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Vol. I.—No. 9.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

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

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 4.—SIR WILLIAM LOGAN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

The seething political strife incident to the rapid development of the art of government in young communities generally draws within its vortex the best talent of the people, so that in such communities the "great men" are to be looked for mainly in the ranks of those who have won distinction in political life. There is, however, occasionally an exception to this general tendency. Sometimes a Colonist rises to distinction in Science, Literature, or Art, and spreads his own fame and that of his country amongst circles wherein the names of Colonial politicians are held as of trivial account. Though such men do not receive the popular plaudits in the same demonstrative fashion, yet they are held in no less esteem by their own people than are those who have won their spurs in the political arena. The unobtrusive nature of their studies or employments conceals them from the public gaze; it is only when the results are manifested that appreciation of their labours is awakened. Canada has produced a fair share of these patient and successful workers in the great laboratories of Science and Literature; and we this week present our readers with the portrait of one of the most eminent—Sir W. E. Logan, late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada—whose researches and discoveries have placed him in the front rank among the Geologists of the age, and made his name familiar and respected among men of Science throughout the world.

William Edmund Logan was born at Montreal in 1798. His grand-father, James Logan, was a U. E. loyalist, who migrated from the State of New York, and became the owner of the property now so familiarly known in Montreal as "Logan's farm." Our illustrious Geologist therefore belongs to the sturdy old British stock, whose settlement in Canada during the time of the American

Revolution did so much to perpetuate, among the Canadian people, a strong sentiment of loyalty to the Crown, the enthusiastic ardour of which not unfrequently surprises the matter-of-fact old world Briton. His education, commenced in Montreal, was completed at the University of Edinburgh. In 1818 he entered the employment of his

uncle, Mr. Hart Logan, a London merchant, with whom he remained for about ten years. In 1829 he accepted the management of a Copper Smelting Work at Swansea, Glamorganshire, in Wales, and at the same time superintended his uncle's interest in a neighbouring Coal Mine. His uncle dying in 1838, Mr. Logan resigned both trusts,

and soon afterwards gave the world the benefit of those scientific researches in which, during his nine year's residence in South Wales, he had been actively engaged. In a paper printed in the *Canadian Journal* (1836) Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. E., says of Mr. Logan:—"At an early period he made a very valuable collection of the birds and insects common to Canada, included in which were many species previously unknown, which he subsequently presented to the Institution at Swansea, of which he was one of the founders. . . . It was during his residence in South Wales that he performed a work which has been declared by the first scientific men in Europe, to be "unrivalled in its time, and never surpassed since." This great work was his Geological Map and Sections of Glamorganshire Coal Field, the minuteness and accuracy of which were such that when the Government Survey, under Sir Henry de la Beche, came to South Wales, not one single line drawn by Mr. Logan was found to be incorrect, and the whole was approved and published without alteration." Mr. Fleming also mentions that Mr. Logan's system in following out the details of the Coal Field was so much superior to any formerly in use, that it was adopted by the British Survey, and "Mr. Logan's Map may be said to be the model one of the whole collection." Mr. Logan, with characteristic devotion to Science, and forgetfulness of self, presented these fruits of his labours to the British Government without fee or remuneration. About this time Mr. Logan also contributed some interesting papers to the Geological Society on "Stigmaria



SIR WILLIAM LOGAN.—From a photograph by Notman.

beds," or "under clays" of the Coal Fields, which had come under his observation; and shortly afterwards he visited the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia, and gave the result of his observations in a paper read before the same Society. In 1842 appeared in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, (Lond.) a paper from Mr. Logan "On the packing of the Ice in the River St. Lawrence: on a Landslip in the modern deposits of its Valley: and on the existence of Marine Shells in these deposits as well as upon the Mountain of Montreal." So deeply was Mr. George Stephenson impressed with the importance of Mr. Logan's remarks "On the packing of the Ice on the River St. Lawrence," that, according to Mr. Sandford Fleming, he (Mr. Stephenson) was "materially guided thereby in reference to the construction of the great Victoria Bridge." It thus appears that nearly a generation since, Mr. Logan had reached a very high rank among men of Science.

In 1842, it having been resolved to institute a Geological Survey of the Province, and the Legislature having appropriated a sum of money for the purpose, Mr. Logan was recommended by the most eminent Geologists of Great Britain for the Directorship; and the late Earl Derby (then Colonial Secretary) applied to him to accept the office. Mr. Logan then came to Canada, and after making the necessary preliminary arrangements with the Government, returned again to Britain to complete his preparations for entering on the work. The following year, 1843, having completed his staff, he commenced the systematic prosecution of these Surveys which have since been uninterruptedly maintained up to the present time, to the advancement of Geological Science and the great benefit of Canada.

The great importance of this Survey, and the significance of the results of Mr. Logan's investigations are too well appreciated to require further remark here than to say that the highest authorities have spoken of both in terms of unqualified praise. His "Geology of Canada," embracing the results of all explorations between 1858 and 1863, and the "Atlas and Maps to accompany the same" have been the subjects of much flattering comment in scientific circles. In acknowledging copies thereof, Sir Roderick Murchison, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. McDougall, then Provincial Secretary, said: "In thanking the Government of Canada for this mark of their consideration, I must assure you that these works are of the highest importance in the advancement of Geological Science, as well as of Physical Geography, and that in a new edition of my work 'Siluria,' which is in the press, I shall endeavour to render full justice to their merits." The *London Saturday Review* speaking of the same work says:—"No other Colonial Survey has ever yet assumed the same truly national character, and the day may come—if ever the 'Imperial Colony' shall claim and attain independence—when the scientific public of a great nation, looking back upon the earlier dawnings of science in their land, shall regard the name of Logan, a native born, with the same affectionate interest with which English geologists now regard the names of our great Geological map-makers, William Smith, and De la Beche."

Mr. Logan was appointed a Commissioner to the Great World's Fair, or first International Industrial Exhibition, held at London in 1851, and exhibited as much skill and judgment in the display of the Canadian Geological Specimens, as he had previously evinced scientific knowledge and indefatigable zeal in their collection and classification. He also served as a juror, and accompanying the medal awarded to him for his services in that capacity, he received a flattering letter from the late Prince Consort, the President of the Royal Commission. The wealth of minerals displayed by Canada at this Exhibition excited much attention, and with the Canadian success achieved in other departments, did much to disseminate correct ideas as to the magnitude and diversity of the resources of the country. In 1855 Mr. Logan attended the Paris *Exposition*, in the same capacity as at London, four years before, and was again appointed a juror. It is needless to add that there he was equally successful. The Imperial Commission awarded him the grand gold medal of honour, and from the Emperor he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the dignity of Knighthood, in consideration of his eminent services to Science. The Geological Society, of which he had for many years been a Fellow, also awarded him the Wollaston Palladium medal. The Canadian Institute of Toronto and the citizens of Montreal marked their appreciation of these well won distinctions by presenting Sir William with congratulatory addresses, on his return to his native country. The Institute, of which he had been the first President, had his portrait painted and hung up in its hall; and his fellow-townsmen of this city accompanied their address with a handsome testimonial. In 1862 he again represented Canada at the London Exhibition, and, as formerly, was one of the Jurors on the class devoted to minerals, &c.

During the twenty-seven years in which Sir William Logan has directed the Geological Survey of Canada, it may be truly said that the value of his labours, and the importance of the undertaking on which he was engaged, have steadily grown in the estimation of the Canadian people. Slowly, but no less surely, the increasing liberality of the Legislature in its appropriations towards the Survey, marked the growth of the public appreciation of the advantages to accrue from it. Though a steady drain, even if a small one, on the public chest without returning any immediately tangible result, it never was made the bone of party contention; and the fact is sufficiently significant to deserve notice when it is remembered that other enterprises, no less truly Provincial, and in themselves quite as non-political, have been made the sport of party, and those charged with their management, the recipients of no little share of abuse. Perhaps this immunity from attack has arisen as much from the gentle unobtrusive character of the man, as from an early appreciation of his great scientific attainments. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that Sir William Logan has ever been held in the highest esteem by all classes; and when in November last it was stated that he had resigned his position as Director of the Geological Survey, the announcement was received with universal regret. He has, however, already exceeded the allotted "three score and ten," and though still hale and hearty, may well be excused from further active labours, except such as inclination—relieved from the exactions imposed by a sense of duty—may suggest.

We are indebted to Morgan's *Bibliotheca Canadensis* for the extracts above quoted, and to it and Fenning's Taylor's *Biographical Sketches*, for the particulars of Sir William Logan's career. His portrait is from a photograph—quite recently taken—by Notman.

MISS RYE'S JUVENILE EMIGRATION SCHEME.—On another page we copy from the *London Judy* a cleverly conceived tribute to Miss Rye's scheme for the deportation from England to the Colonies of the homeless youngsters of both sexes. "The Haven where they would be" has been found for the present at the old town of Niagara, the goal of which being no longer required for judicial purposes, has been converted into an asylum, or preparatory school for Miss Rye's little immigrants until they can be apprenticed out to service. This establishment is designated "Our Western Home," and on the 1st of December it was formally opened, in the presence of a large number of visitors. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, of Niagara, and a short speech by Mr. R. N. Ball, Miss Rye explained her plans and the means by which she hoped to carry them into effect: 1st, to redeem her pledge to the British public, that she had opened a suitable Home for the children committed to her care; 2nd, that those present might see the children and judge for themselves; and, 3rdly, that she might explain the conditions upon which the children were to be placed out. On the latter point it is intended that those to go as servants shall be bound in the name of Miss Rye, as the Honorary Secretary of the Society, and in the name of the Mayor of the Town of Niagara, which renders the document a legal one. Until each child attains fifteen, she is to receive her clothes, food and education suitable to her position; from 15 to 17 years she is to receive three dollars per month in lieu of clothes; and from 17 to 18 years, to have four dollars per month, after which the girl is free to stay or go. In the course of her remarks, Miss Rye said that it was not the want of money that prevented a large flow of little immigrants to our country. The large-hearted British public only wanted to see that a suitable outlet can be had for their homeless little ones and the means for sending aid for keeping these for a time would not be wanting. And that now more than a hundred thousand could be had if we, on our part, can find homes for them. Miss Rye said that she did not ask the people of Canada for money, but for their sympathy and moral support in finding places for the orphan children, where they would receive good, sound religious instruction, and have thrown around them the advantages of home influence, a blessing that but few of them ever knew. The visitors then saw the children march down two and two to the dining-hall, which having inspected, they visited the dormitory, a large airy room about fifty by forty feet, in which were the iron bedsteads Miss Rye had brought out with her, and a good supply of comfortable bedding. The bath-room, boys' room, &c., were also examined, and all pronounced to be most commodious and well adapted to their new and humane purpose.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

