

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

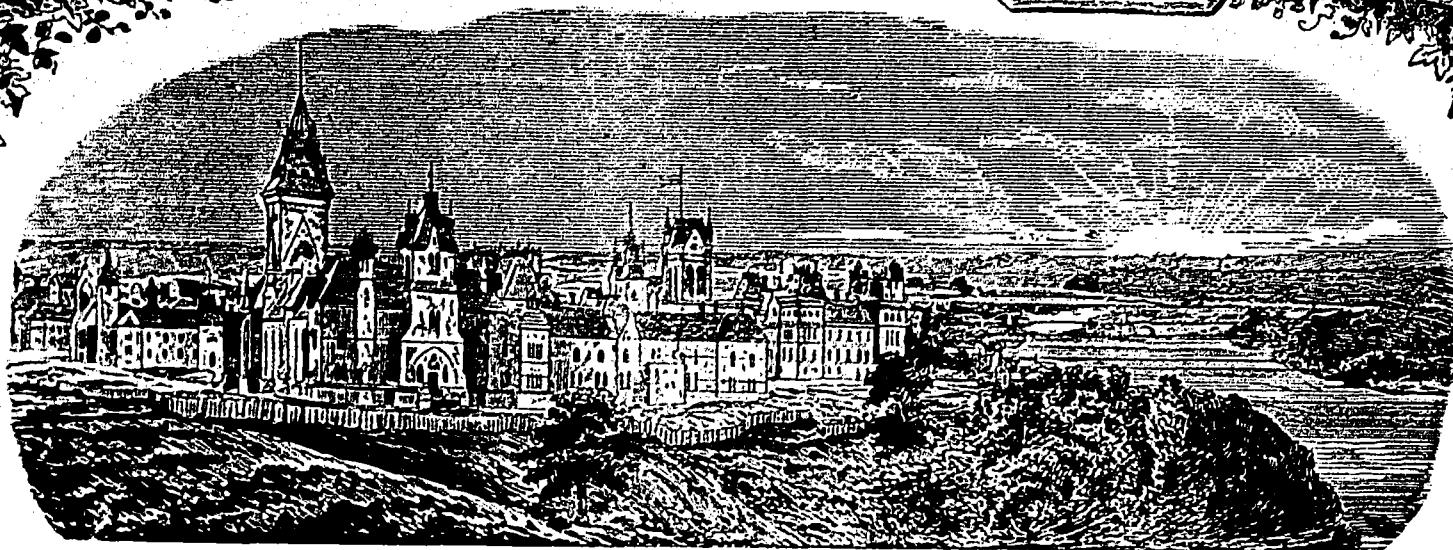
L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

CANADIAN  
**ILLUSTRATED NEWS**



Vol. I. - No 2. ]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

[SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.  
\$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]



SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, BART.—From a photograph by Brady.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.—No. 17.

## SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER, BART.

Despite the political troubles through which Canada has passed, and though the differences in language, religion and national traditions between the two classes of the population were such as to have naturally aggravated these troubles to an extraordinary extent, the country has arrived at a degree of development in its political institutions, and in combining freedom with order, at a cost of agitation and social disturbance quite trifling compared with the trials other countries have been compelled to endure. Its success in establishing a political system so much in harmony with the sentiments of all classes of the people, though in a great measure due to the indulgent policy of the British Government, has been materially aided by the excellent spirit of mutual forbearance and consideration shewn by each class towards the other. The claim of majorities to tyrannize over minorities, or to force them into conformity against their consciences, has never been recognized in Canada. In fact this country has been peculiarly placed on the question of minority rights, and Sir George E. Cartier has won few more honourable distinctions throughout his political career than that of being the unflinching advocate of these rights. Recognising the obligation imposed upon the public men of the country to secure harmony among all classes, he has worked to that end on the enlightened principle of giving the fullest recognition of the rights and privileges claimed by each class, compatible with equal justice to both. Unwilling to abate a jot of what is due to his own race and creed, he has been equally resolute in upholding the same measure of freedom for others. And in the wider field of Canadian statesmanship, the remodelling of the constitution and the development of the material resources of the country, as well as in the reform of its laws, he has shewn a spirit eminently Canadian—tenacious of the right, fearless in dealing with the wrong, and hopeful of the bright destiny which the future has in store for the country, if well and wisely governed, and the energies of the people properly directed. The author of "*O Canada! Mon Païs, Mes Amours!*" may well take a pride in his native country. To him it possesses more than the ordinary attractions of country, for it is in a sense a sort of family inheritance. Sir George is a lineal descendant of the brother of the intrepid navigator of St. Malo, who, in 1534, explored a portion of the river St. Lawrence and took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign Francis the First. Such a circumstance is calculated to inspire patriotic feelings of more than usual warmth; and when we find Sir George the foremost public man in his own Province, and one of the foremost in the Dominion, we recognize the propriety of the position alike from hereditary association and personal achievement.

George Etienne Cartier is the son of the late Jacques Cartier, of St. Antoine, and was born in 1814. He was educated at St. Sulpice, Montreal, and admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1835. In 1854 he was created Queen's Counsel, and in 1866 admitted to the bar of Upper Canada. About the time when Mr. Cartier entered on his professional career, political feeling ran high, both in Upper and Lower Canada. The "patriots" were then deep into the agitation which culminated in the troubles of '37 and '38, and Mr. Cartier, with the impetuosity of youth, advocated the popular cause. But the spirit which chafed under and rebelled against an unequal system of government proved in later years the staunch upholder of Crown and Constitution, when the latter was remodelled so far as to confer upon the people that voice in the direction of affairs to which, according to British theory and modern practice, they are fairly entitled, and which, in Canada at least, it must be said they have not abused. These troublous times over, Mr. Cartier settled down quietly to the practice of his profession in Montreal, and soon won a distinguished position at the bar. At the general election, in March, 1848, he emerged from his retirement and offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Vercheres, which at a former time had been represented by his grandfather. In this appeal he was successful, and continued to sit for that County up to 1861. At the general election in 1857, when the late Mr. McGee first appeared as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, Mr. Cartier ran for Montreal as well as for his old constituency; but the city then declared for the Opposition, returning Messrs. Dorion and McGee on that side, and Mr. Ross as the only representative of the Ministerial party. Before the next general election Montreal was divided into three constituencies—East, West and Centre; and in 1861 Mr. Cartier was returned for Montreal East, which division he has continued to represent up to the present time, thus enjoying an uninterrupted Parliamentary career of twenty-two years, with every prospect of there being many more yet to add to it.

Mr. Cartier entered Parliament as a Liberal, that is if we class the two French Canadian parties of the time, led

respectively by the late Sir H. Lafontaine and the Hon. L. J. Papineau, as Liberals and Radicals (Rouges). When the Union between Upper and Lower Canada became an accomplished fact, Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, the Reform leaders of the Western and Eastern Provinces, joined their forces, and resting upon that act as the charter of the country's liberties, devised, and to some extent, carried out a policy designed for the general welfare of both peoples, by giving to each the largest possible measure of privileges consistent with the rights of the other. In a few years Mr. Hincks succeeded Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Morin Mr. Lafontaine, but only to carry out the same policy; and as the Lafontaine-Morin party had no opposition among the French Canadians, except that offered by the extreme Radicals, it soon became in name, as it was in fact, the French Canadian Conservative party. Mr. Cartier entered Parliament as a member of this party; and in 1851 and again in 1853 was offered a place in the Government, but on both occasions he declined to accept office, because of the claims on his time of his professional practice. He, however, from his first entrance into Parliament held a prominent rank in the party, and on the retirement of Mr. Morin from political life, became its leader in the Legislative Assembly. On the re-assembling of Parliament on the 5th September, 1854, immediately after the general election, Mr. Cartier was put forward as Ministerial candidate for the Speakership. The Opposition nominated Mr. L. V. Sicotte who was elected by a majority of three. It was a vote on the question of confidence or non confidence in the Government, shewing that the two parties in opposition—the Conservatives and the Radicals—were prepared to club their resources for the purpose of turning out the Ministry. It shewed the relative strength of the two sections of the Cabinet at a time when the "double majority" was a live element in Canadian politics. Mr. Cartier had a majority of nine from Lower Canada, shewing that Mr. Morin was sufficiently well backed for all practical purposes; but from Upper Canada there was a majority of twelve against him, proving not only that Mr. Hincks had lost command of the Upper Province, but that the Ministry was in a minority of the whole. This state of affairs led to the retirement of the Hincks Morin Cabinet, and the Macnab-Morin Ministry immediately came into power. We have been thus precise about this matter, because it was the beginning of the famous "Coalition" government, of which Mr. Cartier became a member in January of the following year (55), holding the office of Provincial Secretary until May, 1856, when he was appointed Attorney-General in the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet then formed. When Sir E. P. Tache retired from the Government, in November, 1857, Mr. Cartier became the Lower Canada Premier, in the Macdonald Cartier Cabinet, and after the Ministerial changes in the first week of August, 1858, the same Cabinet, with the title changed to Cartier-Macdonald, continued in office until the 21st of May, 1862, when it retired from office on an adverse vote of the Assembly. Mr. Cartier was again invited to form a government in March, 1864, on the fall of the J. S. Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet, but declined in favour of Sir E. P. Tache. In the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet then formed Mr. Cartier resumed the L. C. Attorney-Generalship, which he continued to hold up to the Union. On the first day of July, 1867, he was sworn in of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and accepted the office of Minister of Militia and Defence in the government then formed by Sir John A. Macdonald, which office he now holds.

On the 1st of July, 1867, Lord Monck signified to the gentlemen assembled in the Privy Council Chamber the pleasure of Her Majesty that the distinction of the Companionship of the Bath be conferred upon Mr. Cartier, along with several other members of the Colonial Conference, which had sat in London to frame the "British North America Act of 1867." That distinction Mr. Cartier, along with Mr. Galt, declined, and in the following year Her Majesty was pleased to create him a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Mr. (now Sir George) Cartier has had, along with Sir John A. Macdonald, the chief direction of public affairs in Canada for the past fifteen years. His singular energy and activity have rendered him not only a most useful but a most fortunate public man; for in spite of every change, whether of party or of constitution, he has always been found at the end of it with a following which rendered him personally the strongest politician in the country. In 1858 he heartily supported the proposition for the Confederation of British North America. In the fall of that year, with Messrs. Galt and Ross, he visited England to press this policy on the Imperial Government, and on that occasion had the distinguished honour of being the guest of Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. On the vexed question of the Seat of Government, Mr. Cartier proved loyal to the maintenance of the Queen's decision in favour of Ottawa, and in that particular has laid old "Central Canada" under deep obligation for his fidelity. It need not be remarked that he was a principal party to

the alliance with the Hon. George Brown in 1864; that he was a prominent member of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conventions the same year; or that he was, in 66-67, among the leading members of the Colonial Conference which framed the Union Act. In the early fall of 1868 Sir George, with the Hon. Mr. McDougall, again visited London to accomplish a settlement with the Hudson's Bay Company, and represent to the Imperial Government certain colonial views regarding the subject of defence. In spite of great difficulties that mission was very successful. Though his colleague, Mr. McDougall, laboured during great part of the time under a severe sickness; and though a change took place in the Imperial Government, bringing into office a large representation of the Anti-Colonial party, still the Canadian Ministers did their duty to the entire satisfaction of their own country, and succeeded in completely enlisting the sympathies of the Colonial Office in their object. It is to be hoped the early future may bring forth good fruits as the result of this negotiation—at present it is something worse than barren.

Space will not permit of our enlarging on the many important Government measures passed into law during Sir George Cartier's term of office—to discuss these would be to write the history of Canada for the past fifteen years. But it may be remarked as characteristic of the genius of the man that at the Union he undertook the reorganization and management of the Militia force of the country, the very subject on which his government fell in 1862. To say that this bespeaks the possession of great moral courage is but a poor compliment; Sir George not only had the courage to deal with the delicate subject, but the tact to present it in a popular form, and the result has been that Imperial statesmen have been able to say, without exaggeration, that the withdrawal of every British soldier from Canada was but the signal for ten Canadians to spring into the field. The Seigneurial Tenure Bill, Codification of the Laws of Lower Canada, and other measures must be passed over, as also Sir George's enthusiastic advocacy of an enlightened British American policy, in contradistinction to those who look forward to, and would fain prepare for new political alliances. As a parliamentary leader, if success be the measure of merit, then he surely can compare favourably with the public men of this, or any other country. As a debater, he is energetic but somewhat tiresome to most listeners; with an extraordinary memory and a faculty for unlimited discursiveness, he can spin out a discourse to any required length; but is pre-eminently distinguished for courtesy and good humour, so that his harangues are always agreeable, and when he closes with an opponent he can show himself betimes the master not only of logical argument but of biting invective. Though the leader of the French Canadian population of Canada, he enjoys a very wide popularity among the people of British descent; and his place among Canadian statesmen will ever be counted in the first rank. The following, from the last edition of Burke's *Peerage and Baronage*, will shew what that recognised authority has to say of him:

Sir G. E. Cartier, Baronet of the city of Montreal, P. Q., Dominion of Canada, C. B.; Minister of Militia in the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada. Born on the 6th of September, 1814; married on the 16th of June, 1846, to Hortense, daughter of Edouard Raymond Fabre, Esq. of Montreal, and had issue: 1, Marguerite Josephine; 2, Marie Hortense; 3, Reine Victoria, deceased.

Sir George, a distinguished member of the Canadian Bar, and a statesman of the highest rank, has occupied several high positions. He was one of the delegates from Canada East at the conference held in London respecting the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America. He was Provincial Secretary in January, 1855, Attorney-General of Lower Canada in May, 1856, a member of the Executive Council and Premier of the Canadian Government from 1858 to 1862. Again appointed Attorney-General in 1864 he continued to hold that position until Confederation. He was created Baronet on the 24th of August, 1868.

The Cartier family is one of the oldest in the country. Pierre Cartier, of Prulliers, Anjou, France, a lineal descendant from one of the collateral relations of Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, the celebrated navigator who discovered Canada, had by his wife, Marie Beaumier, a son named Jacques Cartier, born in 1710, who emigrated to Canada in 1735 and married on the 6th of July, 1744, Marguerite, daughter of Nicholas Monjeon and aunt of Monseigneur Signal, the first Archbishop of Quebec. Jacques Cartier died in 1766, leaving several children, one of whom was

Jacques Cartier, born on the 11th of April, 1750, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia and a member of the Canadian Legislature. He married on the 27th of September, 1772, Cecilia, daughter of Charles Gervois, of Chateauguay, and of Celeste Plessis, his wife, a cousin german of Monseigneur Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, one of the most distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church in Canada, and the only Bishop of that Church who was called on to form part of the Executive Council. By this lady, who died on the 8th of February, 1783, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques Cartier (who died on the 22nd of March, 1814,) left a son named

Jacques Cartier, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Militia, born on the 29th of August, 1774, who married on the 4th of September, 1798, Marguerite, daughter of Joseph Paradis, of St. Antoine, and died on the 29th of August, 1841, having had by his wife, died 26th of April, 1848, several children, of whom, besides three daughters, survive three sons, Sylvestre, Come, and George Etienne, who was created Baronet as above, and is the present Sir George E. Cartier.

