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Canadian Illustrated News

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GEORGE PEABODY.

The illustrious benefactor of two hemispheres—George Peabody—died at the residence of his friend, Sir Curtis Lampton, in London, England, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The following sketch of the life of this great and good man, is copied from the *New York World*:

The progenitor of the Peabody family in America was Francis Peabody, who was born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, and came to this country, and settled in the north-western part of Massachusetts in 1635. He left six sons, from the oldest of whom was descended, in the fourth generation, Thomas Peabody, father of the illustrious banker and great philanthropist.

George Peabody was born in the town of Danvers, Mass., on the 18th of February, 1795. His parents were in very narrow circumstances, and his only opportunities for education were those afforded by the district schools of his native town. Even these he was permitted to enjoy only while a mere child, for at the age of 11 years he began the experiences of practical life. He spent a year with his grandfather in Thetford, Vt., and then went to Newburyport to act as a clerk for his brother in the dry goods business, but the "great fire of Newburyport" soon put an end to his brother's business, as well as that of an uncle who had carried on extensive trade at that place. The uncle removed to Georgetown, D. C., and took young George with him. There they started anew in business, all transactions being conducted in the name of the nephew on account of the financial embarrassments of the uncle, arising out of his losses at Newburyport.

Fearing that his position here might make him responsible for debts he had not incurred, he withdrew from the firm, and made an arrangement with Mr. Elisha Riggs to engage with him in the dry goods trade. Mr. Riggs furnished the capital, and Mr. Peabody, though at that time only 19 years of age, took entire charge of the business. The following year—1815—the house was removed to Baltimore, where it was conducted with such success that in 1822 branches were established in New York and Philadelphia.

In 1829 Mr. Riggs retired from the firm, and Mr. Peabody became the senior partner. He made several trips to Europe on business, and on more than one occasion was entrusted by the State of Maryland with important financial negotiations, which were concluded with marked success in every instance. In fact his skill in conducting these negotiations, and the confidence inspired by his personal integrity, went far towards re-establishing the wavering credit of his adopted State. He refused all compensation for the services, but the General Assembly expressed in public resolutions the obligations of

the State to him "for his generous devotion to the interests and honor of Maryland," and the Governor wrote him a letter containing earnest assurances of the gratitude of the people.

In 1837, Mr. Peabody took up his residence in London, where he continued to conduct the business of Peabody, Riggs & Co., as the European representative of the firm. In 1843, however, he dissolved his connection with that house, and established himself as a merchant and banker in London, and his banking house became the centre of American interest in that metropolis; as he himself has said: "An American

house—a centre for American news—and an agreeable place for his American friends visiting London." His interest in American affairs was ever alive, and at a time when the credit of the country was suffering severely from the failure of some of the States to meet their obligations and a general derangement of the national finance, he embarked his capital liberally in American securities, and did much by his personal integrity and upright dealing to restore confidence in the good faith of our Government.

At the time of the great International Exhibition in London, in 1851, the American Department seemed likely to make a very sorry show on account of the failure of Congress to make any appropriation for its proper management. At this juncture Mr. Peabody came forward and furnished the necessary funds to enable his countrymen to appear with dignity and credit among the nations represented at the Crystal Palace.

Another instance of his generous public spirit occurred in the following year, when he enabled Dr. Kane to carry out his design of making an expedition into the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin. Mr. Henry Grinnell had furnished a vessel for the purpose, and it was expected that Congress would appropriate money for the expenses of the voyage; but this it failed to do, and Mr. Peabody again came to the rescue, and placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the managers of the expedition, which enabled them to carry out this important enterprise.

On the 16th day of June, 1852, the town of Danvers celebrated her 200th birth-day, and invited home her absent sons to join in the festivities.



GEORGE PEABODY. From a Photograph by Brady.

Mr. Peabody could not be present, but sent a substantial token of his regard in the form of a gift of \$20,000, to establish an institute and library for the people of his native town. Liberal additions were afterward made to this fund, and the Peabody Institute has now an endowment of \$200,000. The Town of South Danvers, where the Institute is located, has received the name of Peabody by legislative enactment.

In 1857, after an absence of twenty years, Mr. Peabody revisited his native land, and was everywhere greeted with demonstrations of respect. All invitations to public receptions were, however, declined, except that of his native town of Danvers, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the people, and welcomed home by Edward Everett, as their eloquent spokesman. Before his return to England he carried out a long-cherished design of founding an institute in the city where he had achieved his early success in business, and gave \$300,000 for the purpose, which he placed in the hands of trustees in the City of Baltimore. This sum has been since increased to \$1,000,000, and an institute founded which is to furnish a free library, courses of lectures, an academy of music, gallery of art, and accommodations for the Maryland Historical Society.

Having thus endowed his native town and the city in which he had spent twenty years of his early business life, Mr. Peabody bethought him how he could best discharge a similar duty towards the great capital which he had adopted for the home of his manhood. 'From a comparatively early period in my commercial life,' he said in 1862, 'I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labours be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare, and comfort of my fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be strongest; and he now made a liberal contribution to the welfare of his fellow-men in the City of London, where he had acquired a large portion of his wealth. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Mr. Curtis Lampson and Mr. Junius S. Morgan were named as trustees, in whose hands he placed the sum of £150,000, to be used, as he said, 'to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis.' The only conditions imposed on the employment of this fund were, that it should be strictly for the benefit of the poor of London, and kept free from sectarian or partisan control or management. No restrictions were placed upon the method in which it should be applied for the relief of the poor and the amelioration of their condition, but the donor suggested that a portion, at least, of the fund should be used for 'the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy.' This wish has been sacredly observed by the gentlemen who have had the control of this fund, and already several fine squares, in different parts of London, have been built up with dwellings for the poor, combining the essentials mentioned in Mr. Peabody's letter.

In 1866 Mr. Peabody contemplated another visit to his native land, and before leaving England added another £100,000 to his magnificent gift to the poor of London. He received the most gratifying acknowledgments of his generosity from numerous public bodies, but steadily refused any public demonstration of regard from the people or the authorities of the City of London. It was even proposed to confer upon him a Baronetcy, Grand Cross or Order of the Bath, but he at once made known his unwillingness to receive any such compliment, and when pressed to mention what token of gratitude he would accept, said: 'A letter from the Queen of England, which I may carry across the Atlantic, and deposit as a memorial of one of her most faithful sons.' Before his departure, Queen Victoria sent him an autograph letter, expressing her appreciation of his 'more than princely munificence,' and desiring him to accept a miniature portrait of herself as a further assurance of her personal feelings. This portrait was painted on ivory and framed in gold and gems, and bears the inscription, furnished by the Queen herself: 'Presented by the Queen to George Peabody, Esq., the benefactor of the poor of London.' It has been deposited, with the Queen's letter, in the Peabody Institute of Danvers.

Notwithstanding his "more than princely munificence" to the poor of London, his greatest benefactions were still reserved for his own country, and during his visit in 1866 he scattered his gifts with a lavish hand. He gave \$25,000 to the Phillips Academy, at Andover; \$15,000 to the Newburyport Library; \$100,000 to build a church as a monument to the memory of his mother, in Georgetown, Mass.; \$16,000 to a library in the same town; \$140,000 to the Essex Institute at Salem; \$5,000 to the library at Thetford, Vt., where he spent the year with his grandfather when a boy; \$20,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society; \$150,000 to found a Professorship and Museum of American Archaeology at Cambridge; the same sum for a similar purpose to Yale College; the last \$500,000 of the fund already mentioned for the Peabody Institute at Baltimore; \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society; \$25,000 to the Kenyon College, Ohio; and \$15,000 for a library at Georgetown, D. C.; besides the crowning donation of \$1,500,000 to build up the cause of education in the South. This last fund was placed in the hands of trustees of the highest character for integrity and zealous interest in the cause of education, and was to be applied to assist schools and to promote the education of the people, without distinction of race or colour, in the Southern States. An appropriate acknowledgment of this last generous gift was made by the Government of the United States. A costly and elegant gold medal was presented to him in pursuance of an act of Congress, bearing on one side a fine profile portrait of the recipient, and on the other the inscription:

"The People of the United States to George Peabody, in acknowledgment of his beneficent promotion of universal education."

Having remained in this country long enough to see that all his beneficent purposes were likely to be carried out in the fullest manner, and to receive ample assurances of the grateful regard, not to say devoted affection of his fellow countrymen, Mr. Peabody again returned to England, and while there added yet another £100,000 to his gift for the benefit of the London poor. His health now failing, and the consciousness growing upon him that if he would once more visit his native land, it should be done immediately, he set sail for America in the spring of 1869. Arrived in this country, he made visits to several prominent cities, and finally retired to the quiet home of his nephew in Danvers. But not yet could his generosity rest, and during this summer he added \$1,000,000 to the Southern Educational Fund, made a liberal donation to the

Washington University, in Virginia, and numerous generous gifts to his relatives and friends. As he passed around among the people, now bowed with the weight of years and enfeebled by disease, he never failed to receive tokens of gratitude and testimonials of heartfelt veneration.

In England, too, there seemed to be a rivalry among all classes to do honour to their great benefactor. A subscription had been headed by the Prince of Wales in 1867 for a statue of Mr. Peabody, to occupy a conspicuous position near the Royal Exchange, in London, 'as a testimony of the deep feeling and gratitude entertained by the English people for his munificent donations for the benefit of the London poor.' The statue was completed in bronze by the American sculptor, W. W. Story, and, during Mr. Peabody's absence from England in the summer of 1869, was dedicated with becoming ceremonies, the Prince of Wales presiding on the occasion, and Mr. Motley, the American Minister, delivering an appropriate address.

Mr. Peabody never married, but had constantly shown a strong attachment for the members of his own family, distributing among them at various times gifts amounting in all to \$1,400,000."

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Peabody's benefactions—apart from the sums he dispensed in compliance with the ordinary calls of charity—amounted to, if they did not exceed, about eight millions of dollars. His life and example ought to teach the English and American people the duty of living in amity with each other.

The obsequies of the late George Peabody took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst. The funeral procession formed at the mansion of Sir Curtis Lampson, in Eton square. It consisted of the hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were: General C. Gray, Her Majesty's Private Secretary, representing the Queen; Minister Motley; Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation; Freeman H. Morse, American Consul at London; Russell Sturges and J. S. Morgan. The following procession of carriages: The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampson, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, High Sheriffs of London and Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, Duchess of Somerset, Marquis of Townsend, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts, and many others.

The funeral cortege passed slowly through the streets, which were lined with silent crowds of spectators, to Westminster Abbey.

The venerable structure was completely filled with people who had been admitted by tickets, and were all dressed in mourning. The choir was hung with black, and the sombre aspect of the interior was only relieved by the richly decorated robes of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs standing near the Sacrament, as the body was brought in were Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Thomas Binney, a Dissenting Minister, Dr. Geo. Edward Day, and John Bright.

A flood of sunshine poured in through the windows of the choir at the moment the procession entered the building.

The coffin, which was placed on a bier at the end of the choir, was plain and unadorned and covered with black cloth, on the lid was a brass plate with inscription simply giving name of deceased, place and date of his birth and death.

The Lesson was read by the Archdeacon of Westminster. As soon as the ceremony within the Church was over, the procession reformed and advanced to a spot near the Western entrance, where a temporary grave had been prepared, an excavation two to three feet deep had been made, the sides of which were lined with black drapery. Here the body was deposited and will remain until it is transported to America.

Lord John Thynne read the remainder of the burial service at the head of the grave; on the right stood the ministers, including the American ministers, and on the left were Gen. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs and Clergy of Westminster and St. Paul's. The solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assemblage. Many present shed tears during the choral service which included the singing of the anthem 'His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth ever more.'

After the coffin had been lowered into the grave a floral cross was placed upon it. This act was witnessed in profound silence, and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed around the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

Hon. Joseph Howe returned to Ottawa from the North-West Territory on the 11th inst.

Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, will leave for England on the 24th.

Brigade Major Colonel David Shaw, of Kingston, has been appointed Emigration Agent for the Dominion in Scotland.

Wolves are plentiful in the western part of Garafraza, and are doing much damage among the sheep.

A new weekly paper in the interest of the colored population, is to be started in Chatham.

On *dil* at Osgoode Hall that Vice-Chancellor Sprague has been informed that he is to be Chancellor, and Mr. Strong, Q. C., is promised the Vice-Chancellorship.

The elections in Newfoundland have resulted adversely to Confederation. Twelve Antis and five Unionists have been returned, and five Constituencies remain to be heard from.

The nomination for North Renfrew, to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, caused by Mr. Supple's retirement, with take place on the 24th inst., and the polling on the 1st Dec. Mr. Murray will, in all probability, be elected.

A bust of the Premier of the Dominion, upon which Mr. S. Gardner, sculptor, of Simcoe, has been engaged for some time, has now been completed. As a work of art, the bust is said to be a masterpiece.

T. J. O'Neil, Esq., has been elected Chairman of the Board of Penitentiary Directors, in the place of J. M. Ferris, Esq., who since his appointment to the wardenship of the Kingston Penitentiary, has resigned his seat at the Board.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall was threatened with some trouble from the half breeds on his arrival at Fort Gurry, but after a few words of explanation the men who had turned out to dispute his coming formed a guard of honour and escorted him to his residence.

We are in a position to state that the payment of £300,000 by Canada to the Hudson's Bay Company will be made on or before the 1st of December next, as on that day the North-West Territory will be included by proclamation as part of the Dominion. The money will probably be immediately raised by a loan on the market under the Imperial guarantee, or, failing this, the Hon. Mr. Rose is authorized to make other arrangements, so that the money under any circumstances may be handed over to the Company before the 1st of December next.—*Canadian News.*

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.—Several Government bills, including the drainage act and an amended School Act, have been introduced. Mr. Boyd has introduced a bill to extend the franchise to persons paying assessed taxes on income. Mr. Trow has introduced a bill to amend the Assessment Act. Hon. Mr. Wood, submitted the public accounts of the Province, for the year 1868, and for the first nine months of 1869. Total receipts for year ending 31st Dec. 1868, \$2,260,176, \$333,750, of which was received as annual subsidy. Total expenditure \$1,182,388. The sum of \$850,000, had been invested in debentures and stocks of the Dominion. For the nine months ending 30th Oct. the receipts, including whole year's subsidy, were \$2,016,611; expenditure for the same time \$1,008,806. Further investments have been made of 88,519 dollars in species debentures at from 93½ to 95½; 50,000 dollars more at 96, and a special deposit of 500,000 dollars; making a sum total invested of 2,065,644 dollars.

The interest at 5 per cent on Ontario's share of the debt of the late Province of Canada, has not yet been taken into the account, but it will probably considerably exceed three hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Blake, has given notice of a series of resolutions condemnatory of the passage of the Nova Scotia bill by the Canadian Parliament last Session; also for the creation of the office of auditor for the Province. Several local railway and other charters, have been applied for. In reply to Mr. Lyons, Attorney General Macdonald explained that there had been a difference of opinion between the Government of Ontario, and that of Canada, in respect of the authority to issue marriage licenses. The Minister of Justice had however, promised to bring in a bill at the next session of parliament, conferring upon the local Governments the power of appointing issuers of marriage licenses.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A co-operative Bank of Credit has been formed for the working classes in Naples.

The British Government has ordered a man-of-war to convey the remains of the late George Peabody to America.

León Rollin refuses to return to Paris, though he has not withdrawn from the canvass for the Corps Législatif.

The Empress Eugénie after spending a few days at Cairo, returned to Alexandria on the 13th.

Admiral Topete has been elected Vice-President of the Constituent Cortes.

The Duke de Montpensier interceded in behalf of the captured Republican leaders in Spain, which vastly increases his popularity among the people.