Information from Red River during the past week confirms the main features of the news published by us last week, and brings the texts of the several proclamations issued during the early part of the month. It appears that Colonel Dennis, who had organized a police force under Governor McDougall's proclamation of December 1, has since disbanded it and issued a proclamation advising the loyal inhabitants to cease further action for the present. When the insurgents appeared in force before Dr. Shultz's house and captured the doctor, with some thirty-five other prisoners, Colonel Dennis made his escape in disguise, and went to the lower or "Stone" fort occupied by his friends. In accordance with the terms of his proclamation, he advised its abandonment, in order that the insurgents might have the opportunity of conferring with Mr. McDougall to secure a peaceful settlement. Colonel Dennis issued his proclamation on the 9th, and has since made his way safely to Pembina. The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Hon. Mr. McDougall on the 1st of December, to which reference was made last week:—

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas by "the British North America Act, 1867," it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, on an address from the Houses of Parliament, Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, or either of them, into the Union of the Dominion of Canada, on such terms and conditions as are in the address expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve; and,

Whereas, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said provisions of "the British North America Act, 1867," "the Rupert's Land Act of 1868," was enacted and declared that it shall be competent for the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay" to surrender to Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty by any instrument under her signet, to accept a surrender of all or any of the lands, territories, powers and authorities, whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, upon such terms and conditions as should be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Governor and Company; and,

Whereas, by the Rupert's Land Act of the year 1868, it is further enacted that from the date of the admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Parliament of Canada to make, ordain and establish, within the land or territory so admitted, as aforesaid, all such laws and ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein; and,

Whereas, it is further provided by the said Act that until otherwise enacted by the said Parliament of Canada, all the powers, authorities, and jurisdiction of the several courts of justice now established in Rupert's Land, and of the several officers thereof, and of all magistrates and justices now acting within the said limits, shall continue in full force and effect therein; and,

Whereas, the said Government and Company have surrendered to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has accepted the surrender of the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities granted, or purporting to be granted, by the said Letters Patent, upon certain terms and conditions agreed upon, by and between Her Majesty and the Governor and Company; and,

Whereas, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and on an address from both Houses of Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of "the British North America Act, 1867," hath declared that Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory shall, from the 1st of December, year of our Lord, 1869, be admitted into, and form part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the said address, of which Her Majesty has approved, and Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory were admitted into the Union, and have become part of the Dominion of Canada accordingly; and,

Whereas, the Parliament of Canada, by the Act entitled an Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, which united them with Canada, enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, by any order or orders to be by him from time to time made with the advice of the Privy Council, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as to him should seem meet to authorize and empower such officer as he may from time to time appoint as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, to make provision for the administration of justice therein, and establish all such laws and institutions and ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein.

Now, know ye, that we have seen fit by our royal Letters Patent, bearing date the 29th of September, year of our Lord, 1869, to appoint the Hon. William McDougall, of the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in our Dominion of Canada, and a member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of the most noble order of the Bath, on from and after a day to be named by us for the admission of Rupert's Land and our North-Western Territory aforesaid into the Union of the Dominion of Canada, to wit: on, from and after the first day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869, to be, during our pleasure, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, and we did thereby authorize and empower and require and command him in due manner to do and execute in all things that shall belong to the said command, and the trust we have reposed in him according to the several provisions and instructions granted or appointed him by virtue of our said commission and Act of Parliament of Canada, herein before recited, and according to such instructions as have been or may from time to time be given to him, and to such laws as are or shall be enforced within the North-Western Territories; of all which our loving subjects of our said Territories, and all those whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of the North-West Territory to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Hon. WILLIAM McDougall, Member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, &c., &c. At the Red River, in our aforesaid North-West Territory, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869, and in the 33rd year of our reign.

By command,

(Signed), J. A. N. PROVENCHER, Secy.

This proclamation is said to have been issued by Mr. McDougall according to arrangement with the Government at Ottawa; and the messenger who was despatched with instructions to defer its publication did not reach him in time. The appearance of this proclamation was the signal for the counter-movement on the part of Dr. Shultz, which has ended as already stated, and the insurgents, emboldened by their temporary success, issued the following "Declaration of Independence":—

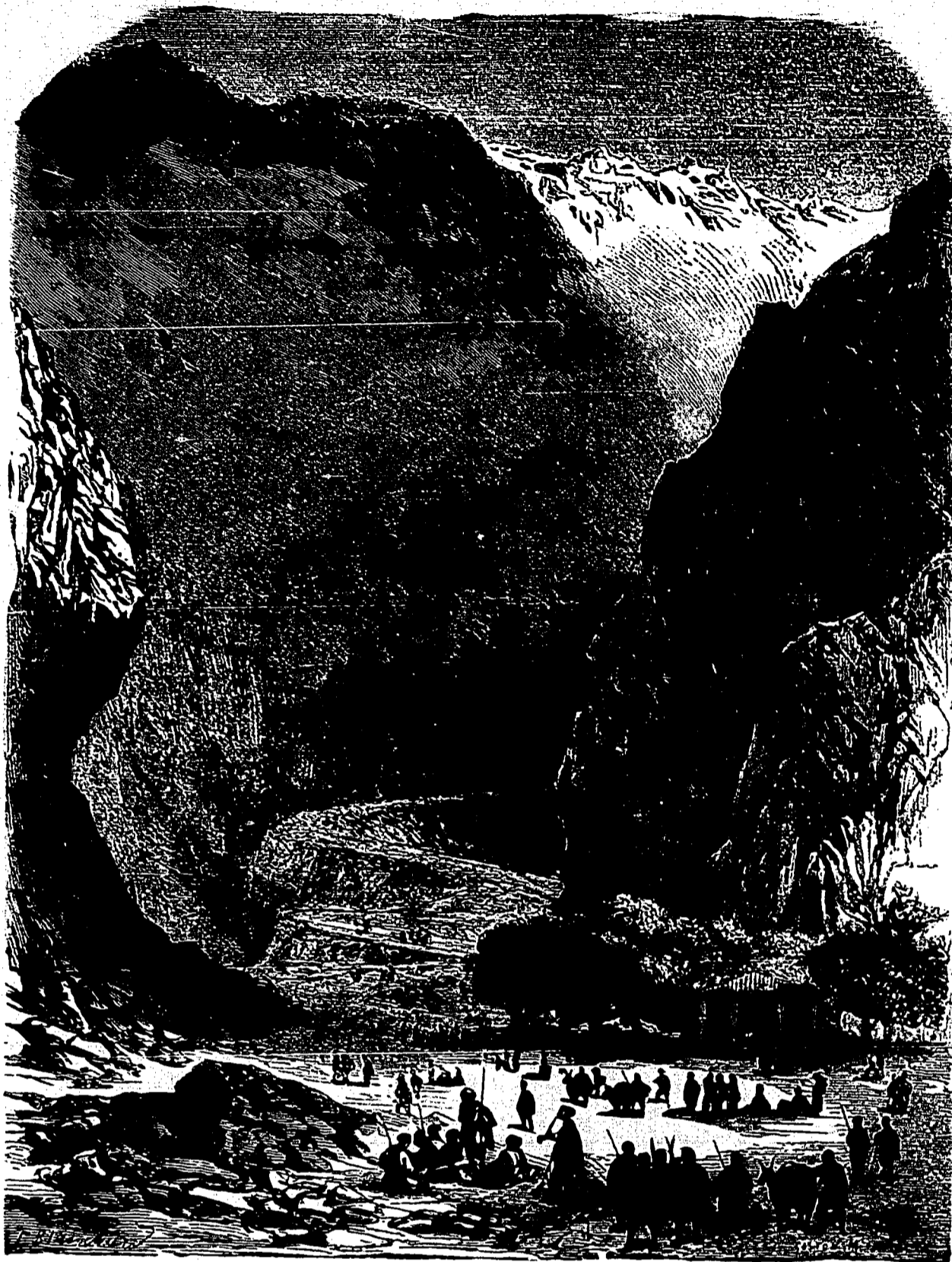
Whereas, it is admitted by all men as a fundamental principle that the public authority commands the obedience and respect of all its subjects, it is also admitted that the people to be governed have the right to adopt or reject forms of go-

THE INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA.

Some three or four months ago, an insurrectionary movement in Southern Dalmatia, which had previously been brewing against the authority of the Emperor of Austria, broke out, headed by Luka Vukalovitch, an old Hersegovinian Chief, who, without much apparent cause, issued a proclamation, calling upon the "falcons of the mountains" to come down in their might and exterminate their oppressors. A prompt movement on the part of the Austrians was reported to have checked the insurrection; and since that time the news has been meagre, but sufficient to indicate that the trouble has probably not yet blown over. The real cause of the uprising is generally supposed to be Russian intrigue; and the neighbouring principality of Montenegro, under the suzerainty of Turkey, is said to be ripe for a rising. Discontent in Servia and other Turkish Provinces is traced to the same source, and the conclusion is drawn, that among the early schemes for the aggrandisement of the Russian Empire, is a general rising of the Slavic populations in the Turkish as well as the Austrian Dominions. According to a correspondent in the *Neue Fremden Blatt*, the Government of Montenegro is making great warlike preparations. Within the last six months it has purchased upwards of fifty tons of gunpowder, and there is a strong war party in the Montenegrin Senate, headed by an officer named Radonitz, who is stated to possess the full confidence of the army. The Prince has assembled 3,500 men at Grahovo, with orders to disarm the insurgents; but it appears that, instead of carrying out their instructions, these troops openly assist the Bocchese to escape the pursuit of the Austrians.