His motto is *franc et sans dol*.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, March 23.—The House sat for two hours with closed doors, a question of privilege being under discussion. When the doors were opened, Hon. Mr. ODELL moved an address for a return relating to the amounts appropriated and expended by the Dominion Government since the Union upon the line of communication between Quebec and N. Brunswick. The motion was carried after remarks from several members. Hon. Mr. WARK moved for a select committee to examine into matters relating to the re-survey of the Intercolonial Railway. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill relating to Masters' and Mates' certificates. After discussion of the third section, committee rose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 24.—On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Bill to amend the Act respecting Cruelty to Animals, and the Bill to amend the Extradition Act were read a second time. The House then went again into Committee on the Bill relating to Masters' and Mates' Certificates. Sections 3 to the last were agreed to with the exception of section 7. On this section Hon. Mr. MITCHELL introduced an amendment to the effect that ships leaving a Dominion port for another Dominion port, or American Colonial or United States ports should be exempt from the requirements of the Act as to Masters' Certificates. Committee then rose and reported the Bill as amended and the report was adopted. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a Bill for the organization of the Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

Monday, March 28.—Hon. Mr. BORSBOND enquired whether the Government had received any authentic information respecting the imprisonment of British subjects at Red River, and what measures had been taken for their release. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the Government had no information whatever, beyond the correspondence already laid on the table. He said overtures could not be made for the release of the prisoners, as Mr. Riel could not be recognized. On motion of Hon. Mr. MITCHELL the Bill respecting Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons was read a third time and passed; also, on motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL the Bills amending the Extradition Act and the Act respecting Cruelty to Animals. On motion of Hon. Mr. BIRNIE the Bill respecting Certificates of Masters and Mates was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then moved the second reading of Mr. Martin's Relief Bill (Divorce Bill), which was carried on the following division:—Contents, 35; non-contents, 19. The bill was then referred to a select committee. On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Bill for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 22.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTER presented a Report on the state of the Militia; he also laid before the House the regulations for active and reserve militia and military schools, prepared by the Adjutant General and approved by the Governor in Council. Some conversation ensued relating to the printing of the departmental reports. The concurrence in the Resolutions respecting Dominion Notes was then put; and the resolutions having been read over *seriatim*, were concurred in. On the second clause being read, Mr. CARTER moved an amendment providing that the reserves held by the Government shall be twenty-five per cent., not of the debentures, but of the issues. After some debate the amendment was lost. Yeas, 59; nays, 91. Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment to the original resolution that the resolution be referred back to committee to insert a clause providing that there should be a specie reserve proportionate to the Dominion notes outstanding. This amendment was also lost: yeas, 53; nays, 92. Mr. MACKENZIE then moved the following amendment: "That the sum to be held in specie by the Receiver-General for the redemption of Dominion notes shall be 20 per cent. upon the amount thereof in circulation, so long as such amount does not exceed \$5,000,000. For any excess over five millions 25 per cent. of such excess shall be so held, and the debentures of the Dominion shall be held to the full amount by which such specie falls short of the total issue of the Dominion notes. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. DENNIS and explanations of the method of working from Hon. Mr. WOOD, the amendment was put and lost. Yeas, 53; nays, 92. The main motion was carried on division. With reference to the last resolution, Sir A. T. GALT said he could not approve of doing away with the system of inspection, and would like to divide the House on that resolution. The resolution was carried on division. Sir FRANCIS HICKES then introduced a Bill founded on the resolutions. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN moved the House into committee on the Bill to extend the powers of the Official Arbitrators in certain cases therein mentioned. He explained that the bill had been amended to make it applicable only to cases since 1867, and applicable to no other department than that of Public Works. Committee rose and reported the resolutions as amended, and the bill was then read a first and second time. On motion of Hon. Mr. DENNIS the Census Bill was read a second time. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 23.—After routine business Mr. MAGUIR moved for copies of all orders in Council, reports of engineers and correspondence in reference to enlarging the St. Lawrence and Ottawa canals. He argued that nothing was so important to the natural progress of the country as the enlargement of these canals. He instanced the case of Montreal; where a great improvement had taken place since the Lower St. Lawrence had been deepened sufficiently to allow large vessels to come direct to the wharves from the sea, and argued that the same improvement would be visible all over the province if the canals were enlarged. Mr. STREET seconded the motion, urging the necessity for immediate action in the matter, lest we lose the carrying trade we have gained by these canals. He thought nothing would be so likely to enable us to obtain reciprocity as the construction of these canals. Mr. SHANLY objected to the appointment of a commission to whom would be entrusted the canal enquiry. He did not see why with a Board of Public Works such a step was necessary. He said it was a mistake to suppose that the American trade with Europe in grain is increasing, and strongly advocated the construction of the Caughnawaga canal as a means of increasing our carrying trade. Mr. McCALLUM said that the enlargement of the canals was of the highest importance to the whole country, as it would enable the different provinces to exchange products. It would give the Lower Provinces the privilege of a coasting and inland trade of 2,000 miles, and, on the other hand, would

benefit Ontario by giving her vessels employment in the winter months. Mr. JONES (Leeds and Grenville) did not think the Dominion should spend sixteen millions of dollars on enlarging the canals for the purpose of allowing farmers from Illinois, Minnesota and the Western States to send their produce to England and compete with Canadian farmers, unless there was some prospect of getting a return. Mr. BURKE spoke of the necessity of constructing the Bay Verte canal. Mr. MACKENZIE opposed the appointment of a commission. He urged the importance of enlarging our canals, and thereby securing the trade of the west along our route down to Montreal. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained that a commission was to be issued in compliance with the wishes of a deputation from both branches of the legislature. The canal system of Canada had, he thought, proved sufficient for the trade of the country, previous to the acquisition of the North West; but now steps would be taken for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and perhaps of the St. Lawrence Canal. He also spoke of the Pacific Road as a matter for immediate consideration, as well as the water communication at the head of Lake Superior. He doubted whether, as the carrying trade is denied us by the United States, the profits from tolls would be sufficient to warrant the enlargement of the canals. If the Americans found we were going to enlarge our canals without Reciprocity, they would be more indifferent about giving it. Sir A. T. GALT believed the enlargement of the canals would attract foreign shipping to Montreal and Quebec. The debate was then adjourned. Several private bills were then advanced a stage, after which Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the third reading of the Bill relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN would not oppose the bill as it was merely for the appointment of a judge. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said voting for the bill was the same as voting for Divorce. He would call the yeas and nays. After some further remarks, Mr. PELLETIER moved that the bill be not read a third time but that it be resolved that the New Brunswick Divorce Court be abolished. A long debate followed which was finally adjourned.

Thursday, March 24.—Mr. DUBREUX called attention to the report respecting contractors on the Intercolonial Railway whose contracts had been annulled. He complained that the reports did not give all the information desired, and especially that they omitted to say anything about the price paid to each contractor. He wanted to prevent the contract price per mile from being made up on one pretext or another which could not be understood, to \$30,000 or \$40,000 per mile. Mr. WALSH said the general report of the Commissioners would contain all the information on the subject. Mr. FORBES resumed the debate on the Election Bill. He approved of the machinery for preparing the lists of voters, but objected to the expense. He also objected to the proposed diminution of the electoral franchise. He preferred open voting to the ballot, as being less open to fraud. Mr. BELLEFLORE objected to the third clause of the Bill, which obliged a tenant to possess a written lease of five years or upwards, and by which a large number of French Canadians throughout the province of Quebec would be disfranchised. He also considered as unjust the 83rd. clause, which gave to any one voter a right to demand a poll. He disapproved of the present system of Election Committees of the House; he thought disputed elections should be left to the Judges of the Superior Courts. He also objected to the present property qualification law. Mr. STURTON thought the franchise should be given to those who had \$300 a year; he objected to extending the franchise to government officers. Mr. BOWWELL objected to uniformity in election arrangements throughout the Dominion, as it would be very costly, and was not necessary. He thought the franchise should be given to those with \$300 a year and advocated the necessity of a simultaneous polling. Mr. GODIN spoke in favour of simultaneous elections and the ballot. After some further debate the bill was read a second time on division. Friday being a statutory holiday, the House adjourned till Saturday at noon.

Saturday, March 25.—Hon. Mr. HERTZ asked if the usual statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Dominion would be brought down this year, and if so, when. Sir FRANCIS HICKES replied that the statement would be brought down with the estimates. On motion of Hon. Mr. DUNN the House went into committee on the Census Bill. A number of verbal amendments were made, and the salaries of the enumerators were fixed at three dollars a day, and those of the commissioners at four dollars. A few of the clauses and the preamble were reserved for future discussion, and the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada, and explained its provisions. Mr. MACKENZIE drew the attention of the Government to several defects in the return respecting the shipping and navigation. He complained that American vessels on the Canadian coast enjoyed liberties that were not extended to our vessels on the other side. Hon. Mr. TILLEY said the Government were disposed not to adopt any retaliatory measures against the Americans, but rather to deal liberally with them. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) said that the law was not effectively carried out and the result was that Canadian shipping interests were completely paralysed, and the coasting trade was almost entirely in the hands of the Americans. He urged the importance of having a better system of recording wrecks on the lakes. The bill was read a second time, and the House then went into committee on it and reported it without amendment. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Queen's Printer, which provided that the office should be attached to the department of State. Carried. On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD the House then adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Kirkpatrick, member for Frontenac.

Monday, March 28.—Several private bills having been advanced a stage, Mr. WRIGHT moved for a select committee on a petition praying for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa and French rivers. He dwelt on the importance of adopting a liberal policy in reference to our canals and navigation, and specially advocated the opening up of this route as being the shortest to the West. Mr. SHANLY, in seconding the motion, said the subject of enlarging the canals should engage the immediate attention of the Government, as our trade was suffering greatly from the insufficiency of accommodation in the way of canals. Dr. GRANT objected to the appointment of a commission on account of the expense, but strongly advocated the construction of the Ottawa canal. Mr. YOUNG also objected to a commission, and trusted that the matter would be placed in the hands of practical men, of whom there were enough in the Department to deal with it properly. Mr. McDONALD (South Renfrew) disapproved of the commission.

Mr. OLIVER favoured the scheme, and was followed by Sir FRANCIS HICKES, Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BLANCHET, Mr. RYAN (Montreal), and Mr. SIMPSON, all of whom spoke in favour of the scheme. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained that the intention of the Government in appointing a commission was not to delay the execution of the work, but to collect the necessary information, and the commission would in no way interfere with the progress of those works that require to be undertaken at once. Hon. Mr. CHAVEAU contended that the local Governments had no lands to spare for Dominion purposes. Hon. J. S. MACDONALD opposed the new canal project as extravagant. Mr. ROSS (Dundas) thought existing canals should be improved before new ones were commenced. Mr. FERGUSON replied to the arguments of the member for Cornwall. Mr. CURRIE supported the appointment of a commission. Hon. Mr. HOLTON wished to know the nature of the commission before expressing himself one way or another. Hon. Mr. HOWE deprecated entering upon any such undertaking without due deliberation and exact information. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that, to satisfy the House, he would lay a draft of the proposed commission before the House before it issued. The motion then passed. After some conversation on the business of the House and the bringing down of the Budget, the House adjourned.

THE RED RIVER.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Pembina March 4th.

"Captain Lynch, of the Canadian Volunteers at Winnipeg, left here on the 2nd inst. for Canada, accompanied by Mr. Provencher, Mr. Wm. Dreevor, of Winnipeg, and a few French half-breeds. Capt. Lynch and his company were released on the 21st of February, on condition of their becoming bound to keep the peace so long as they remained in the country. The Captain has suffered considerably in health from his long confinement, the last week or ten days of which was spent in irons. Affairs in the Territory remain as unsettled as ever. The efforts of Mr. Smith, as Commissioner, being so directed as to make matters worse than before."

From the same point letters have been received at St. Paul up to the 7th March. They assert that a Canadian named Scott was court-martialled and shot in front of Fort Garry, because after having been released on parole he had again taken up arms against Riel. He was taken prisoner in Boulton's party. Bishop Tache left Pembina for Fort Garry on the 7th March.

A despatch has been received from St. Paul, 23th, which says that:

A letter, written at Pembina on the 7th, giving the circumstances of the shooting of Thomas Scott, is published. At the time Dr. Schultz and Mr. Hardy were captured, about mid-winter, one Scott, a Canadian, was of the party. At the time Dr. Schultz and Major Boulton were camped at the Scottish Church, Scott joined Major Boulton and Dr. Schultz the same evening of his release. A few days before Major Boulton surrendered, the said Scott was taken with arms in his hands. In due time a court-martial was convened, Scott was tried, found guilty, and on the 4th inst. shot in front of Fort Garry. All is now quiet in the settlement. A letter from Fort Garry says the delegates from the convention would not start until after the arrival of Bishop Tache in the settlement.

Messrs. Longman, the London publishers, announce the appearance in May of a new political novel by Mr. Disraeli.

The newspapers have again commenced circulating rumours about Fenian descents upon Canada. The last report is that the O'Neil wing are moving, being specially active along the Lower Canadian frontier.

The Count de Champagny has been inducted into the chair of the French Academy vacated by the death of M. Berryer. His discourse, in eulogy of his distinguished predecessor, fills more than a page of small type in the Paris journals.

A despatch from Brest announced that a French Canadian Papal Zouave, named Morissette, was stabbed in that city on the 24th ult. as he was embarking for New York on his return to Canada after two years' service in the Papal army. Morissette was a native of St. Roch's, Quebec.

The Newfoundland Legislature has been prevented from transacting business for want of a quorum, since the 24th Feb. last. The House consists of 30 members, and the rules require 20 members present besides the Speaker to form a quorum. The Unionists absent themselves and the Ministerial party can muster only 19, hence the dead-lock. An election will be held on the 5th inst., to fill a vacancy, when it is expected that the new member, being an "Anti," will attend and enable the Legislature to proceed with business.

The English House of Commons has been very busy lately on a Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, which having passed through the Lower House was read a third time in the House of Lords on Monday. In the Commons on Monday night the Marquis of Hartington, the Post-Master General, announced that, owing to the recent reduction in the transatlantic postage, steamers heretofore carrying the American mails had now refused them, and consequently contracts had been made with the German and other lines.

THE ARMY IN THE COLONIES.—A return has been issued (supplementary to the "Army Estimates") showing the amount included in the Army Estimates, 1870-71, for military purposes to the Colonies, and the probable repayments by the several Colonies on the same account. The totals of the cost to Great Britain are as follows:—Australia, £143,570; Canada, £696,285; Cape of Good Hope (including St. Helena and Mauritius), £365,291; China and Ceylon, £420,511; Mediterranean, £614,459; West Coast of Africa, £83,824; West Indies and Windward and Leeward Islands, £275,046. In regard to repayments, nothing is expected from the West Coast of Africa, Australia, Canada, Gibraltar, and the West Indies. The Cape of Good Hope is expected to repay £13,500 out of the £365,291; Ceylon, with Labuan and Straits settlements, £220,300; Hong Kong, £20,000; Malta, £6,200; and Mauritius, £45,000; and the Windward and Leeward Islands, £4,000. The total cost of the army in the Colonies to Great Britain for the year 1870-71 is thus—£2,589,886, of which amount repayments to the extent of £309,000 are expected.

MUSIC.

MR. J. B. LABELLE begs to announce that he has resumed the teaching of instrumental music, and will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Harp, or Guitar, either at his own, or the pupils' residence, on very moderate terms. Mr. LABELLE may be addressed at the Office of this Paper, No. 10, Place d'Armes.



THE FASHIONS.—SEE PAGE 346.

REV. CORNELIUS J. SMARIUS, S.J.

On the 1st of March there died at Chicago, U. S., a man of singular eloquence and vast education, who, though a foreigner, by birth and mother tongue, to the great majority of the people over whom, as a preacher, he exercised an immense influence, was yet able to sway the innermost feelings of their hearts. The deceased was a Priest of the Society of Jesus, and among the masses of the Roman Catholics of the United States, especially in the large cities and principal centres of population, was regarded with much esteem because of his great earnestness, eloquence and zeal at the holding of missions, or "retreats," on which occasions it is quite common to notice among the congregations in which they are held, some, if not all, of the results flowing from what among Protestant communities is known as a "revival." The student of physiognomy will be struck with the traits in the facial development of the accompanying portrait, kindred to those discoverable in the photographs of many of the popular pulpit orators of the day. Physical power, in all its subtle modes of expression, proclaimed through the countenance, seems a frequent though it is by no means a necessary adjunct to successful or convincing oratory, either from the pulpit or the rostrum; but strength of body is nevertheless always an admirable support to, if not an evidence of, strength and manifestation of mind. Father Smarius was born at Telburg, North Brabant, Holland, on the 3d March 1823, and therefore died two days before he had completed his 47th year. He belonged to a respectable family of the bourgeoisie, and discovering great talent at an early age, was destined for the Church. After preliminary studies at the educational institutions of his fatherland, he emigrated to the United States in 1841, entering on his novitiate, in the Order of which he afterwards became a distinguished member, at Florissant, Missouri. After studying at the Jesuit College there for some time he was transferred to Cincinnati as Professor of Poetry and Rhetoric in the College of the Society in that city. In 1849 he was ordained Priest at St. Louis, and during the interval from his arrival in the country, had already published several poetical compositions of great merit. He was afterwards appointed to the pastorate of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in St. Louis; and in 1861 transferred to Chicago,



THE LATE FATHER SMARIUS, S. J.