Mr. Thiers, having recently visited his native town, Marcellus, after twenty-five years of absence, met with an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen.

Count Montalembert, though in a hopeless condition of illness, employs his last moments of relief from suffering, in the completion of the great work on the Monks of the Occident.

The British Government will dispatch the remains of George Peabody to America in the ship *Monarch*, to sail on the 26th inst.

A few days previous to his death, Mr. Peabody gave an extra hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Peabody fund.

The Manifesto of the French Opposition, signed by twenty-eight Deputies, has been published. It is thoroughly Republican in sentiment.

Four Chinamen caught in the act of firing a cane-field at Sas Cruz, Cuba, were seized and immediately executed. Seven cane-fields in that neighbourhood had been burnt.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Port Said on the 15th, and the Empress of the French on the 16th, to be present at the Suez Canal celebration.

Abbotsford is now owned by Miss Mary Scott, great granddaughter of Sir Walter, and her husband, in case she ever has one, must take the name of Scott.

The glory of the African Explorers—Speke and Baker—has departed. In the Doge's Palace at Venice is an old map of the globe, on which is marked the two lakes of Nyanza.

Three thousand tons of coal are used each day in the gas works of London. The aggregate consumption per year is 10,000,000,000 cubic feet.

A general order, issued by command of the Duke of Cambridge, has been promulgated at Woolwich, granting to recipients of medals for acts of bravery in saving life, the privilege of wearing them when in uniform.

The Ceylon *Observer* of the 2nd of September states that goods from Europe had reached Ceylon *via* Suez Canal, and that, according to the bill of lading, the freight came to 30 shillings sterling per cwt.

It is estimated that there are in Great Britain no less than twenty-eight million tons of coal dust that might be used for fuel with some preparation, but which, although already mined, is not used in any way.

An unknown man, while prowling about Compiègne on Sunday, was taken into custody. Upon being searched he was found to be armed. He admitted that his intention was to assassinate the Emperor. He has been taken care of.

The *Brazilian*, a new vessel constructed expressly for the Suez Canal traffic, sailed from Liverpool on the 15th, for Port Said. She draws 20 feet of water. Other vessels of similar construction are building in English shipyards.

Twenty millions one hundred and fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six passengers were carried by the London General Omnibus Company during the half year ending July 1, 1869.

Alexander Dumas recommends onion soup as an infallible remedy for nervous prostration, headache, and debility. He prepares his soup, which has become quite famous among the gourmands of the French capital, of cream and onions.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson has at length finally left Faringford House, in the Isle of Wight, and taken up his abode at his new residence near Petersfield, in Hampshire, one of the most beautiful of the southern counties of England.

A fisherman of France lately caught a fish, within which was found a breast-pin ornamented with thirty precious stones, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, the whole valued by Paris jewellers at \$300,000.

A deputation of electors has just returned from London with the acceptance by Louis Blanc of Paris, in place of Ledru Rollin. The latter, however, insists on maintaining his candidature, and has published an electoral address, which is ridiculed by all the Paris journals.

Mr. Ruskin lately gave four of his books to a new library in England—"Queen of the Air," "Ethics of the Dust," "Crown of Olive," and "Unto this Last," with the remark that they are his only works which he wishes to be read in their present form.

Kertch, on the Sea of Azof, has lately been made a first-class fortress by Russia, and the works are nearly equal to those of Sebastopol. One of the remarkable features of the fortress is the largest cistern in the world. It will hold a water supply for ten thousand men for a whole year.

A despatch from Paris, Nov. 13, says—The garrison of this city will be immediately augmented by two regiments of cavalry. Last night another monster demonstration in favour of Henri Rochefort was held in the streets. People not disturbed by the police.

The burning of the Sugar crop in Cuba is proposed by Céspedes, in order to keep the Spaniards from using it. It will cost the United States, according to Cuban estimates, from fifty to sixty million dollars in customs revenue and income from commercial transactions.

As illustrating the extent and importance of the trade between San Francisco and Australia, it is stated that there are twenty-six ships on their way from the latter to the former, and that in fifteen years the trade has amounted to twenty-two millions of dollars and employed one thousand and ninety-five vessels of five hundred and fifteen thousand tons burthen.

Monsieur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, has issued a pastoral letter, expressing his approval of the proceedings of the Fulda Conference, but declaring in advance that he will abide by the decision of the Ecumenical Council, whatever that may be. It is reported that the pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris, issued Nov. 7, opposing the adoption of the dogma of Papal infallibility without discussion, was inspired by the Emperor.

An immense bed of petrified fossil shells has been found near Saratov in South-eastern Russia. The interior of these shells contains beautiful crystals of sulphate of copper, from which it is proposed to extract the metal. In a scientific point of view, this discovery is valuable, as many of the specimens are in such a good state of preservation that the shape of the shell-fish, their former occupants, can be easily traced.

The Bombay "Athenaeum" attests that the mind of India is now agitated, not on the increased commerce, vast as that is, but on the question of the Christian religion. India is much in the condition of Rome previously to the baptism of the Emperor Constantine. Idolatry, here as there, now as then, is falling into disgrace. Men are becoming wiser. Truth, in its clearness and power, is gradually entering their minds, and changing their habits and lives.

London, Nov. 12. A despatch says—Advices from Alexandria state that the great bed of rock in the Suez Canal at India, 75 miles south of Port Said, which has hitherto been a hindrance to dredging, will be at once blasted out. This rock is eighty feet thick. The convoy at the opening ceremonies on the 17th, will consist of eighty ships. Notwithstanding this favourable news, the underwriters of this city mostly decline to insure.

Mr. Gladstone has made nine baronets. The first seven have been selected on purpose from among the great industrialists of the north, the traders and captains of labour, who of late years have been somewhat overlooked. The true principle in the distribution of such titles is to link all who rise to real power into the State system, and on that principle these nominations are all sound. Every one selected is a personage in his own way, and four at least have done the public great service.—London Spectator.

A young Swede, totally ignorant of the nature of his game, killed four bears near Lake City, Minn. Finding indications of the passage of some animal into a hole in the rocks, he laid down his old shot gun, and, procuring a long pole, began coaxing them out. Snarling and growling followed his proceedings, and he stepped back and levelled his gun in time to give the big black head that was presented at the hole a quieting charge in the eyes. He reloaded, dragged out the incumbent of the hole, and performed the operation on the next one, and so on, until he had bagged the four.

The café in St. Mark's Square, Venice, where Eugénie took her écurçon, is never shut up. There are no locks to the doors, no shutters to the windows. Some of them have been open since the days of the first Napoleon, having been closed only twice in all that time—once in 1848, and a second time in 1850, when they were cleared out by the police. These cafés are the centre of Venetian life. They are the drawing rooms of the gentry and aristocracy, the parlours and club rooms of the people. People receive visits and transact business at the cafés as if they were at home. Ladies and school girls go there. Whole families sit down to coffee, and turn the piazza into a drawing-room, the band playing there at certain hours, and all the beau monde of Venice passing through.

The France du Nord publishes a statement which leads to the opinion that nine persons in all have been the victims of Traupmann, the Pantin murderer. It says—The painful impression caused by the disappearance of a young man of Boulogne, named Dubourquoy, employed at M. Pinart's foundry, at Marquise, cannot have been forgotten. We now learn that he fell a victim to the infamous Traupmann, and was drowned by that monster in human form. It will be remembered that the murderer of the Kincks boasted on one occasion that he had thrown a man into the water, and on the 2nd of July last the body of an individual, afterwards identified as that of Dubourquoy, who had disappeared when returning from Lille, and from whom a sum of 2000f. had been taken, had been discovered. A small portmanteau, which had belonged to the victim has been found in the possession of Traupmann.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.—There seems to be a probability that the rate of postage between Great Britain and the United States will soon be reduced. A telegram from Washington says:

From late intelligence received through Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, it appears that Her Majesty's Government is prepared to reduce the single rate of postage between the United States and the United Kingdom to three pence. It will be remembered that Postmaster-General Cresswell submitted a proposition to the British Post Office Department to reduce the letter rate of postage from 12 to 6 cents to take effect on and after the first of January, 1870; of which 2 cents would be sea postage of each country. There is little doubt, therefore, of the early adoption of this measure of postal reform, so earnestly desired by the people of the two countries.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.—In the good hunting country of the Ardennes wolves have already been seen. A cold winter and fine sport are expected. Last winter, in the month of November, a strange animal gave much trouble to the wolf hunters. It spread terror in the neighbourhood of Vouziers. It was larger, stronger, and more intrepid than a wolf, with an enormous head and a square jaw. It was, in short, a cross between a large male wolf and a powerful dog-bitch. It stood fiercely at bay, and disabled seven or eight dogs before a rifle ball laid it low. The Pyrenees will also be full of wolves. The bathing stations, when buried under snow, present a curious aspect. The inhabitants have abandoned them, the houses are shut up, the wolves roam through the streets with mournful howls. This spectacle is to be witnessed even at Bagnères de Luchon. There are frequent fierce struggles between the wolves and the formidable Pyrenean dogs, whose coat and power remind one of the finest Newfoundlands. The necks of those which guard the country houses are protected by those iron collars, bristling with sharp spikes, which are specially manufactured in the Pyrenees, and so carefully and well-finished that some of them are almost works of art.—Le Sport.

ANGLING IN THE SCOTCH RIVERS.—The angling season of 1869 on the Scotch rivers has, on the whole, been most unsatisfactory. Fewer salmon have been taken this year by rod and line than for many years past. The failure of capture cannot be attributed to the scarcity of fish, as the Scotch waters were perhaps never so well stocked with salmon as during the present year. Either too much or too little water was the chief cause of the non-success in angling. The heavy floods in the early part of the year were unfavourable for the spring fishing, the water remaining discoloured and unfit for the fly for several weeks. The autumn fishing was poor in consequence of the low state of the water during the greater part of the summer, which prevented the fish from ascending to the upper waters. On some rivers little or no sport was had until within a week or two of the close season. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the spawning prospects for the coming season are promising. In several rivers the numbers of breeding fish are reported to be very considerable. That the salmon fisheries of England, Ireland, and Scotland have much improved since the recent Salmon Acts came into operation is now clearly demonstrated. This improvement is perhaps more apparent in England, where, since the appointment of salmon fishing inspectors, the rivers have doubled, and in some instances quadrupled their former produce.

PHYSICAL CHANGES.—The changes taking place on the surface of our earth with which the hand of man has nothing to do, are very remarkable. Jersey and Guernsey are slowly sinking. People anxious to see them need not as yet be in any hurry; but their places will, perhaps, some day, be marked by light-ships anchored to what is now fertile soil. Meanwhile, new islands in another hemisphere, and Chili and Sweden are being slowly elevated, to attain a height no man can guess. To these changes, as we said, man contributes nothing; but he has a hand in effecting changes which, it is calculated or speculated, may alter the features of an entire continent. We have read something lately of the natural desire of the Government to preserve the forests of India. Deprived of them India would soon become a desert like Sahara, but should Sahara become covered with forests, what would be the consequences to Europe? In truth, the desert is being slowly encroached upon. Wells are being sunk, and around each well the desert begins to blossom.

UNITED STATES.

The Pacific railroad has brought down the price of passage by steamer, from New York to San Francisco. The cabin passage is \$100, and the steerage \$50.

Rumours from Washington continue to report the intention of the President to urge upon Congress an early resumption of specie payments.

It is stated that the Washington Cabinet has taken the initiative towards securing a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

The largest market house in the world is to be erected at the foot of 34th Street, North River, New York, by a company which is already organized.

In the vicinity of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in south east Missouri, there are abundant deposits of porcelain clay or kaolin—of the finest quality, yet it is useless, because nobody can be found to undertake the manufacture of ware who understands the proper process of bleaching to a perfect whiteness.

An old farmer in Lewiston, Me., was arrested a few days ago, for putting stones in his hay, to make it weigh heavy. He was caught pulling out the stones after the hay had been weighed, and on investigation it was found that he had 115 pounds of them stuck into the load.

A young lady of St. Louis having suddenly disappeared, a reward of \$100 dollars was offered by her father for information of her whereabouts, whereupon a young man called for the \$100, stating that she was keeping house for him, he having eloped with and married her.

CHATELARD VIADUCT OF THE LAUSANNE AND FRIBURG RAILROAD.

The line of railroad that unites the two cities of Lausanne and Friburg is one of the most picturesque in Switzerland. One portion of the line on leaving Lausanne rises rapidly on the Vaudois slope of Lake Lemán, the waters of which wash the base of gigantic rocks of Savoy and Valois. A sharp curved tunnel suddenly hides this magnificent panorama, per-

haps the most unique in Europe, and the traveller is speedily transported into the midst of a display of vigorous nature, hills covered with trees, and fertile valleys.

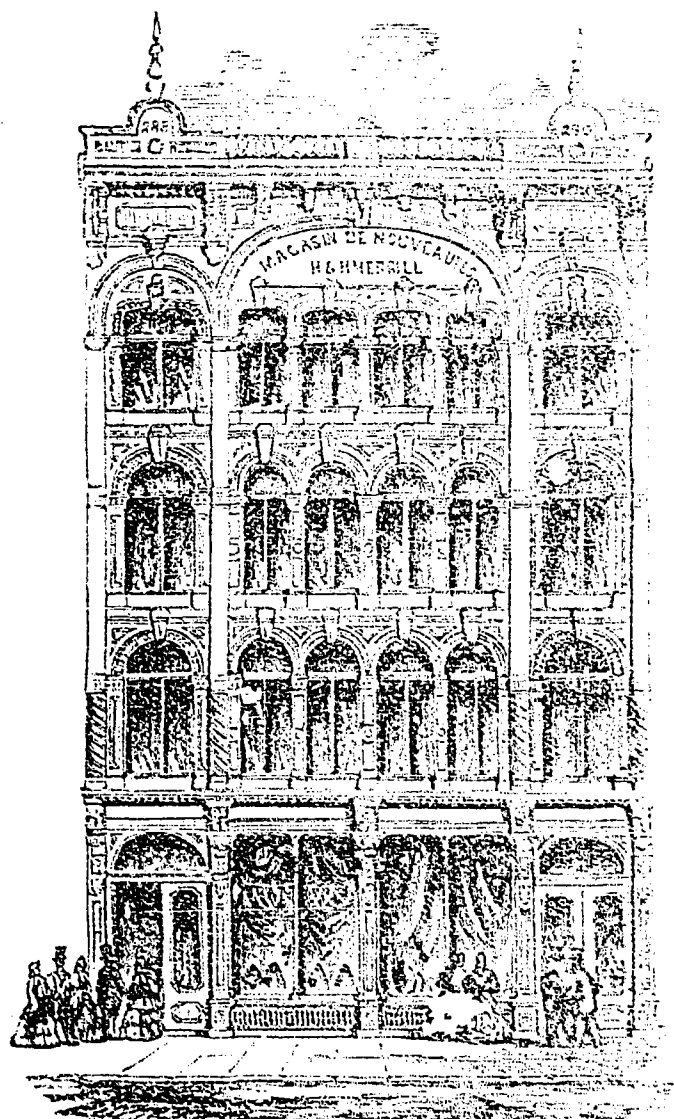
The ancient city of Friburg is one of the most wild and picturesque in Switzerland. It stands partly in a small plain, partly on bold acclivities, on a ridge of rugged rocks, half encircled by the river Sarine, and is so entirely concealed by the surrounding hills that the traveller scarcely catches the smallest glimpse, until he bursts upon a view of the city from the overhanging eminence. There are two fine suspension bridges across the river, one of which hangs 284 feet above the bed. A short distance out of the town is the celebrated railway, Grandfy viaduct, constructed of iron. Indeed the difficulties to be overcome on that line were very great, and in order to effect a passage over the abrupt ravines, recourse had to be made to works of art, the dimensions of which fill the traveller with feelings of wonder; such are the viaduct of Pandese, constructed of masonry, and the sheet iron viaduct of Chate-lard, an illustration of which is given herewith, constructed by Ladet and Alphaise of Paris.—Scientific American,



THE ROYAL TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE has just received ex Steamer "Hibernia," ENGLISH PHEASANTS, SCOTCH GROUSE, ENGLISH BLACK GAME, ENGLISH HARES, ENGLISH COB NUTS, ENGLISH BACON, AND HAMS, PRAIRIE CHICKEN AND QUAIL ALWAYS ON HAND. DUFRESNE & MCGARITY, 21, Notre Dame Street.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the PORTRAITS TAKEN OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in Cases de Visite, Cabinet and 9 x 7 Photo-Reliefs, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same. WM. NOTMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, AND HALIFAX. Orders by Post will now receive PROMPT ATTENTION.