The Austrian troops landed at Cattaro, attacked the insurgents, repulsed them and drove them into the mountains, where, at the latest accounts, they maintained an attitude of hostility. But the country is not favourable to prompt warlike movements; and so long as the insurrectionary spirit does not spread into the northern part of Dalmatia, Austria will have little difficulty in keeping it in check.

Dalmatia formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, and was ceded to Austria by Napoleon in the treaty of Campo Formio. From Istria as far as Ragusa, one of the most important towns in Dalmatia, the coast is shaded by the Illirian Archipelago, a group of some fifteen important islands, long, narrow, and surrounded with numberless islets and breakers, rendering navigation very dangerous.



MONTENEGRIN CAMP AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT KERSTATZ, NEAR CATTARO.

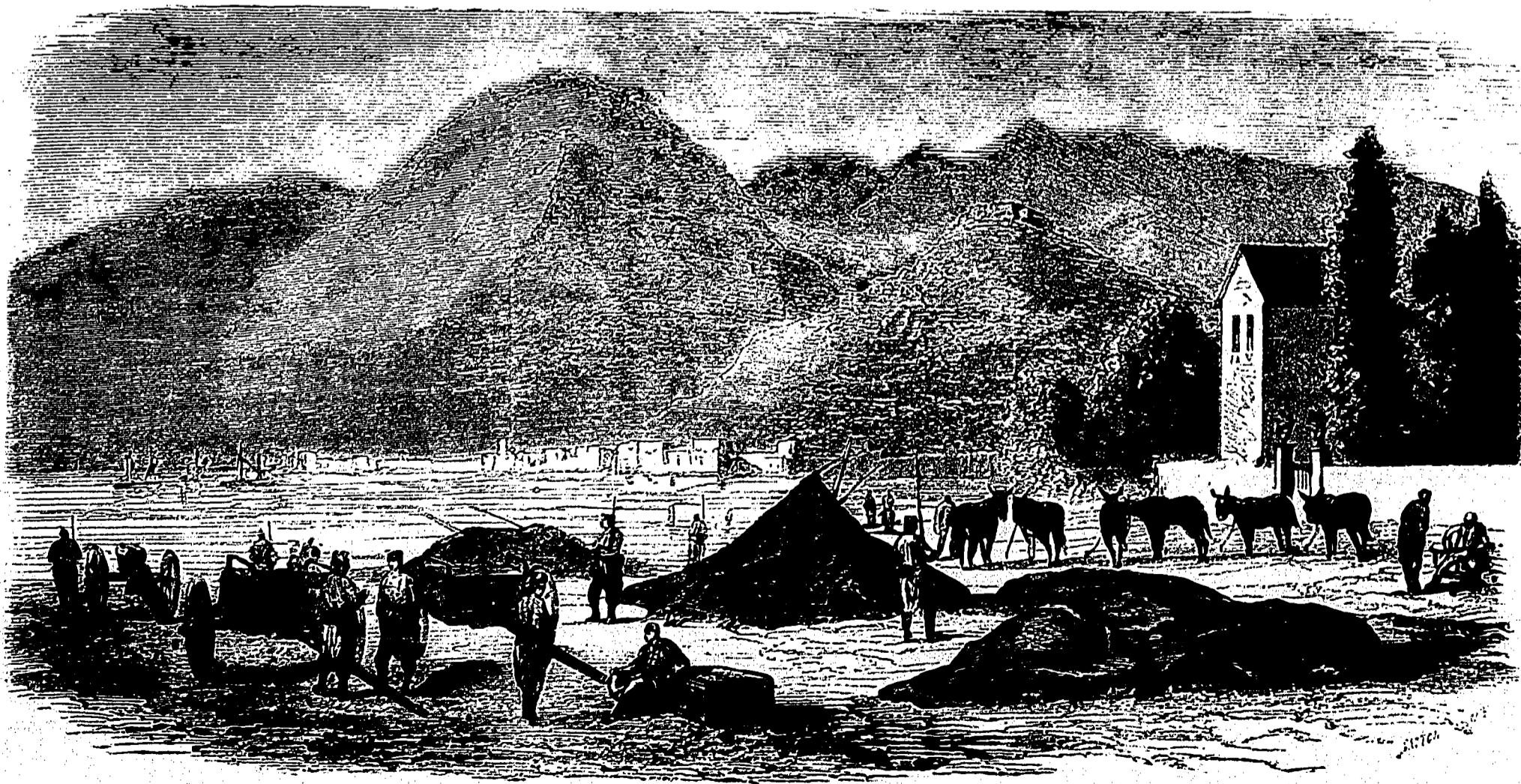
Thence along the Dalmatian coast the sea washes the base of the mountain slopes of the mainland.

Cattaro is a fortified seaport town, and stands on the Gulf of Cattaro, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the southern extremity of Dalmatia. It contains a population of about two thousand persons, and is the capital of the circumscription of the same name. The town has a citadel, a cathedral, several churches, and an excellent harbour. It is surrounded by mountains, the summits of which are covered by fortifications. The place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France, finally becoming incorporated in the dominions of the Kaiser.

There was neither frost nor snow in Newfoundland up to the 4th inst. The weather was quite mild; cattle were grazing in the fields; the need of a great-coat was hardly felt. On the 4th came the first snow-storm; but in a few days the ground was almost bare, and the probability is the snow will not lie till about Christmas. So much for the climate of Newfoundland which is reported to be so savage. The chief drawback, however, is the lateness of the coming spring. The cold northern current rushes along the shores in April and sometimes part of May, laden with icebergs and ice-fields which chill the atmosphere. The fisheries this year have been most productive—the best for many years. The catch has been abundant; the price is high; provisions moderate in cost. This is a great boon to the poor starving fishermen, who were reduced to the lowest ebb by the failures of the last few years. For one year they will revel in abundance. The profits of the merchants this year will be enormous. It is not an uncommon thing for a fisherman to find £60 to his credit after four month's fishing; many of them reach even £80 and £90 for their summer's work. For the most part they are idle from November till the first of March.

Mr. Thomas Mackie, of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, has discovered a process by which he can convert into a beautiful blue the hitherto useless oxide of iron, or iron ochre, and other deposits among our minerals that have no commercial value. If the blue can be produced as cheap as the imported article, it is an important discovery.

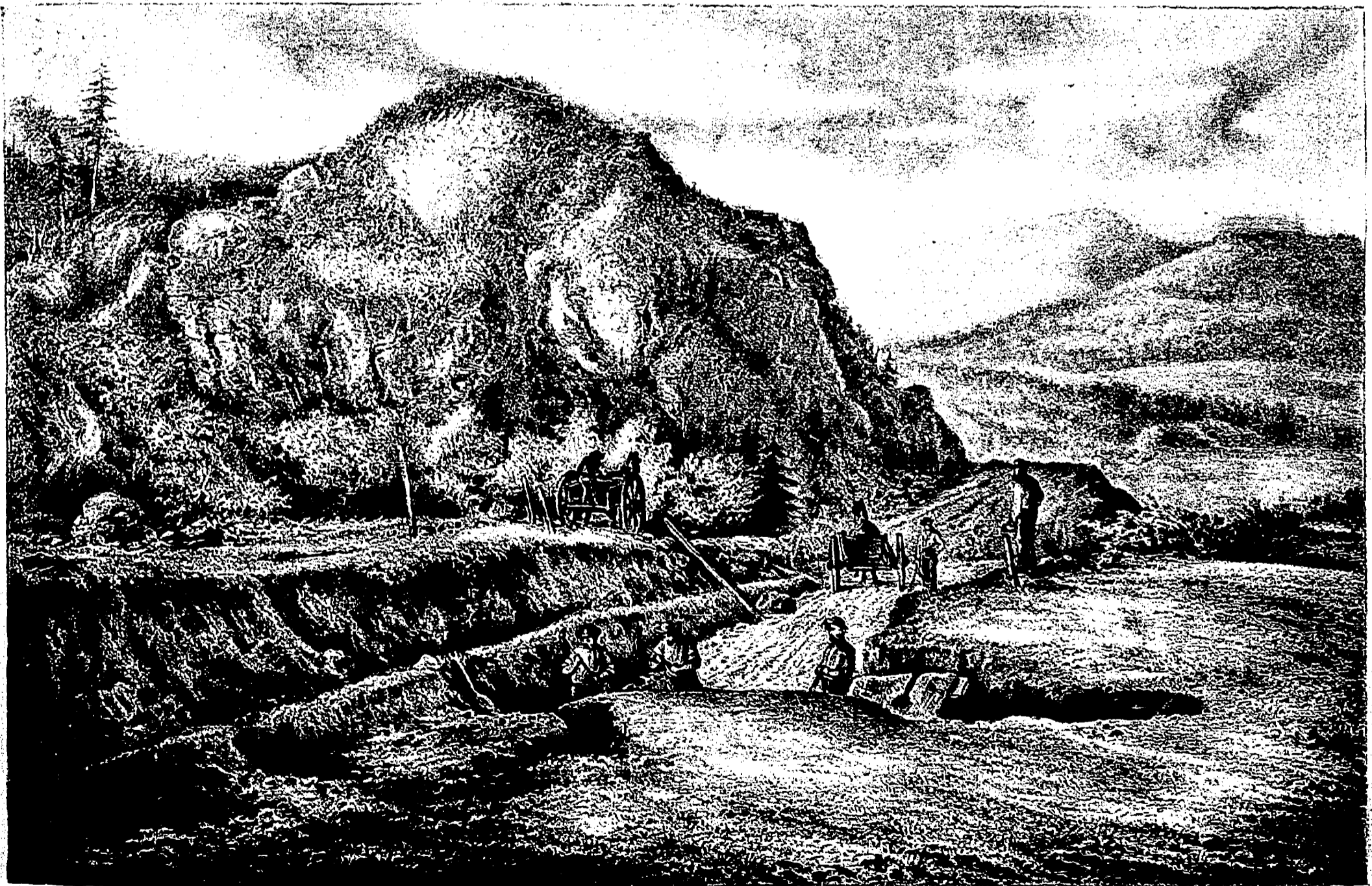
Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family in France, threatens to starve himself to death.



AUSTRIAN BATTERY OPPOSITE CATTARO.



VIEW ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY LINE AT RIMOUSKI.



WORKS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—BETWEEN BIG AND RIMOUSKI.

Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.

THE LAKE.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF LAMARTINE.)

I.

For ever drifting towards shores unknown,
In endless night, returnless, borne away,
We never, in Time's sea our anchor thrown,
Pause for a single day!

II.

O Lake, I come alone to sit by thee,
Upon the spot where thou didst see her rest,
Hardly a year ago it seems when she
Looked on thy wavy breast!

III.

Thus didst thou threaten to those stooping rocks,
Thus on their wave-worn sides thou then didst boat,
Thus did thy foam, aroused by windy shocks,
Play round my darling's feet!

IV.

One evening as we floated on the calm,
And not a sound was heard afar or near,
Save oary music mingling trim and clear,
With thy soft, rippling psalm,—

V.

Then, all at once sweet tones, too sweet for earth,
Awoke the sleeping echoes into bliss;
The waves grew hushed, the voice I loved gave birth
To such a strain as this:—

1.

O Time, suspend thy flight, and happy hours,
Linger upon your ways!
O let us know the fleeting joy that's ours,
These brightest of our days!

2.

For the unhappy ones who thee implore,
Flow swiftly as thou canst,
With all their cares; but leave us, pass us o'er,
In happiness entranced!

3.

Alas! in vain I ask some moments more,
For time escapes and flies;
I ask this night to linger: lo, the power
Of darkness quickly dies!

4.

But let us love, and, while we may, be blest,
Before our chance is gone!
Nor Time, nor man has any point of rest,
It flows, and we float on!"

VI. :

O jealous Time, those moments of delight,
When love pours bliss in streams upon the heart,
Must they fly from us with as swift a flight
As days of ill depart?

VII.

Alas! can we not even mark the track?
Forever lost, like all that went before!
And Time that gave them and then took them back,
Shall give them back no more!

VIII.

O Lake, mute rocks, and caves, and forest shade,
Whose beauty Time is powerless to blight;—
Dear Nature, suffer not the thought to fade
Of that sweet, happy night!

IX.

Still let it live in all thy scene, fair lake,
In calm and storm, and make thy smiles more bright;
And every tree and rock new meaning take
From that sweet, happy night!

X.

Let it be heard in every passing breeze,
And in the sound of shore to shore replying;
Let it be seen in every star that sees
Its image in thee lying!

XI.

And let the moaning wind and sighing reed,
And the light perfume of the balmy air,
All that is heard, or seen, or felt, declare,
"They loved—they loved indeed!"

JOHN READE.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

We heartily wish our readers, one and all, a HAPPY NEW YEAR! Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine is numbered among the dead years, and its place is taken by eighteen hundred and seventy. How many thousands of pens have danced lightly across the clean page, and left there the traces of thoughts, either good, bad or indifferent, in which as many thousands of writers have indulged, while recording their parting say about the old year? It is the fashion to sum up the great, and even the small, events, the successes and the failures, which attend the march of the human family in its annual rounds; and enthusiastic writers are ever fain to make that one which is the special subject of their discussion, the *annus mirabilis* of their age, if not of their century. It will be hard for them, however, to lift 1869, head and shoulders above its fellows. True, it has had its distinctions. Some dreams have become realities; many anticipations have been ruthlessly blasted; buried hopes, and it may be, broken promises, lie as thickly strewn along its path, as on that of any of its predecessors. But, upon the whole, 1869 has been rather a tame year; the flavour of its accomplished events was spoiled by their anticipation; and, save an earthquake or two, and some other incidents of minor importance, it has brought but few surprises. It has left the map of the world a little better known, but otherwise comparatively unchanged. The expectations of annexations and revolutions which marked its beginning, are mainly unfulfilled at its close. Cuba has not yet become a new star on Uncle Sam's banner; Mexico gets along under its state of chronic semi-anarchy just about as usual; there are nearly as many wars among the South American Republics as at any former period; and China and Japan are gradually becoming more sensible to the advantages of commerce and com-

munication with the outside world. The great Indian Empire of Britain is developing its railway system, and in the midst of straitened finances pursues a course of solid commercial and social progress. Russian influence, though extending eastward, breeds no more fear of ultimate danger to the interests of other European States in that direction, than it did ten years ago. The same influence is supposed to be making fresh trouble for Austria; but Francis Joseph who has, of late years, become a constitutional monarch, seems very earnest and determined in the pursuit of his policy, and the dear-bought wisdom derived from his wars with Prussia and Italy, promises to pay him for its cost, in the future peace and prosperity of his States. Italian affairs are as nearly as possible where they were a twelvemonth ago; high taxes and an exhausted exchequer; a spirit of reaction on the one hand, and of revolution on the other, are the disagreeable foes against which the ever changing Ministries at Florence have had to contend, and are still contending; and matters are by no means improved by the assurance that Mazzini, wearied with inaction, has at last resolved to strike a blow for the Republic. As for Garibaldi, he is said to be engaged on the harmless task of writing a book! Spain has had several mild attacks of revolution within the revolution, but it has held its head erect with Castilian dignity, and seems to be a Republic, though unable to find a king; it is, as near as may be, a constitutional monarchy with a vacant throne; in the midst of internal troubles it has been able to maintain the Spanish sovereignty over the "Queen of the Antilles;" and the Cuban uprising is now so far got under that only the embers of the revolutionary fires have to be extinguished. Spain has, during the year, set the example of incorporating colonial possessions with the mother country, and giving them representation in the national Legislature. France has largely enjoyed the delicious excitement of standing close upon the brink of revolution, without tumbling in. The Emperor having, with great courage, applied the constitutional reforms proclaimed in July last, France now enjoys nearly all the forms and much of the substance of unfettered parliamentary government. And this step is already bringing its reward: as the Empire advances towards liberty, the ablest men of the Republican party draw back from the programme of the extremists, and profess their preference for the liberty of the Empire over that of the guillotine. As the personal element still mingles largely, if it does not predominate, in the Government of France, that nation may fairly be congratulated on the Emperor's restoration to health. Like the King of Italy, he was for a time in a very precarious condition; and like him happily, he has overcome his malady. Had these two monarchs of the Revolution, or either of them, been carried away by death, who would have ridden the storm of which they now hold the whirlwind in their hands? Of Prussia, it need only be remarked that the strong position in which it found itself after the sharp and decisive war of 1866, is still vigorously maintained. One's mind might indeed be at ease upon the whole range of German politics, were it not for an intimation recently, and we believe, maliciously, made, that the Schleswig question was again to be revived! This mysterious question may probably have been somewhat simplified by the detachment of Holstein from it a few years ago, but we still doubt whether there are more than "two men in Europe," or anywhere else, who would understand it.

So far as this rapid and imperfect glance at the world's affairs goes, it exhibits a wonderful tameness on the part of 1869 as compared with many previous years. Even the laying of the submarine cable between France and America, which four years ago would have excited universal wonder and admiration, occurred as a matter of course, the world's astonishment at such a feat having been exhausted three and a half years since, when the second cable from Valencia to Heart's Content was successfully laid, and the first one as successfully restored. Yet 1869 has one great achievement of which to boast, though even in this case, anticipation nearly robbed it of its excitement. The opening of the Suez Canal to the ships of all nations is an event of great significance; and of itself raises the history of the year above the level of common dullness. The magnificent opening ceremonies, six weeks ago; the capabilities, and extent of the Canal, and the probable commercial and political consequences of its being opened to trade, have all been so fully described and discussed that we need here only mention the completion of this gigantic enterprise as the great event of the year in the march of material progress.

The meeting of the Ecumenical Council at Rome—the first Council of the Vatican—on the 8th December, will give an exceptional *clat* to the year 1869, though the association goes no further than the opening ceremonies, and the preliminary arrangements for the transaction of the business of the Council. His Holiness summoned the Council in June 1868, and since that time preparations have been steadily

going on for the meeting, which, as remarked, took place on the 8th of December, and was then adjourned till the 6th inst. The deliberations of this august assembly, already the subject of so much speculation and comment, will, therefore, properly belong to the history of 1870.

So closely does the Canadian reader follow the march of events at the seat of Empire, that little need be said of British politics. 1869 has so far fulfilled the promises of 1868 towards Ireland, that at the late session of the Imperial parliament the then promised bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church became law; and the ministry have put on record another solemn engagement to adjust the relations between landlord and tenant during the coming session. But disaffection and Fenianism are as rampant as ever in Ireland, though "scotched," if not "killed" on this side the Atlantic. The Imperial parliament elected under Mr. D'Israeli's Reform bill did not prove a very Radical assemblage, though it has manifested its intention to turn the wheels of progress a little faster. After a retirement, more or less secluded, of about eighteen years, Her Majesty the Queen delighted the hearts of her Metropolitan subjects by appearing in State amongst them in November last, to open the new Blackfriars Bridge, and the Holborn Valley Viaduct.

The relation of the Colonies to the Mother Country has been the theme of much discussion, and the controversy is not yet closed; but it is already sufficiently developed to reassure all save the most timid, that there is no present intention to knock the Empire into fragments. The spread of pauperism in the midst of plenty, in England, has given a fresh impetus to the emigration movement, in the benefits of which, Canada will no doubt share in common with the other British Colonies.

Our near neighbours across the line had the satisfaction of seeing their beloved General elevated to the Presidential chair on the 4th of March last; and he appears thus far to have approved himself a very fair average President. Under his sway we are told that the gigantic system of revenue swindling has been partially checked; certainly the public revenue has been well sustained, and the progress made in the reduction of the debt rapid beyond precedent. Our neighbours have also completed their great project of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic coasts by railway—a task which Canada must assuredly some day essay—and they have set themselves to thinking seriously about returning to specie payments. Though they still seem disposed to be somewhat churlish in their commercial relations with us, we wish them none the less success in all their legitimate enterprises for the advancement of their country's prosperity; and, in the face of possible contingencies, we sincerely hope they may as jealously respect international obligations as did Canada by them in their hour of trouble.

The progress of Canada during 1869 has been steady and substantial. The legislative measures of the past session of Parliament, with but a single exception, have borne good fruit. That exception is the bill for the acquisition of the North-West Territory, which as yet is virtually a dead letter, in consequence of the unexpected resistance of a portion of the Red River settlers. Let us hope that 1870 will enable us to overcome this difficulty. In other respects, the country may well rejoice at the political quiet, social harmony, and general prosperity which prevail. A plentiful harvest and fair commercial activity have given abundant occasion for thankfulness, and Canada has good reason to welcome the new year with a smiling face and with high hopes of continuing prosperity, and even greater progress, in the future.