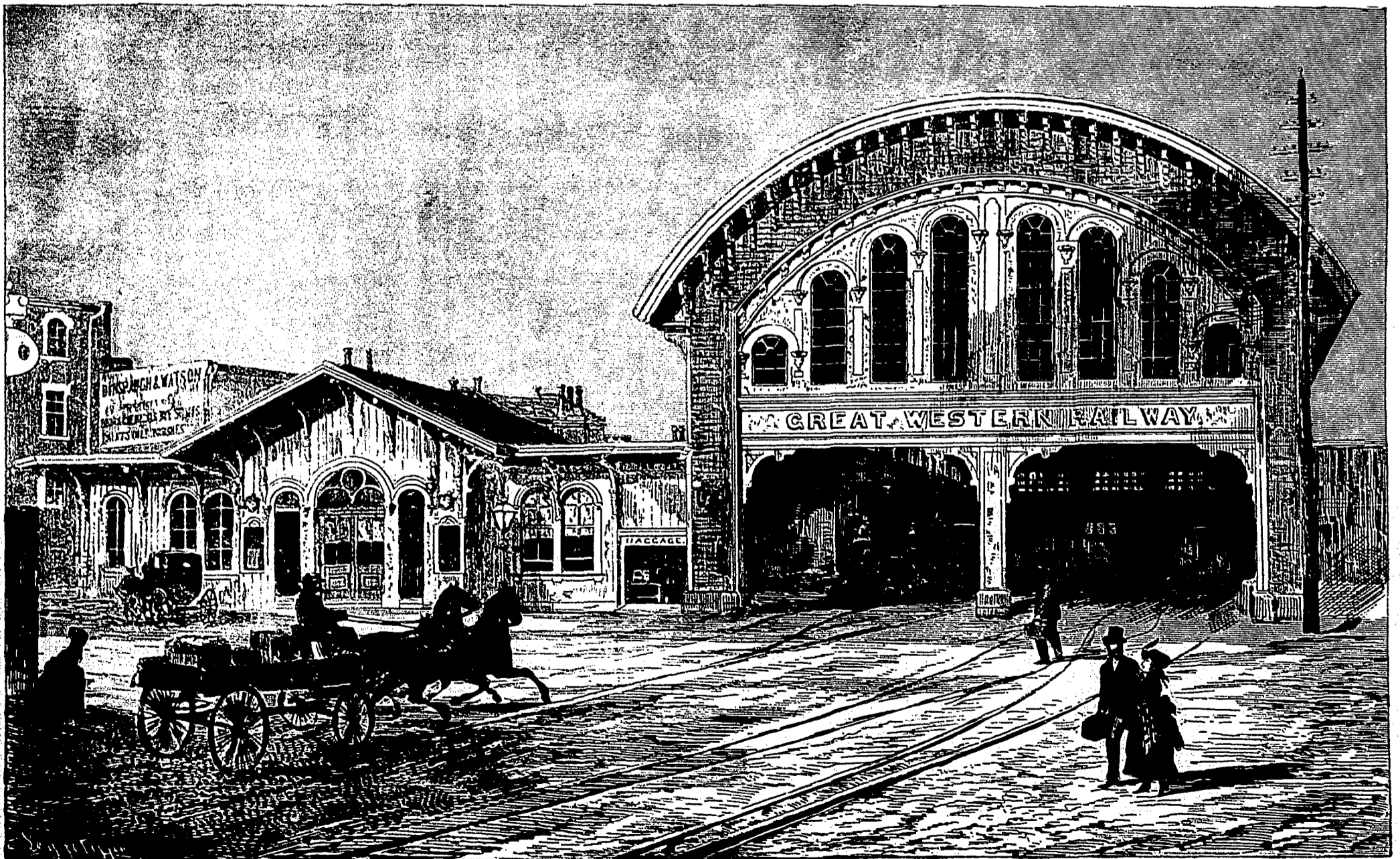
which has since been the head quarters of his labours. From this point he has travelled, as already remarked, to all the principal centres of population throughout the Union; and though his health began to fail some years ago, he still continued his missionary labours up to a few months before his death. He was well known, by name at least, to many members of his Church in Canada.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

An engineer refers in a letter to a New York paper, to the statement that the "City of Boston" probably took fire from the heating of her journals, owing to increased speed of the machinery through the substitution of a two bladed for her former three bladed propellor, and then says:

As many of the friends of those on board may feel additional anguish from the fact that their friends have suffered the dread terrors of fire on board a ship at sea, it may be as well to show how ridiculous the conclusions of the paper quoted are. In the first place, the speed at which a screw is driven depends on the pitch or distance the screw travels ahead in one revolution, and not upon the number of blades, the resisting surface being divided into two, three or four portions, according to the judgment of the engineer; two blades being used generally where vessels are dependent principally on sails, as affording less resistance when the blades are placed perpendicularly, and the vessel driven by sails alone. Again, the shaft and all the bearings of an engine run in metal, and have no wood whatever near them, and are never, under any circumstances, allowed to run above the temperature at which water evaporates—212 degrees; for before reaching the point at which the driest wood ignites, they would so cut and bind in the journals, or a large shaft as to stop the engine.

The probable fate of the "City of Boston" has been an encounter with an iceberg. One will naturally say that the captain, being careful, would reduce the speed of his ship when the thermometer would show that there were icebergs in the neighbourhood. Suppose, then, that the speed had been reduced to ten knots an hour, and let us see with what force the "City of Boston" would strike an iceberg of sufficient magnitude to remain practically immovable when the vessel struck it. The "City of Boston" probably weighed 1,000 tons, water and boilers, say 50 tons, passengers' baggage, &c., 50 tons, freight 800 making in all 1,900 tons. At a speed of ten knots an hour she would move 17 feet in one second, which would give the vessel a momentum, or force with which she would strike, of 32,300 tons, a force sufficient to crush in her bows for many feet. Besides this let one imagine for a moment the effect upon all ponderable bodies partially secured to the vessel. The vessel suddenly



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, TORONTO.—From a Photograph by Notman & Fraser, Toronto.—SEE PAGE 346.

stopped, boats, masts, furniture, passengers, everything about the vessel, would virtually be driven ahead at a speed of seventeen feet a second; the boilers would probably be loosened from their fastenings, the masts would be broken off, the boats would be carried away, terror would prevail, which the shrieks of affrighted and wounded passengers would heighten. The vessel would sink immediately, no boats could be lowered, no provision made to save a single person. Should she have taken fire, there would have been at least a short time to lower boats and prepare rafts, on which some would have remained probably long enough afloat to have been picked up by steamers or sailing vessels passing over the same route.

A long enough time has now elapsed to have heard from almost every port for which a steamer or sailing vessel on that route would have sailed, and hope for the safe arrival of the "City of Boston" has almost died out even in the minds of the most sanguine.

T. A.

## PRESENTATION PLATE.

In the Press and will shortly be distributed to all paid-up Subscribers for one year to the

### "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,"

A Leggotyped Copy of LEFEVRE'S Splendid Engraving of CORREGGIO'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 paying 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.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1870.

SUNDAY, April 3.—	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday. Richmond taken, 1865.
MONDAY, " 4.—	St. Ambrose, Bp. Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774. Sir G. Drummond, K. C. B. Admin., 1815.
TUESDAY, " 5.—	Canada discovered, 1499. British Museum founded, 1753.
WEDNESDAY, " 6.—	Richard Cœur de Lion killed, 1199. Battle of Seringapatam, 1799. Storming of Badajoz, 1812. Napoleon I. sent to Elba, 1814. Battle of Pittsburg Landing, 1862.
THURSDAY, " 7.—	Great Fire in Toronto, Cathedral burnt, 1847. Prince Leopold born, 1833. Hon. T. D. McGee assassinated, 1863.
FRIDAY, " 8.—	Hudson's Bay Company established, 1692. General Lee capitulated, 1863.
SATURDAY, " 9.—	John Opie, painter, died, 1807.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

Our readers will observe the announcement above that a premium plate is shortly to be issued to our subscribers. This plate will be worth a whole year's subscription to the paper, and will prove the great capabilities of the leggotyping art in the exact reproduction of even the finest steel engraving.

We may also remark upon the vastly improved appearance of the illustrations of the News, since the issue of the earlier numbers. Our difficulties at the beginning were somewhat harder to overcome than we could have wished them, and though they have not yet all disappeared, our progress has been marked and steady, and will still continue until greater excellence is reached.

In a few days an accredited agent from this office will visit the cities and towns of Ontario for the purpose of appointing local agents to canvass for subscribers to the News. An enterprize involving so great an outlay can only be sustained by a liberal public patronage, and as that patronage increases every exertion will be made to bring the paper up to the highest standard of excellence. We bespeak from our many friends throughout the country who have already subscribed to the News their good offices in securing for it the patronage of their neighbours.

There have been several important discussions in Parliament on the enlargement of existing canals and the construction of new ones. Opinions are, as a matter of course, very much divided on the policy which the Government should adopt; but there is great unanimity in favour of a new and more energetic canal policy. It is certain, from the number and costliness of the projects, that they cannot all be entertained at once; that in fact many years must elapse before the most important of them are even begun; and hence the wisdom of considering well where the money at present available can be most judiciously

expended. It is stated that both the Welland Canal and the Grenville Canal are to be improved forthwith; and the selection thus made for a beginning will commend itself at once to the good judgment of every one acquainted with the great commercial interests to be served by the efficiency of these two works. The improvement of the Welland Canal should be followed without delay by the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, for it would be unjust to Canadian interests to give greater shipping facilities at the western than at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario. It would in effect be to discriminate against Montreal and in favour of the American lake ports.

The order of precedence to be given to the projected canals will, no doubt, be determined by the commission about to be appointed by the Government. This commission is to obtain information concerning all the proposed canals throughout the Dominion; to consider their relative merits in promoting the trade of the country; their cost, &c., and to report upon these matters to the Government; which report, it is expected, will be laid before Parliament next session. This looks somewhat like tardy motion, but it is, perhaps, as fast as the country can well afford. When it is remembered that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars will probably be required for the construction of the new canals already projected, we need scarcely be surprised that those responsible for maintaining the credit of the country would enter cautiously on the adoption of a canal policy, which, to be effective, must be general; and to be general must extend from the eastern to the western extremity of the Dominion. There are, however, some of the links in this great chain of more immediately pressing importance than others. It cannot be doubted that along with the enlargement of the existing canals, the water communication towards Red River calls imperatively for improvement; nor that our own sense of national dignity, not to speak of the commercial advantages it would confer upon the country, demands the construction of a canal on the Canada side of the Sault Ste. Marie. When these works are settled upon, the tug of war will come upon the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Many of the members from western constituencies favour this work, and the north-west counties of Ontario have really a very great interest in its construction. It would in effect give Upper Canada two fronts instead of one, during the season of navigation, by bringing the shores of Lake Huron into direct line of water communication with the sea board. The Bay Verte Canal is also a work of great national importance, and steps are already being taken to put the Government in possession of accurate surveys and estimates of its cost. In the Province of Nova Scotia there are also some canal projects, the merits of which will doubtless be fully discussed by the Commission.

But the question arises whether, and how far, the Government should undertake the construction of all of these great projects. There is now a bill before Parliament to charter a company for the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal; and all that is sought by the company is the mere right to construct and work the canal at its own expense and risk. This enterprize is peculiarly situated. It offers great advantages in shortening the route from the west to the eastern markets of the United States; and will confer immense benefits on the lumber and grain trades. Now, the men engaged in these are possessed of large means, and in the aggregate of almost unlimited credit; for Americans are equally interested with Canadian dealers in the construction of the canal, so that there appears no doubt but that the money will be forthcoming, and the enterprize a profitable one when finished. With respect to this important work, therefore, there is no further occasion for Government interference than to reserve in the charter the power of assuming possession on equitable terms. But there is another vast project for which a charter has already been granted—the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, the construction of which would involve an expenditure of some forty millions of dollars; and the company cannot float its stock without a bonus from the Government in the shape of a land grant. Vast as this project is, it is in no sense inter-provincial; it belongs exclusively to Ontario, and though it may fairly come under the consideration of the commission, its promoters cannot hope to obtain for it the assistance of the Dominion Government, at least until the enterprizes of a more national character are first provided for. Ontario has an objection to giving away its lands to private companies; an unreasonable prejudice perhaps, but with respect to this project it has been still further strengthened through the prevalence of a general conviction, whether well or ill-founded we cannot say, that the scheme is impracticable. Could the Legislature of Ontario be convinced that this canal can be built at a cost for which its working capacity would afford a guarantee of a fair return, there seems no good reason why that Province should not imitate the

course so successfully pursued by many of the Western States in subsidising railways. With the competition of the Ottawa and the Welland routes, there need be no fear of the Company becoming an oppressive monopoly, while sound policy would induce it to put its lands in the market and dispose of them as soon as possible.

It appears, too, that, considering the magnitude of the railway, as well as the canal enterprises which the country expects the Dominion Government to undertake, some policy should be devised for aiding private companies by grants of the public domain. If railway and canal extension must both wait until the Government provides the funds, their progress must of necessity be slow; whereas were land grants made, conditional on the construction of such works, there are enterprising speculators enough to undertake them. Unfortunately it so happens that except in the North-West Territory (when it comes into possession) the Dominion Government has no public lands to give away, and unless joint action can be brought about between the Local Governments, there is no hope that in the four Provinces much stimulus will be given to national progress by this policy which has done so much for the United States. But the Dominion Government may be able to introduce it into the great North-West region, and rapid progress there would drive the Eastern Provinces ahead in spite of themselves.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Natural History Society, held on Monday evening last, Dr. Carpenter read a paper "on the Vital Statistics of Montreal for 1869; with special reference to the great disproportion in death-rate between the French, the Irish, and the English portions of the population." On this subject, after shewing that his own predictions as to the influence on the death-rate of the cool temperature of the summer of '69 had been proved by statistics, Dr. C. went on to state the figures, and then said:

"The proportions of the three classes of the community are not known. Taking an average between the supposed numbers given by Alderman Robben and Mr. Ryan, viz., Protestant, 40,000; Irish Catholic, 20,000; French Canadians, 65,000; taking also the Protestant rate of dying, as being the least unfavourable; also excluding the foundlings, who belong unfortunately to all classes; instead of

Prot., 184; Irish, 145; French, 600; (children) we ought to have had

Prot., 184; Irish, 108; French, 209; (children) leaving a balance of only 7 against the Irish, notwithstanding the greater wealth of the Protestants; but laying 207 to the charge of some cause or causes specially unhealthy to the French Canadian infantile population."

Upon this it may be remarked that the "supposed numbers" have no merit as data for the calculation, except as a vague approximation; and admitting them to be correct, or equally fair to the three classes, is there not an essential element of calculation entirely lost sight of? What was the birth rate during the year among the three classes? Was it as high among the Protestants of "greater wealth" as among the French Canadians, or even as among the Irish? If not, and the probability is very strong indeed that it was not, then where is the value of the doctor's figures? Until Dr. Carpenter can show what proportion of the extra 207 deaths among the French Canadians may be accounted for by a proportionate excess of births, he is in no position to lay the whole or any part of them to "some cause or causes specially unhealthy to the French Canadian infantile population." We do not deny that such "cause" may exist, but we dissent from his mode of proving it, as being fallacious, or at the least altogether incomplete, and therefore untrustworthy.

"Distinguished Members of the House of Commons." In our last issue we inadvertently omitted to state that the Leggotypes which appeared therein of half-a-dozen Members of the House of Commons, were copied from photographs by Notman.

"Priam and Helen" will appear in our next number.

Mr. John Reade's new work "The Prophecy of Merlin" and other poems will soon appear in print. Our readers have already had the opportunity of perusing an extract from the "Prophecy," as well as several other of Mr. Reade's poetical compositions, and we are sure they, with the general public, will give the forthcoming volume a hearty welcome.

The Canadian Papal Zouaves, now on their way home, are expected to arrive in this city early next week, when a public reception will be given them.

The following is the *Globe's* opinion of the proposal for an American Zollverein and of the persons who make it:—"The very same persons who have trotted out their Independence and Annexation hobbies, and found they would never do, now fancy they can gain the same end by this uniform customs plan. The only recommendation about it is that it is not so manly as the proposal for Annexation, but has more of the sneak about it, and rather wishes to secure its end by false pretences."

OBITUARY.

THE LATE THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Q. C., M. P.

