEUTENANT FARCY, BY MM. CLAPARÈDE, ENGINEERS, ST. DENIS.

The London Engineering says: We publish a drawing of a gunboat designed by Lieutenant Farcy, and constructed by MM. Claparède and Co., of St. Denis, for the French Navy. The length of this boat is 49 feet 2 inches, her breadth 15 feet 1 inch, the draught of water 3 feet 3 inches, and her displacement is equal to 44 tons. The boat is provided with engines of 5 horse power nominal, developing actually 40 horse power, and each engine drives an independent screw. With this power a speed of 6 knots an hour is attained, and the stability of the vessel is remarkable, since it permits to be placed upon of the vessel is remarkable, since it permits to be placed upon a shell entirely empty, and weighing 10 tons, a gun of more than double the weight, and standing 9 13-16ths inches above the centre of gravity.

The armament of the boat consists of a rifled gun, 9 7-16ths | of the French Government represents a class amply sufficient inches diameter, mounted on a carriage with a special working for coast and river defence. In her trials she surpassed all arrangement by which the entire squad serving the gun is reduced to five men.

The sides of the gun, as well as her deck, are of thin iron plates, and these are strengthened by light ribs, especially 20 had a maximum charge of 52.8 lb.; and at present the boat under the carriage of the gun. A special system of construction has given to this arrangement great rigidity, which I duced for the special service in the French Navy. Altogether enables it to withstand the shocks of recoil from the heavy guns fired with 52.8 pounds of powder, while additional protection is obtained from the fact that the vessel is formed with service, but greatly superior in size, though not in armament, a double skin. From repeated trials, the gunboat has fulfilled to that of Lieutenant Farcy. all the conditions for which she was built, and in the opinion

that was expected of her, and has efficiently proved her qualities of stability, steadiness, and general sca-worthiness. Collectively, 35 rounds have been fired from her gun, of which appears to be accepted as the most efficient pattern yet intro-



THE FIRST SHOWER-BATH.-SER PAGE 304.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

# DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



HON, A. G. ARCHIBALD, Q. C. M. P. for Colchester, N. S.



THOS. N. GIBBS, Esq., J. P. M. P for South Ontario, Ont.

## No. 22.-WALTER SHANLY, Esq., C.E.

Mr. Shanly is more distinguished as a Civil Engineer than as a Member of Parliament; more esteemed for his personal qualities than his political achievements. A descendant of an old Irish family, he has a full share of those chivalrous impulses which distinguish the Irish gentleman all the world over, and to these social qualities he adds an amount of professional talent which has placed him in the front rank among American Civil Engineers. His father was a member of the Irish bar, and emigrated with his family to Canada in 1836, taking up his residence in the County of Middlesex, Upper Canada. Mr. Walter Shanly, who brought with him to Canada a good classical and professional education, soon found remunerative employment as an Engineer. From 1843 to 1848 he was employed as resident Engineer on the Beauharnois and Welland Canals. He was Engineer of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway (51-53); Engineer of the Toronto and Sarnia Extension of the Grand Trunk Railway ('51-'59); of the Ottawa and French River Navigation Surveys from 1856 to 1858; and from the latter year to 1862, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. In the latter year he was succeeded in the management of the Grand Trunk by C. J. Brydges, Esq.; and at the general election in the summer of 1863 he offered himself and was elected for the South Riding of Grenville. At the last general election, after a good deal of hesitation on his part, he was again induced to offer himself as a candidate for the Riding, and after a keen contest was re-elected by a

bandsome majority. Though Mr. Shanly does not usually take a prominent part in the debates, he is, from his high personal and professional standing, ranked among the most influential of the private members; and his views on all questions of public policy are held and advocated by him with little consideration for mere party interests. A proof of this spirit of independence was recently given in Parliament when Mr. Shanley seconded Sir Alexander Galt's motion censuring the manner of managing the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. On such questions, professional views do not always square with political necessities, nor

was treated by Parliament as a mere party movement, and prospect that the Messrs Shanly will succeed in executing that vacated; and in January, 1865, was returned for South Ontario, commanded little more than the usual opposition vote in the

his brother, Mr. Frank Shanly, C. E., of Toronto, he is a of the construction of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, of the writs were issued, and the contest came on among the first contractor with the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the the route of which he has already made a minute survey.



WALTER SHANLY, Esq., C. E. M. P. for South Grenville, Ont.

even with popular conceptions; and so bench, Mr. Gibb offered himself as a candidate this motion, whatever may have been its practical bearings, completion of the famous Hoosac Tunnel, and there is every in the Conservative interest for the constituency thereby gigantic engineering enterprise within the time specified in for which he sat during the two following sessions, that of House, and but little attention in the country.

Mr. Shanly is President of the Mechanics' Bank of this the country in Mr. Shanly's professional skill; and no doubt after the Union, the Hon. George Brown was announced as a condidate in the reform interest for Mr. Gibbs' constituency. city, and a Director in several commercial companies. With many would rejoice to see him undertake the superintendence | candidate in the reform interest for Mr. Gibbs' constituency;

## No. 23.-HON. A. G. ARCHIBALD, Q. C.

Among the leading members of the Union party in Nova Scotia the name of Mr. Archibald holds a foremost place. When the Hon. Joseph Howe, old in the harness as the leader of the Reform party, resigned his position, Mr. Archibald was acknowledged his successor, and joining with the Conservatives when the Confederation project was before the Provinces lent all his aid to carry it to fruition. As a delegate to the several Conventions, Mr. Archi-bald took his share in the preliminary work of preparing the Union Act; and when it finally came into force, he shared in common with nearly all the Unionists the defeat which their opponents inflicted on them at the polls. He is a man of great ability, of good address, an eloquent speaker, and an administrator of acknowledged capacity; and was therefore naturally enough selected as one of the Nova Scotians who should take a seat in the first Privy Council of Canada. Accordingly on the first July, 1867, he was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Provinces; but losing his election in the September following, he immediately placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier which after a time was accepted Mr. Archibald had therefore no opportunity of taking part in the early sessions of the present parliament. It was only after Mr. McLellan's elevation to the Senate that he was returned for the County of Colchester and took his seat in the House of Commons at the beginning of the present session for the first time. In addition to his same as a politician, Mr. Archibald enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest members of the Nova Scotia Bar.

## No. 24.—THOMAS N. GIBBS, Esq., J. P.

Mr. Gibbs is a native of Terrebonne, I. C., where he was born in 1821. His father came from England in 1819, and first settled at Terrebonne, afterwards removing to Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, U.C., where the subject of this notice now carries on an extensive milling and mercantile business. He is also Vice-President of the Ontario Bank. In 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate for North Ontario. When the Hon. Mr. Mowat was transferred from the political arena to the

their contract. There is very general confidence throughout 1865 at Quebec, and 1866 at Ottawa. At the general election

interest throughout the country; the "great guns" on both sides of politics entered on the canvass, and all parties regarded the election, no matter how it might end, as almost decisive of the general election. Mr. Gibbs was elected by a majority of 69, out of a gross vote of 2,515, and the victory was typical of the success which attended his party throughout the election. Mr. Gibbs has been an influential advocate of the "national policy;" he supports generally a moderate protection to all branches of Canadian industry, and was last year one of the most energetic opponents of the Hon. Mr. Rose's banking policy. He takes an active and intelligent part in the discussion of all questions bearing on the commerce and industry of the country; and for the comparatively short time he has been in Parliament has won a position of considerable influence in the House. As a speaker he is clear, vigorous, and logical; his experience in commercial and financial affairs adding additional weight to his opinions.

#### PRESENTATION PLATE.

In the Press and will shortly be distributed to all paidup Subscribers for one year to the

## "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,"

A Leggotyped Copy of Lefevre's Splendid Engraving of Correccio's celebrated Painting (the original of which is now in the Dresden Gallery) entitled,

## "THE NATIVITY."

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine plate paper. the exact size of the Engraving being 14 by 19 inches, and care will be taken to make it in every respect as attractive and artistic as the original. All parties subscribing to the News, and paving for one year, any time before the first of July next, will be entitled to a copy of this magnificent Plate, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that the Engraving, of which it is a facsimile, sells in New York at ten dollars per copy.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870,

SATURDAY.

### CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1870.

SUNDAY, April 24.-Low SUNDAY. Shakespeare died, 1616. Earl Catheart, Governor-General, 1846. MONDAY, " 25 .- St. Mark, Ev. Oliver Cromwell born Cowper born, 1800. Princess Alice of

Hesse born, 1843. " 26 .- Magellan killed, 1522. Bank of England Tresday, founded, 1694. David Hume born, 1711. Riots

in Montreal and Parliament House burnt, 1849. 46 27 -Bruce, traveller, died, 1794. Toronto WEDNESDAY. captured, battle of York, 1813

28.—Gibbon born, 1737. Battle of Sillery THURSDAY, Canada, 1760. Mutiny of the "Bounty," 1789. 29.-Latimer born, 1470. War with France FRIDAY,

declared, 18.3. " 30.—New Moon. Cook entered Botany Bay, 1770. Washington first President of the United States, 1789. Steamer "Ocean Wave" burnt near Kingston, 28 lives lost, 1853. Montgomery died,

one makes the control of the control

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

Close upon the heels of the calling out of a large body of Volunteers the Government has seen fit to invite pariament to pass a Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. This at first sight implies a gravity in the situation which a closer examination shows not to exist, at least according to Comparisons with the state of society in England or in preparations is suggestive of a long-neglected diplomatic the liberty of the subject at the will of the Executive. are as inapplicable to Canada as the moving causes to the step are dissimilar. When "the constitution is suspended" in Ireland it is because of grave internal disorders; because of plots and conspiracies to overthrow the constituted authorities; and because the constituted authorities cannot reach the persons of the conspirators by the ordinary processes of law with sufficient promptitude to enable them to protect the peace of society. Under such circumstances the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act represents a very grave state of affairs, and places even peaceably disposed men in some degree of peril. But in Canada there is no internal disorder: no commotion of a political or other character threatening even the defiance of the ordinary municipal or police authorities; and therefore with respect to Canadian so ciety there is not the slightest occasion for the exceptional measure adopted by parliament, on the 14th inst., and passed into law within an hour and a half after its introduction. When the same Act was passed in 1866. there were reasons for believing that we had, at the time, some enemies among our own population; but even then it was not because of internal disorder that the act was put in force; it was then, as now, because of a foreign foe who may enter our country by stealth; and at this time

accepted as a fact—the presence of enemies in our own camp, so that this Act of suspension, which has been spoken of as implying a serious state of affairs, has been adopted purely as a measure of defence against outside foes. It has nothing to do with "servile imitation of England;" nothing in it to do "damage to our good " name, fame, and repute as a quiet, orderly, peace loving "people." On the contrary, it is solely for the purpose of sustaining that character, and for excluding from amongst us those who would rob us of it, that the Act of 1866 has again been placed upon the Statute book.

Whether the external danger is such as to justify the Act, is a question which must of course be left for the Government of the day to determine. But so long as its operation does not affect the freedom of the members of our own community, few will be disposed to regret that the Government should have armed itself with such a power, the very knowledge of the existence of which is sufficient to put a wholesome restraint on the movements of vagabonds. It has been stated by the Premier that the Government had most positive information, which it could not with safety disregard, of a contemplated Fenian movement against Canada; and it is generally known that the United States Government has taken extra precautions to prevent the violation of its neutrality laws. The Fenians have held one Congress in Chicago, and they are holding another in New York. Their case is becoming so desperate that they must, per force, strike or perish for want of funds. Now, it is quite reasonable to suppose that presidents, secretaries, senators, and generals, would rather have a few of their dupes run the risk of being shot down on Canadian soil than see the fountains of the Fenian treasury dried up forever. A raid by O'Neil, if well as of the public at large, would be promoted by the comonly of a few days, on Canadian soil, with a safe retreat for all but the stragglers, might be calculated upon to have been made for a supply of Canadian small coins, the raise a fresh burst of enthusiasm. The alleged storing of temporary inconvenience resulting from the disappearance arms and ammunition along the frontier is in keeping of the American dimes and half dimes will soon be got over. with declared Fenian intentions, so that without knowing. It cannot be expected that these coins will remain in circulation anything about the specific information of which the Government is in possession, there is room enough for the supposition that the Fenians really have planned a movement against Canada, which they intend to carry out, if they can, during the present spring.

Nor can it be possible that the Red River trouble has escaped the attention of the Fenian leaders. It is reported that O'Donoghue, one of Riel's right-hand men. has been in constant correspondence with the Fenians. and the New Nation certainly did count the Fenian body among the elements of the force upon which the Winnipeg insurgents relied in case of "war with Canada." But the Red River country is not very much more accessible to the Fenians than it is to the Canadians. Our difficulties begin at Fort William, assuming that the Sault Ste. Marie Canal may be traversed; theirs at St. Paul. From the former there is a journey of over 400 miles, from the latter of more than 500, to reach Fort Garry. But as the Fenians would have few facilities for the transport of suplies, they are not likely to advance a very large force to Riel's assistance. The country would be uncongenial, and perhaps the society not much to their liking; so, instead of going to Fort Garry, they may count upon attacking Canada while the Canadian force is gone to the North, by some of the members of the Legislative Assembly, asking West, making "Canada's difficulty" their "opportunity."