The Dominion Parliament is summoned for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 15th of February.

The *Ontario Farmer* is henceforth to be published by the enterprising firm of Messrs. T. and R. White, of Hamilton. The Rev. Mr. Clarke will continue to be the Editor.

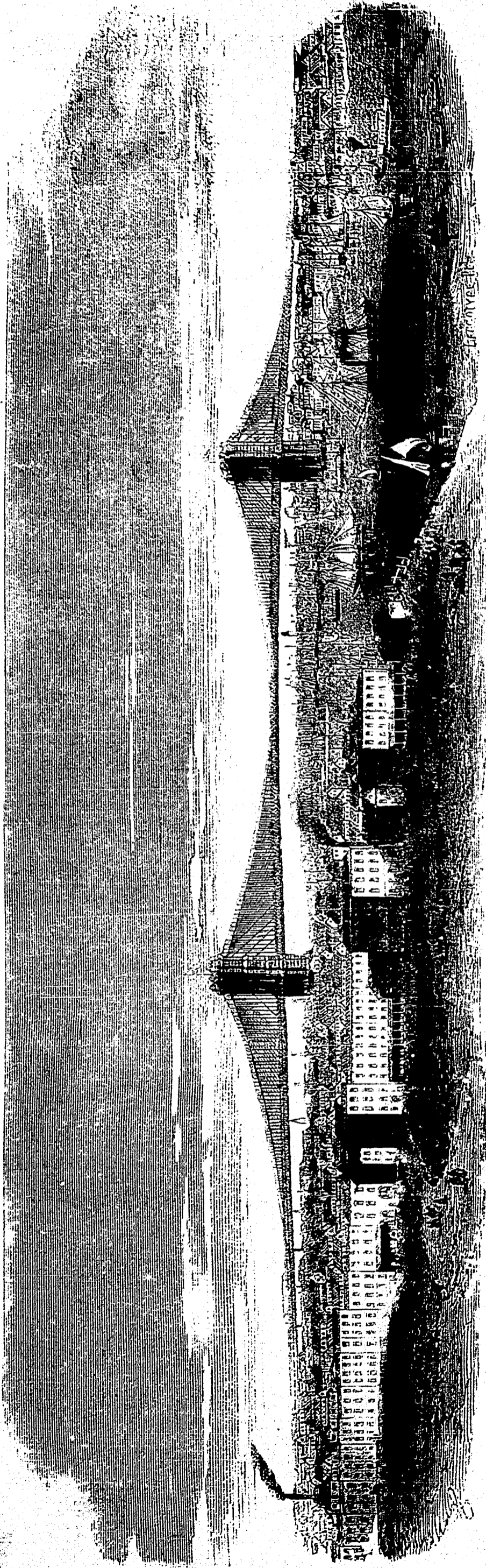
The Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster-General, and Hon. John Ross, Senator, have returned to Canada from England.

Lady Young held a reception at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on Monday, Dec. 7, and will hold another on Monday, the 3rd instant, at three o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Stanton, U. S. Secretary of War during the rebellion, who was lately appointed by President Grant a Judge of the Supreme Court, died suddenly the other day of asthma.

La Minerve advocates the construction in Montreal of a St. Jean Baptiste Hall, to equal that of the St. Patrick's, which it characterises as a monument to the patriotism and liberality of the Irish.

An Ottawa despatch states that the Government have received a telegram from the Hon. Mr. McDougall, stating that he expected to reach St. Pauls yesterday; but whether he would return to Canada is not stated.



PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN. Designed by the late J. A. Roebling, C. E.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The citizens of New York and Brooklyn have long dis-
 missed the project of a bridge across the East river, whereby
 communication between them could be made still more ex-
 peditions than by the ferry system. Mr. J. A. Roebling, an
 celebrated Civil Engineer, who died in July last, submitted a
 plan a short time before his death, which, though involving a
 cost of about \$8,000,000 in construction, has been approved;
 and the enterprising people of the Empire city will no doubt
 take measures to carry it out. Mr. Roebling, who left his
 native country, Germany, in 1831, and first settled in Pennsylv-
 vania, achieved a great reputation as an engineer. Among
 the chief monuments of his engineering skill may be men-
 tioned the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara river, con-
 necting Upper Canada with Western New York, which was
 completed in 1855; the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati,
 &c. Should the New York and Brooklyn bridge be built upon
 his plan, it will be a magnificent and most convenient struc-
 ture. The high piers will give the bridge sufficient elevation,
 and the width of the span across the channel—sixteen hundred
 feet—will be ample security against the causing any interrup-
 tion to navigation.

A man recently entered a restaurant in a Western town and
 ordered a very elaborate dinner. He lingered long at the
 table, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then light-
 ing a cigar he had ordered, leisurely sauntered up to the coun-
 ter and said to the proprietor: "Very fine dinner, landlord;
 just charge it to me. I haven't got a cent." "But I don't
 know you," said the proprietor, indignantly. "Of course you
 don't. If you had you wouldn't let me have the dinner." "Pay
 for the dinner, I say!" "And I say I can't." "I'll see about
 that," said the proprietor, who snatched a revolver out of a
 drawer, leaped over the counter and colared the man, exclaim-
 ing, "as he pointed it at his head: "Now see if you get away
 with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel!" "What
 is that you hold in your hands?" said the impudencious cus-
 omer, drawing back. "That, sir, is a revolver, sir." "Oh,
 that's a revolver, is it? I don't care a fig for a revolver, I
 thought it was a stomach pump!"

SCENES ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ROUTE.

It has been more or less broadly charged that the scenes,
 on some portions of the route of the Intercolonial railway,
 have been inspired and rendered very animated by the not
 unknown disease called "impunctuality," with which some
 of the contractors or subcontractors, have been temporarily
 afflicted. It has also been said that the scenes on several sec-
 tions, are exceedingly dull and cheerless, because the contrac-
 tors are not prosecuting the work with sufficient energy.

It is to be hoped that these statements were exaggerated and
 that the occasions which gave rise to them have been removed.
 The Commissioners do not appear to have lost faith in the
 system of letting the contracts, for it is stated that three
 additional sections are to be put up to competition without
 delay. The scenes to which we have to direct the reader's
 attention do not belong to the classes already mentioned. One
 of them about half way between Bic and Rimonski, shows
 Bic Mountain on the side of which heavy cuttings have to be
 made, and the other near Rimonski, indicates where the line
 strikes the highway from Bic to Rimonski, on the banks of
 the St. Lawrence, close by the Rimonski river, which has to be
 bridged at that point. Both the places indicated are in section
 under contract to Mr. Haycock, of Ottawa.

A somewhat remarkable discovery of human and animal
 remains has been communicated by Professor Capellini, of Bo-
 logna, to the *Gazette dell' Emilia*. The Professor, on his return
 from Denmark, whither he had gone to be present at the In-
 ternational Prehistoric Congress, was rendered so zealous by
 what he had heard there that he was induced to make many
 excursions in the neighbourhood of Spezzia. In the course
 of these excursions he visited many caverns, and in one of
 these he was successful in discovering traces of prehistoric
 man. This was in a grotto in the Island of Palmeria, the ac-
 cess to which was difficult and dangerous. Here he caused
 excavations to be made, and the result was the discovery of
 numerous flint and stone implements, the workmanship of
 which showed they belonged to the earliest period of the stone
 age. Besides these wrought implements and various other

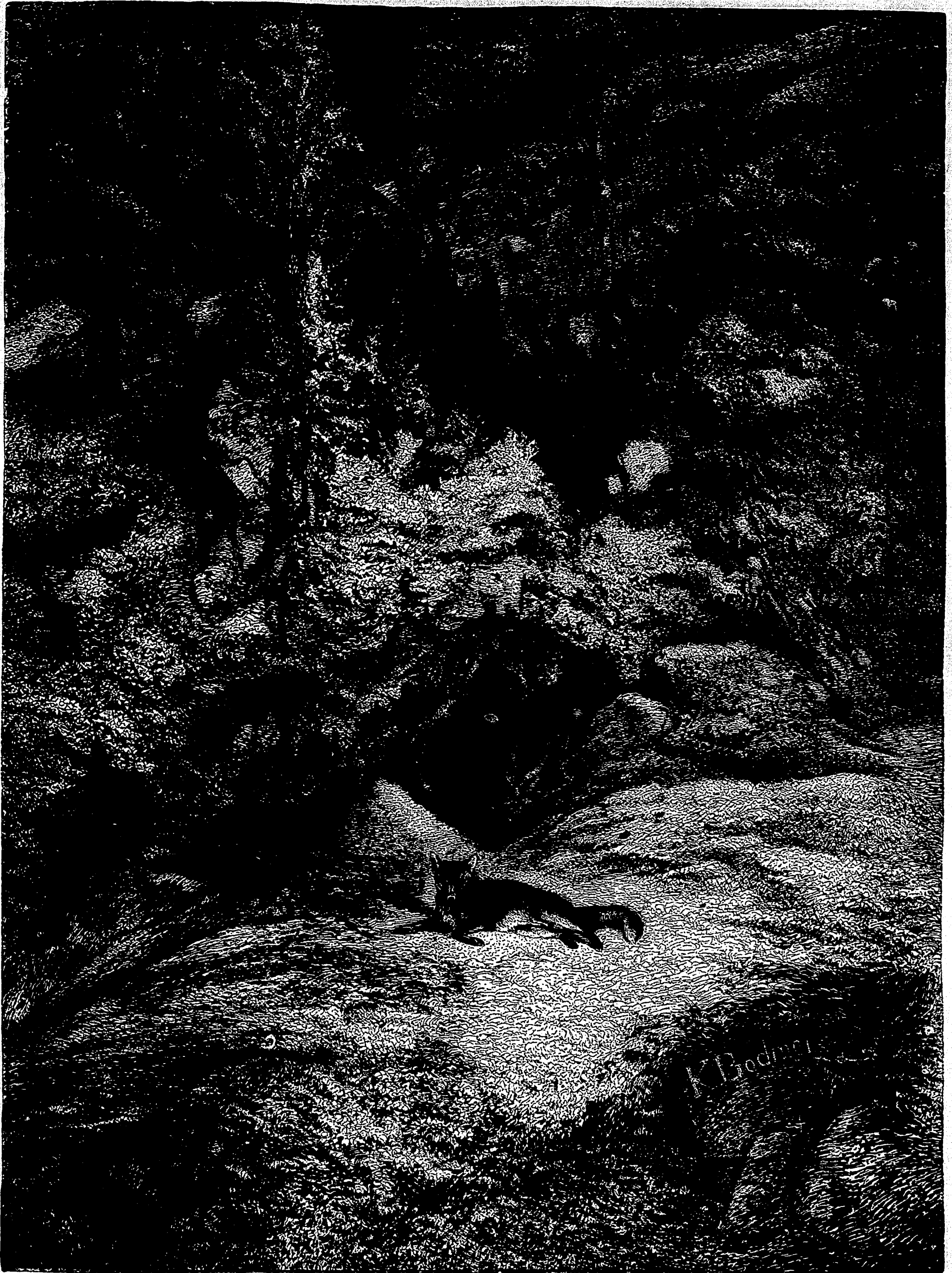
objects brought into the cavern by its human occupants, he
 found a considerable quantity of bones of animals mingled
 with bones of human beings. The condition of these latter
 bones, he says, would justify the inference that the grotto
 had been inhabited by anthropopag, and that the Italians
 of that epoch were cannibals, like their contemporaries in
 Belgium, France and Denmark. Among the human bones I
 found those of a woman, and part of the jawbone of a child some
 seven or eight years of age. Some of these bones were entire,
 others were partially calcined. In the centre of the cave it
 was possible to discern traces of fire-places. Whoever has busied
 himself in prehistoric researches, whoever has read Spring's
 excellent work on the Chauvoux Cavern in Belgium, and the
 writings of her authors on the subject of the caverns in France,
 will not hesitate to admit that the discoveries in the Island
 of Palmeria prove that the Italians were, as I have said, man-
 eaters. For the present, it will be sufficient for me to direct
 the attention of naturalists to the subject. The Cyclopaens
 spoken of in the fable were probably these cannibals."