The death has been announced at Kingston, on Saturday last, of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q. C., Member of Parliament for Frontenac. Deceased was a native of Ireland, but came to Canada nearly half a century ago. He was called to the Bar in 1828, and created Queen's Counsel in 1840. Mr. Kirkpatrick was highly respected, and during his life-time held many important offices of trust and responsibility among his fellow-citizens of Kingston. He was a member of the Provincial Board of Arbitrators up to the Union, but resigned that position and was returned for the House of Commons for Frontenac at the general election in 1867. Sir John A. Macdonald, at the afternoon sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday, stated that he had a melancholy announcement to make. "He had just received by telegraph, news of the death, at Kingston, of Mr. Kirkpatrick, member of Frontenac. "To all those who had known that gentleman, it would be a matter of unmitigated regret to hear this announcement. "He, as well as the member for Chateauguay, had known him personally for upwards of a quarter of a century, and he could say that if there was a man gone to his account with the kindly feeling and respect of his fellows, it was Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick. A more thorough gentleman, a more honest, upright man, a more sterling friend, and, he believed, "a more genuine Christian, never departed this life. He moved that out of respect to his memory, the House do now "adjourn." Mr. Holton and other members fully concurred in the sentiments of respect and admiration for the high character of the deceased; and the House adjourned accordingly as a tribute to his memory. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a Conservative in politics

LITERARY FORGERIES IN FRANCE.

Some literary forgeries sometime ago discovered in France and now before the French tribunals, quite equal the performances of Chatterton in a trifling line, if they do not even surpass them. Like the Bristol poet, the perpetrator of these more recent forgeries had passed the earlier part of his life among old books and old manuscripts of every age, which he studied with such care and perseverance as to become possessed of sufficient knowledge of antique lore to enable him to palm off his inferior imitations as original and genuine compositions, and that on no less a personage than a savant of no little renown and a member of the French Academy. M. Vrain-Lucas, who has caused so much excitement in the French world of literature, has been pursuing his trade of forging letters and autographs of celebrated individuals—long since dead and buried—ever since 1863; and so expert did he become at his art, or so credulous did he find the literary public, that he ventured upon higher flights and even produced letters and autographs of historical characters of whose actual existence very considerable doubts exist. The only wonder is that the forger was not sooner detected, for some of his fabrications were so absurd and so poorly executed, as to make it very astonishing that his gulls did not see the hoax. Among the illustrious characters for whom M. Vrain-Lucas has acted as amanuensis, are Peter Abelard, Oeschylus, Alcibiades, Alcibi, Alexander the Great, Archimedes, Attilla, Blanche de Castille, Charlemagne, Cleopatra, Clodion, Cæsar, Clovis, Cornelia, a correspondent of Christ, Euclid, la Belle Ferronnière, Judas Iscariot, Joan of Arc, Lazarus, Mahomet, Pontius Pilate, Sappho, Thales, Vercingetorix &c.—in all 27,000 letters or autographs.

The manner in which Mr. Vrain-Lucas managed to turn his knowledge of antiquities to account was as follows. In 1853, as already mentioned, he called upon M. Charles, a member of the French Academy, bringing with him a letter from a distinguished collector of autographs, in which the writer stated that he possessed a large number of very rare and curious autographs, of which he wished to dispose. The bait took, and M. Charles first bought a letter of Molière's for 300 francs (\$60) and then a letter of Rabelais' for 1200 francs (\$240), and continued thus to add to his acquisitions, until after seven years he found himself the delighted proprietor of 27,000 similar letters and autographs, for which he had paid 140,000 francs (\$280,000), and all of which subsequently proved to be false, except some thirty, worth perhaps 500 francs.

The richest part of the affair is, however, yet to come. These letters and autographs, or many of them, were laid by M. Charles before the Academy, where a bitter contention arose as to their authenticity, lasting over two years. One day in particular must have brought a grin to the face of the forger. The debate turned on M. Charles's collection, and many of the members expressed their doubts as to its genuineness. Their arguments were taken up and vigorously combatted by the perpetual secretary of the Academy, M. Elie de Beaumont, who declared that the authenticity of the documents furnished by his confrère was indisputable, that it was recognizable in the moral proofs which abounded in these correspondences, which had made their appearance so opportunely for the honour of Pascal and the glory of his country. "The style," said M. de Beaumont, with all the ardour of conviction, "the style marks the man, and it is impossible that a wretched forger could ever raise himself to the noble simplicity of Louis XIV, defending the illustrious and persecuted Galileo, the friend of his ancestress Marie de Medici."

Unhappily, however, for M. Elie de Beaumont's character for perspicacity, the wretched forger did imitate the noble simplicity, etc., and imitated it so well too that the Secretary of the Academy himself was unable to detect the forgery, and Lucas could have carried on his profitable pursuit longer still had it not been for M. Charles's eagerness to prevent any of these precious letters escaping him. M. Charles himself confessed it. Lucas had promised him certain valuable letters, which he was rather long about bringing, and the man of letters, fearing lest his friend should be negotiating with some jealous brother-savant, laid the case before the prefect of the police, a search was instituted, and revelations were made that shed a new light on the whole case. The letters were forgeries,

notwithstanding M. Elie de Beaumont, and M. Charles's 140,000 francs had been spent on a huge swindle.

But even after the exposure of his rascality, M. Lucas's audacity did not forsake him. His defence was a masterpiece of cool impudence. He pretended that he had defended the cause of truth and a national cause. "If, in order to attain the end I had set before me," he says in a letter read at the trial, "I have not acted with all possible wisdom, if I have employed a round-about way, if I have made use of a stratagem to attract public attention and excite public curiosity, it was in order to revive the memory of historical facts either forgotten or perhaps unknown by the majority of savants; it was with a good intention, that of propagating knowledge. While teaching the people, I amused them. The proof of this is that during the time of the discussions at the Academy, a great many people attended the sessions, and were deeply interested in what was going on. I confess that I have opposed evil to evil, as doctors counteract one poison by another. Yes, whatever one may say, my conscience is easy, I have acted, if not with wisdom, at all events with uprightness and patriotism. The court withheld its decision.

FROM THE CAPITAL. PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1870.

Monday, March 21.—During the past week, although there were several important debates, business progressed slowly; and it is now generally understood that the idea of closing the Session before Easter, if such were ever entertained, has been abandoned. In the earlier part of the sitting some conversation ensued relating to Church Synods, arising out of a project for incorporating the Synod of Nova Scotia with that of Canada. It was on all hands agreed that it was a difficult subject to deal with, and, as the Minister of Justice remarked, requiring the gravest consideration. Mr. Wright (Ottawa) brought in a bill for the better security of marks and Brands on Timber, a matter of considerable importance to the great lumber interest. Another bill was introduced to incorporate the Society of Canadian Artists. Would it not be possible for Canadian Authors to follow the example? It might, possibly, elevate them a little. There is no reason for apprehension that it could any further depress them. The adjourned debate on Mr. Huntington's motion for a Customs Union was resumed by Mr. Galt, and a lively debate it was. Many of the great guns of the House, on both sides, came into play, and a caustic or sarcastic spirit seemed to pervade the atmosphere. Mr. Mackenzie distinguished himself by paraphrasing scripture out of church. The motion was eventually disposed of by the amendment proposed by Sir John A. Macdonald being carried by a majority of 42.

March 22.—After routine business more diversified than interesting, the subject of concurrence in Sir Francis Hincks, Banking Resolutions, of which the public by this time must have heard almost enough, was taken up. The Opposition fought resolutely to the last, but after three divisions, the first of 59 to 91, the second of 53 to 62 and the third of 53 to 93, the motion of concurrence was carried and Sir Francis introduced a bill founded on the resolutions. Thus this long, and to those who have neither stock, shares, nor banking account, tiresome discussion was at last ended and determined. Afterwards some conversation ensued as to the duration of the Session. Mr. Mackenzie, who is becoming a distinguished wit, alluding to a remark of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald on the length of the bill of fare, said it was not the length of the bill, but the toughness of the articles that was likely to cause delay. It is to be hoped the House will not indulge in hasty mastication: it is apt, and sometimes injuriously, to interfere with digestion. The Census Bill and the bill relating to the Court of Divorce for New Brunswick were severally read a second time.

March 23. The Senate sat for two hours with closed doors on a point of privilege. Hon. Senators have been very reticent on the subject, but it is supposed to have related to an observation made by the Hon. the Minister for Marine and Fisheries, and which the House, or some members thereof, regarded as very considerably out of order. In the Commons the Hon. Mr. Morris introduced a bill relating to Ferries, which is a question that especially interests Ottawa, where the exclusive right of ferrage over a portion of the Ottawa river, previously open for several years, has been granted to an individual, entailing much hardship and much litigation. A lengthy discussion on canal improvements and harbours of refuge followed, in which the Government announced that various works were to be taken in hand. A great deal was said about the retaliatory policy against the United States which is now thrusting itself so prominently into notice. A debate ensued on the motion for the third reading of the New Brunswick Divorce Court Bill, which was remarkable for the very liberal and conciliatory tone adopted by several of the catholic members, whose opinions on this subject are well known. An amendment to abolish the Court was moved by Mr. Pelletier and the debate thereon was adjourned.

March 24.—A long Conversation took place respecting Intercolonial Railway contracts and contractors, and many omissions in the returns respecting them were pointed out. The election bill engrossed the remainder of the sitting. A great deal was said for and against the ballot; on limitation and extension of the suffrage; and the Courts of Registration were objected to on account of their expense. One striking novelty was exhibited in the course of the debate: for the first time, the question of woman's rights was heard of in our legislative halls. The gentleman who had the honour to inaugurate this eccentricity, was Mr. Ross, the gallant member for Dundas. He is to be envied—almost pitted—for the overpowering ovations that await him from his fair clients. Let us pray that he be spared the fate of a fly in a certain position—that he be not smothered in sweets. The bill passed its second reading.

Friday, March 25.—To-day was one of those days so dear to the hearts of the Civil Service, a statutory holiday. In England it is Lady-day, and, despite its charming name, is a day of turmoil and discomfort; for it is the time generally chosen for changes of houses. Of course, parliament did not meet, and many excursions were planned, and made by gentlemen and honorable gentlemen to places of interest in the neighbourhood of the capital. Aylmer profited greatly by the legislative hiatus. The opportunity was seized by a gathering of protectionists, now in Ottawa, to besiege the Finance Minister, who was so much dismayed that he invoked the aid of the sturdy Minister of Customs. The deputation was composed of representatives of various manufacturing interests, each clamouring for protection for his own peculiar productions; the

only bond of union between them being the depletion of that very large class made up entirely of consumers, and which had no representative there. The thing was hardly complete—it certainly ought to have comprised representatives from the barbers, asking for the prohibition of private shaving. The ministers were polite—the deputation received consideration and the promise of more.

March 26.—The House having adjourned from Thursday until to-day, meet accordingly at 12 o'clock, to sit till six. The only public business that came up was the Census Bill, on which the House went into Committee, but very shortly after the announcement was made of the death of Mr. Kirkpatrick, the member for Frontenac, and as usual in such cases, the House adjourned.

I may mention that the portraits of distinguished members and the biographical notices that accompany them, in your last, are highly approved, and much interest is expressed in their continuance.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT THE SKATING RINK.—The fancy dress assembly—the last of the season—held on the evening of the 22nd ult. at the Victoria Rink in this city, was a magnificent affair and very numerous attended. H. R. H. Prince Arthur was present in the costume of a cavalier, temp. Charles I. In mantle and doublet of light blue silk, buff boots, flap brimmed hat and trailing feather, and with the long locks and pointed beard of the royalist cavalier, it was difficult to recognize him, and indeed, the disguise was so perfect that the members of his own suite were deceived by his appearance and looked everywhere for His Royal Highness. Mr. Palmer, of Notre Dame street, was the costumier.

The High Court of Justice assembled at Tours for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte was organized on the 21st ult. The jury, who were chosen by lot, having been sworn in, the Prince was brought into Court attended by a captain of gendarmes, and the greffier proceeded to read the act of accusation. The usual interrogations were then made, the Prince answering with great self-possession. The articles tending to prove his criminality—a pistol, hat, cane, and two cards—were laid on the table before the prisoner. The President of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The advocate for the Parti Civile demanded that the Court require the presence of M. Rochefort, and the President replied he would give the necessary orders. The first witness examined was Boisteau, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting. The Secretary of the Commissary of Police was the second witness, and his evidence corroborated that of the first. The third witness, Urie de Fonvielle, was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, and was listened to with the utmost attention, but was too much excited to testify properly. Paschal Grousset was next called, and was brought into Court in charge of two gendarmes. His replies to questions asked were so irrelevant, and his conduct so defiant that the Court refused to hear him. He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language, and on the requisition of the Procureur was removed to prison, his deposition being read in his absence. On the following day the editor of the *Marseillaise*, Milliere, was examined, also several of the servants and personal friends of the accused, and MM. Paul de Cassaignac and Laroeca. The defence attempted to prove that the Prince did not attempt to shoot until Fonvielle had drawn his pistol, and also that a plot had existed against the life of the Prince before the affair at Auteuil, but the evidence failed to sustain either allegation. On the 23rd Rochefort was examined. He was very pale, and answered quietly to the interrogations put. The following day several other witnesses were examined, and the argument for the prosecution was commenced by M. Floquet, and continued the next day by M. Laurier, who commented exceedingly bitterly on the past life of the prisoner. The whole day of the 27th was occupied by the argument for the defence. On the 28th the Procureur-General made his argument, in which he set aside the greater part of the evidence, but demanded the condemnation of the Prince, because the shot was not fired in self-defence. The jury then retired to deliberate, and after being absent an hour returned with a verdict of not guilty. As soon as the verdict was announced, counsel for *partie civile* demanded 100,000 francs damage. In consequence of this demand the Prince was not relieved from custody. The Court condemned the Prince to pay 25,000 francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to bear the expenses of civil suit. It is reported that the Emperor desires him to leave the country, and that he is about to take up his residence in the United States.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending March 29, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 4 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. and rows for days of the week from Wednesday to Tuesday.

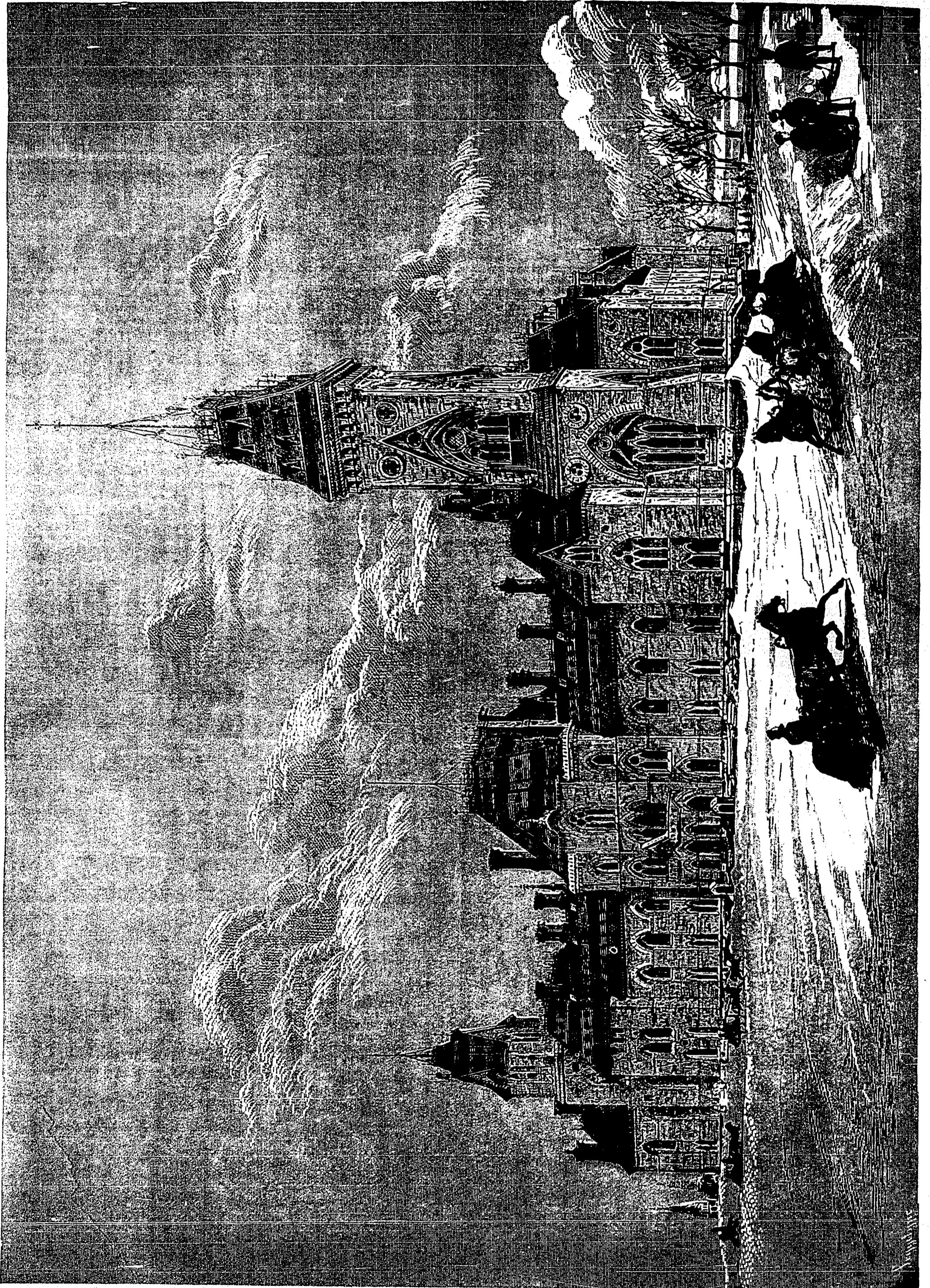
Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

Table with 4 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. and rows for days of the week from Wednesday to Tuesday.