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THE EARL OF DERBY.

Whether as plain Mr. Stanley, as Lord Stanley, or finally as the Earl of Derby, or rather as the English love to call him, (albeit in vulgar Cockney accent) "Lord Derby," EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY was a man of singular mark, a truly typical Englishman, but one endowed with so many extraordinary gifts as to make him not only distinguished among his fellows, but even in some respects an exception to his nation. It was he alone who could meet the famous Daniel O'Connell with a fervency of eloquence that almost equalled his own, and with a purity of diction which undoubtedly excelled it. He only who combined with the most intimate knowledge of, and devotion to, the affairs of State, the heartiest support of the English Turf, until it was said with reason that Lord Derby would rather see one of his horses the winner of the Derby races than his party triumph in a division in the House of Commons. Heir to an ancient title and an honourable name, he entered the political arena when his grandfather, the twelfth Earl, was yet alive, the founder of the Derby and the Oaks races, a devoted student of zoology and a bland unobtrusive Whig. In the House of Commons he was, therefore, only plain Mr. Stanley; but even then such was the fervid force of his eloquence that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton effectively named him "the Rupert of debate." *Rupert* indeed he was throughout his whole career; rash, generous, sympathetic, fond of the forensic encounter, attached to his country and his people, ready to sacrifice all for it and them; a generous landlord, a fast friend, a learned scholar, and a patron of scholars, the fourteenth Earl of Derby won for himself a place in English history which, if not the highest on statesmanship, is at least one of the most honourable, in all that can truly be said, to dignity manhood. Beginning political life as a Whig, he gradually blossomed out into the full blown Tory—not a Conservative exactly, for he had the courage to tear down, as well as to build up. He was not afraid of a Reform Bill, though he shrank from the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He found England with her institutions old, and encrusted on her, and he wished to leave her and them unchanged, except in so far as the growing intelligence of the age qualified the mass of the people for a voice in the administration of public affairs. The family motto—*Sine change*—never had a more devoted adherent than the subject of our notice. The changes he did countenance were only such as he believed would add beauty and symmetry to the fabric of English society as he found it. In him was honoured and illustrated one of the proudest names in English history. The scion of an ancient and honourable house, dating back for many centuries, he inherited to a remarkable degree, the lusty vigour so common to the English aristocracy; a vigour which, carrying with it not only a love for the manly sports of the field, but a devotion to literature, and a capacity for the highest duties of statesmanship which



THE EARL OF DERBY.

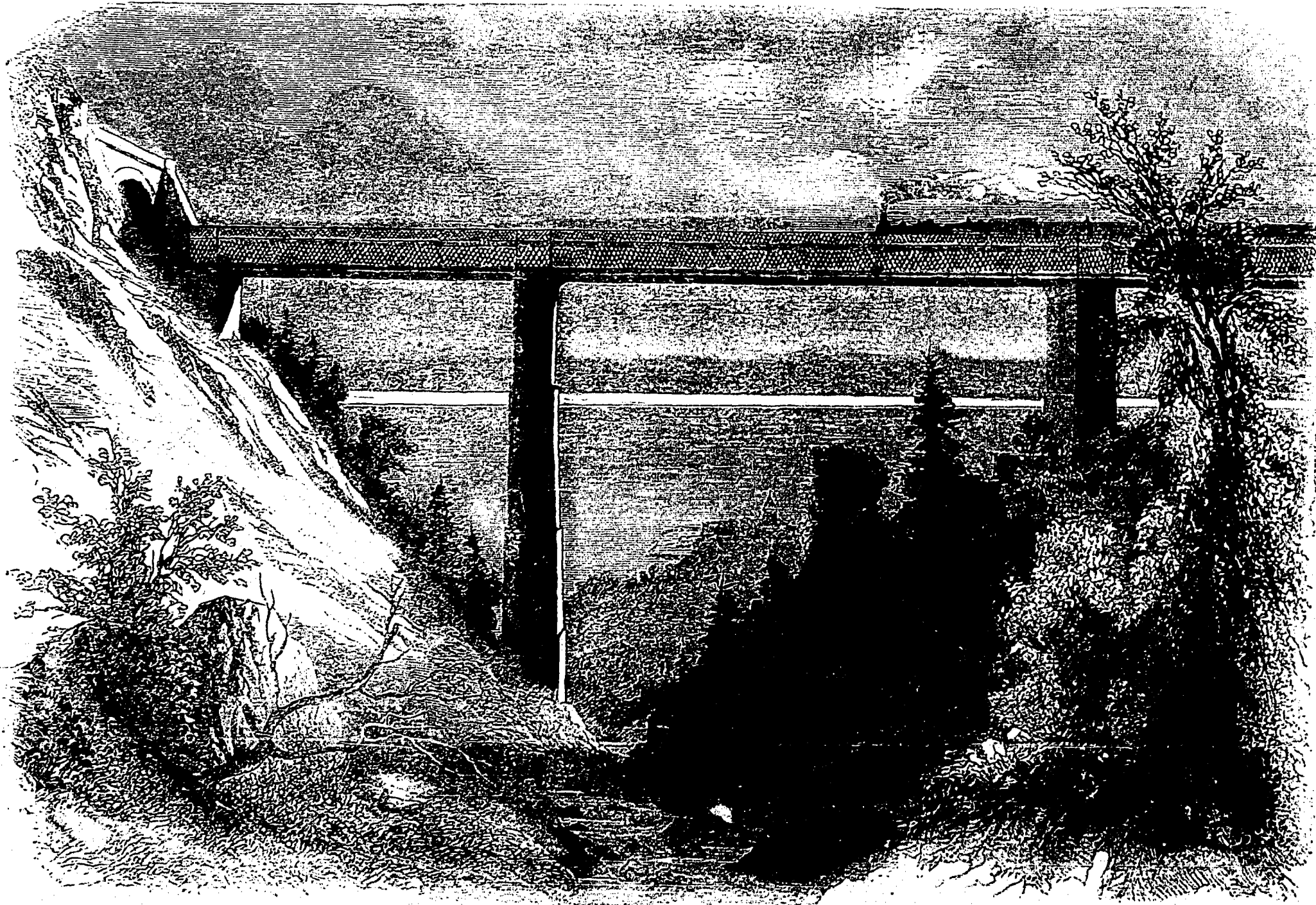
have won for the British nobility an entirely exceptional place in modern history, one which has earned them the devotion of the common people of their own country, and the admiration of the most advanced *democrats* of the world at large. As a brief sketch of his marked distinctions, the following extract from the *London Times* of Oct. 25, may fairly be quoted. It sets forth his qualities in a light not too flattering, but very truthful, and the personal qualities it celebrates, contributed, perhaps, more than any others, to the high place which Lord Derby held in the affections of his countrymen. It was not because he was a statesman, but because he was a man, that the English people looked up to Lord Derby as one of the foremost among themselves. It was his force of character, so well set forth in the extract which follows, that endeared him to his country. Says the *Times*:—

"We have spoken of Lord Derby chiefly as a statesman. But, after all, it is the man—ever brilliant and impulsive—that has most won the

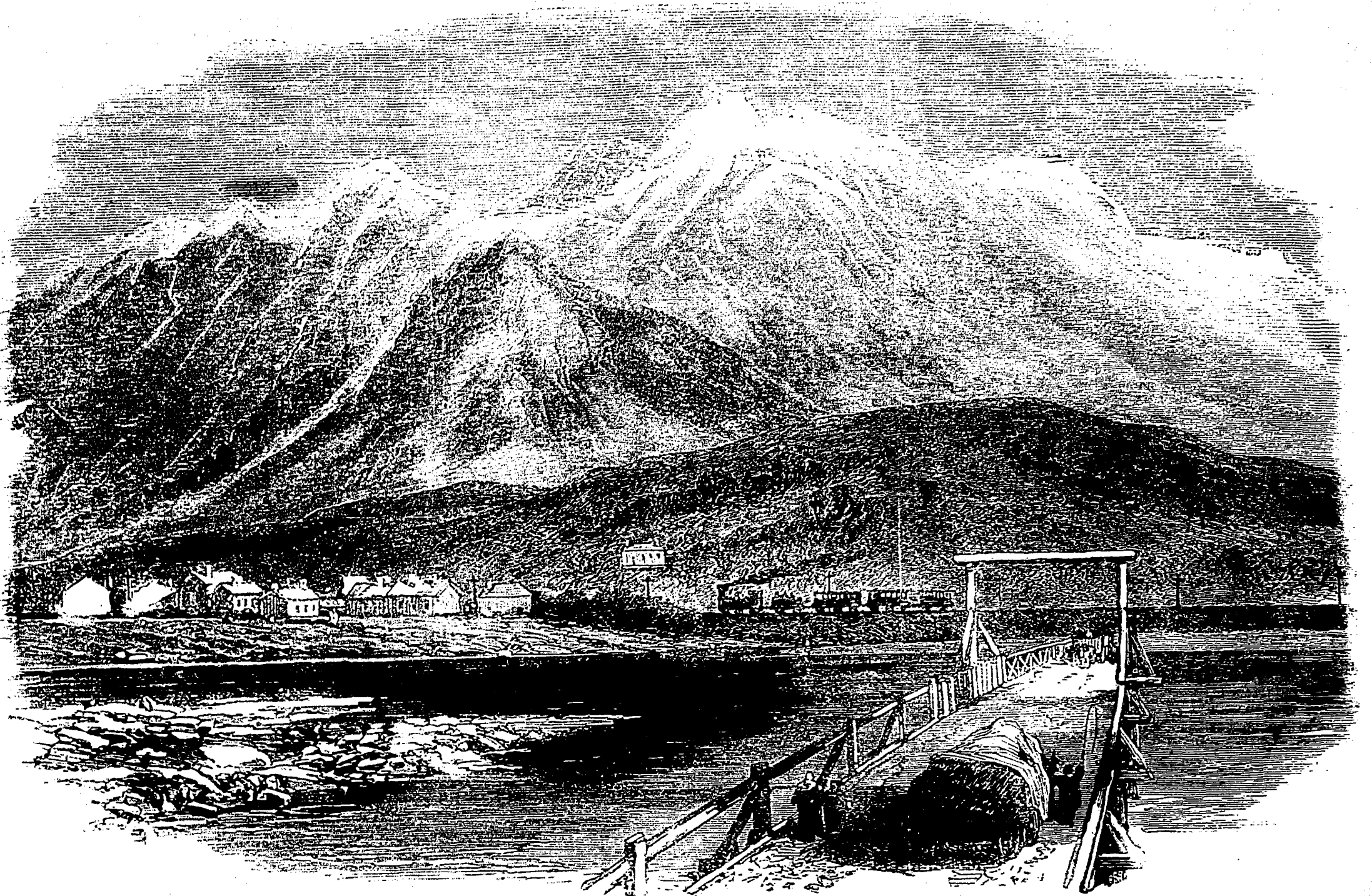
admiration of his countrymen.—He was a splendid specimen of an Englishman, and whether he was engaged in furious debate with demagogues, or in lowly conversation on religion with little children, or in parley with jockeys, while training *Toxophilite*, or ransacking *Homer* into English verse, or in stately Latin discourse as the Chancellor of his University, or in joyous talk in a drawing-room among ladies whom he delighted to chaff, or in caring for the needs of Lancashire operatives, there was a force and a fire about him that acted like a spell. Of all his public acts none did him more honour and none made a deeper impression on the minds of his countrymen than that to which we have just alluded—his conduct on the occasion of the cotton famine in Lancashire. No man in the kingdom sympathized more truly than he with the distress of the poor Lancashire spinners, and, perhaps, no man did so much as he for their relief. It was not simply that he gave them a princely donation; he worked hard for them in the committee which was established in their aid; he was, indeed, the life and soul of the committee, and for months at that bitter time he went about doing good by precept and example, so that myriads in Lancashire now bless his name. He will long live in memory as one of the most remarkable, and indeed irresistible, men of our time—a man privately beloved and publicly admired, who showed extraordinary cleverness in many ways; was the greatest orator of his day, and was the most brilliant, though not the most successful, Parliamentary leader of the last half century."

Lord Derby, then Mr. Stanley, married in May, 1825, Emma Caroline, second daughter of Lord Skelmersdale, by whom he leaves a family of two sons and a daughter. The elder son is well known as Lord Stanley. The younger, Captain Stanley, is Member of Parliament for North Lancashire, and is married to a daughter of Lord Charendon. The daughter, Lady Emma, is married to Colonel Talbot. The nineteenth earl who now succeeds to the title is a man of great ability and grave demeanour. It is related that at a public dinner, not very long ago, Lord Derby said, on his son's retiring from the table, "now, we can have some fun, the *old man* has gone." Derby made even better jokes than this at the expense of his son's gravity, and it is said that the latter not unfrequently repaid them with interest. Like his father, the present Lord Derby began political life as a Whig, or Liberal. It will be a curious study hereafter to compare the lives of the Reformers, who ended their careers as Tories, with the Tories who ended as Reformers. Derby with Brougham, Gladstone with Disraeli, — and so on, with an intinable of illustrious names, English, Continental, and even Canadian.