"The Fox's Cover."—The Leggotype of K. Bodmer's *For-
 dem Fuchsbau* (in front of the fox-hole) which we print else-
 where, shows Master Reynard, calmly nerving himself before his
 hiding place, planning, perhaps, a nocturnal excursion to the
 nearest poultry yard. His watchful attitude indicates that
 while enjoying present rest he is not unmindful of future
 labours, nor unprepared for a possible surprise, notwithstanding
 the apparent security of his hiding place. The artist has
 done full justice to the fox's taste for grand sylvan scenery.

AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS.—According to the latest accounts
 an extensive area of ground has been taken up for diamond
 mining on the Cudgegong River, New South Wales, the only
 locality in the colony where diamond mining has as yet been
 prosecuted on a large scale. The Australian Diamond Com-
 pany have provided themselves with a steam-engine for
 working their gem machinery. Fresh discoveries are con-
 tinually reported, and Tarbet, Abercrombie gold fields, and

the river Page are indicated as places whence precious stones
 have been received. Another diamond has been discovered
 recently at Sebastopol, Victoria; its weight is stated at three
 carats. Diamonds have been found along the greater extent
 of the Reedy Creek, at Eldorado, Sebastopol, Woolshed, and
 higher up at Wooragee. A gem found in the Epsom district
 was recently forwarded to Mr. Crisp, of Melbourne, who pro-
 nounced it to be a diamond; this is the first Bendigo diamond
 that has been heard of. A Lyttleton (New Zealand) journal
 states that a miner has brought a number of coloured crys-
 tals into Christchurch, and on inspection one stone, about half
 the size of a pea, was found to be a diamond, but it was so rough
 and jagged that its intrinsic value when worked up would be
 very trifling. As the finder declared that he knew where "any
 quantity" of this sand was to be found, it is thought that
 something better may be brought to light.

The director of a French theatre, La Gaite, has introduced
 a curious theatrical innovation. In the "Bibliothèque Im-
 periale" there exists an interesting collection of engravings
 representing the actors and actresses of the last two centuries
 in the costumes originally worn by them in their respective
 parts, and the experiment has now been made at the Gaite of
 restoring the original "mise en scene" of Racine's tragedy of
 "Andromaque," which is now given exactly as it was perfor-
 med before the Grand Monarque. The well-known dramatic
 critic, M. de Sarcy, in a recent conference, strongly advocated
 the propriety of this revival. According to him a hero of Ra-
 cine's tragedies, while wearing the costume as well as speak-
 ing the language of the French Court, is, though a conven-
 tional, at least a consistent type. His thoughts and expres-
 sions are essentially those of a French gentleman, in spite of
 his Greek or Roman pseudonym; and the polite and courtly
 phrases which he employs, even under the most trying cir-
 cumstances, must always more or less shock the spectator's
 sense of the fitness of things when uttered by a man in a toga
 and sandals. There is, undoubtedly, much truth in this view
 of the case; still it will be difficult to reconcile oneself to Ca-
 milla cursing Rome in a hoop and patches, or to Julius Cesar
 expiring in a wig and lace ruffles.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*



THE FOX'S COVER.

when we retire, we know not but that we may be prisoners by to-morrow. The continual danger which surrounds us, the impossibility of escape, without risking our lives, has estranged us from fear; but we wish to live here, as it were, in a world of our own, and not by an outside intercourse to conjure up dangers against ourselves. We are here like a secluded colony—you must be therefore careful not to do anything which may disturb the peace of this house. Your uncle will give you all further instructions."

Benoit was now dismissed from the count's presence, and he retired with his uncle, who, as a mark of welcome, pressed both his hands, saying:

"You must be silent; neither by thoughtlessness nor indiscretion say anything which may in any way compromise us. I will now inform you how we are situated here."

So saying, he sauntered along the corridor of one of the wings and stepped into the last room, the windows of which opened to a balcony overlooking the water and forest.

"You must know," continued his uncle, "that the count is as kind as he is resolute. His house is a refuge for his friends when they consider themselves in danger, which is to-day the case with almost everyone. A couple of dozens of our inmates with their friends have been already beheaded. Those who are here are considered by the count as members of his family, but a part of them are merely introduced by the count's personal friends—they are suspected—such as the viscountess l'Espinasse, the countess Chavreux, with her husband and son, Baron de Breignolles, with his daughter. It is surprising, that we are allowed to remain here in peace."

"Yes, uncle," replied Benoit, astonished at this communication, "this is certainly very fortunate for the noble count and his protégés."

"It would be incredible," said the uncle, mysteriously, "if Robespierre himself was not our protector."

"How, Robespierre? Impossible, uncle Lorence!"

"He occasionally comes here—several of those terrible men visit us."

"Count Montreuil must be a good patriot, a friend of the great citizens?"

"He is a pious man, a convert," replied uncle Lorence; "you will soon discover how religious we are. Robespierre adores him like a prophet, because he has predicted for him great things. Others again, as Fréron and Danton, respect him, because he has done them good services; and many of the Jacobin party have remained attached to him, because they were received at his entertainments, for instance, Tallien, who is now in Bordeaux."

"How?" exclaimed Benoit, electrified. "Also, Tallien, the commissioner of the convention?"

"Yes," replied the steward, surprised at the excitement of his nephew. "What appears to you so remarkable in this?"

"Nothing, nothing, uncle Lorence. I know citizen Tallien from Bordeaux; but he is no more there, he has been recalled to Paris."

"Well, then, we have one friend more," said Lorence. "These friends, you see, protect us. Besides," continued he, smiling and looking at Benoit, to observe the effect of his words, "we are prepared for every emergency."

He opened the door of the balcony and stepped out.

"You see, Benoit, from this side our castle is almost inaccessible. The hill here slopes steeply down twenty feet, direct to the water. In the front our grated gate being always locked and opened only to friends, we can, in case of an attack, easily gain time to escape from this side by crossing the rivulet and reaching the forests, or by boats down the water."

"But are the boats always in readiness?" asked Benoit, attentively examining the locality.

"Stop a minute, my boy!" cried the steward, quite pleased at the surprise that his communications would give to his nephew. Stooping down in a corner of the room, and pushing back the carpet, he touched a secret spring, and without exertion, lifted a tile, which looked like a part of the flooring. Benoit observed a ladder descending into a dark cavity.

"This road is not very comfortable," smirked the steward, "but if you have to take it, inconveniences don't matter. Follow me, my boy—you shall see how we descend here to the lower regions, to cross the Styx."

The steward descended the ladder, Benoit, curiously following him. The vault in which both arrived was situated below the stony hill which served as the underground of the building, and was arranged for cellars. The space in which they now were, and which was dimly lighted by small grated windows, was such a cellar. It was empty, and the uncle passed through it till he reached a door which he opened. It led to a narrow passage sloping down to the rivulet.

"I should have brought a candle with me," said Lorence, stopping. "However, we will be able to see, as the passage is not thirty feet long. A few steps further there is a boat provided with oars and a box containing ammunition and other necessaries for an escape. The boat rests on round blocks, and is not far from the wicket leading to the water. The wicket is covered outside with sods to conceal it, and by applying a powerful push may be opened without trouble; another push sends the boat into the water. In this way, you see, we can escape our pursuers in case of need; but, I trust, it will not be necessary!"

"And yet, uncle Lorence," remarked Benoit, "you have written me that many servants of the count have been arrested. Why did they not escape through this passage?"

The uncle turned his grey head on one side, as if to ponder upon this question, then replied:

"They have not been taken here, but in Paris."

"How was this possible?"

"They imprudently went there to visit the principal church."

"The principal church?" asked Benoit more and more surprised. "How am I to understand this?"

"Benoit," said the uncle confidentially, while re-ascending the ladder, "I have told you already that the count is a convert. He is the proclaimer of the Messiah. But in Paris the pious mother lives; she is the proper chief priestess of the converts, and presides in the principal church. Thither went the servants who were very pious, and one fine day did not come back, because they were denounced as bad patriots, were arrested and then beheaded. Since that time, no one from our castle is allowed to go to Paris, and to the pious mother."