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 6. White. Black. 1. Kt. from K. 4th to Q. 6th. Any move. 2. Kt. to Q. 8th, mate.





EASTERN BLOCK, DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.—SEE PAGE 346.



"J'Y B' T' A I S"—SEE PAGE 346.

THE PATRIOT.

God help the man, who mortgages his life  
For patriot dues! Thenceforward he is safe  
No more. His noblest virtues only chafe  
The Hydra that he serves to lust of strife.  
His truth, his honour, mercy, sense of right,  
His self-respect, his every social tie—  
All that for which the world's best heroes fight,  
Must be surrendered, and, unless he die,  
He is a slave,—mayhap a despot-slave,  
Like Dionysius, fearful of the light,  
Or Belisarius, begging to his grave  
Thro' streets o'er which his conquering banners wave,—  
And his reward—to have poor poets sigh  
Above his dust the requiem of the brave.

JOHN READS.

Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.

MISS CANADIA'S ADDRESS TO HER HEAD STEWARD.

(A PARODY.)

BY R. OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Out John, out John, what are you about, John?  
If you don't mind your P's and Q's I'll surely kick you out, John.  
Things are getting in a fuss, opposition strong, John.  
Papers making quite a fuss, everything goes wrong, John.  
Galt is half demented for an Independence Day, John.  
When Mac gets on his pins again he'll stumble in your way, John.  
Chorus.—Out John, out John, what are you about, John?  
If you don't mind your P's and Q's I'll surely kick you out, John.  
Run John, run John, at me you're poking fun, John.  
With Hinks's new financial dodge, I'm not so easy done, John.  
Sometimes money takes a rise, sometimes takes a fall, John.  
According to the enterprise of nations great and small, John.  
All men have a right to make their terms for money lent, John.  
If there's money to be made, go in for cent per cent, John.  
Chorus.—Run John, run John, &c., &c., &c.  
Hie John, hie John, your doings make me sigh, John.  
Against duty on both coal and flour I shall loudly cry, John;  
The Workman asks of you cheap bread, cheap coal to keep him warm,  
John.  
The curse would fall upon his head, and do the Yanks no harm, John.  
Protection to an ear of wheat may make some farmers rich, John.  
Free Trade in such articles is our nation's wish, John.  
Chorus.—Hie John, hie John, &c., &c., &c.  
Aye John, stay John, I tell you by the way, John.  
Those six fore-and-afters to protect the fish won't pay, John.  
If you can't get a steaming fleet, just bet of Father Bull, John.  
Telegraph across the street, he'll stand another pull, John.  
Lots of gun-boats he has got, to lend, though he's a screw, John.  
And with a little soap and soider, he will pay the crew, John.  
Chorus.—Aye, John, stay John, &c., &c., &c.  
Oh, John, go John, but first I'll let you know, John.  
That Election Bill of yours with *Buenos* is "No Go" John.  
The Ballot is the proper test of any that's been found, John.  
Those who use it know the best, try it all around, John!  
If you go to force the Bill, a way I'll find, I trust, John.  
To send you off about your "biz," your Government to bust, John.  
Chorus.—Oh, John, go John, &c., &c., &c.

EASTERN BLOCK, DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

The Eastern Block of the Departmental Buildings is in the same style and material as the Parliament Buildings, but of an irregular and picturesque shape. The building covers an area of 41,840 superficial feet, the frontage of the west side, facing the square, being 245 feet, and that of the south front, facing Wellington Street, 319 feet. In this building are the Governor-General's and the Privy Council Rooms, the Offices of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Militia, the Secretary of State, the Finance Minister, and those of the Receiver-General, the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, and the Inter-colonial Railway Commissioners.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, TORONTO.

Railway enterprise is making such fast strides in the West, that Ontario will shortly be seamed with railways, and Toronto, the headquarters of most of these lines, will be covered with railway stations. Toronto can already boast of three stations, those of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, and the Northern Railways, and before very long, when the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, and the Toronto and Muskoka lines are completed, three more will be added to the list. An illustration is given this week of the Great Western Railway station, situated at the foot of Yonge Street, and exactly opposite the wharf where the Montreal steamers unload. The Western Station is a roomy and commodious building, with a platform on either side; the north side being reserved for passenger traffic, and the south side devoted entirely to the freight department. The architect of this station is W. G. Storm, Esq., of Toronto. Our illustration is copied from a photograph by Notman & Fraser.

"THE INVITATION."

"The Invitation" is a companion picture to one which appeared in last week's issue—"Divulging a Secret," by Otto Erdmann. A foppishly dressed gentleman in the costume of the last century is offering his arm to a lady to escort her to dinner. The gentleman's *pose* is admirable, and the grace with which he offers his arm is equalled by the sweeping curtsy with which the lady accepts his invitation. Such *haute politesse* is rarely to be met with in our degenerate days.

WHAT NEXT?

By the year 1874, it is believed, the whole globe will be spanned with cables, either overland or under the sea. The growth, for the few years past, has been most wonderful, and just now the ocean cables exceed a distance of 29,960 miles, and have a capital of \$25,000,000, with more lines in prospect than have been completed. The familiar lines are: The Anglo-American Telegraph (1,893 miles), with a capital of £1,360,000; besides the two cables (1,852 miles), Valentia to Newfoundland, capital £600,000. The French Atlantic Telegraph Co., Brest to Boston (1,333 miles), capital £1,200,000. Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Telegraph Co., (2,456), capital, £660,000. Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Co., Malta to Alexandria (599 miles), capital, £260,000. British Indian Telegraph Co., Suez to Bombay (3,600 miles), capital, £1,200,000. British Indian Extension Co., Ceylon to Penang and Singapore (1,756 miles), capital, £460,000. China Submarine Telegraph Co., Singapore to Hongkong and Shanghai (2,640 miles), capital, £525,000. British Australian Telegraph

Co., Singapore to Java and Port Darwin (1,725 miles, 800 land), capital, £660,000.

The zeal of the Old World for new things of this kind is quite equal to our own. When the Russian government wanted rapid news from far-off Caucasus, they built a telegraph from Moscow on to Tiflis and Erivan; then by aid of British capital they extended their lines to India. Then, wires were stretched on through the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. After that came a Russian line to Siberia, Tartary, and on to the frontiers of China, and the Chinese now insist that the lines of communication shall be brought to their own doors.

The Russians are also building lines across Eastern Siberia to the Japanese Sea, to connect by cable with Japan, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. Returning to England we see lines contemplated from Falmouth to Malta, via Gibraltar, to connect with the Malta and Alexandria cable, thus completing the English line to Bombay. A cable will then be completed to Singapore, and one north to Hong Kong, Amoy and Shanghai, and one south to Batavia via Java to North Australia. And the end is not here, for a cable is projected to New Zealand from Hobart Town, and another from China to America, via Japan and Alaska. All this is in the certain and not remote future. The dream of Puck is a sober reality. The girdle, four and five years hence, will be not only all round the earth and under all the seas, but everywhere where civilization can find a foothold. Truly we live in an eventful and wonderful age, and the only real regret is, that with the immense strides of science and material advancement, moral improvement lags behind about as much as material interests go ahead.

THE FASHIONS.

MORNING CAPS.

No. 1. This cap is made of gauze, arranged in plaits, and bordered with a narrow guipure edging. In front is a bow of pink satin ribbon, and another of the same is worn behind on the left side. Two lappets of the same materials as the cap fall behind, and are fastened under the chignon. The ends of the lappets are of pink ribbon, covered with lace.

No. 2. Cap of gauze, edged with Valenciennes lace, and arranged in front in three folds, in the centre of which is a bow of blue grosgrain ribbon. Lappets the same as the cap.

No. 3. In front a gauze *ruche*, edged with lace, thick in the middle and tapering off on either side. Bow of lilac grosgrain ribbon in front. A lilac ribbon edged with lace passes round the back of the head under the chignon. Two broad lappets fall over the chignon.

No. 4. Cap of gauze, edged with Valenciennes lace, fashioned in front in the shape of a coronet. On the right side a blue satin rosette. Short lappets behind, and a bridle of blue satin, edged with Valenciennes, meeting at the throat.

No. 5. Gauze, edged with lace, *ruched* in front over the head, and ornamented on one side with a rosette of lilac satin ribbon. The lappets meet under the chin, and are fastened by a bow of lilac ribbon.

No. 10. The crown is of muslin, covered with a spray of moss roses, which falls over the back of the head. On either side is a rosette of black velvet. Down each side of the head hangs a broad black velvet ribbon edged with blonde lace.

COIFFURES.

No. 6. In front the hair is waved over the forehead. The chignon is formed of thick rolls of hair entwined with strings of pearl, and long curls hang down the back. The ornament is a feather worn on the right side, and fastened with a bow of ribbon and an agrafe.

No. 7. The hair is frizzed over the forehead as far as the temples. At the back two curls on each side. The chignon is in rolls, and on the left side is worn a marabout feather, fastened with a bow of ribbon and a spray of flowers.

No. 8. Hair frizzed in front. A plain chignon with curls on each side. The ornament is a humming-bird, with leaves and strings of pearls.

No. 9. Hair curled over the forehead, braided chignon, the braids entwined with strings of pearls. On the right side a coloured feather.

EMBROIDERED JACKET.

No. 11. Front. No. 12. Back. Jacket of ponce cloth, with chain-stitch embroidery; trimmed with white silk and two rows of chenille fringe.

DRESS FASHIONS AT COURT—THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria held a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, March 19.

The Queen entered the throneroom shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and by the other members of the royal family.

The Queen wore a black ribbed silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet and a diadem of diamonds and opals over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooch of diamonds and opals, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Cobourg and Gotha Family Order.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of rose-coloured velvet, trimmed with Honiton lace, and a petticoat of rose-coloured satin, with flounces of Honiton lace, looped with bouquets of azalea. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Headdress, diamonds, feathers and veil. Orders, Catharine of Russia, Victoria and Albert and Danish Orders.

Princess Louise wore a train of mauve moire antique, trimmed with fringed satin, and a petticoat of white silk, trimmed with rich Irish point. Headdress, feathers, veil and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Order of St. Isabel and the Cobourg and Gotha Family Order.

Princess Beatrice wore a rich blue silk dress, with a tunic of white Irish lace, the latter looped up with forget-me-nots and bows of blue silk ribbon.

Her Royal Highness' headdress consisted of forget-me-nots and blue silk ribbon.

It does not pay to set a fashion so odd that nobody can understand it. Some very fashionable ladies in New Orleans hung a yellow ribbon on their door knob, New Year's Day, as an indication that they would receive calls. The callers didn't come, and it was afterwards found that the ribbon had been considered a sign of small-pox.

"J'Y ETAIS."

From the "Graphic."

That is the Vanderveldo we prize;  
Just see how calm the tide is flowing.  
From those tall masts expectant eyes  
Soon shall see, with glad surprise,  
Orange flags and pendants blowing.

That's the Dutch shore—but who knows where?  
That biggest ship brought William over.  
Could you but see, "I will maintain"  
Upon the flag is written plain,  
England, rejoice from York to Dover!

A few hours more, and fifty sail  
Pass'd the proud Straits with signals blazing;  
James's long face turn'd livid white,  
And many Kentish eyes grew bright  
Seeing a vision so amazing.

"Yes, 'tis a Vandervelde indeed;  
The princely vessel's painted duly.  
'Twas just such a November day,  
The royal fleet got under way,  
For I was there, to tell you truly."

THE DATE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

Herr Falb, the German *zeant*, who predicted the South American earthquakes that didn't come off exactly according to programme, has tried his hand at backward calculations as well as at forecasting.

In a work recently published he shows that there was a total eclipse of the moon concomitantly with the earthquake that occurred when Julius Caesar was assassinated on the 15th of March B. C. 44. He has also calculated back the Jewish calendar to A. D. 31, and the result of his researches fully confirms the facts recorded in the holy Evangelists of the wonderful events that accompanied the Crucifixion. Astronomical calculations have proved, without the least shadow of doubt, that, on the fourteenth day of the Jewish month of Nisan (April 6) there was a total eclipse of the sun, accompanied, in all probability, by the earthquake which "the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom, and the earth did quake and the rocks rent." (Math. xxvii, 51). Whilst St. Luke describes the eclipse in these words: "And it was about the sixth hour (12 noon) and there was darkness over all the land till the ninth hour (3 o'clock p. m.), and the sun was darkened." (Luke xxiii, 44). This mode of reckoning corresponds perfectly with the result of another calculation out author made by reckoning backwards from the great total eclipse of April 29, 1816, allowing for the difference between the Old and New Styles, which also gives April 6th as the date of the new moon in the year A. D. 31. As the vernal equinox of that year fell on March 23th, and the Jews ate their Easter Lamb and celebrated their *Ereb Pesach* or Feast of the Passover, on the following new moon, it is clear that April 6 was identical with Nisan 14 of the Jewish calendar, which, moreover, as on a Friday, the "Parasceve," or day of preparation for the Sabbath, and this undoubtedly agrees with the statements of the Evangelists, and also with the Hebrew Talmud. Thus, by the united testimony of astronomy, archaeology, tradition, and Biblical history, there can be but little doubt that the date of the Crucifixion was April 6, A. D. 31.

THE ZIRCON LIGHT.

A new kind of light or lamp has been brought into use in New York, which serves admirably for lighting up the underground pneumatic railway cars. Two small cylinders of compressed oxygen and hydrogen are carried on the car, from which pipes extend to a small burner that supports a bit of zircon, not more than a 1/4 of an inch long and 1/8 of an inch in diameter. Against this little pencil of zircon the two gases impinge, and heat it so intensely as to make it glow with a clear and steady light. The *Scientific American* says one of the great advantages of the zircon light is that it burns like any other light without requiring adjustment. It will burn steadily for seven hours without being touched. The zircon pencil lasts for three months, and is, in effect, the wick of the light, for it is the gases which are really consumed in the production of light.

SINGULAR ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

More than a year ago a discovery was announced by an astronomer in the southern hemisphere which seems so strange and so perplexing, that Sir John Herschel, commenting on it, remarked "that no phenomenon in astronomy had yet turned up presenting anything like the same interest, or calculated to raise so many and such momentous points for inquiry and speculation." One of these mysterious nebulous masses which astronomers had been in the habit of regarding as galaxies, resembling in extent and magnificence the sidereal scheme to which the sun belongs, seemed to be undergoing a most astounding series of changes. During the winter nights, when Orion shines with full glory, the famous nebula which clings around his pendant sword presents to our northern observers an object similar to the nebula in question. Every one has heard of the strange interest which attaches to this Orion nebula, of the mysterious far-reaching arms which extend from it, the dark, central vacancy, and the brilliant array of stars which the six feet mirror of Lord Rosse has brought into view in the very heart of the nebula. But in the same southern skies there is an object of the same class even more glorious and more mysterious. In the richest part of the southern heavens, a part so rich, indeed, that, according to the argument of a well-known astronomer, the splendour of the constellations comprised in it illumines the heavens as a new moon would, there lies the nebula, known among the astronomers as "the nebula in Argo." The Orion nebula can be seen in the darkest nights, but the great Argo nebula shines as brilliantly as a third magnitude star, and is scarcely obliterated even by the effulgence of a full moon. It is in fact the most splendid nebula in the whole heavens. Yet this glorious object, whose contemplation had led our most thoughtful astronomers to form new ideas of the grandeur of the universe, whose dimensions seemed unmeasurable by any unit of length men could desire, the whole of this magnificent nebula, is drifting about like a cloud before a shifting wind. For the news which seemed so surprising to Sir John Herschel has just been confirmed by the revelations of a new telescope of enormous power.—*London Spectator*.