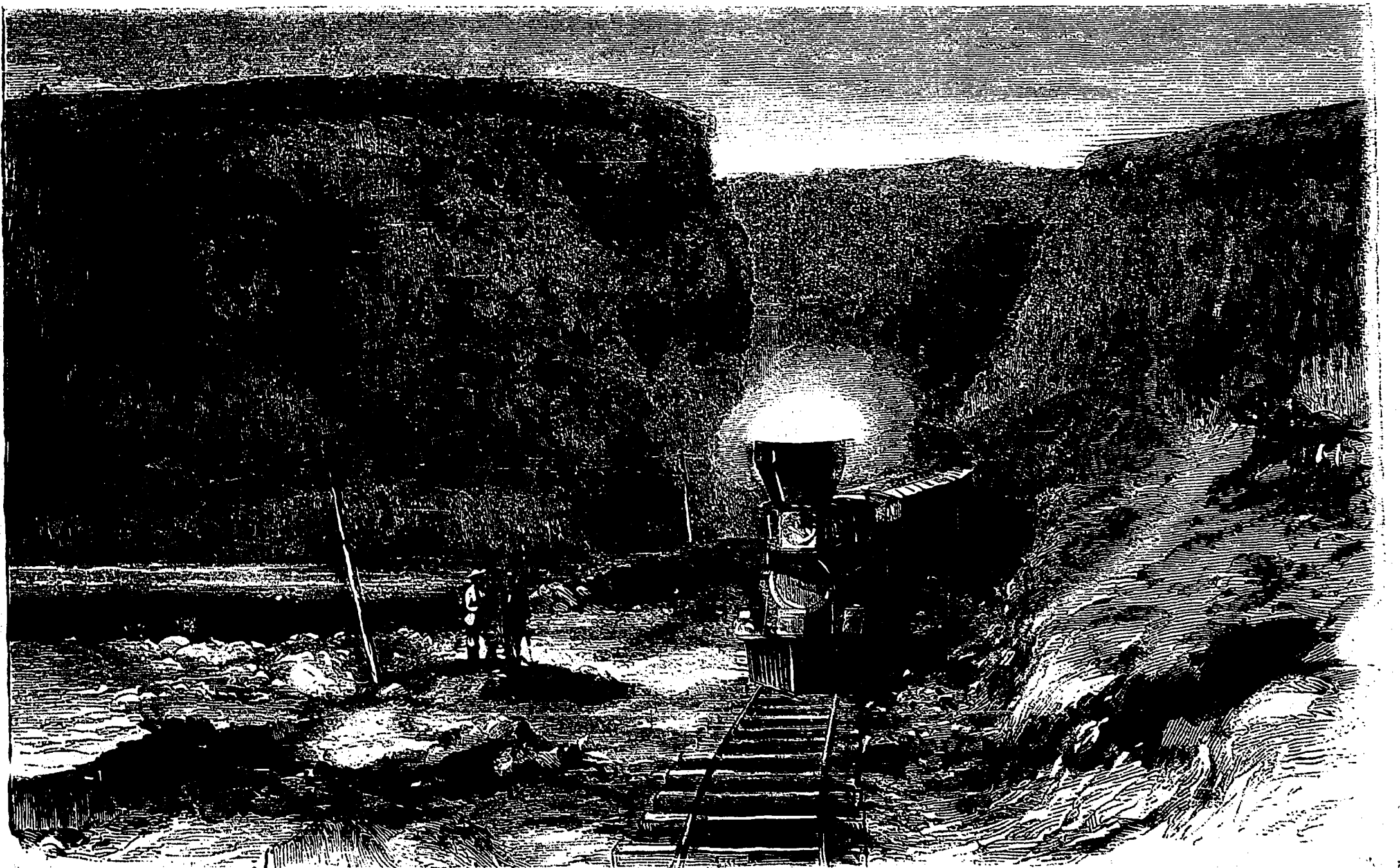
The late Earl Derby died at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 23. He was born at Knowsley, on the 29th March, 1799, and was therefore in his 71st year, having passed the patriarchal age of "three score and ten." As an "Eton boy" he early won distinction. His clear, ringing voice, his retentive memory, his wondrous capacity for the tracing of long sentences in his juvenile compositions, distinguished him as one of no ordinary natural attainment. But, like many other, we might almost say, like the majority of great men, he did not take a University degree. This fact has been made a wonder by nearly all his biographers, but why we are utterly at a loss to understand, since nearly all the men with "handles" after their names, are only remarkable for their falling behind in the great race of life. (see page 38)



CHATEAUFORT VIADUCT OF THE LAUSANNE AND FRIBURG RAILROAD;—See page 35.



THE PACIFIC UNION RAILWAY OF AMERICA: OGDEN, UTAH.—SEE PAGE 43.



THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—PASSENGER TRAIN PASSING THE PALISADES, TEN-MILE CANON, NEVADA.—SEE PAGE 40.

In 1821, the first year of his majority, Mr. Stanley entered the House of Commons as member for the borough of Stockbridge; but he did not make his maiden speech until three years later; and then the subject was one of local import; but such were the merits of his first oratorical effort, that Sir James Mackintosh, who followed him in the debate, devoted the greater part of his speech, as reported in *Hansard*, to extolling the performance. "No man," he said, "could have witnessed with greater satisfaction than himself an accession to the talents of the House, which was calculated to give lustre to its character and strengthen its influence; and this was more particularly a subject of satisfaction to him when he reflected that these talents were likely to be employed in supporting principles which he conscientiously believed to be most beneficial to the country." Mr. Stanley made a still more striking display of oratorical power in speaking somewhat later on a motion of Joseph Hume's with regard to the Irish Church. At the same time this speech did not so well please his political friends, inasmuch as he declared himself unable to support Hume's proposition, which declared "that it is expedient to inquire whether the present Church Establishment in Ireland be not more than commensurate to the service to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed and the incomes they receive." It is interesting to note that the last public act of Lord Derby was to protest vehemently against a measure which, when presented to him in the bud five-and-forty years before, it was almost his first public act to resist.

Mr. Stanley first took office in Lord Goderich's administration as Under Secretary for the Colonies. At this time he represented Preston, a "pocket borough" of his grandfather's, but from his unconciliatory disposition, and his refusal to subscribe to the Preston races,—a curious freak on his part,—the Prestonians rejected him and elected Mr. Hunt in his stead. A place was made for him at Windsor by the retirement of Sir H. Vivian, and he continued to represent it till 1832, when he was elected for North Lancashire, for which important constituency he sat in the Commons until called to the House of Lords. On the occasion of Earl Grey's Government Mr. Stanley was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. It was at this time that he made his chief mark as an orator. The people demanded Parliamentary Reform, and Mr. Stanley was one of those most ardent in the cause. There are many still living who speak with enthusiasm of the dash of his unstudied eloquence, both in and out of Parliament. He had all the irresistible impulse of youth, and he had the intense love of battle. He was ready in a moment to harangue a multitude. Up he would get on a chair or a table, and send forth a torrent of declamation that carried all before it. In the House of Commons he was naturally more restrained. Here he had to measure himself in debate with Peel and with the great O'Connell, who had then entered Parliament with a great reputation for oratory. Mr. Stanley liked nothing better than a fight, and was quite willing to meet O'Connell on equal terms. He went into the contest with the zest of a pugilist. He spoke of O'Connell in those days as a "heavy weight," and of his encounters with him as "rounds;" and many believed that in finished oratory the son of the House of Derby excelled the great tribune of the people; for the House of Commons chided O'Connell's eloquence, while it improved that of Mr. Stanley. The following description of Mr. Stanley, in those days, is worth preserving:

"Nothing was more remarkable than the contrast between the man and the orator. In private he was playful as a kitten, restless as a child, and one might wonder how such a big boy could ever be a sober statesman. On the other hand, when he got up to speak he was collected and calm, at least as calm as any one can be in the passion of oratory, and there was, with all its bluish glow, an unexpected stateliness and rhythm in his style and fashion of address. Then, again, when he sat down—we are speaking of his earlier days—he would relax into restlessness, now resting his feet in queer places, perhaps on a table, and now suddenly, as he felt the blow from an adversary, curling them under his seat, and moving about. By his style, however, what it might be was the delight of his friends, the terror of his foes, and the admiration of all."

Such he was as the delight of the Whigs, who afterwards became almost the sole hope of the Conservatives. The late Earl of Aberdeen, whose life extending over the term of nearly three generations, gave him a title to speak with authority, pronounced Stanley and Gladstone the two greatest orators it had been his lot to hear. In 1834 Mr. Stanley deserted the Whigs on the Irish Church question, the proposition then carried being the appropriation of a portion of its revenues to educational purposes. Joining the Tories he took office under Peel, with whom he acted in concert until the repeal of the Corn laws. At that important crisis in the history of the Conservative party of England, Lord Stanley took strong ground against free trade, and after Peel's defection was formally installed as leader of the Conservatives. In 1851, he formed an administration on the ruins of "finality John's" unpopularity, and before Lord Palmerston had yet asserted his commanding mastery of the English people. The Cabinet was but short-lived, and was succeeded by Lord Aberdeen's Ministry of "all the talents," which lasted long enough to become unpopular by its mismanagement of the Crimean war. Again, in 1858, chiefly through the dissensions of the Reform party, Earl Derby was called upon to form a Cabinet, and he did so, including in its ranks the very flower of the Conservative party. This Ministry, like the first he formed, lasted but about a year, and it was not until 1866, when old "Pam." had at length been gathered to his fathers, and Earl Russell had out-lived his generation, that Lord Derby was enabled to establish a Ministry which made for itself a conspicuous niche in the temple of fame. This Ministry, however, he did not feel himself capable of leading, for the following year, because of declining health, he resigned the Premiership to Mr. D'Israeli. His last important speech was a vehement and eloquent protest against the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, at the conclusion of which he made an eloquent and touching allusion to the Queen, and his devotion to her throne, which challenged the unqualified admiration of all classes, even the most radical of his political opponents. He is succeeded in his title and estates by one who, though like him is a ripe scholar, is unlike him in many ways, but is, nevertheless, worthy to wear the name of Derby with honour to himself and advantage to his country.

A physician writes to the *Dublin Journal of Medicine* in support of the old notion that people sleep much better with their heads to the north. He has tried the experiment in the case of sick persons with marked effect, and insists that there are known to exist great electric currents, always crossing in one direction around the earth, and that our nervous systems are in some mysterious way connected with this electrical agent.

TO LITERARY MEN.

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Dunkin was sworn into office as Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Morris as Minister of Inland Revenue. The Hon. Mr. Benson does not join the Cabinet, the place which rumour had assigned him being filled by the Hon. Mr. Aikens, Senator, who for the present is a member of the Privy Council without office. When the Hon. Mr. Macdougall resigns the Ministry of Public Works, he will be succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Langevin, whose present department (Secretaryship of State) will be assigned to Mr. Aikens. Hon. Mr. Howe has resigned the Presidency of the Council, and is now Secretary of State for the Provinces; while the Hon. Mr. Kenny, late Receiver-General, has been appointed President of the Council, and Hon. Mr. Chapais, having retired from the Department of Agriculture, succeeds Mr. Kenny as Receiver-General.

Though we have not seen any reason assigned by the Ministerial press for Mr. Macdougall's still retaining his seat in the Cabinet and the nominal headship of his department, we presume it is because, for the present, it is only as a Minister that he can pretend to exercise even the semblance of authority over his new domain. As Minister of Public Works he is chief of the surveying parties now in the North-West, as well as of those who have been engaged in road-making; and it was under his direct administration that the money was appropriated for the latter purpose. He is very properly at Fort Garry now as an adviser of the Crown, and not a mere expectant of an office which, though certain (humanly speaking) to fall to his lot, cannot be legally conferred on him until the Territories are formally annexed to Canada by the Queen's proclamation.

FATHER McMahan has been seduced into making an exhibition of himself at the Cooper Institute, New York, and reciting the story of his persecutions in Canada. The written statement got up for him by some enterprising Fenian scribe was false in many particulars and very highly coloured in others. It had no word of grateful acknowledgment for those who interested themselves to secure his release, nor for the clemency of the Government which hearkened to their petition. The Mayor of New York presided at the gathering, and Horace Greeley graced the platform, and disgraced himself, by his presence. The *Toronto Leader* well says of Mr. Greeley that he applauds rebellion and revolution in every country but his own; and it might have added that he was one of those fanatical abolitionists who encouraged the Southern States to secede from the Union, and when secession came, among the first to call for its suppression by the sword.

Many Canadian journals regret that Father McMahan should have been released from the Penitentiary, because he has shewn himself unworthy of his liberty; or at least has made a pro-Fenian and very unclerical use of it. But we do not see that Canada has lost anything by its generosity; it is rather probable it would have gained more by an earlier exercise of clemency towards him. The public appearance at Philadelphia and New York of a man, whose life was legally forfeited to Canadian justice, is no evidence of Canadian barbarity, and judging by the meeting at the Cooper Institute, we infer from the dignitaries on the platform—Oakey Hall and Richard O'Gorman on one side and Horace Greeley on the other—that it was a mere ruse for the possession of the Irish vote; and, that the Republicans had rather the worst of it, as Horace Greeley gave the Irishmen a lecture on their want of unity; while Hall and O'Gorman flattered them to their full. As a Fenian demonstration the gathering was without significance; and the narrative put on paper as that of Father McMahan's Canadian experience, exaggerated as it was, will be far more likely to dissuade others from entering on a like enterprise, than to tempt them to buckle on their armour to avenge his alleged wrongs.

The Colonial policy of the Imperial Government has recently been enunciated, in two separate despatches from the Chief Secretary of the Colonies, in a manner which leaves little room for doubt as to its interpretation. One of the despatches to which we refer was addressed by Earl Granville to Governor Musgrave of British Columbia. In this despatch union with Canada is strongly urged upon the British Columbians, and the importance of Canadian railway communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific is clearly pointed out. It would hardly be possible to mistake the drift of the Imperial policy, therefore, in so far as it relates to the British American Provinces. That policy is clearly to consolidate these Provinces and establish one British power in North America, supreme, under the British Crown, from ocean to ocean; and the direct Imperial advantage to be derived therefrom is the construction, at no distant day, of a complete chain of railway which will give British commerce such a highway, under the protection of the Imperial flag, as will enable it to compete successfully with every other nation in the world for the vast trade flowing hither and thither between Europe and the far East. For the early possession of this prize, and for the incidental advantages which the immediate construction of such a road would confer upon the Empire, by absorbing a great portion of the surplus labouring population of the British Isles, it would pay the Imperial Government handsomely to aid the work at least by a guarantee for its cost.

The other despatch, from the Colonial Office, relates to the unfortunate Colony of New Zealand, whose struggle with the Maories the Imperial Government refuses to support with material aid. It is to be feared that Mr. Gladstone's relentless logic has inspired the seemingly harsh treatment being meted out to New Zealand; but, on the other hand, it is said, and perhaps truly, that the colonists have dealt unfairly by the natives and provoked them to hostilities. Under any circumstance, it is only strictly logical that where the right of self government is demanded and conceded, there the peace should be maintained by the local government within its own jurisdiction. A similar problem, though on a smaller scale, may yet present itself to Canada with respect to the Indians and mixed races in the North-West and British Columbia; and the people of Canada undoubtedly understand that they would have to bear the burthen of quelling any disturbance that might arise amongst them. But, unfortunately for New Zealand, the native population is comparatively powerful, and the effort to keep them on terms of peace is considered too much to be borne by the colonists; hence the appearance, if not the reality, of unfair treatment in the refusal of the Imperial authorities to assist them. Thus we see that the Imperial policy which towards Canada is considered fair on both sides, is esteemed a serious hardship towards New Zealand, and this fact is to our view suggestive of the futility of holding a conference between the representatives of all the principal colonies for the purpose of determining upon their relationship with the Empire. The terms which would prove satisfactory to one would be found quite unsuited to others, and this project, recently broached in London, and approved by Earl Grey, would be productive of very little, if any good, even should it be carried out, which we think extremely doubtful.

The Earl of Carnarvon has written a letter protesting against the east iron logic of the Colonial office as applied to New Zealand. He admits that the argument of the Colonial Secretary is unimpeachable, but contends that other considerations than the mere consequence of keeping the peace within its borders as a corollary of the privilege of self-government, ought to be taken into account in determining Imperial action. "We are arriving," he goes on to say, "at a stage when, perhaps, a decision may be forced upon us from a sudden catastrophe within the colony, such as an extensive massacre of settlers, or from a grave political contingency without, such as an appeal by the colonists in their despair to some foreign Power—a contingency which I regret to have heard mooted in this country. But, unless English feeling is strangely altered, we should be slow to acquiesce in either of these conclusions. Logic would be thrown to the winds, and we might find ourselves committed to issues on which it is, perhaps, better not now to speculate. Is, then, any course consistent with honour and sound policy still open to us?"