"But if these servants were for this reason impeached, why is the count, who is one of the converts, left in peace?"

"How can I tell? Little thieves are caught, great ones escape."

"What are these converts doing?" asked Benoit, urgently, desiring to see clearly in a case which might ultimately concern him.

"Heavens!" answered Lorence, who was manifestly a good Voltairian. "They praise the benignity of the Omnipotent! They rejoice at having been converted in true and joyful piety. They have perceived that a new deluge has come over the world, and that only those can be saved who practise religion with reason and enjoyment of life."

pels no one, but says that he who is not worthy of being converted, will perish in this deluge—nothing can save him."

"And does Robespierre and the rest believe in the count?"

"More or less. Robespierre believes in him the most, as the count has told him he would restore religion, and that the happiness of mankind would proceed from him, when the waters have run off."

"But why did he suffer the count's servants to be beheaded?" enquired Benoit.

"Yes," answered Lorence, considerably taking a pinch of snuff; "these poor fellows possessed rather too much conversion. They pretended to know that Robespierre would perish on account of his sins, which they once had declared in his presence. They presumed that only the pious mother could rule reformed mankind, and had founded among themselves a new sect which they wished to establish in Paris. This is the reason why they have perished, and the count says it proves that they were not truly converted."

Thus talking, the uncle had retraced his steps along the corridor; he stopped at the door of a large apartment.

"Now, Benoit, I will show you our church to which you have soon to repair to attend service. There, perhaps, you may witness a conversion."

He opened the door, and Benoit looked into a room, wainscotted with oak, around the four walls of which were placed large, high-backed chairs of dark carved wood. From the centre of the ceiling there was suspended a large, white china lamp. This comprised all the furniture.

"Here they assemble in the evening before supper, which is served in the adjoining saloon. In an hour the lamp must be lit. It is not every evening that a conversion takes place, but very frequently."

"One question more, uncle. Is citizen Tallien numbered among the converts?"

"I do not know," replied he. "The count has been converted but within the last few months, since he became acquainted with the pious mother. But it is a long time since he visited her, because he will not leave the castle, the spirit having made known to him that his castle was the ark which alone was affording shelter."

The steward gave the new servant a few more instructions and admonitions and then left him. Benoit being excited by all he had heard and seen, impatiently waited for the hour of worship, which, he hoped, would make him better acquainted with this strange society.

The evening was already pretty far advanced when the inmates assembled almost simultaneously in the large wainscotted apartment. Every one in the house seemed to be present; but the entrance and meeting of the persons betrayed in no way the solemnity so necessary for devotion. They were discussing all kinds of worldly affairs, jesting, and paying compliments to each other, or making satirical remarks. The count himself appeared to be in excellent spirits; notwithstanding his great age he was still very active, and was chatting merrily with two pretty young ladies when he entered the apartment which, Benoit had been told, was the church of the converts, and in which the lamp was now diffusing a pleasant, subdued light. The steward informed his nephew that the servants' places were between the two doors, and that they were allowed to sit down when their services were no more required.

The count seated himself in a chair placed in the recess of one of the windows, beside him sat the two young ladies; the rest of the party selected seats for themselves, chatting and laughing in the most unconstrained manner, as if they were in a saloon. After all the family was seated, the steward and other domestics sat down.

It now became quieter, though here and there the conversation had not entirely abated. One of the young ladies sitting beside the count sank into deep meditation, her beautiful, large eyes being fixed on the floor, while the other was continuing her conversation with him, who, however, seemed absorbed with other thoughts, answering only in monosyllables and gestures to the words of his neighbour. For the next half hour there was little change in the physiognomy of the party, and Benoit had more and more difficulty in conjecturing how this strange meeting was to end.

At last the count stretched forth his hand to signify that he wished to speak. Quietness now prevailed, and with a face full of animation, he commenced—

"Alas, my dear friends, how I have longed for the evenings, for this hour which we devote to God! Happy is the convert in whose spirit truth is manifest, and out of whom the word of God does speak. Around us we see the reaper mowing with a bloody sickle, but the hand of the Lord protecteth us—yes, friends, it is no fancy, no deception into which I have fallen; but you will be convinced by all that is coming, that I penetrate with the light of God through darkness."

He stopped, and a dignified old lady proceeded.

"Count," said she, "I and a portion of your protégés are not permitted to follow the full bent of the ideas by which you are elevated above the earth. We have still our old religion, are royalists, and enemies to anarchy, which we consider human madness. But, count, these evenings are also precious to us, as we admire the noble fanaticism which shelters us from perdition."

"My dear Chavreux," replied the count in ecstasies, "I know you to make a sacrifice by spending this hour here. But pardon me, if, by these means, I save the persecuted that seek my protection from danger, and gain them for the new human race. For the converted only will overcome this storm, and become the free citizens of the new laws of nature, over whom God presides as righteous King."

To be continued.



A secret in the castle of Montreuil.

The steward now replaced the tile, covering it over with the carpet.

"But is this conversion nothing unnatural?"

"Not every one is converted, Benoit; he who is can divine the future, and is then worshipped as a chosen one. The count is such a chosen one. Every one believes what he says. God speaks through him, a loving and kind God who will send, to tortured mankind, happiness, liberty, and all the glory of Paradise—a prospect of much consolation."

Benoit shook his head as though he did not quite comprehend; but the caustic humour with which his uncle instructed him, produced a smile on his pale face. He repeated his questions.

"Thus there are in this castle none but converts?"

"By no means," replied the uncle. "The count leaves every one his faith, but maintains to have the best and right one."

"And you, uncle! do you belong to the converts?"

"Half and half, my boy. I can take an oath that the count is truly converted, but I don't make it my business to get converted myself."

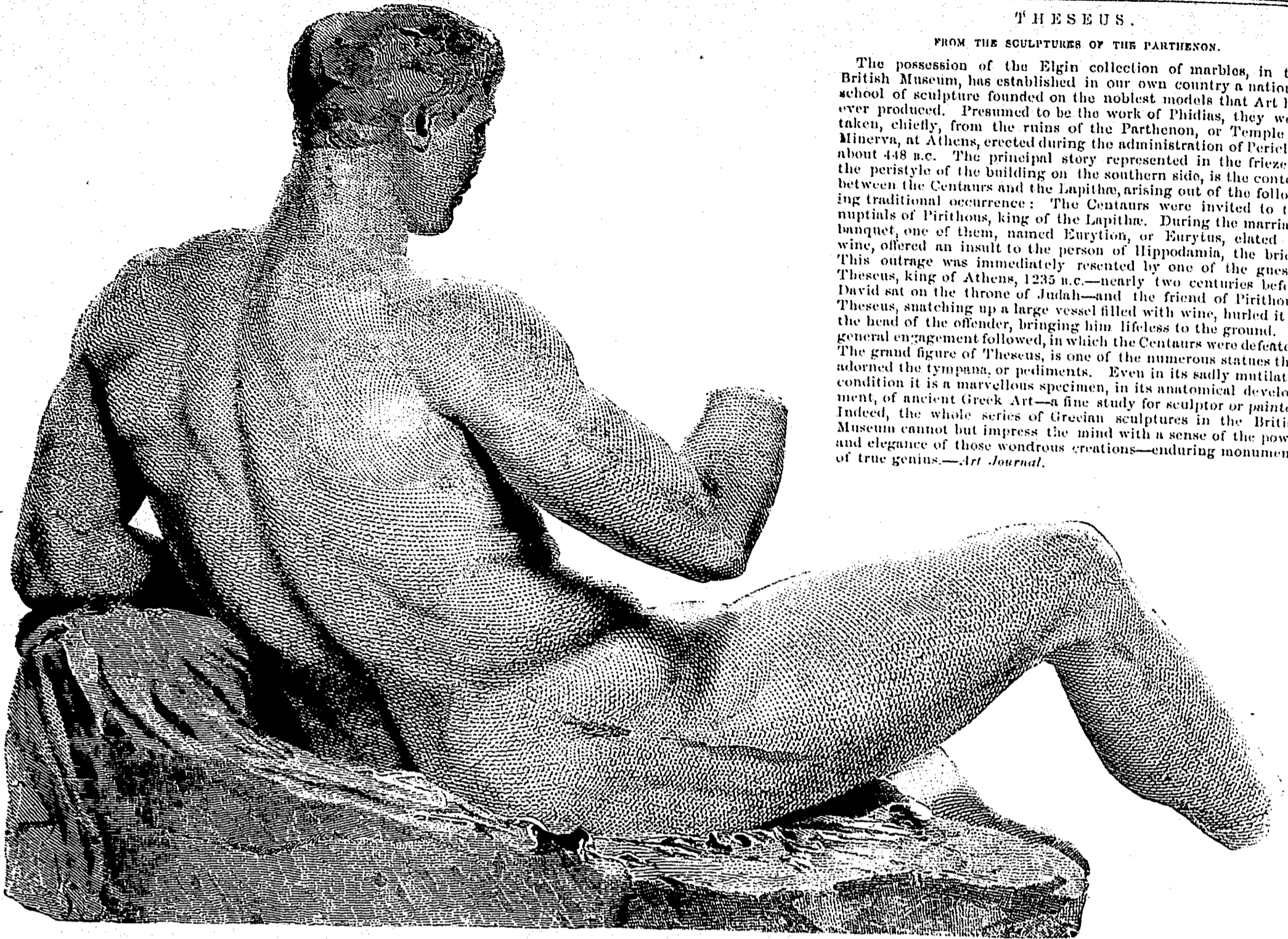
"And the ladies and gentlemen in the castle?"

"Ah, the ladies belong most to the new church of God, the gentlemen are less numerous represented. The count com-

THESEUS.

FROM THE SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON.