## THE MOON AS A TERRESTRIAL MOTOR

The *Railroad and Travelers' Journal* thus discourses:

"An ingenious civil engineer of Marseilles has discovered a mode of using the force of rising and falling tides as a motive power, and he thinks that this new motor can be made serviceable at a great distance from the sea. The name of the discoverer is Ferdinand Tommasi.

"The power of the moon's attraction has been used practically for a long time. The inhabitants of Long Island, while still colonists of Great Britain, ground their wheat and sawed their lumber by moon power. The ocean tide was suffered to fill mill ponds at flood, and the water so gathered was confined and used to drive undershot wheels after the tide had nearly ebbed. By this process, however, only an insignificant part of the tide power was employed. On every mile of ocean coast the power of the tide is sufficient to raise ten million tons a distance of ten feet twice every day. The tidal power exerted in Delaware Bay alone would more than suffice to drive all the machinery now in use in the world. The chief difficulty in applying tide water as a mechanical motor is the want of strength in metals. If a cheap substance could be had of ten times the strength of steel, this tide power could be gathered up and utilized. With such a metal a spiral spring, weighing a few hundred lbs. and wound up by the power of the tide, might be made to propel a railway car a hundred miles by means of a system of wheels like those which are driven by the main spring of a watch. While tidal power is in amount scarcely conceivable for its vastness, it is very slow in its vertical motion, the machinery by which it can be made directly available must therefore be of great strength and dimensions. The utilizing of the tidal motor has long been a subject of study among mechanicians and inventors, but the insufficiency of the strength of metals has been constantly in the way of a successful result. The same want is experienced in almost every branch of mechanical invention or improvement. The discovery of some chemical means by which the strength of steel could, without additional cost, be doubled, would realize the dreams even of those who seek the means of useful aerial navigation, and it would result in the application of steam water and electro-magnetic power to very many new uses."

## THE LAW OF AVERAGE.

The late Mr. Buckle, in his "Introduction to the History of Civilization in England," somewhat startled the world by announcing a theory of average, which he applied to all human actions, and from which he argued that we might forecast the future. It was philosophy teaching by statistics:—In such a space of time there would be so many forgeries, arsons, murders, &c. Not only this, but the murders would repeat themselves in the manner of their preparation; just the same number would be by poison, by the pistol, by the bludgeon, &c. If, in any three months of 1820, six sons had killed their fathers, the like number of cases of parricide, with a certain increase for the increase of population, would occur in the same three months of 1850. We live under the operation of a law seemingly beyond our control or recognition.

This extraordinary theory has seemingly just received a striking confirmation in the Registrar-General's report of accidents in the streets of London. For many years past it has been observed, that for the first nineteen weeks of the year, just seventy-four persons have been killed by being run over in the public thoroughfares. It was, therefore, expected, from the unailing law of average, that the same number would be killed for the first nineteen weeks in 1869. On the 8th of May, after the lapse of eighteen weeks, the number of fatal accidents of this kind should have been seventy, but it fell four short of that number. Obviously, then, the law of average must fail, or the accidents for the week ending the 15th of May must be doubled. Curiously enough, for the seven days, from the 8th to the 15th, eight persons were actually killed instead of four; and thus the seventy-four victims, demanded by the merciless arithmetic, were fully made up.

## THE WILL OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

A curious action has just been brought to a close at Paris, concerning the will of the great Positivist Auguste Comte. At his death Comte left a voluminous will, the execution of which he committed to thirteen trustees, under the direction of M. Lafitte. The substance of the document has reference solely to the publication of certain works written by M. Comte in support of the Positive philosophy; and the author's widow objected to their publication on the ground that their effect would be to overthrow the system they are intended to strengthen, and to destroy the authority of its founder.

Madame Comte is a woman of high intelligence, and for a long time shared her husband's labours and studies. In 1842, however, a separation took place between them, though they still kept up a correspondence and interchange of ideas. Shortly after the separation the philosopher made the acquaintance of a Madame Clotilde de Vaux, also a person of considerable ability, who was married to a convict. Her painful position appears to have awakened the philosopher's sympathy, for a most intimate connection was established between them. Comte bestowed upon her the name of "Sainte Clotilde," and was in the habit of submitting to her all his schemes for the development and improvement of the human race. She died soon afterwards, however, leaving a deep impression upon the minds of Comte and his disciples; so much so that even now her portrait faces that of the philosopher on the walls of the room in the Rue de Monsieur le Prince where his followers are in the habit of assembling. It must not be forgotten that shortly after his marriage M. Comte was attacked by mental disease, and placed under the care of M. Esquirol, whose treatment and attention he so much abused in his correspondence. What Madame Comte wanted to prove was that in the latter part of his life M. Comte was insane, and that in consequence his will should not be carried out. She demanded the return of all the MSS. which remained after her husband's death, basing her claims on the fact that many statements in them were defamatory to herself. There was, moreover, a sealed packet containing the revelation of some mystery regarding herself, to the publication of which she greatly objected. The Court, after four days' sitting, came to the conclusion that the claims of the philosopher's widow were unfounded as regards the works and reputation of the deceased, but that they were just concerning all things relating to herself. They returned a verdict according to which all the wishes of the deceased are to be executed, and his MSS. published, on condition that all passages in them detrimental to Madame Comte are omitted, and that the sealed packet containing the mystery is given up to her or her advocate.

## M. EMILE OLLIVIER AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

At a dinner given on March 7, by the Marquis d'Andelarre to the members of the Right and Left Centres of the Corps Législatif, M. Emile Ollivier replied to the toast of "The Imperial Family and the Liberal Cabinet of January 2," and said he desired the constant and closest union between the members of both Centres of the Chamber, and of the Government with them. "Our strength," said M. Ollivier, "consists in this, that we are not installed in office by a stroke of chance, or a caprice of fortune. We are the result of a powerful effort of the country and the will of the Chamber. Our partisans are neither courtiers nor flatterers: they are the friends of former days, the comrades in our contests; and the new friends who have joined us have not done so because of our sudden elevation, but to render homage to a long persistence in the same principles, and to assist in procuring the triumph of our cause. And is not that cause a worthy one? The peaceful establishment of liberty, the foundation by Democracy of a national dynasty—with such a noble object in view, who could refuse to forego his personal prepossessions, his dislikes, and his hesitations, who could feel any other ambition than for sharing in the common work? Be assured that in the patriotic army we lead there will be equal glory for the simple soldiers as for the chiefs. The latter enjoy special privileges only because they receive the heaviest blows. Confidence! Continue to us that support, and do not allow yourselves to be dismayed by the faults we have committed, nor by those which certainly we shall commit. The errors of political men are the black sheep which the ancients sacrificed only to destroy. While supporting us, point out our failings to us. And, if sometimes, overborne by the weight of affairs and by anxieties, we receive you with impatience or with somewhat of irritation, do not be discouraged. Insist. Do as the surgeon who places his hand upon the wound, despite the cries of the patient, in order to apply the treatment which will lead to cure. Be friendly toward each other, and be confident. Notwithstanding the difficulties, notwithstanding unforeseen accidents, I tell you we shall conquer." This speech was received with loud cheers by the audience, which included all the members of the Left Centre, and the eighteen Deputies forming the Executive Commission of the Right Centre.

A STRANGE SHOOT.—The *Virginia Enterprise* is responsible for the statement that a shoot "of the broom species" in that city, bloomed the day before Christmas, and has continued in flower ever since, without a single leaf on the bush. As fast as the old flowers drop off, new ones appear. Will it never stop?

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD SHOES.—A contemporary answers this question by stating that they are cut up in small pieces, and these are put for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur, which makes the leather very hard and brittle. After this is effected, the material is washed with water, dried, ground to powder, and mixed with some substance which makes the particles adhere together, as shellac, good glue, or thick solution of gum. It is then pressed into moulds and shaped into combs, buttons, knifehandles, and many other articles.

A NEW DYEING MATERIAL.—*Engineering* for Feb. 18th says that a discovery has just been made which promises to prove as important as the discovery of the aniline colors. It is that certain West Indian plants, which have been imported of late years for their fibrous material, have been found to yield a liquid which is a powerful dye, equally brilliant and beautiful with the aniline colors, and at the same time far more permanent, as has been proved by severe chemical tests. The colors, moreover, fix themselves without any mordant. The process of manufacture has been patented, and the article will soon be introduced to the public.

HOW TO DIG UP A TREE.—When it is desired to remove a large tree with the stump, first determine in what direction it will fall most readily; then dig and cut away the roots on that side. That done, place a large log as close as possible to the butt on the same side; then dig and cut away the balance of the roots until the tree falls across the log placed for that purpose. When fallen in that manner, the weight of the top of the tree, the log acting as a fulcrum, will tear up or break off the small roots that would otherwise still bind and hold it to the ground. The stump is, moreover, partially or entirely raised from the hole, and you have it in a position affording the greatest possible facilities for removing it out of the way or cutting it up.

GEOLOGY OF ALASKA.—The *American Naturalist* remarks as follows upon Mr. Dall's explorations:—"The most interesting results are the determination of the facts that west of the 105th degree of longitude the Alaskan coast is rising, that the former violence of volcanic forces is diminishing through the territory, and that there are no evidences of general glacial action. Mr. Dall has travelled thirteen hundred miles up the valley of the Yukon, and explored on the shores of Norton Sound, without obtaining evidences of glacial action. The whole territory north of the Alaskan Mountains could not, therefore, have been covered by the same general sheet of ice which has scratched the section east of the Rocky Mountains. This raises an unexpected obstacle in the path both of the hypothesis of a general terrestrial glacial sheet, and the theory of floating ice."

A HARD WINTER.—We have had a most unpleasant winter, but it might have been worse. The winter of 1740 is described in an old book quoted by a German paper as very terrible. This work, "Brookes' Contentment in God," thus speaks of it:—"An unheard-of frost seized with extraordinary severity on the world and the elements, so that it is scarcely possible to number or relate the many strange occurrences that took place through its violence. Men felt so oppressed that days passed by unheeded. One would and could hardly speak; one sat and thought, yet could not think; if any one spoke a word it was with a hard set face. Many hens and ducks, even the cattle in the stalls, died of cold; the trees split asunder. Not only beer but wine in cellars froze. Deeply sunken wells were covered with impenetrable ice. Crows and other birds fell to the ground frozen in their flight. No bread was eatable, for it was as cold and hard as a stone." Brookes further relates that this extraordinary winter was followed by an equally uncommon spring. In May no sign of verdure was yet to be seen; it was still cold in July, and vegetation was then still further hindered by drought. The harvest was not over till late in the autumn, and by the middle of October the frost returned before the fruit in the gardens had had time to ripen.

THE ANTI-DEVELOPMENT THEORY.—T. P. Barkas, F. G. S., recently delivered a lecture to the members of the Newcastle Philosophical Society, upon the coal measure fishes and reptiles, in which he made use of the following language:

"Where is the connecting link, material or psychological, that indicates absolute progress from the lower to the higher, other than that of direct creative interposition? What amœba has become a chambered foraminifera? Where are the indications of articulate forms becoming molluscs? What proof have we that fishes have a tendency to reptilian specialities? Where in the whole wide range of creation is there a single indication that a lower creature has in the long course of ages been the progenitor of a higher? Notwithstanding protoplasmic and other theories, we appear to be no nearer the solution of the deep mysteries of life than were the philosophers of the world's grey dawn; and unless we obtain help from Sweden's greatest seer, and suppose that the material is an outbirth of pre-existing spiritual, we cannot improve upon referring all our problems of life, its succession and mysteries, to the direct fiat of the Almighty artificer."

PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS.—The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper-collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but more important garments of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labour with scissors and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at 15 cents each! Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about \$1.50. The felted material is so flexible, that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chintz similarly treated. There are also table cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter*.

In the *Paris Democrat* of Feb. 13, is a list of the penny subscriptions being collected in the provinces for the purpose of erecting a monument to Victor Noir. The list, called "Souscription Républicaine," is made up of the following curious entries *inter alia*: A young Republican lady who commiserates the misfortune of Mdlle. Aubenat (the fiancée of the luckless journalist), fifty centimes; a Phalansterian or Fournierist, twenty centimes; five *détenus politiques*, a martyr of liberty and his workmen, one franc; an enemy of the Chassepot, a new Radical, a Republican widow, give ten centimes each. A young lady "who loves Bohemia and the life thereof" joins a dozen friends in the common subscription of one franc; a free thinker, a socialist, and a friend of democracy, give each ten centimes. A M<sup>me</sup>. Léon, who is a lemonade retailer and a friend of justice, gives five francs; an honest man and an enemy of Caesarism in general and of Bonapartism in particular, give each twenty-five centimes; a friend of "vagabonds," and a lover of truth, each twenty centimes. An enemy of the *calotte* (skull cap worn by Catholic priests), a red republican, and a young lady friend of Victor Noir, send in moderate subscriptions. And so the list goes on—the sum total standing at 328 francs. A queerer subscription list never came under our eyes; and, even with a fair knowledge of the various socialist denominations, it is difficult to make out all the entries are wholly untranslatable, and the whole thing suggests the oddest mixture of democratic passions and Bohemian friendships, slang, and socialism.

"It is a standing rule in my church," said one clergyman to another, "for the sexton to wake up any man he sees asleep." "I think," returned the other, "that it would be better for the sexton, whenever a man goes to sleep under your preaching to wake you up."

An extraordinary telegram was recently received by a legal gentleman. It was as follows:—"Send up the bones, as tomorrow is the last day." By a slight blunder of the clerk, the word "bones" was substituted for "bonds," which altogether altered the sense.

HOW IT STRUCK THE CHILD.—Little four-year-old Bessie went to church. "Oh, mother!" said she, when she came home, "I've heard such a smart minister! He stamped, and pounded, and made such a noise; and then he got so mad he shook his fists at the folks, and there wasn't anybody dared go up and fight him."

A new, and, more than that, an original weekly journal is announced in London—the *Knife and Fork*—to be conducted by "Fin-Bec," the author of "The Epicure's Year Book." At last England is to have a high-class gastronomic journal; and great gastronomic professors and *gourmets* will have their organ, oracle, and guide.

An actress connected with one of the London theatres, who is a great favourite with the gallery, was being complimented in the green-room upon the blackness of her hair. "Why, 'tis dyed," she replied with the amiable frankness of the true artist. "Dyed?" repeated the other speaker; "why, favourite as you are, you are not yet five-and-twenty." "No," said the lady, "but you know whom the 'gods' love dye early."

A College professor was being rowed across a stream in a boat. Said he to the boatman: "Do you understand philosophy? No, never heard of it." "Then, one quarter of your life is gone. Do you understand geology?" "No." "Then, one-half of your life's gone. Do you understand astronomy?" "No." "Then, three-quarters of your life is gone." But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both in the river. Says the boatman, in a jesting manner: "Can you swim?" "No." "Then, the whole of your life's gone."

The vicar of a fashionable parish formed one of a series of guests at a dinner party. Conversation wandered on the subject of civil marriages. It was maintained that religion was followed by happiness, and faith by family prosperity. The vicar observed that all the marriages he celebrated were blessed with happiness. Seeing the incredulous smiles of several, he said he would prove it, and drew from his pocket a letter in which a husband and wife reminded his reverence that since he blessed their union ten years ago they have been so happy that they have now their twelfth child, and under these circumstances beg of him to *withdraw his blessing*.

Tunis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, its mosques and colleges, its elegant baths and narrow, filthy streets, is looked upon as a marvel of civilisation by the Arabs of North-West Africa, who have bestowed upon their favourite city the name of the Paris of West Africa. The Tunisians pride themselves on speaking the purest Arabic, and call their city the school of good manners and polite education. Their mosques and public buildings are models of Arabian architecture. In their vices even this people follow in the train of larger cities of the world, but in the weighty point of fashion they pretend to take the lead and to lay down the law to the neighbouring states.

The dress worn by the males is a sort of semi-European costume, to which are added several of the characteristics of the Arabian habits. This mongrel costume was introduced in the country thirty years ago by Ahmed Bey, and has received the name of the Reform Costume. It is now worn by the Bey, the Court, and all officers of the Civil Service. In 1860 its use by the army was discontinued, and a uniform resembling that of the Zouaves in the French army was introduced. The true Tunisian costume consists of a short jacket, smooth vest fastened behind, sash, wide pantaloons and a turban. The outer garment of all is the Dschobba, a loose robe of white cloth or silk, made with sleeves, which is thrown over the rest. The burnous, or shawl, is also extensively worn, red by men of letters, blue by Jews, and white by the common people. The costume worn by the women is different to that in vogue among other Arab tribes, and consists mainly of a white robe with sleeves, worn over the underdress, and a striped woollen shawl. The face is veiled, and the hair gathered up and disposed beneath the folds of a shawl, worn turban-wise, and frequently adorned with gems and precious metals. The Tunisian women, like most of the women in Arabia and North Africa, where fatness is the recognized standard of beauty, are stout, ungainly beings, who waddle along under a mass of fat that must make life a burden to them.