These considerations warrant the conclusion that the Government has been fully justified in adopting timely doubtful whether the game is worth the candle; but no preconceived notions of that condition of the country precautions, so that, at the worst, the country will not be officer of the Government, in whatever capacity, should be which would warrant a resort to such an extreme measure. found unprepared. And the admitted necessity for these | permitted to propagate treason. Ireland, which impels the Imperial Government to place duty, the performance of which England owes to Canada and to her own dignity. The present would surely be a favourable opportunity to represent to the Washington Government the injustice of tolerating, within its jurisdiction, an organized conspiracy against a friendly neighbour. The Fenians, who claim and are accorded all the rights of American citizenship, also claim the right, in the name of the "Irish Republic," of making war upon Canada. They make their preparations openly for this purpose; enlist and drill soldiers, purchase and store arms and ammunition, and hold assemblies among their leaders, at which the plans for the invasion of this country are discussed and adopted. All this must be known to the American Government, at least as well as to the world at large; and i the time has come when Great Britain should ascertain whether the authorities at Washington hold the toleration of such proceedings consistent with international obligations. If they do, they must have changed their views wonderfully within a few years; but, indeed, were the case reversed: were Montreal or Toronto the headquarters of a conspiracy for making periodical plundering and murdering raids into some one of the United States; were a Klu-Klux, or other society of discontented Southerners to make Canada their base of operations for the purpose, let us say, of plundering and laying waste the State of Maine, because of the tyranny of the Washington

would it take that Government to represent its grievances at the court of St. James? To complete the parallel; let us say further that the Leader and Globe, the Gazette, Herald, &c., should deride the poor "Maine-lacs," as the American papers deride the "Kanticks," by telling them-"Your only safety against these raids is in annexation. "Bring your State of Maine into the Dominion, and you "will no longer be persecuted because of the crimes of the "bloated Republic against the south!" Mutatis mutandis, this is precisely the case of Canada against the American Government with respect to the Fenians; surely it furnishes grounds for a strong representation to the proper

Notwithstanding a slight hitch at the beginning, for the want of a sufficient supply of Canadian silver and fractional currency to take the place of the American coinage, the measures of the Finance Minister for the displacement of American silver have had something more than a partial success. In some of the western towns the business community took the matter up in earnest, and after the 15th, refused American silver except at the discount fixed by proclamationat which rate, of course, nobody would care to circulate it. In Montreal, merchants generally reduced the large silver four, and the small silver ten per cent; and in the meantime an infimation has been given that silver will be received by the banks, on Government account, at the rate of 5 per cent. discount, up to the 25th, after which it will be taken at 5%. If the merchants support the scheme by paying in all the silver they receive to the banks for exportation, the difficulty will soon be got rid of; but so long as they sell to the brokers at 4), and the latter can dispose of it at 4, there is a temptation to keep it affeat. The interest of the business community, as plete success of the scheme; and if the proper arrangements at a rate so much below their value, as the discount of ten and twenty per cent, respectively places them.

M. Pamphile Lemay, Librarian to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, has made himself uncuviably notorious by writing some verses on Riel and his victim, Scott. The sentiment to which Lemay gives expression is infamous. His " poem " is a sort of compound of blasphemy and bembast, falschood and treason; and the wonder is that any one but his bitterest enemy would have given him the chance of seeing it in print. "Fame" is dear to the heart of the poet, but such as it has been to the Librarian of the Assembly, he need bardly desire more than he has already acquired. The composition which has excited so much indignation among the British, and regret and disgust among the French Canadian people, should never have seen the light. In so far as it is not an outrage upon law and order, it is superlatively silly, and instead of aronsing indignation, is only deserving of contempt. It makes Riel a lawfel ruler, endowed with all the kingly and Christian virtues the British-" vile hypocrites,"- barbarous murderers of the Aylwards," &c., who wish to "crucify" Riel; and Scott-er. "lignoble wretch," a "vile spy," who tried to murder las sovereign! Such vexations trashels only calculated to harm its author, and already a petition has been prepared and signed for Lemay's dismissal on account of b the atrocious in-ait wantonly effered to the whole British population. It is

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, April 18, 1870.

On Monday, a week ago, the following extraordinary petition was presented to the House: - Of M. Middlemiss, and others, of Elora and vicinity; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that the locks on all Canals shall be closed to traffic: that no Railway Train or Engine shall be permitted to run: and that no vessel shall leave any Inland Port from midnight on Saturdays till midnight on Sundays," What a comfortable world it would be if governed by Middlemisses! Who, after this, would be surprised were the same enlightened and telerant noodles to petition that the sun be prohibited from shining, water from running, or grass from growing: that all nature be dormant, while the Malagrowthers rant and growl. The blessed institution of Sunday is in no danger from its avowed enemies: had the Middlemisses full away its blessings would soon disappear from among mankind. In my last I said a few words as to the impolicy of the proposed high duty on Rice; it is gratifying to perceive that Mr. Oliver has given notice that when concurrence in the estimates is asked he will move that the word "Rice" be struck out. For this he will assuredly have the prayers of the poor and the needy. Sir  $\Lambda$ . T. Galt's Want of Confidence motion came off on Tuesday. It amounted to very little indeed. The speeches were short and tame: there was a very evident absence of earnestness, and a trial of strength of parties is certainly yet to come. The Government were supported by an overwhelming majority in a not very full House, among which were a large number of members who are ordinarily found in direct opposition. In the debate on the Easter adjournment, Mr. Wood made a strange statement as to Good Friday in England, viz: that the Courts there is not even a suspicion of—what in 1866 was generally Government (real or imaginary) at the south—how long of law sat and ordinary business was transacted. Nothing of

the sort. I do not assert that Good Friday is remarkable in England for a strict religious observance; but to deprive the cockney of his Good Friday holiday would produce an emeute: the cricketers' bats, the costermongers' barrows, the excursion trains, would involuntarily assume the proportions of barricades, and, as Sir Robert Walpole said of George the Second's proposition to shut up Hyde Park, might cost a rown. Printing Committee have reported against poor Mr. Taylor, the Government printer, being twice paid for his work, and called in the Secretary of State to their aid. It has been arranged that all Parliamentary papers required for the departments are to be ordered through the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing. Some curiosity has been excited among strangers in the gallery, at seeing constantly a member, and the same, continually seated at the Clerk's table. It is Mr. Moise Fortier, member for Yamaska, and the hon, gentleman has informed me that his object is to sit in good hearing to perfect himself in English. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fortier will attain his object.

On Thursday the House was startled by Sir John A. Macdonald's introduction of a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The bill was introduced soon after three, and by half-past four it had received the royal assent, and had become law. During the short debate that took place in the Commons, the flouse were a subdued, a serious, and a solemn aspect; all seemed impressed with the gravity of the situation, and all spoke with "bated" breath. Opposition there was none. Even Mr. Anglin was satisfied with expressing his belief that no necessity existed for the measure, and with easting all responsibility on the ministry. The general tenor of the remarks was to the effect that most urgent representations should be made to the Imperial Government to make such arrangements with the United States as would effectually free Canada from the periodical apprehensions of Fenian raids, so onerous and so costly to this country. There can be no doubt that the information furnished to the Government warranted the extreme measures taken, but its nature has not transpired; and though every precautionary step is being taken, it is gratifying to know that the storm, at the first movemement so intense, is gradually mitigating. It appears that the bill had been printed the day before, but so well had the secret been kept, that the public were quite unaware of its existence, and at the time of its introduction there were not ten people in the galleries. I am not aware that even a single arrest has, as yet, taken place. Sir Francis Hincks' Interest Bill has been before the House. Those who know more of the country than I do, may, perhaps, see the necessity for such legislation, but to me it appears opposed to the soundest principles of political economy, and much like retrograding towards a darker and more ignorant age. In addition to this, the severest penalties have never stopped men from evading interest laws. On Saturday the Superannuation Resolutions were agreed to with little or no alteration. In the debate several hou, members spoke as if the proposed superannuations would be at the cost of the country. So far from this being the case, it is quite certain that the proposed percentage to be deducted from salaries will not only pay all, but leave a surplus of which it is to be feared that future finance ministers, in cases of emergency, will be too ready to avail themselves. The actual features of the measure and its probable results were not placed before the House as clearly as they might have been by the Government Generally, the week has been occupied with the estimates. In addition to ordinary votes, large amounts have been granted for canal improvements and extensions, much larger than for many years past. A great deal is to be spent on the Ottawa canals.

A triding fire took place in the roof of the building intended for the Parliamentary Library on Friday afternoon. Only the previous evening a vote had been passed for its completion. Of course it created great consternation; and, of course, rumour credited it to the Fenians. It was of a most triding nature and was quickly extinguished; only a few boards and a little tarpauling, which would have been removed, were consumed. It originated from the kitchen flue.

It is generally supposed that the Election Bill will be passed over to next session. The Easter recess was limited to Good have since merely been held in legal custody without any Friday and this day, but a great many members availed them- restraint on their personal liberty. Another writ of habeas selves of the opportunity to make excursions to various parts of the Provinces; even Mr. Speaker managed to steal a day or two for relaxation and took a trip to Coburg. And surely, Ottawa of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, the prisoners' counsel, much he must have needed it. For some time past the hours The Courrier a Uttawa says that Father Richot knew not of the House have been killing, and for him there are no stolen naps, no shirking. The double excitement of Fenian Raids and the Red River embroglio, is hard upon us here. Governmental fears are lugubrious; traces of anxiety have even been seen in the countenance of our jaunty premier, taken an active part with the insurgents, contrary to the ad-Governmental departments—a novelty some may suppose— (vice of his ecclesias ical superiors, and that he had expressed have been worked, and worked excessively hard. That a force the fullest confidence of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement is to be sent to the Red River at an early day is certain, but as to numbers and nature, the outside world is yet left in comparative darkness. That it will be large and efficient is apparent enough; and that it will, in a considerable degree, be composed of an arm new to this country, a species of military police. somewhat resembling the Irish, is equally sure. They will be mounted. This force is being, in a great measure, organised by the Department of Justice. The Red River delegates have met with more than they probably bargained for, but there may be more yet to come ere the full measure of their deserts are awarded. And yet, considering that they came here almost at the invitation, certainly with the sanction, of the Govern ment, it seems a little out of the bounds of fair play that their safe-guard should have been violated, and restraint imposed on them. Scott was arrested on Thursday, Father Ritchot soon after. In the case of the latter there appears to have been some demur on the part of the police. The father was residing in the bishop's palace. Both were arrested, but were liberated by Judge Galt the following morning on writ of Habens Corpus, the warrant of arrest proving to be informal. Another warrant issued, and they were immediately afterwards arrested again, and are still in custody; that is, I believe, they are allowed to go where they like under the surveillance of the police. Their case comes up again for hearing to-morrow before the same judge. There was considerable excitement over the matter in Lower Town, but the imputed threats of rescue &c., &c. are all fudge and never existed. Scott, the brother of the unfortunate man shot at Red River, is the mover in the business, aided, no doubt, by others, who expect to manufacture a like mischief out of it. Judge Black is here and many other Red River notabilities: if we do not now arrive at a thorough knowledge of the state of affairs in that volcanic region it will not be for want of in-formants. The judge is quartered in the next room to Com-

missioner Smith at the Russell House; such a conjunction, surely, should bring light and understanding.

We are to have a grand wedding on Wednesday-the beautiful Miss McDougall and Captain Seymour. After the ceremony, which is to take place at St. Albans, the happy pair and a distinguished party breakfast at Lady Macdonald's. By the bye, the Hon, Mr. McDougall is to reappear in the House to-mor-He will be heartily welcomed back, for ill-will and political animosity have, in a great measure, disappeared with the malady that struck him down, or lie buried in the memory of his misfortunes. But, alas! the unfortunate gentleman comes-in a wig.

#### RED RIVER AFFAIRS.

During the week there has been no important news from Fort Garry. Riel is reported to be all-powerful; the loyal settlers being without arms or any means of resistance remain passive; and business is nearly at a stand-still.

Colonel Robinson, editor of the New Nation, has been appointed acting American Consul at Winnipeg during the temporary absence of that functionary at Washington, where he may have gone to spend the winter and spring months. The duties of this Consulate are nothing, except in the Woods-Potter line so well-known in Canada, but the pay is considerable.

Many arrivals of returned Canadians have taken place, and at Chatham, London, Hamilton, Toronto, &c., the papers have been "interviewing" the parties, and giving the public the benefit of the information. There is great uniformity in their statements, and though some interesting details of prison life and Riel's tyranny are given, no new facts of importance have been brought to light. It is surmised by some that Riel is preparing for a flight to the United States with all the Hudson's Bay Company's furs and such other articles as he can conveniently take with him; others express the opinion that he will remain and show fight.

Among the most important arrivals are Judge Black and Major Boulton. Judge Black, who is now at Ottawa, has come without any credentials, and will be received by the Government in his private capacity. His high standing in the Settlement will no doubt give his representations great weight; but it must not be forgotten that he is a H. B. Co. official. Major Boulton has given a somewhat different, and we think much more correct, notion as to the extent of the force which ought to be sent to the territory. He says it ought not to be less than three or four thousand; that Riel can readily command fifteen hundred, and during the early summer might receive recruits from Minnesota. He also says that Riel was endeavouring to win over the Indians by making presents to them of the Hudson Bay Company's trinkets and small wares.

Richot and Scott are still at Ottawa. They have not recived and are not likely to receive any recognition in their representative capacity from the Government. It is now understood that they brought a new bill of rights from Riel's Council, demanding the cession of a large tract of land-between the Assiniboine and the American frontier-for the exclusive occupation of the French (half-breeds); the exclusion of British and Canadian troops from the territory, and the payment by the Dominion of a native force of one thousand men to keep the peace! Wonder they do not add that Riel should be made Captain-General.

The warrant, mentioned by us last week as having been issued, was duly executed, and Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott were made prisoners, though not committed. A writ of habers corpus was immediately sued out, and the matter was brought before Judge Galt (then holding the Carleton Assizes) on the following day, the 14th. Hon. J. H. Cameron appeared for the prisoners, and the Judge ordered their release on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Toronto Police Magistrate, who had no authority to issue the warrant.