The possession of the Elgin collection of marbles, in the British Museum, has established in our own country a national school of sculpture founded on the noblest models that Art has ever produced. Presumed to be the work of Phidias, they were taken, chiefly, from the ruins of the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, at Athens, erected during the administration of Pericles, about 448 B.C. The principal story represented in the frieze of the peristyle of the building on the southern side, is the contest between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, arising out of the following traditional occurrence: The Centaurs were invited to the nuptials of Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ. During the marriage-banquet, one of them, named Eurytion, or Eurytus, elated by wine, offered an insult to the person of Hippodamia, the bride. This outrage was immediately resented by one of the guests, Theseus, king of Athens, 1235 B.C.—nearly two centuries before David sat on the throne of Judah—and the friend of Pirithous. Theseus, snatching up a large vessel filled with wine, hurled it at the head of the offender, bringing him lifeless to the ground. A general engagement followed, in which the Centaurs were defeated. The grand figure of Theseus, is one of the numerous statues that adorned the tympana, or pediments. Even in its sadly mutilated condition it is a marvellous specimen, in its anatomical development, of ancient Greek Art—a fine study for sculptor or painter. Indeed, the whole series of Grecian sculptures in the British Museum cannot but impress the mind with a sense of the power and elegance of those wondrous creations—enduring monuments of true genius.—*Art Journal.*



"THE HAVEN WHERE THEY WOULD BE."

And God bless that great-hearted Miss Rre, who has added the crowning act to a career of thoughtful care for the poor and noble self-sacrifice, in rescuing from the streets these orphan waifs and strays, and bearing them to a prosperous and peaceful home across the broad Atlantic!—(From *London July, Nov. 24*) See page 120.

THE FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE NO. 1.

Fig. 1. *Ball Dress*.—First train skirt of white satin, striped to the knee with 1½-inch cross-bands of gas-green satin, which bands are edged at one side with gold braid. Below the stripes a 2-inch plaiting of white *crêpe*, and a narrow crossband of green satin. These are followed by three white *crêpe bouillonné*, confined at regular intervals with bands of satin and gold. The front of the skirt terminates with a 15-inch white satin flounce, sewn on in wide box plaits. The sides and back are edged with a 7-inch white *crêpe* flounce, set on in Russian plaiting. Green satin overtrain, turned back with white satin *revers*, which are edged on the outside with two green bands and a row of gold braid, and on the inside with a 3-inch green *crêpe* plaited flounce, which is continued all round the train. Green satin bodice, with point ornamented with two white satin *revers*, trimmed with gold and green, like those on the skirt. These *revers* are cut square at the top. The round *bolle* consists of a white *crêpe bouillonné*, crossed at intervals with straps of gold, and bordered with a quilting of *crêpe*. The hair is curled, and a tuft of green bows forms the headdress. Diamond locket, with bracelet and earrings to match.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress*.—Demi-train skirt of white *poult de soie*, bordered with three wide *bouillonés* of white *crêpe* edged with lace, and separated with wreaths of roses and leaves. Low square bodice, with lace *revers* decorated with a garland similar to that round the skirt, but more elaborate; the same effect is produced round the top of the bodice. There are rounded *basques* below the waistband, which are trimmed like the train. The very short sleeve is made of plaited *crêpe*. A *poif* of roses with their leaves for headdress.

Fig. 3. *Indoor Toilette*.—Train skirt of mauve *faulle*. Lines of velvet of a darker shade than the silk are sewn down the skirt to form a bordering; these lines are headed with two rows of scallops, one facing upwards, the other downwards, and two horizontal lines between, all of similar velvet. Second skirt forming a point in front, which reaches to the top of the trimming on the lower skirt. A large box-plait is placed at each side of the *tablier*, and then the skirt descends in another point at the back. The trimming is similar to that on the first skirt, but is on a slightly smaller scale. Bodice half high at the back, and open in front to the waist, which is pointed; *revers* edged with two rows of velvet, and forming a collar at the back) are carried half way down the front. Velvet scallops join the *revers*, and are continued round the point at the waist. The fronts of the sleeves have two rows of scallops arranged to turn different ways. Plaited *chemisette*, fastened with linen buttons, and terminating with a linen collar, round cuffs to match. Mauve velvet in the hair, fastened at the side with a tuft of bows.



No. 1.—LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.



No. 2.—Fig. 1. THE EMPRESS TOILETTE.

Fig. 2. THE MAINTENON COSTUME.

PLATE NO. 2.—FIG. 1. THE EMPRESS TOILETTE.

This toilette is a happy combination of the two most fashionable materials, velvet and *faulle*—the latter being that soft rich make of silk, without the sheen of satin or the glitter of *noire*. The front breadth is cut out in deep *dents* and bound with satin, a velvet flounce being added beneath the *dents*; the side and back breadths terminate with a velvet and *faulle* box-plaited flounce, the skirt being cut short, scalloped out, and bound with satin. The velvet *casaque* is peculiarly rich and fashionable in style. It is trimmed with fine French lace and with black tassel-fringe above the lace. There is a pointed *panier* at the back, which is fastened up in the centre with a bow of alternate loops of *faulle* and lace. A pelerine of lace falls over the shoulders, and the band that confines the *casaque* round the waist is *faulle*. The lining to this handsome mantle is violet silk. White terry bonnet, ornamented with violet velvet and black lace.

FIG. 2.—THE MAINTENON COSTUME.

This skirt illustrates one of the novelties of the season. The train is composed of alternate gores of black velvet and *faulle*. The front breadth terminates with a deep box-plaited flounce headed by velvet diamonds, edged on all sides with plaited *faulle*; a band of velvet and a row of *faulle* quillings terminate the flounce. The robings down the sides of the front are similarly ornamented with quillings. The black velvet *casaque* has a *panier* at the back, and the trimmings consist of rich Maltese lace headed with bands of black curled feathers. These are carried down the fronts, round the sleeves and *panier*, and also simulate a cape on the bodice. A Maintenon ruff is worn above the simulated cape. The ruff is made of fine Maltese lace, with clusters of velvet loops at intervals. Black velvet bonnet trimmed with lace; a coronet in front, and a feather arranged so as to fall over the chignon; black velvet strings, edged with Maltese lace.

FURS.—Fur garments displayed for the winter are necessarily small, in order to be in keeping with the short costumes now in vogue. Otherwise there is but little change from last year's styles. A set consists of a collarette, or boa, with a muff-cuffs are only made to order. A collarette of graceful shape, called the Favourite, is shown in all the various furs. It is rounded behind, with long tails in front, sloping broader toward the belt, and finished with tail-tips. *Passementerie* buttons, with fringed ends and loops, fasten the front. The Marie Antoinette collar is similar to this, with narrow straight tabs. Plain collars are slightly pointed back and front. Boas are especially popular with young ladies, and are all that is required for a wrap about the throat, since most cloaks are provided with collars. They are of two lengths—the short boa a yard long, finished with the head of the animal; and a more dressy boa, measuring two yards, to be fastened at the throat with fancy buttons, or else wound about the neck.

Round muffs are smaller than we have ever seen them. They are merely large enough to hold the

shan't pay it; and what's more, I'll fight any man that pre-
sumes to tip, hear that, young man."
"You see, waiter," said Woodsher, with great solemnity,
"how we are situated. You alone can settle the difference.
You must say who shall settle the account."
"Loor, Sir, how can I ever do that?"
"You must, only do not let any prepossession you may have
conceived in favour of any one of us, prejudice your choice,
all are alike anxious to come off victorious in this friendly
contest.

The waiter looked timidly around; took up the corner of
his apron, and threw his napkin over his shoulder. His glance
rested on the chancellor, and his lordship nearly groined.
Woodsher cut short his scrutiny; he would have jumped down
his throat had his lips parted ever so slightly. He desired him
to take a glass of wine, and another, and another, and then
told him, that as there existed such a difficulty in his choice,
he had another plan to propose: that he should be blindfolded
—his napkin tied over his eyes—and the first person he caught
was to be the fortunate individual. The arrangement was
completed. For a few minutes the gentlemen ran about the
room and the waiter after them. There was not much danger
of a capture, for the wine above and the whisky below, in their
joint operation, had considerably affected the poor man, and
had made his gait unsteady, and his motions uncertain.
Woodsher then went softly to the door, passed out, and walked
noiselessly down stairs. His companions successfully imitated
his example, and the waiter had the sport all to himself. The

sleighs had been previously ordered and stood ready at the
door. They were met by the landlord as they went out, who
bowed respectfully, trusted the dinner had given them satis-
faction, wished them all a happy new year, and hoped to see
them again on many a future occasion. He did not even say a
word to Sir Peter about a certain little account which
accumulated on a long-past day.

"All right, governor! Capital! Very moderate! Soon see
you again!" Were a sample of their exclamations as they got
into their sleighs and drove off—we scarcely need say, at no
small's pace.

The landlord thought he might as well step upstairs to see
how matters were there. When he opened the door what
should he see but his waiter, blindfolded, groping about the
room like a blind pointer. He thought the man must be
beside himself; walking towards him, in a moment he found
himself in his arms.

"Ha! I've got thee at last."
"Got the devil," said the landlord—"what do you mean by
this?"

The waiter pulled the covering from his eyes and stared
round a stupid moment in stupid astonishment: he had a great
mind to do something singular, only he could not decide, sud-
denly, what it should be.

"Where be the gentlemen?" was his question when he
recovered the use of speech.

"What gentlemen, fool?"
"The gentlemen what dined here."
"Why, gone to be sure, you jackass!"
"Did they pay you, Sir?" said the man timidly.
"Pay me, you thick-skulled brute! didn't they pay you?"
"No, Sir."
"Not pay you?"
"No, Sir."

The truth now flashed upon the landlord: his first proceed-
ing was to kick his waiter down stairs; his next to blow off
the steam in vituperation, and phrases very unlike blessings,
and then he rushed to the bottle for further comfort. All this
was unnecessary exertion. Next morning, he determined to
go to the college, vowing to discover the scamps if above
ground; but, the gentlemen, to their honor be it said, and may
they commence every new year (and end it too) as honestly,
content with their frolic, saved him that trouble. On their
return home they applied to one of those Samaritans who bind
up young gentlemen's wounded credit, and on Harper's
endorsement, thirty pounds was advanced. They despatched
the amount of the bill early next morning, with an addition
of ten shillings for the waiter, which healed his bruises—and no
bones were broken. The landlord, as he had done strange
things the previous day, in his misery, repeated the perfor-
mance in his joy, and wound up January 2nd and himself, in
a manner, very similar to that which he essayed and accom-
plished on the ever to be honoured jour de Pan.

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