SKETCHES IN TUNIS.



Private Soldier. The Bey's Jester. Mohammed el Cadig, Bey of Tunis. The Bey's Dwarf. Officer. Non-commissioned Officer.

"THE LADY OF THE KEY."

One of the Paris journals announces the death, at Versailles, of a Russian lady who appeared in the drawing-rooms of Paris in 1848 and 1849, and was nicknamed the "Dame à la Clef." She died, aged forty-five, in the most complete solitude. It is said that her husband, who was much older than she, came to see her for a week or two every six months, and went away again no one knew whither. All was mysterious about this Lady of the Key. Last month the husband did not return as usual, but a letter came announcing his death. The widow survived him a few days only, and it is supposed she allowed herself to die of hunger. Whether true or not, this was the story that was whispered about her when she appeared in Paris, young and beautiful, more than twenty years ago. It is said that her husband surprised her in a little country house which he possessed near Moscow at the moment she was hastily shutting

At last her tyrant allowed her to retire into a quiet retreat on the express stipulation that she would not attempt to destroy herself during his life-time. His death released her from this condition; but she had languished for more than twenty years, having the witness of her guilt always before her eyes. It is a curious story; we wonder whether it is true?

A happy retort of Mr. Bright's has been going the rounds. Some little time ago the President of the Board of Trade was dining with a well-known citizen of Cottonopolis, and the conversation turned on the subject of the growth and development of America. "I should like," said the host, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the Great Republic, "to come back fifty years after my death to see what a fine country America had become." "I believe you would be glad of any excuse to come back," said Mr. Bright, with a grim allusion in the tone of his voice to the place from which his friend would likely emerge.



Itinerant Vendor of Sweetmeats. Begging Dervish. Juggler and Musicians. Working-woman. Woman carrying child.

somebody up in a wardrobe. A servant had betrayed her. The Muscovite Othello turned the key twice in the wardrobe, took it out, then told his wife to follow him. A travelling Britska stood a few paces from the villa. More dead than alive, the unhappy woman obeyed. When the husband had placed her in the carriage, and given an order in a low voice to the coachman, "Keep this key," he said to his wife; "I have forgotten something and will return," and then went back to the house. He returned according to his promise, but as the carriage descended the poor woman saw the flames issuing from the windows of the country house and taking full possession of it. She fainted away, and on regaining her senses perceived that a gold chain was riveted round her neck to which the little key of the wardrobe was attached. She wished to kill herself, but her husband threatened her that if she committed suicide he would reveal her misconduct and cover her and her family with dishonour. She was, therefore, condemned to live, and her strange necklace excited much curiosity in Paris.



THE INVITATION. — SEE PAGE 346.

Registered in accordance with the Copy-right Act of 1868.

## ROSALBA; OR, FAITHFUL TO TWO LOVES.

An Episode of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

BY ARTHUR FAVEREL.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

### CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

It is not essential to the interest of our narrative that we should enter into the details of the interview between Rosalba and Edgar. It will suffice to know that they took to each other at once, and, probably without being conscious of it themselves, engaged their affections irrevocably the one to the other. Indeed, it was a case of love at first sight. Edgar obtained permission to renew his visit, and though Belœil is some sixteen or eighteen miles from Varennes, not a Sunday passed without his attendance at the mansion. Of course, this sedulous attention could have only one result, and to it the course of our history leads us at once, leaving aside some intermediary events, which we shall take up further on.

One Sunday in June, about six months after his first visit, Edgar called with the intention of making a declaration to Rosalba. She seems to have anticipated him, for instead of coming forward to meet him, as she used to do, she managed that he should first have a private interview with her father. Edgar improved his opportunity, and after a few common-places, turned the conversation towards Rosalba. The old gentleman, taking the hint at once, responded with characteristic French impetuosity.

"Yes, Edgar, yes. I never imagined that your sole object in coming out to my mansion was to chat with an old foggy like me. I knew you must have an eye on my daughter, and I am glad of it, Edgar, glad of it. She is worthy of you, I believe, and I can't say more than that."

"Far above me," answered Martin, looking a little sheepish, though the glitter of his eye betrayed the immense joy which he felt. "Yet I would venture to ask your assistance in advancing my suit."

"As to that," replied the old man, "I had rather not interfere. It is a matter between you and Rosalba. I managed that business myself when I was young, and so must you. If she asks my advice, I will put in a good word for you, but I must not otherwise influence her will. I presume you would like to see her this very afternoon, so we had better step into the other room where the ladies are waiting for us, with, perhaps, something nice to eat and drink."

"Ah! here you are at last," exclaimed Rosalba, who went forward to receive the two as they entered the large sitting-room. "I thought you would never end discussing your old politics."

"Are you quite sure, Rosie, that we talked politics all the time?" asked her father, playfully pinching her cheek.

"Why, certainly, nothing else could have kept you so long."

"Ask Edgar, then, ask Edgar. He will probably tell you what else we talked about."

Of course Rosalba blushed, and hushed up. Her little game had been betrayed. Edgar, too, drooped his eyes and looked troubled.

The father and the mother glance at each other and smile, knowing all about such things. The rest of the family take no notice of this love scene, and little Agnes—the youngest child—puts everything to rights by rushing up to Martin and asking to be taken into his arms. She is the *enfant gâté* of the whole house, and a great favourite with the young lawyer. When all had been seated at table, she climbed on his knee and was soon busily engaged foraging in his coat and vest pockets. She was of much assistance to him during the light luncheon that followed. Being seated beside Rosalba, he, of course, improved his golden chance as much as he could. Now a compliment, then a question, next an anecdote, all with wonderful effect, as he fondly fancied. But when he ventured on some expression a little warmer or more tender than the rest, he would suddenly duck his head into the white neck of Agnes, as if half ashamed of himself, or else squeeze her plump arms.

"You pinch me, Mr. Edgar," she would cry out.

"Ah! little fairy," he inwardly murmured, "if you knew how sorely I am pinched myself."

Justice was done to mother Varny's nice summer collation. Her creams, her French pastry, her fruit of different varieties received due attention and praise, as they merited, for her dairy, her kitchen, and her orchard were unsurpassed in those days. No wines or liquors were served, owing to the heat, but instead there was a delicious species of drink called *bière d'épinette*, for the brewing of which Madame Varny had a particular receipt.

Several healths were pledged in this delicious beverage, and the last moments of the little feast—usually so irksome, because the guests do not know what to do next—were spent in exchanging philopœnas by the aid of almonds. Of course, Celestine had a philopœna with Edgar to be decided that day month.

"It is rather long to wait," said the young man.

"Not too long for my purpose," replied the girl with a bright smile.

"Humph!" thought Edgar, "she has a purpose in it. Well, so have I. I must win that pledge, by all means, and ask a mighty boon for its redemption."

Saying which, he thrust the kernel into his waistcoat pocket for a remembrance.

The rest of the evening was spent on the gallery fronting the river. The summer air was deliciously cool, and a faint moonlight vaguely revealed the most prominent features of the landscape. Rosalba and Edgar sat a little apart from the rest, half hidden among the convolvuli that clambered up to the roof. Though they took part in the general conversation, yet the young lawyer found ample opportunities to press his suit with the girl, who fought shy indeed, and never departed even once from the instinctive modesty of her nature, but was unable, in spite of herself, to dissimulate her pleasure at the attention she received. Martin, too, was highly satisfied with the progress which he fancied his courtship was making.

The tall French clock on the first stair-landing struck eleven.

"Eleven!" exclaimed Edgar. "I must be off."

"I did not imagine it was so late. We did not feel the time passing," murmured Rosalba.

"Stay over night, Edgar, stay over night," said the host. "We shall light another cigar."

"Thank you, Mr. Varny. It is impossible. I have far to go and must be at my office early in the forenoon."

Edgar remained sitting while he spoke, for Agnes was fast asleep on his knees. One arm was thrown around his neck, another lay hanging by her side, and her white baby face was shielded from the moonlight by the folded calyx of a morning-glory. Mother Varny had tried once or twice to ease Martin of his little burden, but he would not consent. Now, however, when Rosalba bent over the child to receive her from her lover, he whispered in her ear:

"May I meet you one moment, before I go?"

Rosalba held back, a little surprised. The young man understood her hesitation, and immediately added:

"Not alone, Miss Varny. In presence of your father?"

"In that case, yes," was the timid reply.

She then snatched up her little sister and retreated into the interior of the house.

It is wonderful what changes the soul can go through in a trifling space of time. The feminine heart, especially so sensitive, delicate and impressionable, often runs through a scale of transitions, with every beat of an excited pulse. These changes, too, frequently affect character and mark the most important crises of life.

When Rosalba appeared again at the threshold of the hall, her features betrayed a transformation of the kind. She looked serious, anxious, and almost frightened. There was the same sweet smile as ever, but her mouth was slightly compressed and the corners of her lips were indented, a clear sign that she was endeavouring to master her emotion.

As soon as he saw her, Edgar bade good-night to the family and turned to the front walk in her company and that of her father. The old man took the lead, pretending to be very anxious about his young friend's horse. The groom was just coming out of the stable with the animal, and he went forward to meet them, keeping in sight, but out of hearing of the two lovers.

Edgar understood that now was his chance. "Miss Varny," said he, "this is altogether a day of happiness for me. Yet, I have one difficulty, which you only can remove."

"How so?"

"I would wish to speak to you unreservedly and yet hardly dare to ask your permission to do it."

Rosalba expected this, but was not yet thoroughly prepared for it. She answered not a word, for she was too violently agitated, and looked at the young man with an expression of utter sadness.

"May I speak?" he resumed boldly.

"You may," she whispered, almost inaudibly, her eyes fixed on the gravelled walk, and her cheek pale as death.

"My words will be few. I have them graven in my heart and have no others to say. I loved you from the moment I first saw you. I love you still with adoration, and no one can love you as much."

No lawyer's tricks about that. A plain, blunt, point-blank declaration of love. Yes! too plain; almost cruel in its bluntness, for the frail form of the girl swayed like a broken lily stalk in the moonshine, her eyes streamed with tears, her lovely head drooped, and she had to lean against a maple for support in her faintness. Let not cynics scoff, nor rigid moralists cry fie. God made the girlish heart

and it is well. The love-arrow is planted in it now and it bleeds. No foolery in that, O wise philosopher, no, nor sin either, but one of the purest, the most exquisite, the most ecstatic torments of life. That one moment in woman's history compensates for all future disappointments, sanctifies the joys and sorrows of maturity, and sheds a halo even on the grim approaches of premature death.

Edgar did not presume to lay a finger on Rosalba to support her. He was lost in amazement at sight of her, and regretted his abrupt discourse, but his grief was soon turned to joy, on seeing that she gradually rallied and stood upright. Just then a puff of cloud that had obscured the moon floated away, and the soft, silver light fell full on the face of the girl. It was supremely beautiful. It was a transfiguration. There was a bright tinge on her cheek, her eyes gleamed through her tears with vivacity, and an ineffable smile trembled on her lips. The crisis was past—the dream was over. The words which had riven her like lightning flashes had been pondered and understood every one. The wild passionateness was gone; the calm felicity remained.

Did Rosalba speak? Not a word. Did Edgar? No, not he. He would not have broken that thrilling stillness for the world. He understood her—she understood him—that was enough. The communion of hearts is deeper and subtler than any words. They might have remained there under the maples till the glare of day had broken through the gossamer web that bound them, had not the old French clock been there to bring them back to their senses. It struck twelve. They were further restored to their consciousness by a loud laugh at the front gate. It was M. Varny making game of them.

"Your horse is n.arily asleep, Edgar, but I am not."

Martin suddenly took out of his watch-pocket a small box which he placed in the hand of Rosalba.

"Open that this day month," said he, "and as that is the date of our philopœna, I give you that long to reflect on an answer."

Saying which he ventured to kiss the tips of Rosalba's fingers and hurried down the walk. She followed.

"Were you talking politics all the time, eh, Rosie?" asked the old man, as he placed his arm round his daughter's neck.

She looked a little abashed and he laughed very heartily.

Edgar mounted into the saddle and moved away.

"Good night!"

"Good night!"

"Bon voyage!" exclaimed Rosalba, as the horse hoofs resounded on the stones.

On going up the walk the girl paused a moment under the maples, and pressing her lips on the little box which Edgar had given her, she hid it in her bosom.

Before parting for the night, the affectionate old father took his daughter's head in his hands, looked long into her large blue eyes, and then kissed her tenderly, saying:

"Happy dreams, my dear!"

### CHAPTER V.

#### THE SILVER OAR.

We must return a moment to the events of that terrible night when Rosalba rescued the stranger from a watery grave. It will be remembered that both he and she were transported to the Varny mansion in a state of insensibility. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and the verdict was that the girl's condition required as much attention and nursing as that of the man, because her nervous system was very much shattered, and there were indications of brain fever.

Things turned out for the best, however, and after a few anxious days, the heroic girl entered into full convalescence. The rumour of the brave action which she had done having spread rapidly through the parish, public sympathy was aroused in her behalf, and all the young girls of the neighbourhood vied with each other for the privilege of watching at her bedside. This renewal of friendship contributed perhaps more than anything else to revive the patient.

As to the unknown man, next to the anxiety for his safe recovery, was the curiosity to discover who he was and whence he came. He himself was unable to furnish the information, for, although on the following morning he had regained his consciousness, he was far too feeble to speak. Neither were there any indications about his person of his name. However, Mr. Varny was not left long in suspense. On that day the mails from Montreal were delayed, owing to the danger of crossing the river, but on the next he received *La Minerve*, containing a long account of the disasters of the ice-shove. Among other details he read that the loss of life had been small, but that it was as yet impossible to give the names of those who had perished. It appeared certain, however, that Mr. Walter Phipps, a wealthy young merchant of the city, was of the number. He had left his office on the evening of April with the intention of witnessing the breaking up of the ice, and had not been seen or heard of since. It was supposed that he had ventured on the river, either out of curiosity,

or to render assistance, and had been swept away. Then followed an editorial eulogy of the supposed deceased.

Immediately on reading this, Mr. Varny thought he had the clue which he sought. Throwing aside the paper, he took a slate that was lying on a table beside him, and wrote WALTER PHIPPS in large letters upon it, then entered gently into the sick man's apartment. Finding him lying easy and with eyes open, he put the slate before him, with an enquiring look. The patient gazed a moment, smiled sweetly and gave a slight nod.

"Rest easy," whispered Varny. "*C'est bien!*"

Stepping out of the room, he quickly summoned his eldest son, and directed him to depart at once for Longueuil, cross there and drive to the *Minerve* office with the account of Mr. Phipps' fortunate rescue. If he could learn from the editor where the sick man's family lived, he should proceed to them and communicate the same facts.

That evening Phipps' business partner and other of his friends arrived from Montreal. They undertook the nursing of the patient, and did so with so much intelligence and assiduity that, in a week's time, he was able to leave his bed and rest in an easy chair. As the last traces of winter had disappeared by this time, and the weather was very favourable, preparations were made to transport the convalescent to Montreal. To this arrangement he readily consented, being anxious to relieve the family of the trouble which his presence and that of his friends necessarily occasioned, but he felt that he had a solemn duty to accomplish, and could not think of departing before he had fulfilled it. He seized the occasion of Varny's usual morning visit to break the subject to him.

"This is going to be a beautiful day, Mr. Varny, and I think I cannot do better than profit by it to set out on my journey home."

The farmer repeated, as he had done several times before, that there was no hurry, and that the fair weather would benefit his friend much more in the country than in the city.

"Thank you," replied Phipps. "I can never sufficiently acknowledge your generosity, but I have delayed too long already and must really go. How is Miss Varny this morning?"

"Always improving, but still feeble." This had been the answer to Phipps' repeated enquiries, for several days back, and it discouraged him.

"Must it be so, then?" muttered he to himself. "Shall I have to go without speaking to her? Will I not be allowed to see the angel who saved my life, fall at her feet, press her hand, and pour out before her the gratitude of my heart? When I heard what she had done for me, I could not believe it, and now the mystery returns upon me from the impossibility of meeting her before I depart. No, it cannot be so. I shall ask the favour of herself."

And rousing himself, he addressed the farmer again:

"Will you humour a sick man, sir?" said he.