Another information was sworn to by Hugh Scott, brother of Thomas Scott, shot at Fort Garry, before Police Magistrate O'Gara, of Ottawa, and a warrant issued thereon, upon which Father Richot and A. H. Scott were again arrested. They corpus was issued, the argument on which, before Judge Galt, was postponed till the 20th on account of the absence from

The Courrier a Ottawa says that Father Richot knew nothing of the execution of Scott until after it was over, he being in his own parish at the time, and knowing that he had to visit Ottawa as a delegate, he refrained from making any inquiries concerning it. Other parties report him as stating that he had and that he had expressed with Canada.

The construction of flat boats for river navigation and other preparations for the North-West expedition are actively going | § forward. Of course Government keeps its own counsel as to the extent of the force, but it is said that the first detachment, 1,500 strong, will muster at Collingwood on the 2nd of May for transport thence to Fort William. There is to be a body of mounted police, numbering 300 men, under the command of Captain Cameron, sent into the territory, whose duty it will be, in the first instance, to co-operate with the military, and subsequently to preserve order throughout the Settlement. It is supposed General Wolseley will command the military expedition, and that he will be appointed, provisionally, Lieut.-Governor.

## THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

For the past week the volunteers have been thoroughly on the alert and have readily answered the call made for their services in anticipation of a Fenian raid. The streets of Montreal have been wonderfully enlivened by the stir and activity caused by the constantarrival and departure of various country corps, and the periodical inspections held of such corps as are located in the city.

From the frontier all is reported quiet, but the greatest precautions have been taken against any sudden attack, and everything is prepared to give the aggressors, should they venture across the line, a thoroughly warm reception. News from New. York announces that the O'Neil Fenian Congress met in Tuesday last, and it was said that several prominent officers left that evening for the frontier to take command of the advance

from the Chicago convention which abolished the office of the President, Senators &c., and placed the management of the affairs of the brotherhood in the hand of a committee of nine, will be recognised by the "brethren" in New-York.

M. Gustave Flourens, the celebrated leader of the Rochefort émeute in February, after successfully dodging the French police for a long time, has turned up in London, where he complains he is dogged by French spies.

A meeting was held in Florence on March 16, at which it was resolved that a large vessel should be built, by means of subscription, to facilitate the commerce of Italy with India and Australia.

The Russian Government has decided to admit women to the lectures in the medical department of the University of St. Petersburg. They are also to be allowed to practise as physicians, but not to be admitted to degrees.

It is stated that Prince Pierre Bonaparte intends to reside in Brussels. He has a house there in the Avenue Louise, and preparations are going on to receive him and his

The judge of Getafe, on signing the document notifying the death of Don Enrique, killed in the recent duel, showed a truly Spanish sense of delicacy. He gave his certificate to the effect that the Infant Don Enrique met with his death while shooting at a mark (tirant à la cible.)

A letter has been received in New York from Willsher! captain of the English eleven who visited the United States n 1868, in which he states that he will be unable to get an eleven together before the end of September, when it will be too late to play. The intended cricket-match has consequently been postponed.

M. Bazire, one of the contributors to the Marseillaise, has been brought to trial in Paris for insulting the Emperor. The occused was returning from a funeral, and, seeing His Majesty on the terrace of the Tuileries, stopped the cab in which he was seated, and thrice called out, "Vive la Republique!" In his defence, M. Bazire said he had given way to a sudden impulse, and did not mean to offend the Emperor; but the court sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £20.

The day before Washington's 'birthday a lady teacher, in giving notice of the coming holiday to her pupils, said somehing about the good Washington, and then asked the question :- "Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy. This was rather hard on the teacher, but the boy did not see it.

### NOTICE.

Mr. A. P. Morin, duly accredited from the publisher of the Canadian Illustrated News, has left on a visit to the towns and cities of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of appointing local agents and otherwise promoting the circulation of the News. hope the friends of Canadian enterprize throughout the country will lend him a helping hand. The News aims to be a Canadian paper-representing pictorially the natural beauties and industrial progress of the country—and has already exhibited a degree of artistic excellence that entitles it to the patronage of the public. Almost every succeeding number has shewn signs of improvement, and efforts are now being prosecuted which will place it in the front rank among the illustrated papers of the world. This result cannot be reached without enormous expense, and therefore we make no apology to our readers for asking them to lend their assistance in securing for the News a generous public patronage. Subscribers, or those intending to become so, have already been notified that they will receive a premium plate, which will be worth more than a whole year's subscription to the News. The local agents to be appointed will be furnished with specimen numbers of this plate, so that the public may be able to judge of its merits.

Competature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending April 19th, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 387 Notre Dame Street.

			9 л. м.	l Р. М.	6 г. м.
We'nsday.	April	13	420	52 O	460
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Saturday,	44	16	45 ℃	470	120
Sunday,	Cċ	17	430	54 0	50 ℃
Monday,	* *	18	52°	GO 🗢	50 ⊃
Tuesday,	"	19	440	45 ℃	460
			Max.	Min.	MEAN.
We'nsday,	April	13	52 🗢	30 ≎	410
Thursday,	- 11	14		38 ≎	51 = 5
Friday,	1.6	15		340	390
Saturday,	11	16	50 ℃	330	410'
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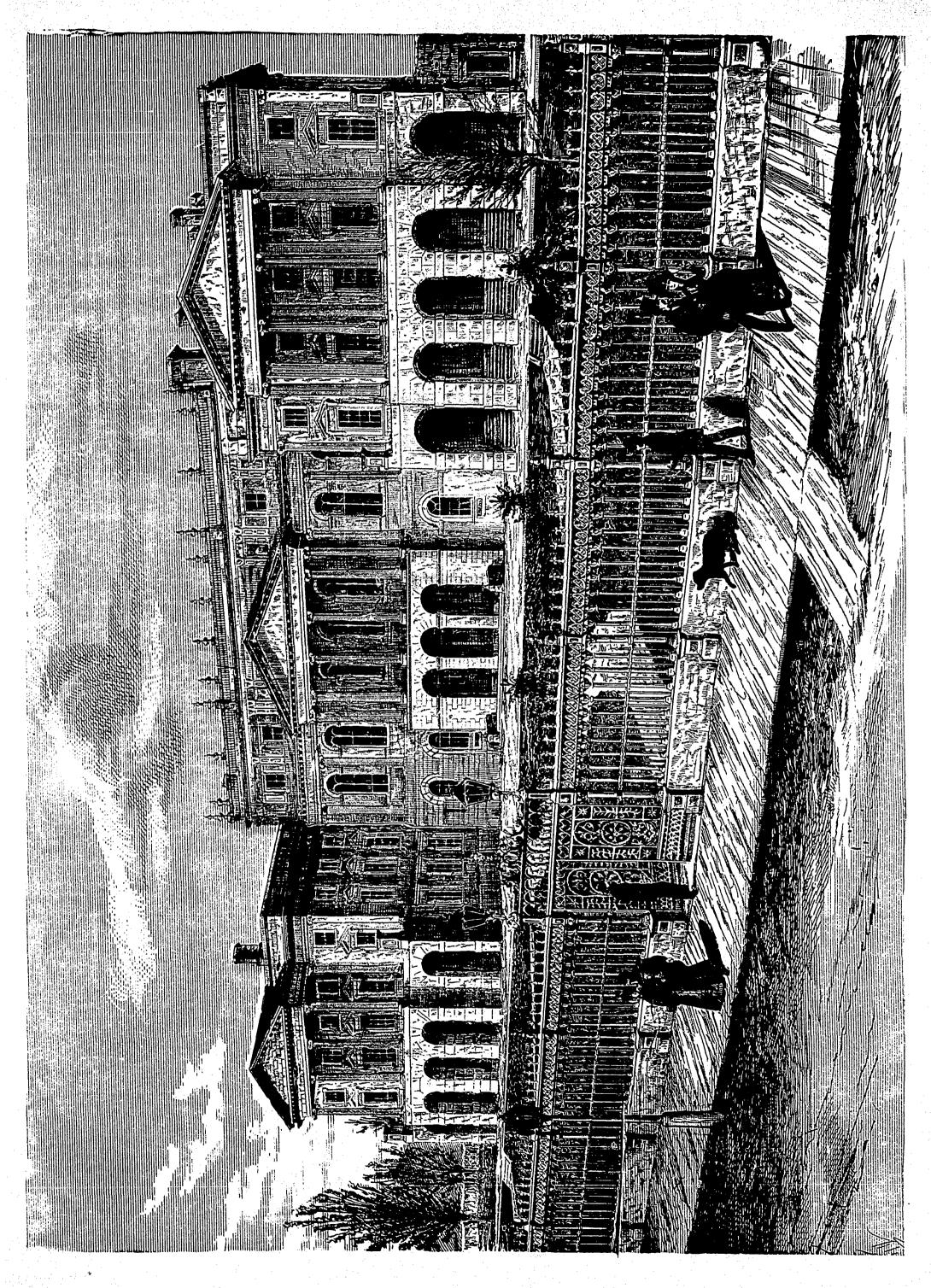
			J A. M.	1 1. 31.	0 P. M.
We'nsday,	April	13	30.16	30.14	30,08
Thursday,	44	14		29.93	29.93
Friday,	. "	15	30.26	30.36	30 35
Saturday,	41	16	30.36	30.37	30,29
Sunday,	14	17	30.18	30.10	30.10
Monday,	u	18	30,08	30.05	30.00
Tuesday,	11	19	29.88	29.90	29.88

## CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 7.

White.	Black.		
1 Kt. to K. B. 7th,	K, to his 5th.		
2. K. to his 2nd.	K. to Q. 4th.		
3. B. to R. 8th.	k, to his oth.		
4. B. takes R., mate.			





Written on the anniversary of the Assassination of Hon. T. D. McGre, April 7, 1859.

BY SAMUEL WATTS, OF WOODSTOCK, N. D.

I had a reverie. Within the capitol
Convened, in congress grave, the honoured choice,
Spokesmen of a tree people, there had met,
To arbitrate the future of a land.
Merging into new being politic.
And form foundation upon which might rise,
Fitly proportioned, eminent and grand.
A mighty state. Sagacious men these were;
Men not unlearn'd in the subtle arts
Of statesmanship. From the fair West came they,
That magazine of waters, where is heard
In its eternity of ound Niagara;
Where sea-like lakes, vast amethysts
In emerald settings, lie in glassy sheen
Outspread. From East where Ocean with "blue rim"
Restrains the continent. From regions where
Most affluent St. Lawrence, to the gulf—
Encirching arm or ocean—sweeps in pride.
Thus, nurtured amid scenes that freedom loves
Of rumental greatness, thus inspired
Came they, these delegates, invested with
A soleum charge—charge sacred that in it
The future of the country was involved.
And now the masters of debate, whose tongues
Had off Provincial senates, with a power—
That magic power the orator controls—
Resistless swayed, entered the lists of speech;
Diverse their views, but, in the broad intent.
A unit. One there was, the last, whose words
Ee'n masters of debate admired, enwrapt,
All conscious of his mastery. His words
Were music and his find rich sentences
Accordant melodics, of vig'rous power.
Like tidal waters, but, of flow, as smooth,
As summer lake. From treasures, in his mind,
Storehouse of ripe intelligence, trooped thoughts
Convincing, by their sterling stamp, who heard.
He stood revealed, in the brilliant light
Of his own life and genius, as the sage.
The orator, the prophet. Lo, he drew,
All eyes appreciative, picture grand
Of a great State, crowned with renown matured
Proud daughter of old Britain: perfect fruit
Of this Confed'racy whose mascent years
Twas, wisely theirs to guide. He saw her rise,
Magnificent in st ucture and august.
Developed by intelligence and blest
By Virtue sanstifying: peopled by I had a reverie. Within the capitol Magnificent in st ucture and august. Developed by intelligence and blest By Virtue sauctifying: peopled by Sons sprung from loins of sires whose deathless fame. In every continent and clime, appeared Emblazoned on the trophies they had reared—Those savred trophies of our gelden age—Truth. Independence, Progress. Liberty.—Whose hoar old woods, the soleton sentinels of the past centuries, falling before
The wave of population and the stroke Of sturdy industry, give place to plains.
Banner'd with golden harvests: whose dark mines should, at the Midas touch of labour, yield Treasores long hidden; and whose white-winged ships, Mann'd by a hardy race true Neptone's sons. Cradled upon the billows wild that break On her own shore, should traverse every sea; Bear in each none, triumphant in the van. Her name, her emprise, and, returning, make A world-wide commerce subject to her will. Noble the work—he claimed—that work was theirs, Vast the design: magnificent the aim:
To found an Empire in this western world. That migh 'ere yet meridian glory won. Stand peerless 'mid the nations: to the world A lofty theme of reverence; girding up Her loins for further triumphs, where the wane Of, now, proud powers marked them for decay. To found an Empire where the agis fair Of liberty and law benignant blend With pure Religion: where oppression's serfs The wronged, the outraged may protection see a With pure Religion: where oppression's serfs. The wronged, the outraged may protection see a And End a home: within whose genial clime. Shall flourish all thy charms, propitious Peace.

Shall flourish all thy charms, propitious Peace.

The voice was hush'd. My reverie was o'er.
Around me marbled arch and garish lights
And swaying populace I realized.

The Legislators there: and eloquence
Of thought and word was uttered. But that voice?
It floats in men'ry's chambers like the strain
Of a loved melody. Upon the page
Of history it lives and still shall live.
Ave, when the prophecy has been fulfilled.
(God grant fulfilment—this our patriot prayer.)
A vital, a promoting energy.
To all wise labours for that end. No more
That voice is palpable. Its latest breath
The night air heard and heard the stars per hance
In sympathy. And the fireat Father heard!
As from the casket, rent by croel hands.
Escaped the spirit, and MCGE o was dead.
Ottawa, April, 1870.