In the above extract the noble Earl points out the real danger to the Empire, of which the hard rule of a fixed line of action towards the Colonies might any day be the cause; and he correctly enough says that in the face of that real danger, "logic would be thrown to the winds." Lord Carnarvon suggests an Imperial loan to aid the New Zealanders, and refers to the Intercolonial Railway loan and others guaranteed for Canada, which he holds were well granted to secure "the enduring union" of these Provinces with the British Crown. That is still the dominating idea in Britain with respect to the Colonies—

the preservation of their union with the Empire; and, doubtless, should affairs in New Zealand assume such an aspect as to render necessary the interference of the Imperial Government, Earl Granville would readily find his way over the arguments which he but recently brought forward with so much force and cogency to show that there should be no Imperial aid given to the Colony. It need not be denied that New Zealand should settle its own quarrel with the aborigines. Perhaps the Colonists are themselves, in the main, to blame for the troubles which have come upon them, and they may therefore deserve some measure of chastisement. But while the obligation of the New Zealand Government is undisputed, the ability to fulfil that obligation may be wanting. And if the Colonists are really unable to defend themselves, one of three things must occur: the destruction of the Colony, the intervention of a foreign power as its protector, or the assumption of its defence by England. It is only by the latter course that New Zealand could be preserved to the British Crown, and any English Minister who hesitated to adopt that course in the hour of peril, would be hurled from power, no matter what the measure of his previous popularity.

The official record of the vote at the recent election in North Renfrew gives Hincks 560, Finlay 440, making the majority for Sir Francis 120.

A heavy storm prevailed on Lake Ontario on the night of the 16th, the worst that has been known for many years.

Fire.—A fire broke out about eleven o'clock last night in Teas' coffin factory at St. Gabriel locks. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but despite their efforts, the building was burnt to the ground.

The Morrisburgh Courier strongly advocates the erection of a monument to commemorate the Battle of Crysler's Farm, fought on the 11th Nov. 1813. The project, if vigorously set about, might readily be made successful, as no doubt the loyal people of Ontario, and especially those who took part in the war of 1812-13, and descendants, would be glad to contribute towards it.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the Toronto Telegraph, dated 16th inst., states, "that letters received from Pembina, confirm the rumour that the Hon. Mr. McDougall and party had been expelled from the Red River Territory. He had advanced two miles beyond the frontier, and stopped at the Hudson Bay Company's post, sending Mr. Provencher forward to confer with the insurgents, who numbered about 600. Mr. Provencher was made prisoner and Mr. McDougall was surrounded in the fort. Owing to the numbers of the attacking party no defence could be made. On the 2nd November Mr. McDougall was escorted across the line, and is now encamped near Pembina. The insurgents, who consisted of French and half-breeds, did not offer any violence. A provisional government has been organized, and the determination of the insurgents to resist Canadian domination is loudly expressed. Their proceedings are supposed to have been instigated by American emissaries, with the view of bringing about annexation. Mr. McDougall is said to have applied to the Ottawa Government for troops. His family intend returning to Canada. The Hudson Bay Co's officers and the Scotch and other British settlers will support the Governor, but it is uncertain whether they will organize a military force in his support. The insurgents are only partially armed and equipped."

Such is the statement in the despatch, but we doubt its correctness in many particulars. Mr. McDougall, to begin with, did not take his family with him; he took only one or two members thereof. Secondly, the Ottawa authorities had not been appealed to, up to the 17th inst. And thirdly, it is most unlikely that such a large party as six hundred could have been got together for such a purpose. That there has been a disturbance, and that Mr. McDougall and those with him may have found it necessary to defer their entry into the Territory, is quite likely; and that the Americans or American sympathisers have deluded the half-breeds into making the demonstration, is no doubt true. It is reported also that the well-disposed settlers are organizing a force to put down the insurgents. Of course neither Mr. McDougall nor the Government at Ottawa can have full power to act in the premises until after the issue of the Queen's proclamation.

TRIBLE DISASTER AT A MEXICAN SILVER MINE.—The San's Mexico special says, the most horrible catastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanajuato, on the 9th October. While the laborers were seated in one of the wooden chambers, eating their noonday meal, they were startled by a sudden crumbling sound above them, caused by the sudden giving way of an immense portion of the shelving rock which forms the roof of the chamber. With them were their wives and children, who had brought them their meals, and were waiting with their pails and baskets. Scarcely a second intervened between the instant the alarm sound was heard from above and the crash upon the chamber floor below, followed by a cloud of dust, and the mingled cries of a thousand voices. Twenty-five thousand tons of rock in a body had buried in an instant upwards of one hundred miners, their wives, sisters and children. By counting the whole number who entered the mine in the morning, and the missing women who had carried meals to relations and friends, it was impossible to ascertain who had been buried in that terrible mausoleum. The day following that on which the Jesus Maria silver mine disaster occurred, 16 women, 6 children, and 12 men were drowned in the River Merceden, State of Michoacan. They had reached the river brink, and sat down to rest before under-

taking to ford the river which had been swollen by late rains. The bank upon which they sat overhung an angry current, and suddenly slid off into the stream. Every one perished.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP, who has just returned to the States, has suffered many disagreeable adventures in the course of her long travel. The most painful of these was her shipwreck after leaving Honolulu for the Islands (South Seas generally), and subsequent voyage of 1,400 miles in an open boat to the Ladrones. Madame (the divorced wife of Sir Henry) Bishop is now called Schultz. She is a lady of varied conjugal experience, having been known some years back as Bochsia. The husband of that name sleeps in the cemetery of Newtown, N. S. W., under a marble pile recording his widow's eternal fidelity.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water take, 1½ lbs. of salt, ¼ lb. of sugar, ½ oz. of saltpetre, ¼ oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over the beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle, by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

GLUE WHICH WILL UNITE POLISHED STEEL.—The following is a Turkish receipt, says the Stationer, for a cement used to fasten diamonds and other precious stones to metallic surfaces, and which is said to be capable of strongly uniting surfaces of polished steel, even when exposed to moisture. It is as follows:—Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic, each the size of a large pen, in as much spirit of wine as will suffice to render it liquid. In another vessel dissolve in brandy as much isinglass, previously softened in water, as will make a two-ounce phial of strong glue, adding two small bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until dissolved, then mix the whole with heat. Keep in a phial closely stopped. When it is to be used set the phial in boiling water.

The railroad connecting Salt Lake City with the Pacific Railroad will be completed about New Year's.

"Rome in the nineteenth century," by General Garibaldi, is announced as nearly ready for publication in London.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC, 1870. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, 1870. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, 1870. London: News Office, 125, Strand. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We have only space to acknowledge the receipt of these elegantly printed and beautifully illustrated annuals, either or all of which will furnish instruction and amusement to their patrons during the coming year.

NOVELS OF GEORGE ELIOT. Vol. 4. Scenes of Clerical Life and Silas Marner. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We have just received from Messrs. Dawson the fourth volume of George Eliot's novels. Library edition, published by Harper & Brothers, of New York. The works of "George Eliot" have already achieved a wide-spread reputation, and the cheap edition now issuing from the Messrs. Harper's press will add to their already deserved popularity. Messrs. Harper announce that from time to time they have paid in the aggregate the sum of five thousand dollars in gold for the early sheets of these works, so that they cannot be said to have unfairly trench upon the prerogatives of other American publishing houses in issuing their cheap edition. The fourth volume contains "The sad fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," "Mr. Gilfil's love story," and "Janet's repentance." These comprise the "Scenes of Clerical Life," and the latter part of the volume is occupied with the story of Silas Marner, the weaver of Raveloe.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. (Prospectus number) Hamilton, Ont. John Maclean and Co.

This is a new weekly journal to be published regularly every Saturday after the 13th inst., at the rate of \$2 per annum. It is a handsomely got-up eight page paper, containing a large amount of admirably well-selected reading matter, more particularly bearing upon the specialty of which the People's Journal is to be the advocate; i.e., protection to Canadian manufactures; or perhaps we should say, protection to Canadian industry against foreign competition. Mr. John Maclean, under whose Editorial guidance we understand the Journal has been placed, has devoted much attention to the systems of protection and free trade in their respective influences on national prosperity, and we know no Canadian Journalist more able than he to uphold what we conceive to be the mistaken policy of protection. Apart from its particular hobby the People's Journal promises to be an attractive literary and family paper; and though we do not desire to see it bring the ruling powers under the delusion of a protective tariff, we heartily wish it a large subscription list, and a generous public patronage.

LA SEMAINE AGRICOLE, organe des Cultivateurs: Montréal, imprimée et publiée par Duvernay Frères, 16, Rue St. Vincent. \$1 par année, payable d'avance.

We heartily welcome this new publication to our exchange list. The Weekly Agriculturist (free translation) is deserving of the universal patronage of the French Canadians. The number before us contains several illustrations of Mr. Cochran's choice stock, and a large amount of interesting and instructive reading matter. The Province of Quebec is much in need of an agricultural paper, and we sincerely hope that La Semaine Agricole may supply the want. We are confident that the ability of its conductors will leave nothing to be desired on the part of the public, and should it meet with the patronage which it deserves, and which we hope it may

receive, it will prove one of the greatest blessings to the Province. The lessons of experience and the facts of science have hardly yet begun to teach men what may be done by the judicious cultivation of the soil; but as every day adds new facts to the already acquired store of knowledge, the farmer can have no better companion than the weekly journal which tells him all that has been discovered by the most earnest experimentalists in his honourable and patriarchal calling. We, therefore, wish La Semaine Agricole abundant success, and earnestly commend it to every friend of the agricultural progress of the Province.

A SECRETARY'S EXPERIENCE.—A man who says he will subscribe anon, very often proves to be a non subscriber.—*Indy*

If haughty looks are the result of high feeding, is horticulture the result of high farming?—*Id.*

New Posts under Government.—The telegraph posts.—*Id.*

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder; there are some who would see beauty even in a plane-tree.—*Id.*

FROM SOMERSETSHIRE.—Why is agriculture like a rat?—Because it's varmin'.—*Id.*

How to make black white.—Make a clean sweep.—*Id.*

You can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the past week there has been considerable activity in most departments. The navigation drawing rapidly to a close, the orders for Flour and Provisions have had to be filled, which has given some animation to that department of trade.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR.—The market closes rather firmer, but the advices from England are not encouraging, and we can scarcely look for higher rates. We quote Superior Extra \$5.40 to \$5.60; Extra \$4.90 to \$5; Fancy \$4.75 to \$4.90; City brands Super \$4.62; Strong Bakers' \$4.65 to \$4.90. In inferior brands but little doing.

WHEAT.—We have no transactions to note. Sales of Western No. 2 had been made at 96c. to 98c., but quotations are nominal.

PEAS.—Market dull and prices about 80c. to 81c. per 66 lbs.

OATS.—Nothing doing.

BARLEY.—The amount brought forward is small. Farmers do not seem inclined to sell at present rates, which is a great mistake, as the market is not likely to rise. Prices are very irregular, say from 60c. to 70c., according to quality.

CORN.—Nothing doing.

PORK.—Only retail sales, the rates being so high that dealers are not inclined to operate. Mess Pork \$28.25 to \$28.50; Thin Mess \$26.25 to \$27; Prime Mess \$24.25; Prime \$22.50.

CUT-MEATS.—Business has been exceedingly slack; Hams are worth 16c. to 18c. for canvassed, and 14c. to 15c. for plain.

LARD.—Has participated in the price of Butter, and is firmly held at 15c. to 16c. per lb.

BUTTER.—There has been an active demand during the week, and prices have ruled high; the closing rates are 23c. to 25c., the latter for very choice qualities.

CHEESE.—Very active at 12½c. to 13½c. per lb.

ASHES.—A good enquiry for First Pots at \$5.40 to \$5.44; Pearls \$5.65 for Firsts; \$5.20 to \$5.25 for Seconds.

GROCERIES.

There have been several sales by auction, but the audiences generally, were not large, and no particular animation was shown. We give a condensed state of the market and prices:—

COFFEE.—Dull at Laguary 16c. to 17c.; Maracaibo 17c. to 18c.; Java 20c. to 22c.; Rio 14c. to 15c.

FRUIT.—There have been several sales during the week, and prices are fully maintained: Layers, per box, \$2.40 to \$2.50; M. P's, \$2; Valentias 8c. to 10c. per lb.; Sultanias 9c. to 12c.; Currants, new, 6c. to 8c.; Nuts very scarce; Almonds 18c. to 21c.; Filberts 8c. to 9c.; Walnuts 6c. to 10c.

FISH.—There have been several sales during the week on the wharf, and we give the price obtained at the last sale:—85 brls. No. 1 Labrador Herrings \$7; 150 hf-brls. do. \$2.75; 350 do. do. \$2.67; 519 brls. N. S. Split do. \$1.50; 75 do. Crown brand \$1.75; 25 brls. N. S. Split inferior \$1.37; 125 brls. Carraquet Split Herrings \$2.50; 75 do. do. \$2.65; 25 brls. Canso Split Herrings, small, \$1.50; 39 brls. Canso Superior \$2; 75 do. \$1.87; 120 hf-brls. Ma-kerel \$1.75.

MOLASSES.—The market is rather dull; Barbadoes 46c. to 48c.; Trinidad 47c. to 48c.; Clayed 55c. to 57c.; Centrifugal 30c. to 31c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine are firm at 57½c., with light stocks. Rosins are moving freely at \$3.25 for No. 2; \$3.75 for No. 1; \$4.50 to \$7 for Pale and Extra. Pine Pitch and Tar are still dull of sale; price unchanged. Cod Tar and Pitch \$3.25.

PETROLEUM.—The demand is active, and prices have advanced.

RICE.—The market is dull.

SALT.—There is very little enquiry, and prices are quite unsettled.

TEAS.—There is a fair demand, and prices, generally, are maintained. At Tiffin's sales the bulk was withdrawn, buyers looking too eagerly for bargains and holders being very stiff. Fair rates are obtainable for all good samples suitable for this market.

SUGAR.—Raw: There is considerable dullness, owing to the report that General Céspedes has determined to destroy the Sugar plantations in Cuba. Prices are: Porto Rico \$1.25 to \$1.75; Cuba \$1 to \$1.50; Barbadoes \$1 to \$1.50. Refined Sugars in active demand at Leaves 12c.; Dry Crushed 12c.; Crushed 11c.; Yellow Refined 9c. to 10c.

TORONCO.—There has been a very brisk business done during the week at Western 10's 14c. to 18c.; Montreal 10's 18c. to 22c.; Western Navy 19c. to 22c.; Montreal Navy 22c. to 23c.; Bright Solace 22c. to 28c.; Fancy Bright 27c. to 30c.; American Bright 35c. to 50c. These prices are in bond.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—The market is very dull and prices rule low. At our auction sales all offered has been forced off at prices below the usual average. We do not, therefore, give quotations, as they would only mislead.

HARDWARE.

There has been an active business during the week, and prices of all staples are fully maintained. In Pig Iron and heavy articles of Hardware there is a decided advance. Stocks, generally, are much decreased, and we look for a good business during the winter at full rates.

LEATHER MARKET.

During the week there has been an ordinary enquiry. Spanish Solo has sold chiefly to the city trade at No. 1 2½c. to 2½c., and No. 2 1½c. to 2½c. Slaughter Solo has been more active, especially of light and medium weight; price ranged from 24c. to 25c. Uppers: The demand is moderate. Harness in fair request, though sales are chiefly of a retail character, at 27c. to 28c.

MONEY MARKET.

There has been a fair demand for money during the week, and rates for good paper are fully maintained. The market for stocks of all descriptions has been active, and prices range high, favourite stocks exceptionally so. Gold in New York is declining, and the impression is that the United States Government will shortly resume specie payments. Such a measure would be very desirable, as establishing a secure basis on which to ground all future mercantile operations. It is true that for the time being a very considerable stir would be made in monetary matters in the States, but a short time would see all righted, and the date of "Gold rings" would be passed.

DRY GOODS.

The Fall business is now about closed, and the trade, generally, has been satisfactory. So far the remittances have been fully up to former years, and the harvest prospects are generally beyond an average. We may safely look for a healthy state of affairs.



BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The offices of the Bank of Montreal on the north-west corner of the *Place d'Armes*, occupy one of the finest and most imposing buildings in the city. It was built about twenty years ago at a cost of \$200,000, and despite the many handsome structures since erected, it is still one of the chief architectural ornaments of Montreal. Two years since, its beauty was much enhanced by a decoration in the shape of an elaborately worked piece of sculpture—52 feet long by 8½ feet at its extreme breadth—placed in the pediment in the front of the building. The Bank of Montreal was chartered in 1818 with a capital of \$350,000; thirteen years afterwards this capital was increased to \$1,000,000; subsequent additions took place from time to time, raising it to two, three and four millions; and in 1860 the capital of the bank was raised to six millions of dollars, at which figure it now remains. In 1863, when the Hon. Mr. Holton was Minister of Finance, the Provincial account was transferred (for prudential reasons) from the Bank of Upper Canada to the Bank of Montreal; and the Provincial Note system, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Galt in 1866, was assigned to the management of the same institution. Mr. King, late General Manager, has recently succeeded Mr. Anderson as President; Mr. Angus, late Local

Manager, has succeeded Mr. King as General Manager; and Mr. McNider, formerly of New Brunswick, has been transferred to this city to fill the place just vacated by Mr. Angus.

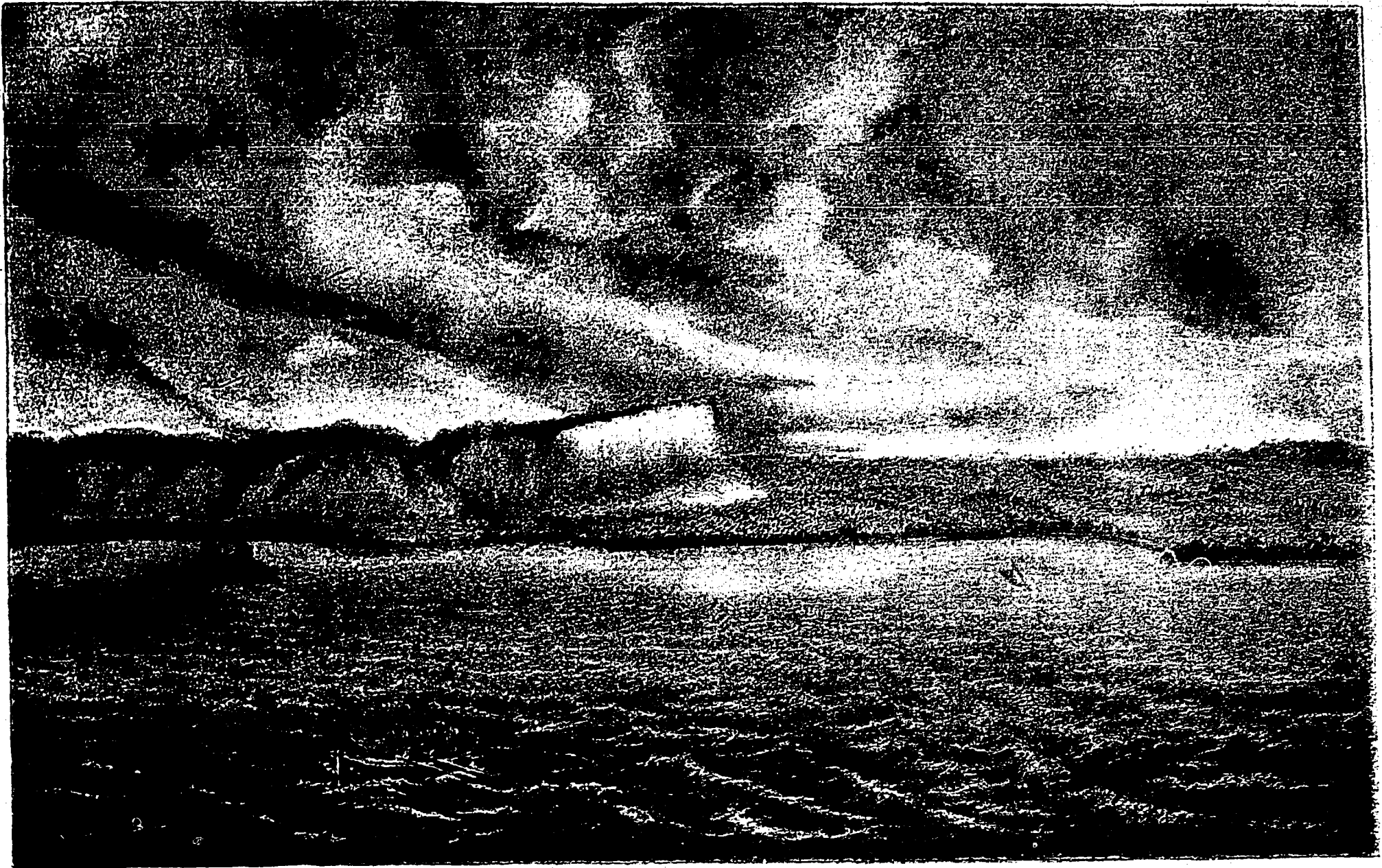
THE U. S. PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

We give a couple of views on the lines of the great Pacific railways; one on the "Central," a passenger train passing the Palisades, Ten-mile Canon, Nevada; and the other, the "Union," at Ogden, Utah Territory. The freight traffic and passenger travel of these lines are regularly established between New York and San Francisco, between which points the famous "Pullman Palace Cars," handsomely fitted-up like perambulating hotels, make weekly trips, leaving New York on Monday and reaching the other end of the journey on the Sunday following. But a short time ago the Directors' car of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, passed over the Pacific road, taking Messrs. Potter and Brydges on an excursion to view the fruits of the railway enterprise of our neighbours.

The commissioners sent out by the American Government, to examine the condition of these Railways, have reported, and very favourably, on their condition. They state that the great Pacific Road, which has been built in half the time allowed by Congress, is even now, as it stands, "a good and

reliable means of communication between Omaha and Sacramento, well equipped and fully prepared to carry passengers and freight with safety and despatch, comparing in this respect, favourably with a majority of the first-class roads in the United States." They state further that all present deficiencies can be supplied by an expenditure of \$576,650 on the Central Pacific Road, and \$1,580,100 on the Union Pacific from Promontory to Omaha, making altogether about \$2,000,000 for all needed expenditures. The Commissioners also state that the great "snow slide" problem, on the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, has been boldly and successfully met by the erection of the famous snow sheds, the roofs of which, in some cases, extend up the slope of the mountain from one hundred to two hundred feet, and are very strongly built, to bear the weight of the avalanches.

When shall we be able to record the like progress on the Canadian Pacific Railway? The "San Francisco of British North America," as Lord Granville appropriately designates the spot to be chosen as its Western or Pacific terminus, might in time rival the San Francisco of the United States, for the Canadian line has climate, soil and distance in its favour as compared with any of the American lines; what it lacks is the want of enterprise on the part of the people interested in its construction.



THUNDER BAY. From a Sketch by A. J. Russell, Esq.

THUNDER BAY AND FORT GARRY.

Thunder Bay is described by Mr. J. S. Dawson, C. E., as being sheltered from every wind, and so nearly land-locked that the huge surges of Lake Superior never roll into it. It is only from East or South-Easterly winds that it can be at all affected, and even from these, as their sweep is limited to the breadth of the bay, its waters cannot be much disturbed. It will therefore afford admirable harbour accommodation for the craft which may hereafter be engaged in the great trade with the North-West country. At a place called the Depot, on the shores of this Bay, three miles to the east of the mouth of the Kaministaquia river, commences the road to the Red River

Settlement now being constructed by the Canadian Government. A considerable amount of work has already been done upon this road at the eastern extremity, and the work was also commenced at the Fort Garry end under the auspices of our Government, which, instead of giving a gratuity to the starving settlers of the Red River who had lost their last year's crops by the invasion of the grasshoppers, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars towards making the road, which money was paid out among the settlers employed on the road, under the management of parties sent by the Public Works Department.

Fort Garry's greatness is yet in the future. It has heretofore

been distinguished as the centre and Seat of Government of the very scanty Red River Settlement. It is, however, destined to be a place of great importance, as it is favourably situated as the chief commercial emporium of the North-West Territories, and will probably be some day one of the greatest cities in the Dominion. It is situated on the border of the great country whose commerce will pay it tribute, being only about sixty miles from the United States borders, and about four hundred and sixty miles from the head of Lake Superior. It has been chosen as the Seat of the provisional Government to be established over the North-West Territories as soon as the same are annexed to Canada.



FORT GARRY. From a Sketch by A. J. Russell, Esq.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER I.

"THE RED CAP."

An icy wind sweeps the streets of the old, good and rich city of Bordeaux, and a stranger would hardly believe that he was in the south of France, on the vine-clad shores of the Garonne. It is the middle of November in the year 1793, but Bordeaux at this season looks rarely so grey and sad. Damp and cold blows the westerly wind from the near ocean; a thick, grey sky is lying melancholy over the country, and the broad Garonne, muddier than ever from the late heavy rains, is hurrying down its waters past the capital of the department of the Gironde, which is spread crescent-like on its left. Scarcely a person is seen in the streets, which look gloomy and desolate, both in the old city with its high wooden houses and narrow, angular lanes, and in the suburb Les Chartrons which was built in a beautiful and rich style, fifty years before, by the royal intendant, Aubert de Tournay. Now and then an oil-lamp of a lantern, suspended by a chain across the street, is shedding its dim reddish light on the muddy pavement, or a few roguish-looking fellows, clad in clogs, jackets, and their greasy red cotton caps on their heads, are passing to repair to the nightly meeting of the Jacobin Club, one of them with a dark lantern showing the road and cursing at the heaps of sweepings, gathered in the streets. Every good citizen prefers staying at home and shutting himself up with his family in the most distant room, in order not to remind his best friend of his existence; for inexorable and terrible rules the revolution, headed by Robespierre, St. Just, Couthon, and the bloody train of the revolutionary tribunals. No one is certain that he will survive the next day; or that he will not be denounced as suspicious by some one, and then be imprisoned and tried by the form of law. Such trials in this time of terror are, however, but a dragging of the prisoner before the tribunal and from thence to the guillotine. The great revolution is calling its enemies to a fearful account, cutting down both the innocent and the guilty, in order that the idea of equality may enter into the perception of the nation.

It was therefore strange to notice the glare of a light through the two basement windows of one of the old houses which stand near the large, gloomy cathedral in the square, and this light was bright enough to be seen from a considerable distance. Above the small front-door a red glass lamp is placed which sheds its light on a black sign-board bearing the inscription: "The Red Cap." This is father Claudet's wine-house, and was for long years in the old city a notorious place for the best Graves and Macon being tapped from the cask. Before "The Red Cap" had gained credit as the emblem of the *Sans-culottes* in France, father Claudet's wine-house bore another name, and was called and known in Bordeaux for more than thirty years as "The Three Crowns." But such a name was no longer lawful, since France had become a republic, and had banished all words and signs recalling in the least the emblems of royalty.

Father Claudet, moreover, was a good patriot, belonging with his whole body and soul to the republic; he, therefore, one fine day, of his own accord, removed his old sign-board and replaced it with the one bearing the above *Sans-culotte* inscription. All patriots and Jacobins were well pleased with this change, and if ever there was in the old city a tavern where a genuine *Sans-culotte* considered it patriotic to allay his thirst for wine, it was at "The Red Cap."

There were that evening a number of guests in the not very large, more deep than broad, room, the back part of which served as the bar. Everything was plain and simple at father Claudet's, as had always been the case and is becoming to a true Jacobin who is ever ready to suspect the rich. This bar is an eaken counter provided with shelves and drawers, and on this counter are arranged the long, high and greenish glasses and earthen cans, in which the wine is filled for the guests, from the cask. Along the wall behind the bar there are placed on a trestle the different casks containing the pressed products of the shores of the Garonne, the white Graves and blood-red Montferat. This is about all that father Claudet possesses to satisfy his guests, tables and chairs of course excepted, and republican plainness did not require any more. In the room there is a long, unpolished oaken table which does not present at night the cleanliness which it possessed in the morning. A smaller table is placed against the window-sill and another round one in the corner formed by the chimney on the other side of the room. Along the walls behind the tables reddish-brown benches are placed, whilst in the inner part of the room wooden chairs of the same colour are arranged for the visitors. The only ornament which is noticed on the tables, is a bright, high bowl of brass used as a receptacle for the tobacco ash, and a cup with paper tapers to light the pipes. As it is evening, father Claudet has placed on all the tables brass candle-sticks with lighted

tallow candles to the snuffing of which he attends himself, if one of the guests does not save him that trouble by snuffing the candle with his fingers.

You could observe from the outside through the badly closed red curtains, that there was still at this late hour a large and merry crowd at "The Red Cap." After entering the hall and opening the door of the guests room, an aristocratic nose could hardly venture to penetrate further, as a hot and disagreeable vapour of wine and tobacco fills the air, which falls heavily on the lungs and eyes, but in which a genuine patriot is pleased to carouse. Father Claudet first claims your attention, bustling about in shirt-sleeves, clogs, snuffing candles, fetching fresh wine and otherwise attending to his guests. He was a portly man of fifty, badly marked with small pox; by his vacant gaze and hanging under-eyes you might easily imagine that he had no more intellect than was actually necessary for his business; yet those who saw father Claudet at other hours, knew that he was cunning, and perhaps one of his cleverest tricks was when he removed his sign with the three crowns of Aquitania, England and France—to which Bordeaux belonged successively—and hoisted in its stead the flag of the red cap.

On a chair at the corner of the bar sits mother Claudet knitting her blue woollen stockings. She is a little thin woman with an honest, clever face, paying apparently no attention to the conversation of the guests but superintending the cash. On her lap lies a thick leather port-folio into which she puts all the assignats her husband faithfully delivers to her; she also takes from this port-folio the worthless bills she gives as change. At that time paper-money was of little value; an old louis-d'or was worth 3000 francs and sometimes more, and many a guest at father Claudet's spent on a few pints of Medoc 500 francs of assignats, while the lucky one, who had yet silver, could pay the same with one franc and might still receive from mother Claudet a few copper sous as change.

When there is a pause in this money-exchanging business mother Claudet talks to her daughter who is busy behind the bar tapping the wine into glasses or cans,—the latter is a gentle, quiet, dark-haired girl of eighteen, with large fiery eyes which she sometimes casts around upon the table and guests. Lucie is not the only child of father Claudet, he has a son who

In such a time of Jacobin virtue, an aristocratic coat could easily cause its wearer to be suspected, and everyone took good care not to show too much sympathy with the tailor. Honor and security now belonged to poverty, and the citizen, if he wished to be appreciated, wore a black slugged jacket and carnagnole. Everything appeared upside down—a world of disorder had crept in and the seats of the gods were taken by men who had been kicked before by their fellowmen in their madness for superiority, and now commenced acting the part of gods themselves.

"I tell you, cousin, it served them right," cried Gilbert, continuing a dispute he had conducted chiefly with a tall, stout man of his own age. "Those Girondists were traitors, and it is well that their heads are cut off at last. The twenty-two, the men of Brissot and Gaudet, of Bergniaud and Gensonne, were the villains that tried to upset the republic."

"Brissotins," furiously responded a little thin man, whose character as a clerk could not be mistaken. "The 31st of October, when the d— took them, is a day of glory. Let us drink to it, friends!"

The little man lifted his can of wine and, apparently, took a long draught, then set it upon the table with a great noise. The others followed his example.

"Well," said the cousin of Gilbert, Henry Tourguet, a sausage dealer, with a good-natured, intelligent appearance, "w. H. now a days, when more persons' heads fall than chickens, there is no great consequence about those twenty-two. But," continued he, pointing to the latest number of the "Père-Duchêne," one of those cynic papers published in Paris by the picture brakers, Hebert and Chaumette, "it is not necessary to abuse the dead."

"Abuse them? what do you mean by it?" asked Gilbert.