"Anything to please you," answered Mr. Varny, with a smile.

"Will you ask your daughter to grant me a brief interview?"

"I fear . . .," said the farmer, hesitatingly.

"I will not be able to leave her, unless she does."

"Then stay with us," said the old man, gaily. "No one dismisses you."

"Nor will I recover my health and spirits fully."

"Ah! that is another matter. I will, then, go and see."

The reader will readily understand why Phipps was so desirous of seeing Rosalba. He will understand, too, that there was literally no exaggeration in the declaration that he could not thoroughly rally unless he did see her. What, perhaps, will be more difficult to account for, is the fact that the young girl was not desirous of seeing Phipps. Nay, she was afraid to meet him. It is characteristic of certain high natures—and Rosalba's was of the highest—that when two lines of duty, seemingly antagonistic, cross themselves in their heart, such natures make it their religion to be faithful to both, and, because this is an exquisitely difficult thing to do, they try to prevent or postpone as much as possible the meeting of these sentiments. This is a weakness it is true, but it is excusable in view of the fidelity which it is intended to safeguard.

It would be too much to say that Rosalba loved Walter. Love is a definite feeling, and under the circumstances, no such feeling could be defined in her heart. But next to that, Walter could not be otherwise than very dear to her. Did she not save his life at the peril of her own? Thenceforth, even in spite of herself, he was more to her than any other, one only excepted.

And then, Rosalba was a perspicacious girl. She knew instinctively what must be Walter's sentiments towards her. Judging him by her own standard, she was certain that he was ready to devote himself entirely to her—sacrificing himself, if need be, in the discharge of his gratitude. In other words—though she hardly represented it to herself thus crudely—he loved her and only awaited the occasion of their first meeting to declare it.

Entertaining these views, is it not reasonable, after all, that she should dread an interview with him?

When her father announced Walter's desire, she promptly refused, alleging her convalescence as an excuse. When he gently pressed her, she burst into tears. Finally, reflecting that the request would certainly be urged—with a pertinacity which she thoroughly understood—until it was granted at last, she yielded reluctantly and bade her father tell Mr. Phipps that she should meet him within half an hour in the parlour.

"What is she like? Is she the beauty that I have pictured in my feverish dreams? Is she a robust country lass that would do any muscular work as well as she saved me from the ice? Or, is she really feminine in the delicacy of her strength, so that her heroism is all the more wonderful, because it is beyond her nature?" These and similar questions occupied the thoughts of Walter as he sat in the parlour, awaiting the promised interview.

Suddenly, when he turned from the window-panes where his vacant eyes had been staring, Rosalba had advanced half way across the room. The sight of her startled him from his seat. Heavens! Was this really she? No! she was not like any of his imaginations? She was beautiful; how could he believe her other? She was robust, but tender and delicate withal. He saw in her all that makes the pathos of feminine weakness and the sublimity of female heroism. And the paleness of her features deepened by the whiteness of the morning-dress which she wore, reminded him of the danger she had encountered and the sufferings she had undergone for his sake. He had prepared a long address of thanks, but this utterly failed him at sight of her. Following a single impulse, he threw himself on his knees before her and exclaimed:

"Miss Varny, my deliverer, how can I sufficiently thank you?"

No melodrama in this scene. It was all heart. Rosalba felt it such, as extending her hand to raise him up, she murmured:

"Mr. Phipps, I too thank God that you were saved! Everything is in that. The instrument is nothing."

When they had both recovered from their surprise and emotion, they conversed together a long time. Walter, at his own request, receiving from Rosalba all the particulars of his rescue, which he constantly interrupted with passionate exclamations of thanks. What the young merchant, on his part, communicated to the girl, was not made known till many years after, and even then only imperfectly, but it is certain that he declared his entire devotion to her and protested that his life and fortune were at her disposal. Whether he had heard it from others, or whether Rosalba herself hinted the fact, Walter knew that she was bound to a prior love, and consequently did not importunately press his suit, beyond the fervent and emphatic assurance that he would be always and everywhere at her service, and that if ever she needed aid or comfort of any kind, she should apply to him unreservedly. That there was more than mere formality in these words, as meant by Walter and as understood by Rosalba, the sequel will show. Meanwhile, we shall close this interview.

That same day Walter Phipps returned to the city with his friends. Not many days after, he sent Rosalba (with her permission) a small gift, which, it was understood between them, should be regarded as both a memorial and a pledge.

It was a silver ear of exquisite workmanship, with this inscription:

R. V.

APRIL 5th, 1837.

W. P.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SEPARATION.

Is times of revolution, events march with startling rapidity. One day breaks up the hopes and calculations of the preceding, to be itself effaced by the unforeseen complications of the morrow. The rebellion of 1837, though trifling in comparison with other similar movements, was no exception to this rule, chiefly because it happened among a very excitable people, and also, because the leaders really did not know the extent or probable results of the agitation which they were fomenting. History has not recorded the personal suffering, the domestic sacrifices, and the social disruptions which this little insurrection occasioned, yet if the truth were known it would be found that in the Richelieu parishes, and in most of the northern counties, from Berthier to there, there is hardly a family which does not bear to this day some or other trace of the trouble by which they were affected at that time.

The summer of 1837 was spent by the malcontents in plans of organization. From St. Eustache to St. Hyacinthe and from Chateauguay to Sorel, emissaries were quietly at work, and haranguing groups of them at night in barns or isolated houses. It is certain that the idea of the majority was a pacific agitation, in the shape of monster petitions addressed to the Provincial and Imperial legislatures, and

mass-meetings at important points to back these resolutions by a show of determination and unanimity. But what with the articles of the *Vindictor*, the violence of several young leaders, and the impudence of certain itinerary speakers, it was difficult to maintain this programme, and still more difficult to determine what sudden and compromising action might be taken by influential persons, which would draw the whole party in its wake.

It was a time, too, when every man was required to take sides, one way or other. In country places, more especially, where communication is difficult, and among an unlettered population, where verbal messages are necessary instead of written despatches, it was imperative that a man should know whether his neighbour could be trusted or not. The patriots had their pass-words and other cabalistic signs. The bureaucrats were hemmed in among their enemies, their least movements were watched, and communication among themselves well nigh impossible. To a person of Samuel Varny's fiery and fearless temperament this state of things was intolerable. As he had before refused to be catechised on the subject of his political preferences, so now he resolved to be unfettered in his movements. His patient, quiescent attitude gradually disappeared, and he assumed a position of defiance. He was aware of all that was said against him, in public and in private, in the village taverns, at the church-door on Sunday, and in the secret conclaves of his enemies. He knew, too, that a band of small farmers in his neighbourhood, prominent among whom was Bayard—men who owed him many a personal grudge—had now openly vowed to ruin him. But all this did not prevent him from going about as usual, working in his fields, and driving into Montreal whenever he had business, though his enemies said that he went there to consult with the military authorities, and act the odious character of an informer.

June and July passed thus. In August the excitement ran very high, and Mr. Varny experienced the first of the misfortunes which the rebellion was destined to bring upon him. As we have seen, he had all along been on the best of terms with Edgar Martin. He had favoured the latter's suit with his daughter, and looked forward fondly to their probable marriage. He was acquainted with Edgar's political opinions, and had respected them, as he required that his own should be respected. Out of deference to Mr. Varny, the young man had moderated many of his views, and persisted in the resolution he had formed during the winter of avoiding political assemblies, and taking active part in political organization. But in August Edgar lost his head completely. He could not resist the tide of enthusiasm. His patriotism bore him off his feet, and he was translated right in the whirl of the wildest excitement. At Beaulieu the patriots of the parish had a meeting, and Edgar was chosen their executive officer. There was no use excusing himself, he was only too proud to serve. Then a monster assembly was held at St. Bruno, and he was chosen one of the speakers. He likewise took part in a conclave held at Lacadie, where stirring resolutions were passed, one of which denounced the "bureaucrats" in no measured terms.

All these facts came to the ear of Samuel Varny, and he was deeply grieved at them. He even then foresaw what they would lead to, and, as far as his family was concerned, into what an excess of sorrow and misery they would culminate. His chief care was for his daughter. How cruelly the blow would fall upon her heart! Yet his mind was fully made up, after many misgivings and much anguish of spirit. Probably the young man's absence might prevent the dreadful scene. He sincerely hoped for this, seeing that Edgar had failed to make his appearance for two consecutive Sundays.

But the hope was vain. On the last Sunday in August, just one month after the interview under the maples, the young man drove up to the mansion. He was dressed in his best, and seemed in the highest spirits. The children ran out to meet him, and even before Rosalba, who walked behind them, Agnes had to have the honour of a first reception.

"Mr. Edgar!" exclaimed the little pet, as she held out her hands to him. He had to bend down till the child had folded her arms around his neck and kissed him.

They reached the broad, breezy gallery overlooking the river, where, after some time, Rosalba and Edgar found themselves alone. The young lawyer profited by his opportunity. He pressed the girl's hand in silence, and looked into her pure eyes with an expression of unutterable tenderness. Then with a shy smile, he slipped his fingers into his waistcoat pocket and drew out a small object which he held up to view. It was the kernel of an almond, already dried and shrivelled.

"Philopœnal!" he murmured.

Celestine looked a little surprised at first, but remembering all, she put her hands before her face, and exclaimed gaily:

"Caught!"

"Yes, I hope so," replied Edgar, meaning more than the girl intended. Then, after a brief pause, he added:

"The month is up, dearest."

"Oh! yes, I understand. The token which you left me, I have always worn about me." She took from her neck a coral chain, to which was attached a velvet case containing the little box which Edgar had given her. "This is the time to open it," said he. She opened it and a superb emerald ring flashed before her. "The emblem of hope," she murmured faintly, while her eyes glistened with tears. "Yes, hope not to be deferred," said the youth.

To be continued.

SKATING CARNIVAL, VICTORIA RINK,

PHOTOGRAPHED BY

W. NOTMAN,

And dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness

PRINCE ARTHUR,

Now ready, and for Sale—various sizes.

BLEURY STREET, 21st March. 22f

PLEASANT SUMMER RESIDENCE.

TO LET, at St. ANN'S, BOUT DE L'ISLE, a comfortable STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated near the RAPIDS, containing Twelve Rooms and Kitchen, two large Yards. Rent moderate. Apply to Office of "C. I. News," No. 19, Place d'Armes Square. 22c



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled 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 Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, 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 Jaquet River, a distance of about twenty-one miles.

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

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 four 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. 655, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about twenty miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 589, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about twenty miles.

Section No. 19 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 320, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 94 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 19, 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. 320, 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 ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and Terms of Contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the Office 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 20th 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.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 25th day 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.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 24th March, 1870. 22d

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st of APRIL next, or as soon after as the weather will permit, the water will be drawn off the LACHINE CANAL, and again let in as soon as the necessary repairs have been made.

By order, JOHN G. SIPPPELL, Superintending Engineer.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 28th March, 1870. } 22a

LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be published in October, 1870.

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

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

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Subscription to Dominion Directory, Dominion of Canada, United States, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription to Provincial Directories, Province of Ontario, Province of Quebec, Province of Nova Scotia, Province of New Brunswick, Province of Newfoundland, Province of Prince Ed. Island.

No money to be paid until each book is delivered.

Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870. 21



J. YOUNG.

[L. S.] CANADA.

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

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

JOHN A. MACDONALD. WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intitled "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 nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at 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 fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half-dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

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

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 Joux Young, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada, at Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By command, J. C. ATKINS, Secretary of State.



LE PREMIER D'AVRIL.



"Please, Sir, will you knock at the door, and knock hard Sir, please, mother's deaf."



"Eh—h. April Fool!"

GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.—For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents. ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—"THE BEST IN USE."—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th March, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury 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 Receiver-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. 3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money 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, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase 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 behalf 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, Secretary. Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT LARGE FOUR STORY CHIT-STONE building in St. Thérèse Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 48, Great St. James Street.



FROM CONSTANTINOPLE Will arrive as soon as navigation opens.

REJOICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at the happy intelligence.

TO ARTISTS!

MESSRS. GEORGE ROWNEY & CO'S. CELEBRATED EXTRA FINE OIL COLOURS, —IN— PATENT METALLIC TUBES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a full assortment of the above SUPERIOR OIL COLOURS. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 384 & 386, St. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, C. T. PALSGRAVE, Proprietor. No. 1, St. Helen Street, MONTREAL. TORONTO BRANCH: No. 33, Colborne Street, TORONTO.

NEW STYLES OF SCOTCH-FACED TYPE CAST IN EXTRA TOUGH METAL. FANCY AND JOBBING TYPE OF THE LATEST STYLES. SUPERIOR WOOD LETTER. PRINTING PRESSES Of every manufacture. BLACK AND COLOURED INKS AND ALL PRINTERS' REQUISITES. BOOKS AND JOB WORK STEREOTYPED AND ELECTROTYPED IN THE BEST MANNER. A new SPECIMEN BOOK will shortly be issued.

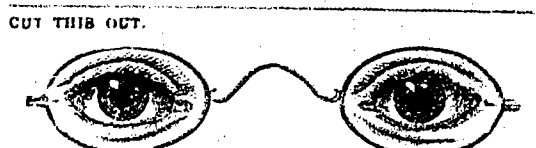
COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! SCOTCH STEAM, PICTOU STEAM, NEWCASTLE GRATE, LEHIGH, WELSH ANTHRACITE, For Sale, J. & E. SHAW, 13, Common Street.

GENTLEMEN will save 25 per cent. by ordering REGATTA and WHITE SHIRTS at RINGLAND & STEWARTS 288, Notre Dame Street.

NOTICE. By an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1870, and published in the Canada Gazette of the 12th of the same month, certain tolls are imposed and authorized to be levied on all vessels stopping at the following ports, and on goods landed thereon, or shipped therefrom, to wit: At Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Rivière Ouelle, Malbaie, Etoulements, L'Islet and Berthier. F. BRAUN, Secretary. OTTAWA, 19th March, 1870.



JOHN MURPHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER AND ARTISTICAL DECORATOR, No. 8, Bleury Street, MONTREAL. Artists' Materials of every description at the lowest prices.



LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., Manufacturers of the Celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES. CRYSTAL BLOCK, 235, NOTRE DAME STREET, (Up Stairs.) P. O. DRAWER, 163, MONTREAL.

J. B. C. HEBERT ET J. A. E. CHAPERON, NOTAIRES ET AGENTS, No. 21, Rue St. Joseph, Haute-Ville, QUEBEC.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. DAME EUPHÉMIE CLOUTIER, of the City of Montreal, wife of JEAN BAPTISTE HENAULT dit DESCHAMPS, Gentleman, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. The said JEAN BAPTISTE HENAULT dit DESCHAMPS, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th March instant, the Plaintiff has instituted against the Defendant, an action en séparation de biens. LONGPRÉ & HOULE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th March, 1870.

LEGGO & Co., Lithographers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Engravers, Chromo and Photo-Lithographers, Photographers, and General Printers by Steam Power. Office: No. 10, Place d'Armes. Works: No. 319, St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL. Maps, Plans, Book Illustrations, Show-Cards, Labels, Commercial work of every description, executed in a superior style, at unprecedentedly low prices.

DOMINION METAL WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1825. CHARLES GARTH & CO., Plumbers, Steam & Gas-Fitters, Brass Founders, Finishers, Copper Smiths and Machinists, &c., &c. Manufacturers and Importers of Plumbers', Engineers' and Steam-Fitters' Brass, Copper and Iron Works, Gas and Steam Fittings, &c., &c. And of all descriptions of Work for Gas and Water Works, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Light Houses, &c., &c. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by GARTH'S Improved Patent Hot Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus with the Latest Improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. On hand and for sale at the lowest rates all kinds of Gaseliers, Brackets, Pendants, Glass Shades, &c. Wrought Iron Pipe with Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, for Water, Steam or Gas. Office and Manufactory: Nos. 626 to 642, Craig Street, MONTREAL.

"The Canadian Illustrated News," A WEEKLY JOURNAL of current events, Literature, Science and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement. Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, by Geo. E. Desbarats. Subscription, in advance, \$4.00 per an., (including Postage.) Single Numbers, 10 cents. CLUBS. Every Club of five subscribers sending a remittance of \$20, will be entitled to Six Copies for one year, mailed to one address. Montreal subscribers will be served by Carriers. Remittances by Post Office Order or Registered Letter at the risk of the Publisher. Advertisements received, to a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance. Printed and published by GEO. E. DESBARATS, 10 Place d'Armes, and 319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Canada.