## "THE TRAGEDY AT FORT GARRY, MARCH 4, 1870."

At page 355 of our issue of the 9th inst, will be found the New Nation's account of the "military execution" at Fort Garry on the 4th March, as also some further particulars concorning the brutality with which the inhuman act was consummated. Several accounts have since been communicated to the journals by the Canadians returned from Red River. It appears that the firing-party having done their duty very badly, and Scott being still alive, one of Riel's men went up to the poor fellow, then writhing in his agony, and aimed a pistol shot at his car. The ball, instead of entering the brain, passed between the skull and the skin, leaving the work of death still incomplete. The victim was then thrown into his coffin, where he continued alive for some time longer, his death happening about an hour after he was first shot. The bloody drama was enacted a short space in front of the Fort, and it is affirmed that it was with great difficulty that Riel could induce the members of his armed gang to take part in it.

The excitement created throughout Canada by the shooting of Thomas Scott has been intense. However individuals may view it. in the eye of the law, which admits of no private interpretation, it is a deliberate murder, and as such, imposes upon the Government the stern duty of exacting retribution. It has given a different direction to the public mind as to the settlement of the North-West difficulty. Where before the desire was for concession and friendly negotiation, now there is a determination to encourage the adoption of severe and repressive measures. In this crisis it is the daty of the Government to discriminate between the instigators of, and participators in, the insurrection, and those who have been made its victims. While the Red River people are entitled to all the privileges pertaining to their position, and which it was the intention of Canada to have protected and guaranteed, there must be a broad distinction drawn between the peaceful settlers and those who have taken up arms in defiance of the Queen's authority. As to how the Hudson's Bay Company can indemnify itself for the loss of its stores, &c., that is another affair, in the settlement of which Canada will, we trust, have no concern; many people in this country believe that had the Company done its whole duty, there would have been no opportunity for the perpetration of the deed which will ever River Territory.

### SQUARE OF ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

The Square of St. Peter's has been the great centre of attraction in the Eternal City ever since the opening of the Œcumenical Council. On the days when the Council holds its general sessions the square is tilled with a motley crowd assembled to see the arrival and departure of the prelates. People of all classes and all nations may be seen here on such days, and the effect to the looker-on is something surprising. Down the middle of the square a broad open avenue lined by Papal Zouaves, in their picturesque uniform, and on either side a dense crowd of eager sight-seers. In the rear rises the immense Church of St. Peter, with its magnificent dome, its broad flight of steps, and its colossal partico with its dedientory inscription. Above a clear Italian sky, and below a mass of variegated colours. Roman citizens and Roman peasants, Transteverins, Neapolitans, tourists of all nations, Orientals, Knights of Malta, French and Roman officers, Zouaves, Swiss guards, monks and clergy of all nations and every rite fill the square. Then, when the session of the Council breaks up, a line of heavy gilded carriages passes down the avenue. These contain the nobility of the Church, cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, on their way home after the labours of the day. The spectacle is one that is to be seen but once in many generations, and the impression that it leaves on the mind of the beholder is uneffaceable.

#### THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Prince Imperial, the only son and heir of the Emperor Napoleon III:, attained the fourteenth year of his age on the 16th of March, when he became legally competent to succeed to the throne. His Imperial Highness—who has now put off the knickerbockers and small jacket of his childhood and assumed the black frock-cont and long trousers and the close shirt-collar of an adult modern gentleman-gave a dinnerparty on his birthday to a score of his friends, presiding at the table with much dignity and self-possession. The boys of all the lyedes, or public schools, in Paris were indulged with a holiday on the occasion. Rumour speaks well of the youthful Prince, as inheriting the gentleness of his mother, the Empress Eugénie, with the thoughtfulness of the Emperor, his father. He is said, however, to be more reserved in disposition than most lads of his years. He is fonder of study than of games and exercises in the open air; but he has learnt to ride skilfully and boldly. The illustration we present this week shows him mounted on horseback, at the door of that side of the Tuileries where are situated the apartments reserved for his use. He is accompanied by General Prossard, his governor. who has the superintendence of his daily life and habits, while another tutor is charged with his literary and scientific instruction

### OSGOODE HALL,

The handsomest building in Toronto is, without doubt, Osgoode Hall, the Westminster Hall of Ontario. Not even the University, of which the citizens of Toronto are justly proud, can compare with the Hall in point of classic elegance and stately beauty. Built in the Greek style, the façade being principally of the Ionic order, it presents an imposing appearare magnificent, and reflect much credit on the architects. On entering, the visitor finds himself in a hall which leads into a flight of steps leads to the story above. The vestibule is beautifully stained glass. All around the vestibule runs a a parapet of the same material. On either side of the vestibule, above and below, are the various courts. The principal object of interest in Osgoode Hall is the library, a magnificent apartment, occupying the whole length of the centre building. The ceiling of this room is especially beautiful, and the whole, viewed from the extremity of the galleries which run around the library, offers a magnificent coup doil. The wings, which offices attached to the courts. The architects of the building were Messrs, Cumberland and Storm. Our illustration is copied from a photograph by Notman and Fraser, Toronto.

### weeks a second transition of a long engineering to also be a second to a second of the second LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Lake Memphremagog has been called the Canadian Lake of Geneva, and it well deserves its name. Nestling among mountains of considerable height, it offers one of the finest pieces of scenery that the tourist in the Eastern Townships comes across; and though its beauty is but little known to the outside world it is fast becoming a favourite place of summer resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. The illustration we give speaks sufficiently for the scenery of this beautiful lake, and readily accounts for its having become such a favourite with our Canadian artists. Lake Memphremagog is situated on the Canadian frontier, and extends some eight miles into the State of Vermont. Its extreme length is 30 miles, and its breadth varies from one to four miles. It discharges its waters by the Magog outlet into the River St. Francis. Being within easy reach of Montreal, and possessing ample accommodation for visitors, we may soon expect to see the Lake Memphremagog district classed among the recognized summer-resorts of Lower Canada

## THE FIRST SHOWER-BATH.

We have here a pleasing little picture of animal life; threelittle goslings, evidently not many hours emerged from the in its proportions. The whole edge of the mount surrounds'rell, have been guided by their uncerring instinct to seek the nearest water, and are disporting themselves with immense enjoyment under a minature waterfall. They seem thoroughly to like the first shower-bath, and, their ablutions completed, illey betake themselves to the business of the toilet. The li the fellow in the background is pluming and dressing his down-it can hardly be called feathers yet-with immense evergy, and the one in the middle is busy ducking himself in a manner that might be imitated with advantage by other twoforted animals who are not too well acquainted with the tub make the 4th of March memorable in the annals of the Red and its uses. The illustration is from a drawing by Gustav Eyes, a German artist.

### SCIENTIFIC.

ARTIFICIAL CAOUTCHOUC .- M. Granier, in Les Mondes, says :-This material is a mixture containing gelatine and a variety of other substances (not specified) producing a homogeneous clastic substance, insoluble in mineral, as well as vegetable essential oils; not acted upon, moreover, by either coal or other hydrogenized gases. This material is now employed in France for a variety of purposes, too many to be here enumerated; its cost is only three frames per kilo.; and it melts readily at 100°, without decomposition, and can be cast into different moulds. Neither cold nor heat affects this substance, which, when completely oxidized, becomes more fusible than vulcanized eauotchoue.

Mr. Theophile Ladislas Zehweskofski, one of the eleverest pupils of Baron Liebig, has just made an astounding discovery in chemistry, from the silicious and aluminous ethers. It is but necessary to pour into a champagne glass a certain quantity of those two others to produce almost instantaneously the most magnificent stones Combined with very pure oxide of iron the aluminous other produces ruby, with sulphate of copper, the sapphire; with salts of manganese, the amethyst; with salts of nickel, the emerald; with salts of chrome the silicious ether produces the different colorations of the topaz. These ethers evaporate with a penetrative perfume, which several persons have declared to be very agreeable. The salts crystallyze very regularly as soon as the liquid part has gone. The corindons obtained through this means are not quite as hard as the natural ones; but, if the operation is carefully done, the brilliancy is admirable. The silica and the alumina which constitute the earths and clays are principles easily found in the different parts of the globe; and the preparation of the new others, though delicate, costs very little: The discovery will bring forth a revolution not only in jewellery, but in most of our industrial arts.

Wood for Geneowpha .- Although the materials of which gunpowder is made have not varied since its first invention, there has been considerable variety in the kind of wood from which the charcoad has been obtained. Dense woods are always rejected, and the lighter kinds chosen, especially those most free from silica, and capable of producing a friable porous charcoal which burns quickly and leaves the least possible quantity of ash. The kind now generally used by gunpowder manufacturers is known as "Dog-wood," and is usually described as being obtained from the small tree popularly known under that name, the Cocaus sangumea. Mr. Hooker has, however, accently discovered that this is a popular error, and that the wood is almost universally obtained from the Blackthorn, or Rusance grangela, the former tree being now a ver used for this purpose, if indeed it ever was. Till a few years since, the bulk of the Blackthorn wood used in this manufacfacture was supplied from English plantations in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, and Kent, but the great increase recently in the demand for the finer descriptions of gunpowder has rendered this source insufficient, and it is now cultivated in immense districts of forest and marsh in North Germany lying between Berlin and Frankfort, where it forms the natural undergrowth, From the high price obtained for the wood-£10 to £15 per ton-its cultivation would be exceeding Inerative, as it will grow in almost any soil.

Siscular Case of Trance - A case of trance, which we are now about to relate, is certainly one of the most remarkable, ance when viewed from Queen Street. Inside, the decorations as it undoubtedly is among the best verified, upon record. It appears that the wife of a blacksmith residing in Newcastle, who had been unwell for sometime, was observed by richly-decorated vestibule. On either side of the hall a broad her attendants to be gradually sinking, and what had every appearance of death, and what was believed to be death, paved with encaustic tiles, and roofed in with a sky-light of occurred during the course of day. An undertaker was communicated with, and all the arrangements were completed for broad stone gallery supported by pilasters of white stone, with the funeral. The relatives were acquainted with what happeriod, and a son came all the way from London with the intention of accompanying his mother's remains to 6 the house appointed for all living. 1 Several of her friends were invited to be present at the e-coffining," and they included a considerable number of women. Immediately before the ceremony was about to be performed, one, an intimate friend, rose, as she said, to "take a last look at the deceased." No sooner had project from the main building, are devoted to the different she gone forward to the bedside than she uttered a sharp screum, and startled all present by attirming that she saw the body moving. Some of those present were terrified; others, less timerous, approached the bed; a doctor was sent for, and it was found that the "dead had actually come to life again." The poor woman is still, we believe, in a very low state, however, and but little hopes are entertained of her ultimate

## CAMEO MEDALLION PORTRAITS.

We have seen some examples recently (says the Photographic News) of a novel and effective style of portraiture, produced in Ituly, which would probably prove attractive if introduced into this country; we shall, therefore, briefly describe an example before us.

It is of the usual eard size, containing a large vignetted head and bust. After vignetting, an oval mask is laid upon the figure and vignetted portion of the background, and the margin exposed so as to print a deep black, forming a dark border round an oval aperture containing a vignetted image. This is finished, trimmed, and mounted in the ordinary manner; after which it is enamelled by means of gelatine and collodion, by means of the process we have often described. After this it is subject to pressure under an oval convex die, like that used for the "diamond cameos," the die being, of course, of precisely the same size and shape as the oval mask which protected the image whilst the border was printing. The size of the oval in the example before us is, in the major axis, two inches and three-quarters, and in the minor axis two inches and one-eighth; but might, we think, be slightly improved ing the black framing the image is about one-eighth of an inch broad

The general effect of the picture is striking as well as novel. The convexity of the mount gives the effect of relief with which many of our readers are familiar, and which is seen in enamel portraits on the well-known convex tablets. Indeed, these portraits in many respects very closely resemble ceramic portraits, in the appearance of deliency, force, and finish. The especial advantage to be gained by the deep purple brown or black of the border is the peculiar delicacy conferred, by the force of contrast, on all the half-tones and shadows in the image itself. Most portraitists have observed that the face which will look dark, almost dirty, when in contrast with a white or light background, seems light, bright, and delicate when contrasted with a very dark background. No lesson is more strikingly enforced than this in the portraits of Mons. Adam-Salomon, where the prevalence of deep shade in backgrounds is made to give such value to all the lights, and such especial delicacy to the flesh. The very deep tinted spandril here serves the same purpose, and gives an effect of brilliancy to the lights, and extreme tenderness and delicacy to all the shadows in the image, although the picture is printed sufficiently deep to secure vigour and force

The effect may be easily tried by all who have the presses used for "diamond cameos," as the only additional requisite would be an oval die sufficiently large for a single image on the card; and all photographers requiring some novelty to stimulate business will find this, amongst others, worthy of attention.