"Do you wish us to praise these villains?"

"This is not a French custom," exclaimed Henry.

"But it is patriotic, patriotic," shouted the little clerk.

"Just so, Timm," retorted Gilbert Cardourel, the member of the revolutionary committee. "Cousin Henry should well understand that. Ha," he said, addressing himself to the latter, "do you think that Madame Veto would have been executed, if those Brissotins had been spared? Do you regret them also?"

"Wherefore regret them?" answered Henry; "what . . ."

"The Austrian woman!" put in Timm, the clerk, interrupting him. "She will no more plot against us. Ha! friends, long live Samson, who has cut her throat." Again lifting his can he drank a long draught as before.

"The scoundrel Dumouriez! was he not one of the plotters also?" retorted Gilbert, challenging his cousin. "Did they not attack Robespierre, the great Robespierre, who watches for the safety of the republic?"

"And which were the persons with whom the infamous Corday, who assassinated the great Marat, hazed and made friendship?" added an old grim-looking man, in a deep bass voice. "Those Girondists!"

"Yes, with Barbaroux," affirmed Gilbert, finishing his can.

"For this reason he has been beheaded," said Henry Tourguet. "He was half dead when they dragged him on the scaffold."

"Justice does not allow a criminal to take his own life, and Baluze's body, with

twenty-one other Girondists, were executed in Paris. If Barbaroux, after he had attempted, in the cavern of St. Emilion, to shoot himself, had died,—he would have been treated like Baluze and been beheaded in the same manner at Bordeaux, together with his associates, Gaudet and Salles."

"Yes, cousin," said Henry Tourguet in a tone of persuasion. "He himself has conspired against those Girondists. Have not Pethion and Buzot been torn to pieces by wolves near Bordeaux?"

"You see," added Gilbert triumphantly; "not one of them will be left behind!"

"If they do escape the guillotine, Satan will take them in another way," affirmed the old man. "The air in the republic must become purified."

"Air and light!" shouted Timm. "Long live the republic! and may the hangman take all its enemies!"

Timm taking again his can and drinking apparently with great thirst, the old man seized his arm, exclaiming in a jeering tone: "Little man! how soon will you finish this bird's bowl, if you take these long draughts?"

This question was answered by a shout of laughter to the great annoyance of the little clerk, who, considering his half can of wine as an inexhaustible fountain, though it was long since finished, would have liked to continue drinking with emphasis his toasts for the great republic and its government of terror. He was quietly bearing his sorrow for not being better rewarded by the republic, and not being able to pay for more than a half can of wine.

"I thought," answered he timidly, "that there was yet wine left in the can."

"It shall be again filled," cried Gilbert. "You are a true *Sans-culotte*, Timm, you are thirsting for blood."

"Yes, yes!" affirmed the little man. "Blood has to flow. Ha! citizen Cardourel, you are a model of patriotism and fraternity!"



The Beautiful Prisoner.—"Is this the hand of a moderate?"

serves as a true *Sans-culotte* in the army and has fought on the Rhine against the Prussians.

The principal customers sit round the long table, discussing politics and frequently become noisy and excited. The greatest brawler amongst them is a young man of twenty-eight, with a bloated face and debauched appearance; he might be considered handsome with his blonde locks which fall in disorder round his forehead, had not passion and the roughness impressed upon him the stamp of vulgarity. The pursed-up mouth, the flabby cheeks, the strong chin on which a thin downy beard grows, show plainly the low character of this man, and the devastation which dissipation and bad inclinations have wrought on him. But Gilbert Cardourel was at that time a much dreaded man. He being the son of a wealthy vintager near Bordeaux, sacrificed his whole inheritance in the service of the revolution, spending four years of his life in drinking at the wine-houses of Bordeaux, flirting with the girls as though he were in Paris, and shaming like a true Jacobin in all revolts and riots, and firing the populace by his exciting speeches. After the fall of the Girondists, who had their stronghold in Bordeaux, which he and many other *Sans-culottes*, after a bloody conflict, had subdued, he became a member of the revolutionary committee, one of those 44,996 Jacobin tribunals which the all-powerful mother society of Paris had instituted in all parts of France, to prepare the work for the accusers and hangmen.

This member of the committee, by whose information the mirmidons of the law brought any citizen to prison and before the revolutionary tribunals, had not a very dignified appearance. A long jacket of grey woollen stuff, knee-breeches of blue sailors' cloth, blue woollen stockings, and clogs, a rather dirty shirt which left his thick neck and a portion of his chest bare—this was the costume of Gilbert Cardourel, a truly patriotic costume which was not surpassed in elegance by any at the table.

"Holla! father Claudet," shouted Gilbert; "another can of the guillotine wine," adding with a malicious look at his cousin, "let Lucie fetch it."

"Lucie?" asked Henry in an excited tone. "What do you want with the girl, Gilbert? Lucie belongs behind the bar."

"What is that to you, if I wish her to bring the wine? Do you not receive during the day, when alone, your wine from her? Well, I know that Timm likes the girl as well as you do."

Henry looked much irritated by these remarks, being in love with father Claudet's daughter; he felt hurt at her name being dragged into the conversation, and her exposure to the rude jests and demands of Gilbert. Lucie herself, who had been listening, showed by her blushes, and by casting an angry look upon Gilbert, that she shared the sentiments of Henry Tourguet, whose suit had been long since accepted. She filled, as usual, the can with claret, and handed it back to father Claudet, who, feigning not to have understood Gilbert, quietly placed it on the table, while mother Claudet having dropped her knitting, anxiously watched the countenance of the member of the revolutionary committee.

"So!" exclaimed Gilbert sarcastically, while the landlord was putting down the can, "the girl is not allowed to come. Old fellow, you ought to teach her more respect for your guests."

"For you, perhaps?" said Henry in a disdainful tone. "Yes, for me, if you please, citizen Tourguet," burst out Gilbert passionately; but before he could continue and give the dispute a more serious turn, he was interrupted by father Claudet.

"Citizen Cardourel," said he in his dry comical way, "each one must keep to his place and do his duty, or he is not a true Sans-culotte. I hand the wine, Lucie pours it out, and mother takes the money."

"Bravo, bravo!" shouted the old man laughing, and the other guests joined.

But Gilbert would not bear to be defeated so quietly. "Eh!" he resumed, "this was not always the arrangement, Claudet."

"Not always? What means always? Always is a reactionary idea, a word that does not count in the revolution. Always? Were you always a member of the revolutionary committee? A good patriot knows no always, except with reference to France's greatness. Lucie cannot always stand at the wine-cask, and you cannot always sit in your place here. But as you do not rise now, neither does Lucie leave her cask. She is a Frenchwoman, morbleu! She will keep to her post should even assignats rain outside."

The party enjoyed not a little these good-natured, patriotic remarks, father Claudet was wont to make when he was disposed to be talkative. Perhaps he would have further indulged his guests, had not his wife, who considered every extra word dangerous in those troublesome times, reminded him of the propriety of keeping quiet.

"Claudet!" she said, and at once he was silent, went to the bar and gave his prudent helpmate, while changing an assignat, a nod which signified that she was understood, and he would be on his guard.

"Let us drink, friends and patriots," shouted meanwhile Timm, less for the purpose of giving the conversation another turn than for the chance of taking another long draught from the can with the new "wine of the guillotine." "Long live liberty, equality, and fraternity!"

They all drank, and thus the disturbing episode was at an end. Even Gilbert changed the theme, tapping Timm on the shoulder.

"Timm, Timm," said he warningly in a humorous tone; "if you go on in this way, the new can will soon be empty."

"Oh! citizen, for the sake of liberty you cannot drink enough of this blood!"

"And you," remarked Henry Tourguet to his cousin, not without irony, "your first duty is to allay this thirst."

"In truth, yes," added the old man; "thirsty people are never suspected, and that must be a pleasure to him."

"And then does he not daily receive his forty sous as a member of the revolutionary committee? He has the metal, we have the paper; he can pay, we only can spend."

"Oho! cousin," replied Gilbert, half flattered and half annoyed by Tourguet's remark. "My forty sous are well earned! From morning to night no rest—denunciations, requests, complaints, and running without end. And since Tallien and Isambert of the convent are holding jurisdiction over all the aristocrats and Girondists, who are the enemies of the republic and the Jacobins, I have much trouble in collecting materials for the proceedings."

"Yes, I believe it!" remarked Henry. "The guillotine is never at rest."

"And if it were not so, it would be a misfortune!" cried Timm who appeared inclined to take another draught to the guillotine. "It will take some time yet, before all these villains and traitors are dispatched," was the consolation of the old man.

"And after all too many escape!" exclaimed Gilbert with ill-humour. "Tallien's leniency causes us extra trouble."

"Tallien?" said Henry in surprise. "Well, I thought, he mowed down heads, as if they might grow again. You should not suspect a Jacobin so resolute as Tallien!"

"No, I think not," said Timm. "Tallien, the godly Tallien is the revenger of Bordeaux. He darkens the waters of the Garonne with the blood of the traitors. Long live Tallien!" And in his usual manner the little man raised again the can to his lips.

"You are right, citizen; but I am not therefore wrong," replied Gilbert in a more cheerful mood. "Tallien is a great patriot, a true Jacobin, and has dispatched all the Gaudets, Cussys, Salluses and many hundred others of those aristocrats, moderates and suspected in a manner that can but please every Sans-culotte. But I ask for what reason does he postpone the trial of a very suspicious and thoroughly aristocratic woman whom we were fortunate enough to capture while endeavouring to make her escape?"

"Eh," said the little clerk, "her turn will come."

"Or she may be forgotten," muttered the old man, while he and Gilbert ordered a new can of wine.

"Forgotten?" repeated Gilbert Cardourel, at the same time throwing upon the table the thick copper sous for the wine.

"It is clear, she will be spared. The committee has reminded Tallien already three times of the prisoner, and he has not yet proceeded against her. It can only be he who prevents it."

"Hush!" hissed the little man anxiously to Cardourel. "Don't speak so of the commissioner of the convent!"

"Cousin Gilbert," said Henry, "you certainly mean the Spaniard?"

Gilbert was evidently annoyed at this question, but avoided showing it.

"Just so," replied he abruptly, "she is certainly a very suspicious character."

"So?" asked Tourguet ironically. "You have no doubt brought extraordinary accusations against her?"

"What do you mean? Is she not already forfeited to the law by her birth? Do you not know the law against the suspected?"

At the same time Gilbert took down the latest laws and decrees of the convent which were suspended on the wall, and one of the tablets had as superscription the words: "Laws against the suspected." Gilbert at once anxiously commenced reading as follows:

"Immediately after the issuing of this law all suspected persons will be imprisoned. The suspected are those who have either compromised themselves by their conduct, relations or writings, or shown themselves to be enemies to federalism and liberty; those who cannot prove that they have complied with their duties as citizens and to whom a certificate of their citizenship has been refused; further, are suspected, the former noblemen, men, women, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, and stewards of the emigrants who have not proved their attachment to the revolution."

"Well, cousin Henry," said Gilbert menacingly, while hanging the tablet again upon the wall, "is this not sufficient to condemn the Spaniard and to send her to the guillotine? Is she not the wife of the aristocrat Fontenay?"

"But she is divorced; she calls herself by her maiden name Therèse Cabarrus."

"Ha, bah! if she is suspected as a Spaniard, her father must have been an enemy to France and liberty! You can at once see that she is thoroughly aristocratic. And has she not fled from Paris, because she felt guilty and therefore not safe? She has long since deserved death, cousin Henry; you should not commit yourself by taking an interest in so suspicious a person."

"You fool," replied Henry, having again become excited by the last threat, "will you frighten me? I know why Madame Cabarrus is considered so worthy of death by you. She rejected you, when you insulted her by your offers of love."

"Ah, Henry," cried Cardourel, enraged by this revelation, "you shall suffer for this; you are suspected as a moderate."

"As a moderate?" exclaimed Henry, springing to his feet; and at the same moment with his broad hand striking his cousin on the cheek, who almost fell from his chair.

"Is this the hand of a moderate?"

These words found at that moment no answer; the answer was in the deed; all the guests had jumped up and many hastened from the place. Timm, the little clerk, at their head. Father Claudet stood with his arms a-kinde waiting for the result, his wife being pale with fright, and Lucie clinging to her arm looked with wild joy upon Henry who coolly drew his red cap over his ears, and when he saw Gilbert with a flushed and excited face rise from his chair, approached Lucie, saying:

"Good night, Lucie, I am going."

"Alas," she whispered to him, "Henry, a misfortune will come of it."

He shrugged his shoulders and left the house with a firm step.

Cardourel, seeing around him still a few of his companions, sent a wild curse after his cousin, who had shown him his want of moderation in so striking a manner, and resolved to swallow grief and sorrow with a new can of wine.

CHAPTER II.

A PRISONER.

NUMBERLESS are the prisoners that are confined in all the public buildings of Bordeaux which are in any way adapted for the purpose, and the government of terror represented by the two commissioners of the convent, Tallien and Isambert, are ever filling and emptying these buildings. Those prisoners that are to-day given up to the hangman, are immediately replaced by others whose names are marked on the ever-increasing list of the revolutionary committee. Even a part of the Ombrière, the old City Hall of Bordeaux, is turned into a prison, and hundreds of people in the halls and cells are waiting upon their deaths for crimes unknown to them, but of which they have been found guilty, when their political opinions or their private relations became suspected.

There is in the Ombrière perhaps but one prisoner, a woman, who hopes to be spared, and truly, if youth and beauty give a claim to the strongest hopes, such a talisman has fallen to her lot. How unworthily contrasts the gloomy, wretched locality in which she is placed, with her dazzling beauty! The room is small and low, with a half-grated window leading to a dark yard; the only furniture in it is a miserable bed, a bench and a broken chair—she looks like a beautiful fairy banished thither by a powerful sorcerer. She is scarce nineteen, and in her graceful figure the tender forms of a child are blended with the bolder lines of womanhood. A radiant charm is spread over her whole figure as she reclines in a half-sitting posture on her bed; her head is supported by her hand, and the outline of her form can be traced through the soft, light folds of her dress, while her small feet hang carelessly over the side of her bed. The dazzling whiteness of her arms and neck strangely contrasted with the dark and transparent complexion of her face colored under a southern sky. Her black and glossy hair falls loosely round her shoulders like a raven's wing, forming a beautiful framework to her majestic brow; her eyes are black and fiery beneath her dark arched brows; the nose well shaped and lips red and finely chiselled, between which, when they part, a row of small white teeth are seen. It is not sadness nor that kind of resignation—so peculiar to a defenceless prisoner—which gives the face that strange expression. The laughing eyes and haughty coquetry about her mouth are rather the effects of meditation. Though grace and beauty have joined to adorn with all their charms this youthful prisoner, a passionate and mischievous temper lurks within and often betrays itself by the fiery flashes darting from her eyes.

What are her meditations? What thoughts are occupying her mind? With what fancies is she shortening the slow-creeeping time in her cell? The past and present are weaving in her soul images, variegated and changeable like the picture of a kaleidoscope. The recollections of Paris are before her mind, though she cannot help thinking ever and anon of the proud

and gloomy Saragossa with its rich towers, the place of her birth. There, beneath the sky of Aragon, on the shores of the Ebro, she passed her happy childhood; here stood the old house of her father, a palace from the times of Isabella, in which she had played while her mother struck the guitar and sang many a pretty Spanish romance. The good father—did he not like her now languish in prison, although there was in Spain no convent and no law against the suspected? But Cabarrus, the rich merchant and industrious spirit who had, by prudent measures, averted the money crisis of the government, had fallen, after the death of King Charles III., into disgrace. He was obliged to resign the directorship of the Bank, and for the last three years had been confined in a strong prison at Saragossa, being accused—without having been tried—with the embezzlement of public funds.