#### THE BATTLE OF ST. FOY.

At a recent meeting of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, a paper prepared by Dr. Anderson on the military operations at Quebec in the winter of '57-'60, was read by Dr. Miles, of which the Chronicle publishes the following sum-

"The lecturer said that the campaign of 1759 might be said to have closed with the capitulation of Quebec, and as the British Generals had been likewise successful in the west, it was probable; that unless the French were re-inforced in the Spring from Europe, their forces in Canada, estimated at 10,000 men, including 5,000 regulars, would next campaign have to surrender, and the country be yielded to Great Britain -but if a French armament should appear in the St. Lawrence before a British, there was a possibility that Quebec might be recaptured, and the conquest of Canada postponed for some time, if not altogether averted.

o The fortress which was placed in Murray's hands had been truly described by Montealm, as a miserable garrison, the population was unfriendly-actively hostile-unless where it was under the immediate influence of the army of occupation-his soldiers, though veterans, were unprepared for a Canadian winter. Still, as there were left with him 7,009 men, sustained by the prestige of victory, up to the 26th January he wrote confidently of his position. How completely his anticipations were disappointed, his despatch to Pitt clearly discloses. He writes: As I had the honour to acquaint you formerly that Quebec could be looked upon in no other light than that of a strong cantomnent, and that any works I should add to it should be in that style, my plan of defence was to take the earliest opportunity of entrenching myself upon the heights of Abraham, which entirely command the tamparts of the place, at the distance of 800 yards, and might have been detended by our numbers against a large army. He then goes on to show how he had failed to carry out his intention, owing to the severity of the trost, and that the hurassing duties which the garrison had to perform, and the scarcity of fresh provisions, combined with the cold, had brought on scurvy, by which he had lost 1,000 men, and that the survivors were so enfectled that on the 28th of April he was only able to lead 3,000 men to meet Levis. His reasons for going out he thus explains: 'The enemy was greatly superior in numbers, it is true; but when I considered that our little army was in the habit of beating that enemy, and had a very fine train of field artiflery; that shutting ourselves up at once within the walls was putting all upon the single chance of holding out for a ; considerable time a wretched fortification, to chance which an action in the field could hardly alter, at the same time that it gave an additional one, perhaps a better) I resolved to give to the last extremity, and then to retreat to the Isle of Orleans. or Condres with what was left of the garrison, to wait for rein-

"The result of the buttle is thus given : They had sustained with unparalleled firmness the united efforts of the enemy's regulars, Indians and Canadians, till at last fairly fought down and reduced to a hamfel, they were obliged to yield to superior numbers. Our killed and wounded amounted to one-third of those in the field; that of the enemy, according to their own confession, exceeds 2.500 men, which may be readily conceived, as the action lasted an hour and three quarters.

"The lecturer then alluded to the great discrepancies among writers as to the numbers engaged in the battle of St. Foy, showing that there was no great difference between the statements of Levis and Murray, the opposing commanders, who ought certainly to know best. Murray says that he led out 3,000, Levis says 4,000, and that he himself had only actually engaged in the battle 4,500. L'Abbé Ferland is content. This gave rise to that system of mining peculiar to America, statement, but Garnenu affirms that Murray had 6,700, and that Levis' force was 'almost co-equal.' Gar- ducted by elevated troughs, resembling old Roman aqueducts, neau, therefore, gives both the commanders nearly double what each said he had.

The lecture thus concluded .- "We have now seen how widely conflicting are the accounts of the battle of St. Foy. We cannot think that justice has been done to either of the parties engaged. We believe that as a battle it was more severe, and its results nearly as important as the battle of the previous year, but the death of the two distinguished and chivalrous commanders attached so much romance to that battle, that the world has been carried away from the consideration of the other important features which it presents; but we can now look at both dispassionately, and we are at once struck with the fact that the battle of 13th September was decided in eight or at most in fifteen minutes, with a loss to the victors of 57 killed and 600 wounded, and to the vanquished of 500 killed and 500 wounded. The battle of the 28th April was the most severely contested action of the whole war; it lasted, according to Murray, one hour and three quarters, (according to Garneau, three hours), with a loss to him of a third of his whole force, and to Levis of 2,500 men. After having given the matter our best consideration, and divesting ourselves of prejudice as far as we can, we may safely say that of the victory of St. Foy, the French might well be proud, and the British have no reason to be ashamed. The monument of St. Foy is only a just tribute which their common descendants have paid to the brave men who fought and fell there, and to their heroic commanders, Levis and Murray."

Photography has arrived at something like perfection, for it is announced that a discovery has been made—viz., the printing of photographic pictures in permanent pigments or ordipary printer's ink, at an ordinary printing-press. This has been accomplished, and very successfully too.

### MINERAL DEPOSITS.

[Lecture by William T. Brigham, before the Boston Society of Natural History.]

The deposits of minerals, the extraction of which forms the subject of mining, are found in two forms; beds originally more or less horizontal, and veins. The form in which a mineral is found is usually the same; thus coal is generally deposited at the bottom of fresh water and appears as a bed, The only other mineral of importance, if we except rock salt, found in this form, is bog iron. This ore is one of the best oxides of iron, and is frequent in the United States and Swcden. The position of coal beds is usually determined by the dip of the stratum at its outcrop. These beds are often divided by intervening strata of limestone or shale. Augers similar to those used in boring artesian wells are employed to find the depth and thickness of these beds. This mode is extensively practised in France. It is only within a little more than a century that coal has attained a commercial value, and within that period the scientific college of France sanctioned its use, declaring it not to be a poisonous fuel. Its consumption has now reached such a degree, that in a single year over a hundred and seventy millions of tons were quarried, and of this quantity England produced one hundred millions of

By far the greater number of minerals used in the arts are found in the second form, viz: that of veins, which are as definitely placed as beds. Where an eruptive rock has been forced upwards, breaking a series of strata, a vein is formed in the fracture, and also smaller veins are formed in the surrounding cracks. Accidents and faults occur in veins as in strata, and are caused by disturbances after the deposition of the metallie veins. These accidents are so various, and the veins so intricate, that science is sometimes at fault. This places geologists in bad repute among practical miners, and this feelng was so strong at the time of Prof. Silliman's visit to California, that he was refused admittance to many of the mines. Veins are often beterogeneous in their composition, and a section of a certain Spanish vein exhibited the following substances in the order of their enumeration; Partially decayed rock, or gossan; a brown iron ore; galena, or sulphide of lead; gray sulphate of lead; white sulphate of lead; pure white metal; iron with patches of ochre; barytes with patches of galena; galena in large grains; sulphate of lead; and lastly, the surrounding gossan. This is an extreme example, but eins are seldom simple.

A conformation not frequent is that of a large vein termed Vena Madro, or mother vein, accompanied by smaller contiguous and parallel veins. This may extend for a hundred miles with a veritable width of from six to one hundred feet. Of this character are the celebrated Washoe and Comstock lodes, which latter produced from 1862 to 1865 inclusive metal equal in value to forty-eight millions of dollars, two-thirds being silver and one-third gold. Lodes are sometimes of such definite width, that miners may and do divide them by the length, each owning a certain number of feet. Thus a vein is worked at several points. The surrounding medium is often quartz, in the fissures of which are found scales of gold. Silver is found in several forms, some of the most noticeable of which are ruby silver, horn silver, and hair silver, the latter being a most beautiful and delicate mesh or net-work much prized for collections.

The extreme hardness of the quartz, and difficulty of separating the metal, often makes the working of a mine impracticable. But here nature comes to our aid. By the action of water during long ages, the enveloping rock is decayed, and the golden scales and nuggets washed down, and deposited, together with a large amount of foreign matter, in the beds them battle, and if the event was not prosperous, to hold out of the streams. These streams have been, by volcanic or other action, covered to some depth with soil. The uncovering of these ancient river-beds, and the washing of the deposits there found, constitute placer mining. This method was first discovered in California by a Mormon, a member of Captain Suter's band, who in digging a race-way for a mill found many small yellow particles, which he supposed were gold. Of these he collected a large quantity, and in the antumn of 1848 sent them to San Francisco, then but a village. They attracted the attention of an old Georgian miner, who declared them similar to the nuggets found in the washings of that State. The news spread, and diggings for the valuable deposit were commenced in all parts of the State. In the spring of 1849 the panic extended to the Atlantic coast, and the memorable gold fever set in. During six months of that year no less than ninety thousand people went to California. As they exhausted the stream-beds found in the valleys, they followed the deposit up the mountain. and with immense pressure thrown against the sides of the mountains, washing down the soil, and uncovering these ancient beds. The matter thus washed down is made to pass over ditches constructed so as to eatch the particles and miggets of gold.

Platinum occurs in little flat grains, in appearance resembling dull silver. From this resemblance it derives its name plating, meaning little silver. The metal is unaffected by acids, and will not melt under a temperature of 2,000 degrees. It is chiefly found in the Ural mountains, and is used in Russia

Copper is found like silver in veins, often mixed with silica and other impurities. It is very difficult to smelt, and this branch of industry is mainly carried on at Swansen, in South Wales. There is also a smelting furnace at Boston, Carbonate of copper gives us two valuable compounds, viz.; blue carbonate, and green carbonate of copper, or malachite. Malachite is largely found in the Ural mountains, and is in common use in Russia. This metal is found pure, in sheets or nuggets, one having been found weighing five hundred tons. It was so ductile that it was found impossible to blast it, and it had to be cut into sections with cold chisels.

Galena, or common lead, is found crystallized into cubes and in veins, running through limestone reefs. Owing to the irregularities of the original coral reefs, large cavities or chambers are found in limestone often filled with lead,

Tin is chiefly found in Cornwall in the form of tin stone. It is also obtained by washing, sometimes transparent, and sometimes of a gray colour, and is called stream tin. Mercury was formerly obtained only at the mine of Almaden in Spain; but soon after the demand arose for it in California, it was found south of San Francisco, and the mine was named New Almaden. These mines are of immense value and extent, but name of this interesting little phenomenon is Adler.

are in the hands of a gigantic monopoly, which will only produce a limited quantity. This cinnabar was used by the Indians for war-paint, and is sometimes found deposited in pouches like lead. Manganese is of a purple colour, and to its presence the amethyst owes its beautiful huc.

Metals are sometimes found in solution in the sea, and certain seaweeds possess the power of secreting silver. Old copper sheathings also collect by galvanic action an appreciable amount of silver.

The lecturer briefly called the attention of the audience to the providential distribution of the various natural deposits. Coal, wood, and limestone are necessary to the successful working of iron mines, and in all countries where iron abounds, these materials are also at hand. When mining had reached such a stage that works were abandoned from inability to keep the mines clear from the water which collected, the steam-engine was invented and first used only for this purpose. The necessity for an increased amount of appropriate fuel then arose, and was supplied by the discovery and use of coal. Thus science supplies the needs and emergencies of the arts .- Scientific American.

#### RAT-CATCHERS IN LONDON.

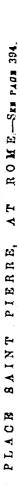
### (Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.)

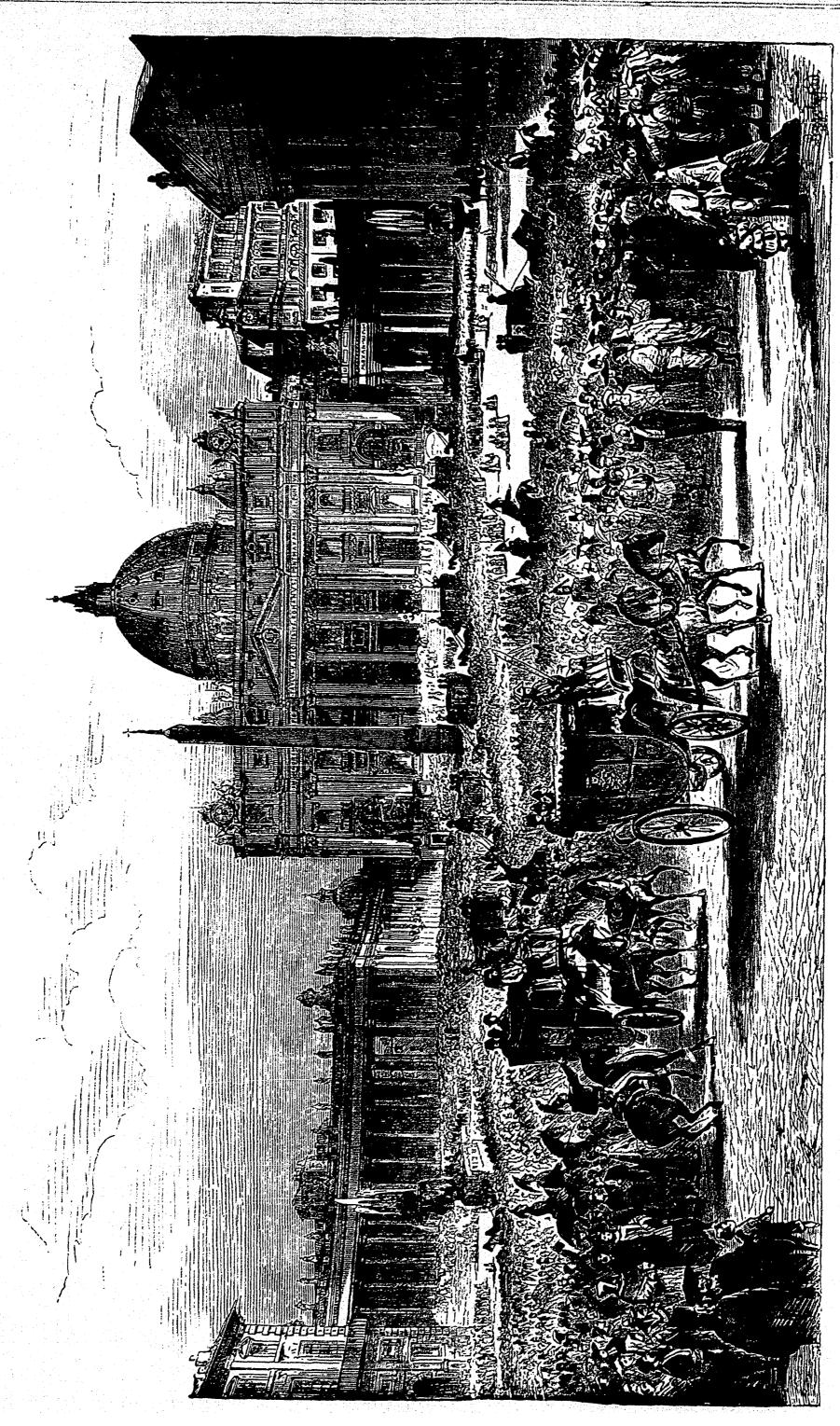
One other character we have here, that I never before heard of or met with. A most novel sight he is to see, dressed in a hunting costume, with broad enamel leather band, passing from waist to shoulder, on which is fastened a huge brass rat and the "royal coat of arms," with this inscription beneath: Rat-catcher to Her Majesty!' Over his back, slung by a chain, is quite a large wire cage, well filled with rats; at his heels follow two or three terriers, who now and anon bark joyfully at their prey. Quite a ludierous picture he makes, and one that always upsets Yankee gravity. We wonder if this "Rat-catcher to Her Majesty" ever makes his presence known to members of Parliament in the House of Lords? However, this same man can well afford the smiles of the incredulous as to the extent or necessity of his business; for a most imperative necessity he is. Without him London would literally swarm with the destructive pests. The extent of his business may be known from the fact that he is daily in receipt of large orders from all parts of the continent, for supplies of his rats for glove-makers' and sportsmen's use. He owns a nice house in the fashionable quarter of London, and as he drives about the park on Sunday afternoon his stylish turn-out is the object of much attention. He yearly pays a small sum for his license, and receives one hundred pounds per annum for keeping St. Catherine's Dock free from rats. He visits all the shippinghis coming being ever looked for with pleasure. One ship was sadly troubled with a kind of rat that he called the Norwegian rat, which he seemed to prize highly, their fur being sleek and black; and so proved the quality of skin as being the finest and most elastic for glove-makers' use. Turning to us with a laugh, he said :- To-morrow these will go to Paris to the glove manufactory; and who knows but that the lady will wear gloves made from these self-same skins, and wonder at their fine texture and colour." Shaking a cage of gray rats, he said :- "These go to a certain 'pit' where the people 5 quality will meet to give recreation to their dogs,'

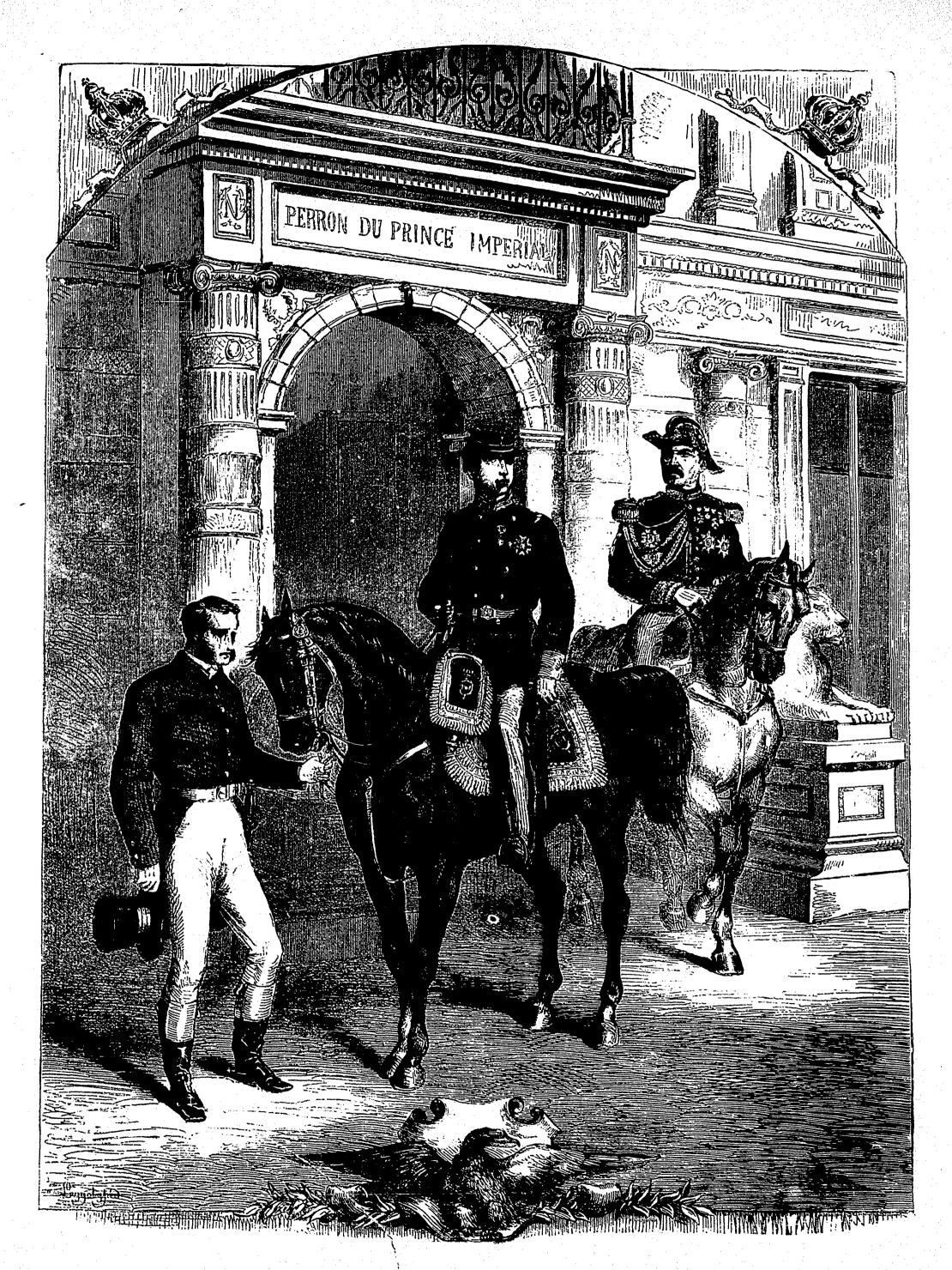
A very curious autograph has been discovered by an antiquarian who keeps a little shop near the Temple, in Paris. It written on the fly-leaf of a manuscript Livre d'Heures, which had been in the possession of a shocmaker's family as long as the workman, who is now seventy-five years old, could remember, and he believes that his father obtained the book during the sack of the Hôtel Sevigné, in 1793. The book bears the crown and insignia of the Queens of France, nearly effaced, and the letters M and C interlaced in the same manner as they are cut over the columns of the Louvre and the Halle aux bles. There is no doubt that the book belonged to Queen Catherine of Medicis, but the autograph in it is the most interesting portion - It is in the handwriting of Henry, Duke of Guise, and says, simply, "All is arranged for the 24th." It is signed, "Le B." This signature has much intrigued the experts, but it is easily explained as " Le Ballafré," under which name Henry of Lorraine was much known by reason of the scar he bore on his face. His words, no doubt, alluded to the terrible 24th of August, 1572, the day preceding St. Bartholomew massacre. Every one of these letters, perhaps, cost a hundred lives. The book has been sold to a Russian amateur for 3,500 frs.

FEMALE GYMNASTS.—The scandal of female gymnastics is exciting the press and the authorities of London. A German emale gymnast has been walking on a wire lifty feet ahove the pit of the Holborn Circus, with her little child on her shoulders. To look up fifty feet at a woman skipping about on an invisible wire was a great delight, but to watch a mother and child in such peril was ecstacy, and the house was crowded nightly. The Police Commissioners wrote to the managers and requested them to leave out the Baby. Blondin and Leotaid, and three hundred imitators, drew well for a time, but people got tired of them. Then there were female Blondin's and Leotard's, and now every music hall In England has its troupe of female gymnasts and aerobats, appearing as naked as so many South Sea Islanders, in the most grotesque and perilous positions, for a little money and much applause. One woman, said to be French, carries her husband and three: well-grown children round the stage on her shoulders; another throws herself from the flying trapeze and is caught in midair by a man swinging head downward, holding by his toes forty feet above the footlights. Such performances as these, with a crash of music, a glare of tinsel, and a crammed house, filled with the fumes of gin, beer and tobacco, constitute the nightly amusements of perhaps half a million of the enlightened British public.

Madame Patti is said to have discovered behind the scenes of the St Petersburg Opera House a youthful prodigy. The child in question, a girl nine years of age, had heard Madame Patti several times in the part of Margherita, and imitated her singing to such perfection that once, on making her exit, Madame Patti funcied that the repetition of the notes she had just been singing must be the work of an echo. Finding, however, that it proceeded from a clever and well-endowed little girl, she offered to adopt the young songstress; and, this proposition having been declined by the parents, she procured her admission into the St. Petersburg Conservatoire. The







THE PRINCE IMPERIAL,—See PAGE 394.

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## ATALE

## THE WAR OF 1757.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

For years before the date of our story, the English and French colonists in America had made war upon one another. The causes of these incessant wars were numerous-sometimes the dispute was about territory, sometimes about the fur trade, while not unfrequently some intrigue concerning the redmen of the forest brought the two nations to blows In these wars the colonists were assisted by trained armies from the mother countries; and the most experienced European generals were sent to command them.

Such was Braddock on the one hand, and Dieskau on the other; both of whom, although most successful traders at home, failed entirely in the American wilderness, owing to the wide difference in the mode of warfare, a difference which they could not see, and for which they accordingly made no allowance. Probably no part of the country was so often the scene of encounters between the hostile troops, as the valley of the beautiful Lake Champlain; its unrivalled water communication made it the natural highway for the predatory Indian bands with their fleets of swift and light canoes, while the more disciplined whites often met in battle upon the borders of the lakes. Numerous forts had been erected upon the shores of Lakes Champlain and George and it is around two of these, namely, Forts William Henry and Edward, that most of the incidents which are related in our story took place

Fort William Henry was situated at the lower extremity of Lake George, the waters of which were celebrated for their clearness; this lake was named the Horicon by Cooper the novelist. Fort Edward was situated further south on the river Hudson. Both these posts were well garrisoned in the spring of 1757, the former by Colonel Munro, who had under his command the 60th Rifles, or Royal Americans, and some militia; the latter by General Webb and about 5,000 troops. During the previous year the French had gained many advantages, under the Marquis of Montcalm, whose name afterwards became so well-known in connection with the siege of Quebec by Wolfe. This short sketch will give the reader some idea of the state of the country when our story opens.

### CHAPTER I.

It was a beautiful spring day, the earth had escaped the icy bonds of a long winter, and awakened to new life and vigour. Already the leaves were commencing to appear upon the trees, flowers were sending forth their tender buds, and nature arraying herself in her brightest colours. In the drawing-room of one of the principal houses of the town of Albany reclined on a sofa a beautiful girl of some eighteen summers. The countenance of Florence Temple, for such was her name, was one of a type rarely seen, as remarkable for the regularity of its features, as for the lovel ness of their expression; her complexion was dark, but into its darkness a rich colour seemed to diffuse itself. Her hair, black as the raven's wing, flowed in luxuriance over her finely-proportioned shoulders, while her mouth was small and beautifully formed, and whenever a smile was elicited by the book she was reading, disclosed exquisitely white teeth; and what lovely eyes were hers! They are none of your flashing eyes, which seem to look down upon mankind in scorn; though dark, they only shone with innocence and While perusing the volume before her, a knock was heard at the door, followed by the entrance of a man servant. Florence noticed with surprise that the servant's face wore a discontented look, an occurrence which with the good-natured Irishman rarely happened.

"Well, Patrick, what is the matter with

"Plase, Miss Flory, there's nothing's the mather with me, but that young gintleman as is so aften coming to see you is down stairs, and wants to know if you are at home. And mighty impatient he was when I tould him I thought you would not see any one to-day. He tould me I might spare meself the trouble af thinking about it, and desired me to give you his name, and ax ye to see him.

"Well, Patrick, you may shew him up, as

he particularly wishes to see me."
"Oh bedad, I'm shure he does, just that same; and small blame to him, and who wouldn't that had ever set eyes on the light af your beautiful countenance?"

As the young gentleman was ushered into the apartment, the most careless observer might have noticed that the eyes of the young maiden wore a pleased and happy expression, which soon changed to one of deep sadness when informed of the special object of his visit. The young couple had for some weeks been affianced. Edwin Herbert, with whom Florence was now conversing, was the son of

an eminent lawyer of the same town, between whom and Judge Temple, Florence's father, had existed a fast friendship from their earliest days of childhood; and the attachment between their children had been favourably looked upon by both parents. At an early age Florence had been left motherless, and had thus become to her bereaved father's heart its sole consolation, at once his greatest care and joy. Edwin Herbert was in stature slightly above the medium height. His form was well proportioned, and gave indication of great muscular strength and activity; he would not have been accounted handsome were it not for a high and intellectual forehead, and eyes whose expression shewed more than ordinary brightness and vivacity. His complexion was naturally fair, but had been finely bronzed by exposure to the weather. His hands and feet were small and well formed, and his whole manner bespake the well-bred gentleman. Edwin had now called to apprize Florence of the unexpected events of the morning. At a meeting of the citizens of Albany, held for the purpose of considering how they could best aid the regular troops, leaving for the seat of war, it had been resolved to raise a company of volunteers, whom Edwin's father had promised to equip, and of which the citizens proposed giving Edwin the command. In one short month they were to take the field, and then Edwin, in obedience to duty's call, would be inevitably parted from his loved Florence, and to impart this intelligence to her was now his painful task. Florence knew well the dangers which Edwin would have to encounter both from the French and Indian foe, and her heart sunk within her as she contemplated their fast approaching separation. Struggling, however, to maintain an appearance of calmness she was far from feeling, she warmly expressed her sympathy for the noble cause in which her lover had enlisted in defence of home and country. The hours flew swiftly by while the lovers sat in happy converse, and evening was far advanced Edwin could bring himself to leave his fair betrothed. Too soon that peaceful month had passed, and the lovers were at last compelled to say adieu. Their farewell interview over, Edwin repaired to where his soldiers were assembled; who, before the day was much farther spent, were destined to commence their march to the distant seat of war. The duty of attending to his soldiers' wants, and the needful preparations for so long a journey, now fully occupied Edwin; but ever and anon saddening thoughts of his recent parting from his betrothed would return, and it was with difficulty he concealed his emotion on seeing her unexpectedly appear on horseback, accompanied by her father, amongst the crowd of those who had gathered to witness their departure. All is now ready, and amidst the cheers of

those who had assembled to look, perhaps for the last time, on those brave and patriotic men, the company commenced its march towards the seat of war. Edwin's last looks were directed towards a slight figure on horseback, who seemed graciously waving encouragement and adicu.

### CHAPTER II.

THE reader must now accompany us to the shores of Lake George, so named in honour of His Majesty George the Second.

The first rays of the sun had scarcely made surrounding objects discernable when a canoe was seen, evidently guided by no unskilful hand, making its way towards the land. It had no sooner grated upon the beach than its occupant, a powerful and athletic man, jumped

After carefully concealing the canoe in the nearest brushwood, he commenced making his way into the woods, Arrived at the first cleared space, he bent his long rifle, which he had till now carried on his shoulder, against a tree, and stooping to the earth placed his ear to the ground; in this posture he remained about five minutes, listening intensely. He then slowly rose to his feet, and while doing so began soliloquizing:

"General Webb told me they would follow the right bank, and I am quite certain they cannot have passed me; the only thing for me to do now I suppose is to exercise patience, as the parson told us at the fort."
Suiting the action to the word, the late oc-

cupant of the canoe sat down as if with the intention of making a lengthened stay. Before doing so, however, he looked around as if to assure himself that no lurking enemy was near. Long experience as a forester no doubt made him thus cautious.

Two hours had passed, when the quick ears of the scout enabled him to detect a noise as of men on the march. The sounds gradually

became more and more distinct.

"It must be them," he said, "but I cannot be too careful; so I will just climb this tree until I have made certain.'

The scout had scarcely effected his object, when several men entered the glade; they were quickly followed by others, until the number amounted to about one hundred.

As soon as the scout saw their uniform and heard their captain address a few words to them, all doubt seemed banished from his Letting himself to the ground, he ad-

vanced with perfect confidence towards their leader. As he came into sight exclamations of wonder and surprise escaped from some of those before him, and not a few rifles were menacingly raised at his person; but on a word from their leader all hostile demonstrations ceased.

"Who are you, who thus so strangely present vourself before us?" asked Captain Herbert, who, as our readers may have surmised, was the commander of the party.

"I am known by the name of Lightfoot, and have been sent by General Webb from Fort Edward to guide a company of volunteers by the nearest and safest road to that post; from what the general said, yours must be the company he meant."

"No doubt, Lightfoot, we are the company for whom you have been waiting, but before entrusting ourselves to your guidance, it will be necessary for you to furnish evidence of your being thus authorized."

"Lightfoot does not often hear what he says doubted, but General Webb told me that in case I was not believed to show this letter."

Edwin took the missive from the scout's hands, the contents of which were:

FORT EDWARD, June 4, 1757.

The commander of the company lately raised by the citizens of Albany will accept of the scout Lightfoot as a guide to Fort Ed-He may be perfectly trusted, as he has faithfully served the British cause from the commencement of the war.

In haste,

As soon as Captain Herbert had read the letter, he grasped the hand of the scout and

said:

"Forgive me if for a moment I doubted the truth of your assertion, but in the war at present being carried on, I have heard that one can never exercise too much caution."

"What you say, captain, is true, and I think it would be better for you, instead of marching your men in one body, to send one or two in front to feel the way, and report any danger which might be ahead."

"Your advice is good, and when we resume our march. I shall act upon it; in the meantime the men are both hungry and tired, and as this is a suitable place, we shall remain here for breakfast."

Smoke was soon seen to rise from several fires which the soldiers had kindled, and with such fare as they had they managed to make a hearty meal.

As soon as the party were sufficiently rested orders were given to continue their march; it was not long before they were started again, and the spot where they had halted was soon left far behind. Could any of them have seen what was now taking place within its limits, it would not have given them any desire for straggling from their ranks.

Scarcely had the last of the soldiers left the clade before a dark and malignant face might have been seen cautiously peering through the bushes, and apparently satisfied with his scrutiny, the Indian, for such he was, stept fearlessly among the fires, where the soldiers had been taking their meal. After again looking around, he imitated the screech of an owl three times. The signal was soon answered. Four dusky warriors like himself emerged from the surrounding woods, all armed and bedaubed with war paint; the first to speak was the one who had signalled to the others.

"Redhand sees that the pale-face warriors are carcless; they light fires to tell their enemies where to find their scalps. If Redhand had some more of his warriors here, he would soon cause the enemies of his French father to sing their death song; now, however, Redhand is afraid his warriors will have to return without scalps, as the enemy are too many, and the great scout Lightfoot is among

them." As soon as Redhand had ceased speaking, one of his warriors, remarkable for his sinewy frame, angrily stepped forward and commenced to speak against returning.

Does Redhand think that Greywolf left his wigwam by the great lakes to look at his enemies without fighting them? No, if Redhand likes to go back to the Onondaga women without scalps, Greywolf will not; he has already barked, he will now show his enemies he can bite.

"Greywolf has spoken like a great warrior, but he is hasty because he is young, and cannot yet show many scalps; if he wants to stay behind he can, but Redhand and the rest of his warriors will go to the north. Redhand has finished."

In accordance with his words, the chief and his warriors, taking a line to the right of the glade, soon disappeared. But Greywolf, the warrior who had spoken against returning, remained behind for a few moments till the other Indians were lost to view; he then proceeded at a sharp run immediately on the track of the column.

### CHAPTER III.

Taking the advice which the scout had given him, Captain Herbert sent several of his men at different distances in advance of his column. Thus they journeyed on for several days without anything unusual happening.

One day, however, this monotony varied by a frightful occurrence. The men were marching along in the best of spirits, when they could be seen when they suddenly spied not far distant from them, one of their advanced guard. He was sitting with his back to them on the trunk of a decayed tree, his head was drooping between his hands, and he appeared to them as one in deep thought. Surprised at this, for the man should have been the man should should have been at least half a mile in front of them, Captain Herbert advanced towards him with the intention of chiding him for his disphedience to an analysis of the control of the con disobedience to orders, and touching him on the shoulder be the shoulder he was surprised to find that he still remained still remained motionless and silent, his cap rolled off, however, and revealed to Edwin's horror a bleeding skull. The man had evidently been killed by a treacherous blow from behind behind, and his diabolical enemy had completed his formal pleted his fiendish work by scalping him, and then mockingly arranged the dead man so that until his companions were close upon him they would believe him alive. That it was the work of an Indian was undoubted, and soon they were excluded to the him they have excluded to the him they were excluded to the him they have the him they have the him they were excluded to the him they are they are the him they are they are the him they are soon they were enabled to tell to what tribe he belonged, for Lightfoot after long and attentive consideration, said:

"An Onondaga has done this, I can tell from the print his moccasin has left."

Our readers know that the scent was right They also must have guessed that it was Greywolf's work, and so it was. For days he had weather the scent was at the scent was Greywolf's work, and so it was. watched for a favourable opportunity, and at last he saw one of the soldiers more careless than the rest, seat himself unsuspiciously upon a fallen tree, feer himself unsuspiciously upon a fallen tree; from his attitude Greywolf also noticed that the man was tired; he had therefore crept noiselessly upon the weary soldier, and with one the and with one blow from his tomahawk had killed him. The man did not utter a sound, so sudden had been the blow, but a convulsive tremor shook his frame, and then all was still. Greywolf had then arranged the dead man in Greywolf had then arranged the dead man in the position in which he had been found by his companions. his companions. As he did so, he muttered:

"The soldiers will no long laugh when thy see this," he then quickly left the scene.

As soon as the men had recovered from the horror which the terrible fits a father comrade horror which the terrible fate of their comrade inspired, deep threats of vengeance resounded on all sides. on all sides.

To be continued.

#### OLD REES.

I LEFT Leyden in a diligence, one fine summer morning, in order to spend the vacation at my uncle's country-scat. When we stopped at the town which the town which was my destination, I heard a weak should well weak shrill voice ask the first passenger who got down whether he was Mr. Wilbraham.

A rough reply in the negative was returned the voice.

'Yes, here I am!' said I, springing out, and

confronting the speaker.

He was a little man, with high should the should th and stiff knees, and wore the livery of the deacon-house, a long frieze coat, with the badge of the charity on the sleeve. He carried in his hand a worn and in his hand a worn-out portfolio, containing two or three volumes belonging to some circulating library lating library.

'The master sent me a message,' he said, The master sent me a message, he said, and desired me to call on my way, and see if your honour had come by the diligence. will not take it ill, sir, that I did not know you?

Now, inasmuch as the worst-tempered tyran on the face of the earth could hardly take in his ill that a man who had never seen him in his life should not recognize him at first sight, and generously pardoned the poor little man; and directing my luggage to be kept in the office till called for. I requested him about me the till called for, I requested him to show me the way to my uncle's house.

A few days after many and one

A few days after my arrival, I strolled one norming after my morning after breakfast, with a book in my hand, through the court-yard, into the pleasant garden which law beyond. garden which lay beyond. Entering a cool leafy arbour, I seated myself on the sort of and was contemplating and was contemplating, in a dreamy sort of mood, the rich profusion of flowers that lay beyond, when the beyond, when the door into the court opened, and Old Rees appeared. As he walked slowly towards me, with the towards me, with the weight of nearly seventy years on his shoulders, I had time enough to perceive that something in the stumperceive the stumperceive that something in the stumperceive the stumper perceive that something ailed him. He stumbled against the bled against the edge of the flower-border, without seeming without seeming conscious of its existence although during many room had been so althout seeming conscious of its existence although during many years he had been to customed, every morning at half-past ten, to be bring his master's constant at half-past ten, as bring his master's constant at half-past ten, as bring his master's constant at half-past ten, as the constant at half-past ten, a bring his master's clothes to be brushed tree near the results and the results are near the results and the results are near the results and the results are near the results are tree near the arbour; he allowed my uncle's Sunday coat, which he are near to sunday coat, which he are near Sunday coat, which he carried over his arm, to trail on the gravel; and before he reached apple-tree, one of the sunday arms to sunday coat, which he carried over his arms to trail on the gravel; and before he reached as a apple-tree, one of the sunday arms to sunday arms. apple-tree, one of whose boughs served as a clothes-stand, he had let his brush his cheeks. As he came nearer Track his cheeks. As he came nearer, I perceived that his whole were very pale his cheeks As he came nearer, I perceived that his cheeks were very pale, his eyes dim, and his whole were very pale, his eyes dim, and his whole hearing betokened sadness. As he passed it the arbour, instead of his usual cheerful, the morning, sir,' he silently took off his hat, and stumbled against the threshold. With I and stumbled against the threshold. and deep sigh, he then took off his coat, hold thought that, in his tight black vest, he loved thinner and more bent than one would a tin have come. thought that, in his tight black vest, he looked thinner and more bent than one Would tin have expected from his face. The red ket snuff-box, which peeped out of the only pocked in his waistcoat, remained untouched; with another deep sigh, he hung my uncles

cont across the bough. Then taking the brush, he stood for some moments musing and rubbing the hairs against the grain, and finally began to brush the coat, commencing with the

'How goes it, Rees? Is anything the matter with you?' I asked.

Old Rees brushed on. He was rather deaf. Whenever a person has occasion to repeat a sentence, which he has uttered in a somewhat compassionate tone, it is quite impossible for him to do so in the same words. I stood up, stepped forward, and said more loudly : What nils you, Rees?

The old man started, looked at me, and continued to look at me for a few moments with a fixed stare; then he seized a sleeve of my uncle's coat, and recommenced his brushing. A tear rolled down his cheek.

(Come, Rees,' I said, 'this mustn't be. Are

you crying  $^{\rm 99}$ 

He wiped his eyes with the sleeve of his Hildebrand.

(Nonsense, Rees; there is no wind at all today. But something troubles you. Have you lost a newspaper?

He shook his head, and went on brushing

harder than ever.

'Rees,' said I, ' you are too old to be in such trouble. Can I do maything for you, my

The old man looked up, astonished at the sound of that word (friend; perhaps now, in his sixty-ninth year, he heard it applied to himself for the first time. A convulsive smile passed over his thin features; his gray eyes first lighted up, and then grew dim with tears. His whole countenance said: I will trust you; but his lips uttered only these words; Hearken, sir. Do you know little Rotas?

I answered that I had not that honour. \* Did not Mr. Peter ever shew him to you?

The whole town knows little Robs. He vol. lects plenty of cents, I can tell you.

· But what about this man? I asked, He's not a man at all; he's a dwarf, a regu-

lardwarf, sir; you might show him at a fair; but he's a wicked little wretch: I know him well.

I heartily wished that Rees would observe

man, after a short pause; but he mus about; the streets like a madman. He makes a great deal of money by his hump. When the children are coming home from school, they subscribe their cents, and little Rotas, dames for them. He jumps about a stick like a monkey, and makes his hump look enormous. I have in itself than of the cents which it brought.

'I wish,' he continued in a melanchely tone. brushing the cout too roughly for cloth which had cost nine guilders a yard-1 wish I had a could get plenty of cents by making the people. in the streets laugh. But I would not drink," the cost, and folded it up with much care-; to have any charity-clothes about me.! 'no, I would not drink."

Recs. said I. when you came into the gar-

sad; and I would rather see you book so still. than see you show such ill-tempor,"

His old eyes filled with tears, and he stretched out his withered hands towards me, I took them in mine at the moment when he, ashamed of his familiarity, was drawing them back I pressed them kindly before I let them

"Ah." said he-fah, sir, you do not know it but I am much more sail than nugry. Little Rotas has done me a great injury; little Rotas is very spiteful. People, he continued, as he stooped to pick up a shor-brush- prophethink

and tell me plainly what little Botas has done

"It will do no good," replied Rees; "lat I'll tell you, if you will promise to keep it to yourself. Does your honour know the house?"
"What house?"

The asylum?

"I have seen it outside in passing by."

Well, it is an ugly house, is it not? A melancholy-looking place, with red doors and windows, and everything inside painted either red or black. Now, sir, you know that in that house we are all poor people-as poor as those in the churchyard. I and a few others carn a little money, but it does us no good; we are obliged to bring it all to the father, and every week he gives us a trifle for pocket-money. Now, that is all quite right, sir; for when I shall become old, and no longer able to carn a cent, I shall still get my little allowance. Look at these, he continued, drawing out a coloured pocket-handkerchief, and tapping the cover of his snuff-box; (I bought them with my pocketmoney.

nothing but now and then pull up a few weeds | I replied, "I won't lend you money to spend | that Rees should receive back his twelve guil-

Does your honour know the "Grensy Dishcloth?"

! No indeed, Rees.!

'It is an ale-house in Hare Lane. There Re's drinks his drain, and, mayhap, two, or e . three!

And then when he returns to the asylum? 'Oh, he has all sorts of tricks. He chews a quid of tobacco; he begs an orange-peel at the druggist's. Sometimes the father observes it, and then he has a log fastened to his leg; for he is too old to be brought to the whipping-block, and besides, they could not bent him on the hump. But what harm does it do him to dance with a log? The children pity him all the more. St. John, but Rotas has become wicked! The other day he took a dram, and the father took away all his cents. You understand, sir, that he only got the more afterwards on that account,'

I understood it perfectly.

But that was his affair,' continued Rees. vest, and said : 'There's a sharp wind, Master | taking up a shoe of my uncle's, which he had to brush, and laying it down immediately; 'and why need he have ruined me? You don't know what he did; I'll tell you, sir. I had money, a great deal of money-I had twelve

And how did you get them, Rees?

<sup>4</sup> Honestly, Master Hildebrand, I saved them up while I was messenger to an apotheemy. Sometimes when I carried a bottle of medicine to some country-house in the neighbourhood of the town, the master or the mistress would say; "Give the poor man a tencent piece; 'tis bad weather." And so by degrees I scraped together my twelve guilders. It was against the rules of the house; but I , hid them next my heart."

And wherefore? Had you really need of the money, or was it only for the pleasure of

(Ab, sir, said the old man, shaking his head, if I may make hold to say to, rich idlers have to tell. an't understand it; the members of the council can't materstand it, for they have no care about such things. Living and dving, everything you well with them. But listen to me, chand inside his vest, as though still searching We are well-off in the house; the council are hand to us, on fast-lays, we get buttered rolls; and every three weeks an ox is provided more order in his narration, by the will of some great nobleman who died the lives in the asylum,' resumed the eld thougane. We always get the meat chopped up into small pieces; and the managers of the asylum have a party, and eat the neat's tengue. We are very well-off; but a man, sir, can't help thinking of his death?

I trust you will be welled, also after your death, Rees, I replied.

· I hope so, sir: in heaven there is nothing no hump, sir, he added with a sigh. I per- but happiness. But that was not what I meant crived that Rees was less jentous of the hump I want to have my body provided for-do you the cause of my death." recive!

\* How do you mean, R 18?!

hump. I should then have nothing to do: 1 for the house, just us when we were allve. Then they enery us to the churchyard, and enry us in the common grave. That is what he said, changing his tone, as he took down I do not like. I want, when I am dead, not

den, and when I spoke to you first, you looked , my own coffin-I can't well explain it-as I saw my father lie in his with his own clothes. I have never had a shirt which belonged to her-I would fain have a winding-sheet of my

> I was greatly moved. Speak not of prepulices! The rich of this world have them by handreds. This poor man could cheerfully endore snything-meagre food, a lard bed. and, for his age, hard labour. He had no home; he was to have no special grave; all he desired was the assurance that his last vesture should belong to him.

· You see, then, sir,' he continued in a somehim mad, but he is only wicked?

(Come, Rees,' said I, raising up the leaf of a low folding garden-table, esix down there, some king hesides—I wished to be interred. something besides-1 wished to be interred decendy. I don't well understand these things, but I calculated four guilders for the linen, two guilders for the men who should bury me, and half a guilder each for the twelve men who should bear me to the grave, Was not that all well arranged? The apothecary's apprentice had written down all the directions for me on a piece of paper. I wrapped the twelve guilders up in it, and sewed the whole in a little leathern bag, which for the last thirty years I have worn next my heart. And now it is all gone!

\* Did Rotas steal it? I inquired.

\*No," replied Rees, rousing himself from the paintal reverie in which his own last words had plunged him; but he discovered I had it. His bed is next mine; so perhaps he saw it when I was dressing or undressing; or perhaps, during an illness that I had, I may have talked of it in my sleep, for it was atways in my thoughts. Last Tuesday, you may remember, sir, it rained all day, and Rotas did not get a single cent. The weather was so bad that the children could not stop in the street that the question to restore or not to restore, 1t was touching to hear a man of sixty-nine to look at him. All his pocket-money was should be put to the vote. Whereupon the say, 'When I shall become old.'

(Rotas,' he went on, 'receives his allowance also. But what does he do for it? Rotas does after dinner, "lend me six cents." "Rotas," in question, and it was unanimously resolved nothing but no most left of the sixty of the sum of the su in the street. He pretends to be a half-idiot; in drinking." "Rees," said he, "I must have ders, wrapped up, as before, in their little and when he gets a few cents from the child-them," "Not from me," said [1." "Rees," leathern bag.

Two years longer Old Rees were his money Others, St. Others, 1570.

tell the father what you have hidden under your clothes." I felt that I grew as pale as a sheet, and I handed him the six cents. But I could not help saying, "Rotas, you're a rascal!" Whether that vexed him or not, I can't tell; but yesterday he got drunk; and while they were fastening the log to his leg, he shouted like a madman : "Rees has money-Rees has money! inside his shirt he hides it!" My comrades told me this when I came in. It was bedtime, and we all undressed in the men's dormitory. Rotas was already in bed, snoring like a pig. As soon as the others were asleep, I slipped the little bag from off my neck, and was going to hide it in the straw of my bolster; but before I had time to do so, the door opened, and in came the father, with a lantern in his hand. I fell back on my pillow, with the little bag in my hand, and stared at the light, like an idiot. I felt every one of the father's footsteps fall on my heart. "Rees," said he, bending over me, " you have money, and you know very well it is quite against the rules of the house to keep it concealed," And he took the little bag out of my hand. "It is only for a shroud!" I cried, and I fell on my knees in the bed; but it was no use, "We will take care of it for you," said the father; and he opened the bag, and counted over the money carefully. My own dear burial-money! I had not laid my own eyes on it since the day, thirty years before, when I sewed it up.

"I swear to you," cried I again, "that I will cur this out. spend it on nothing but a decent burial." "We will take care of that for you," said the father, and went away with the money and the lantern. "Rotas." I called out after him, "told you that!" But what good would it have done if I had told that Rotas was a drunkard, that he went every day to the " Greasy Disheloth?" It would not have got my money back for me again. I scarcely closed my eyes all night. That's all, sir, I

\*Why do you not address a petition to the council? I asked.

'No, no!' sobbed he, fumbling with his for his money; they will never return me my guilders: that law is as old as the house, and the house is as old—as old as the world."

"That's going a little too far, Rees; and

He interrupted me.

. Going too far! no indeed. Have there not always been poor creatures like me lodged and fed by charity, and who, when they die, are , legical by charity? But I wanted to be respectably buried at my own expense; and it was my greatest comfort to think that I should i be so. Ah! if Rotas only knew that he will be

\*Come, Rees, said I, \*you must, and shall recover your money. I will speak to my uncle FIGURAL you, sir. As soon as we are dead, about it; he knows the gentlemen of the counthey lay us on stray, and dress us in the linen cil; and we will see whether the rule cannot for once be evaded in favour of an honest, respeciable old man like you. Cheer up, Rees!

you shall get your guilders again.'
Shall I?' said the poor man, encouraged by my confident tone—'shall I really?' And He paned for a moment, and his eyes filled drying his eyes, with a happy smile he offered with tears. I I long, he resumed, to lie in me his hand. Then, in his desire to say something agreeable to me, he added: 'Do I polish your boots to your satisfaction, sir?'

· Quite so, I answered.

\*And is your coat always well brushed? Because, if not, I hope your honour will tell

I promised to do so, and went into the house It was not difficult to persuade my kind uncle to make the requisite application. The president sent for the father, and despatched him to convoke a meeting of the council. It was a most formal and solemn affair. First of all. Rees was summoned into the beard-room, and then desired to withdraw: then the father was called in, and in like manner dismissed. Immediately ensued a grave deliberation, which ; over the River Restigouche. lasted for an hour, and of which the result was that the president referred the decision to the wisdom of the council; and the councillors, not to be outdone in politeness, professed themselves ready to be guided entirely by the epinion of the president.

However, as the matter could not rest there, the president at length delivered the decision in these words:

That, in one point of view, it is right to restore the sum of money in question to Rees on account of his exemplary conduct, and with the understanding that he will keep this money till his death, as safely as our excellent and indefatigable honorary treasurer'-here the honorary treasurer bowed-but, on the other hand, it would not be well to encourage Rees in the idea that his money could possibly be safer in his own custody than in that of the before-named excellent treasurer.

Such was the categorical sentence of the president. The secretary, with some show of justice, ventured to observe that the decision was hardly sufficiently decisive, and demanded

next his heart. Last year, I visited the churchyard of D-, and it was sweet to me to know that there, in the common grave, slept a man who, through my means, had been decently borne to his last home by twelve comrades of his choice, and who had breathed his last in the cherished certainty of wearing his fown shroud.'

Perhaps Old Rees, in his dying hour, had a kindly thought of me.

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## NTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulied the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7. they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Rivière du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post near Rimonski, a distance of about twenty-six miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick. and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post Easterly from Jucquet River, a distance of about twenty-one

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station 0, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about twenty-four solder

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for bour further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14. down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 185, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about from No. 185.

Section No. 18 will be in the Prevince of Quebec, and will extend from the Fasierly end of Section No. 17, down the Matanesia Valley, to Station No. 339, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about twenty

Section No. 19 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 in the Prayings of Quebee, down the Marapadia Valley to its mouth, and thence a cross the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 19 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigants.

Section No. 20 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North-West and South-West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 329, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South-West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, to be completely finished and rendy for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

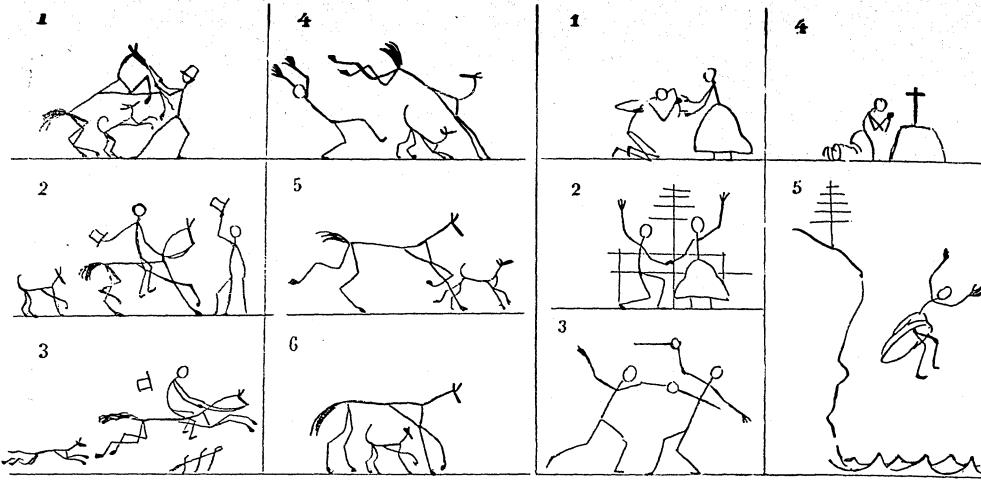
Plans and Profles, with Specifications and Terms of Contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the Othice of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the Offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same Offices, on and after Wednesday, the 28th of April next and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, at the same Offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Senied tenders for Sections 5, 6, and 7 addressed to

Scaled tendors for Sections 5, 6, and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their Office in tittawa, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 10 up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next. of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH. ED. CHANDLER. C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MCLELAN, Commissioners.



A RIDE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

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J. YOUNG.

CANADA.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

the same may in any wise concern.—Gereting:

A PROCLAMATION.

John A. Macdonald. WHEREAS, in and by a Attorney-General. Giament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intituled "An Act respecting Currency." 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 bation 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. 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 hereinbefore 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 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 Quebec. Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say; hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say; half-dollars of the weight of the weight of one hun red and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—number assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation that is to say; half-dollars of the weight of iniety-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—and half-dimes of the weight of inieteen grains and tw

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

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 Hangurable Order of the Bath. Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Cauada. 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.

10cm

By command. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. Can supply you all the year round with HATS. CAPS and FURS at his well-known store—Corner of Notree Dame and St. Peter Streets. 23e

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Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council in reference to the mode of acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada:

1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.

2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received, or acted upon by the Reseiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney.

Government at the date of the power of Attorney.

3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of mency due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, and in the event of the power being to the Agent of a chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such Agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

It is, however, outlonal with the party executing

It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to crase the words "or may hereafter become due."

4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above-mentioned, to a chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.

5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.

6. In case of the death of the person in whose ba-half payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board.

JOHN LANGTON, Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.

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Commissioner of Customs.

B. C. HEBERT

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22u

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