Three years ago, a girl of sixteen, she had left the parental roof and had married the old splenetic parliamentary counsellor M. de Fontenay; like an elf being wooed by a gnome, she had given up the old palace, the gloomy Saragossa and the beautiful shores of the myrtles and tamarinds, and travelled with her old husband in the old mail-coach to France, feeling like a happy child.

Then came Paris, the beautiful, gay and noisy Paris of the revolution, which not having yet known the rule of blood and terror, was filled with all the glorious, exalting ideas that exercise their magic attraction on every mind. Oh, how beautiful was Paris, even with old M. de Fontenay, when he gave his splendid parties, and still oftener, when she, by his side, visited the drawing-rooms of the great ladies and gentlemen, first of the court and aristocratic circle, and then of the political and parliamentary sphere! She soon perceived that the old tedious counsellor was not wanted, but it was she, the dazzling Spaniard, the youthful Donna, who was courted and flattered at all festivities by a queen. Everyone told her that she was beautiful, witty and lovely, and she knew herself too well the power she exercised over men and even women, and how easy the means of conquest were at her command, even over the most reluctant. If this young heart knew grief, it was anxiety for her father who was a prisoner at Saragossa, under the infamous suspicion of embezzlement, and for her still young and beautiful mother, whose health had become shattered through this sad blow. But she had not been a wife a year when she became aware of a new sorrow. She found she had no love for M. de Fontenay; she had married him because he was selected for her; now she realized the torturing misery of a wife without being able to love. She could only look on her marriage as a grievous punishment when once she had learned to love. Amongst her adorers there arose one whose look distracted her, whose address made her blush, whose touch set her pulses in an uproar, whose lips met hers in an unguarded moment.

Her wish was now to save her youth, her heart and love by ridding herself of old M. de Fontenay; but she was too powerless to untie the knot of matrimony, the revolution must do her this service.

In the year 1793, not many months before, the revolution had passed a new law of divorce by which the emigration of one partner made the other free. M. de Fontenay after the King's arrest had left the country while his wife remained in Paris. With a shout of triumph for the revolution and the republic, she openly declared that her marriage with M. de Fontenay was dissolved; she was again free, and again Therèse Cabarrus. Not yet nineteen she had been a wife and felt still but a girl; this gave her the tact of blending maidenly reserve with coquetry and disguising sensuality by natural grace.

(To be continued.)

FALL FASHIONS.

No. 1. COIFFURE.

A very rich natural hair requires no support, otherwise it is necessary to pad. The back hair is arranged in two full torsades or braids, the partings in front commence from the temples, the front part slightly wavy, the back smooth. After the large braids are pinned up in two parts, the ends of the front hair are used to form puffs on the top, for which light pads are required.

No. 2. LOW WAIST, WITH BERTHA.

Very becoming for a plain waist, and much used for elegant silks, also for tulle and gauze dresses. Front and back are trimmed alike, with a double row of puffing, divided and surrounded by narrow ribbons or stitched bands, edged with narrow lace; a broad box-plaited lace finishes the outer edge, and three small bows complete the front. The robe (selected for our plate) with plain trained skirt is of light blue taffetas, the puffs of the bertha and the puffed sleeves are of white illusion, the lace is black, and the bands and bows bound on both sides with lace, are of blue satin, the satin scarf is ornamented with black lace.

No. 3. SMALL CORSAGE WITH HEART-SHAPED POINTS.

This elegant corsage can be made of the same stuff as the robe, or of velvet or silk of any colour. It is lined with light silk, and trimmed with guipure or tating of a contrasting colour, or with an embroidered border in the Turkish fashion. In front it is closed with one button and button-hole, over which is placed a rich bow either of velvet or satin.

Nos. 4, 5, 6. BERTHA, WITH TATTING.

This bertha is composed of white illusion, and trimmed with 3/4 inch coloured satin ribbon and white silk tatted lace; it is formed in two equal sized separate parts which meet on the shoulders, and are fastened with a bunch of bows and ends of the same ribbon. The shape is cut on a stiff white foundation net covered with a double box-plaited white illusion; under the satin loops the tulle is plain. After the bertha is surrounded by a satin ribbon, the net is cut away from under the box-plaited illusion, so that the net forms a clasp under the single bows, and also serves as a support for the shoulder bows. The single stars (or star-flowers) which ornament the bertha, are placed on the top of each bow, also in the centre of each division of the illusion; the under part of the bertha is finished with a wide rich tatted lace in the star pattern, composed of white corded silk. Plate 5 represents in natural size one of the star flowers. The two closed loops are placed one over the other, and are made of long stitches which, to have them one size, are twisted over a round stick, or a rolled-up stiff paper, see Plate 6. You first knit the outer loop with twelve stitches, each separate from the other by two knots, and then join to it the inner one with seven or eight stitches which must be proportionally smaller. Both loops lap over each other, are knitted together, and tied at the ends.

No. 7. DRESS WITH A LOOSE TRAINED TUNIC SKIRT, WORN EITHER AS A PROMENADE OR EVENING ROBE.

After so much pains has been taken for so many years, to combine an evening and a promenade dress, nothing comes so near the mark as the trained tunic, which can be practically applied to heavy materials (either woollens or silks), and will not be limited to the exclusive circle of the ladies of fashion, but will gain general favour. This robe consists of an under-skirt $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards in circumference, in

turned back with a rich velvet collar; the sleeve is rather a wide coat-sleeve with a piece cut out from the inner seam, trimmed with ruche and velvet to match; one strap at the elbow passes over this opening which is filled with muslin or lace. The cuff is trimmed with velvet and two ruches; under this are worn white cuffs and chemisette. By a very slight contrivance under the tunic it can be drawn up and falls of itself in rich folds, so as to form a handsome walking dress; by letting it down it represents an elegant



No. 2. LOW WAIST, WITH BERTHA.

front trimmed with 6 flounces, the tops of which form narrow ruches; these flounces are looped at equal distances by velvet bands, one inch wide, which gives them slightly a fan form; over this is worn the tunic attached to the waist, and this tunic consists of two long breadths slightly gored at the top; on each side there is a shorter gore, the under part of which is gathered up, forming a semi-circle, the two front gores are trimmed with ruches to match the under-skirt and joined to the two back breadths by a rich bow, the back of the tunic is trimmed with a broad band of velvet. The waist is partly open, closed with two buttons; it is



No. 1. COIFFURE.



No. 3. SMALL CORSAGE WITH HEART-SHAPED POINTS.

evening dress. It is completed by a rich sash.

No. 8. ROBE WITH FLOUNCES AND PANIER, BALL AND EVENING TOILETTE.

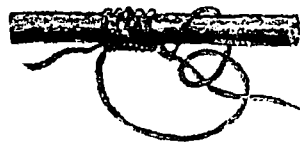
This robe consists of white gauze and blue satin, trained skirt with three deep flounces at the back, edged with blue satin. These flounces are finished with blue satin bows and ends at the side. Apron and panier are trimmed with a wide frill with heading and satin roll to finish. The frilling is continued as bretelles over the square-cut waist. The panier is arranged in graceful puffs and forms at the sides large plain reverses. The whole is completed by a sash at the waist.



No. 4. BERTHA, WITH TATING.



No. 7. DRESS WITH A LOOSE TRAINED TUNIC SKIRT.



No. 6. CLOSED LOOPS.



No. 5. STAR FLOWER.



8. ROBE WITH FLOUNCES AND PANIER.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

The Alexandria correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing on the 9th of October, supplies the following details of the above-named expedition, additional to those already reported:—

Three several parts of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition have already left for the rendezvous at Khartoum. The first departure took place about three months ago, when 1,200 soldiers started for Cairo. This party will be joined by other troops, and on its arrival at Khartoum will form part of a small army of 2,000 infantry, 250 irregular cavalry, or Bashi Bazuks, and three batteries of guns. The infantry will have to perform the whole journey on foot, by short stages along the banks of the canal, and may be expected at Khartoum in December. This party was followed shortly afterwards by a quantity of merchandize, 400 camel loads that was sent by the Korosko desert to Khartoum, to be used for barter with the natives. In the middle of August a flotilla of 35 large barges and seven large river steamers, nearly empty, left Cairo, with orders to push on as fast as possible, so as to be able to ascend Dongola cataract before the waters begin to diminish. Last week news was received here that the flotilla had succeeded in ascending the formidable cataract, and will ere this have reached Khartoum. If these vessels had not succeeded in ascending the cataract, the expedition would have been delayed till next year, for from Khartoum to Gondokoro the ground is all marshy and perfectly impassable for troops; the vessels are, therefore, intended to convey the expedition between these two points. There yet remain here two other portions of the expedition, which will leave as soon as the two steel steamers built by Mr. Samuda arrive from England. The first party, under the direct command of Sir Samuel Baker, whose firman styles him, "Governor-General of all the Provinces of Central Africa that he may succeed in annexing to Egypt," will leave here for Sonakin, and from thence across the desert on dromedaries to Berber, where he will take steamer to Khartoum. Sir Samuel will be accompanied by Lady Baker, Lieutenant Baker, R. N., (nephew of Sir Samuel) and Dr. George. He also takes with him some rockets and light guns for mountain warfare. The other part of the expedition, under the temporary command of Mr. E. Higginbotham, civil engineer, who also has received a firman from the Viceroy, ordering all persons between Cairo and Khartoum to afford him every possible assistance, will take the Nile route as far as Korosko. Mr. Higginbotham is styled "Engineer in Chief to all the Provinces of Central Africa about to be annexed to Egypt." He takes with him the two steel steamers, six English and forty Arab mechanics, and the rest of the baggage and merchandize for barter, and will have to ascend the Assouan cataract, which at the present moment is an easy matter on account of the high Nile; but if his departure is delayed much longer he will find it difficult to drag his heavily laden boats above the cataract. At Korosko Mr. Higginbotham will find about 2,000 camels waiting, and he will at once strike across the desert to Alm Hamad, a journey of about eleven days, and thence by Berber along the banks of the river to Khartoum, sixteen days. At Khartoum Sir

Samuel will resume the command of the whole expedition, and go by the river to Gondokoro, up to which point there are luckily no rapids or falls. On the top of a mountain about fifteen miles south of Gondokoro, there is a large plateau, where Sir Samuel means to form his grand depot and first station. The position is very healthy, and the expedition is provided with a quantity of corrugated iron roofing, on account of the periodically heavy rains that fall in this region. Here the real difficulties of the expedition begin, for a few miles further on commences the Territory of the Barry tribe. The tribe is very warlike, jealous of strangers, and difficult to treat with. There is no practicable road through their country, and the hill from this point to about ninety miles further up is impassable on account of the number of the rapids and falls that abound there. It will, therefore, be necessary to make a road through this inhospitable country, and this will be the work of Mr. Higginbotham, while Sir Samuel Baker tries to bring the tribe to reason. Arrived at the point where it is supposed the rapids cease, one of the steel steamers will be put together, and Sir Samuel will proceed on an exploring expedition as far as the lakes. If he finds the river navigable, the other steamers will be constructed on his return,

and he will proceed with a certain number of men to the lakes. He will establish fortified posts at every available spot, and set to work to subjugate the different tribes, and make them pay tribute to the Egyptian Government. In the meantime other troops will be forwarded from Cairo till he has enough men to man all these posts. At every post there will be a commercial depot established under the management of a Copt, who will have to enter into relations through barter with the natives. All the soldiers chosen for the expedition are agriculturists, and they will have to cultivate farms round about the forts. They are provided with several qualities of cotton seed.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The *Boston Journal of Chemistry* says:—"Procure four glass tumblers or common glazed tea-cups, and having wiped them as dry as possible, hold them over the fire to evaporate any moisture which may still adhere to their surface. For if there is the least moisture it makes a connection and spoils the experiment. Place them on the floor in a square, about one foot apart, and place a small board upon them, and have a person standing upon it. This person is now completely insulated, the glass being a non-conductor of electricity. Now take a common rubber comb, and having wound a piece of silk around one end of it, rub it briskly through your hair, and draw the teeth parallel to the insulated person's hand. The result will be a sharp cracking noise, and, if dark, there will be seen a succession of sparks. Repeat the process until the phenomenon ceases. The person is now "charged" with electricity the same as a Leyden jar. To draw off the electricity, approach your knuckles to the person's hands or nose, (being careful not to allow any portion of your body to come in contact with his), and there will be a loud snap and the sparks will be very brilliant. If a cat be held so that the charged person can place his knuckles in proximity to the animal's nose, it will suddenly appear as if it were in contact with an electric battery. A glass bottle may be used in lieu of a comb, but it is not so well adapted to the purpose. Much amusement may be derived from this extremely simple experiment, and some of our numerous young readers will hasten to try for themselves.

NOT A HUNDRED MILES FROM WESTMINSTER.—In the account of Prince Arthur's visit to Canada we are told that "Ottawa, though justly proud of that magnificent pile of buildings which accommodates the Parliament of the Dominion, is also proud of its great lumber establishments." Perhaps it was as well to make this clear distinction between the Parliament buildings and the great lumber establishments, for there are people profane enough to think that even in Parliament Houses "lumber" may sometimes be found.—*Punch*.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION DEFINED.—Pasha-nate outbursts on both sides—each thinks the other is in-SULTAN his dignity.—*Judy*.

JUDY perceives that the authoress of the "Lady Byron" article has not answered her critics. She evidently regards their comments with Stowe-ical indifference.—*Ib.*



THE LETTER. (From a sketch by our Artist.)

THE LETTER.

(BY THE LOWE FARMER.)

I.
Beside her window Bessy stands,
Pretty, graceful, wicked Bessy;
My own a charming view commands,
Our dwellings opposite and nigh.

II.
Young Bessy's eye is dark and bright,
And bright and dark is Bessy's hair;
In truth, it is a pleasant sight
To gaze on Bessy standing there.

III.
The sunshine brighter round her grows;
She toys with flowers—how fair they seem!
A voiceless music round her flows,
She stands, a dreaming lover's dream.

IV.
Soon merry thoughts steal o'er her mind,
Swim on her lips and in her eye;
And dimples circle unconfin'd,
Where roguish smiles half-hidden lie.

V.
A serious moment's coming now;
But never lovelier than then,
Those ripe lips press'd and knit her brow—
She starts, and snatches up a pen.

VI.
She searches round, and soon is seen,
Of rosy hue, a tinted sheet;
Then kneels—her lips the pen between—
And makes her desk the window seat.

VII.
A moment more to thought is lent;
Her pretty head rests on her hand;
Then, o'er the unstain'd page is bent,
While truant curls forsake their band.

VIII.
She writes—there's something ails her pen—
But soon remov'd the vagrant hair,
Her fingers fleetly fly again,
And words and gentle thoughts lie there.

IX.
Again, a ling'ring pause to muse;
And fancy, gaily crown'd by love,
The future seems, the past reviews,
And all is fair, around, above!

X.
A bright idea meets the case,—
And Bessy all its influence feels;
Her eye lights up, and o'er her face
Sufus'd a mantling colour steals.

XI.
More swiftly now her task she plies,
Page follows page each other on;
Fast as her pulse her pen it flies—
The task is o'er! the letter's done!

XII.
Stop! 'tis a lady's scroll we trace:
The postscript! ah, 'tis there, be sure;
Sweets of the sweet will find a place,
And all that's brightest, best, and pure.

XIII.
But that is done, and done is all!
The sheet is closed—the seal a rose—
Then down the shielding curtains fall,
And then—and then sweet Bessy goes.

Is that sheet for friend—for lover?
(Whoever, happy he must be,
Fortune! aid me to discover,—
Alas! I know 'tis not for me.



THE COMING STYLE. (COIFFURE A LA LAMPE.)

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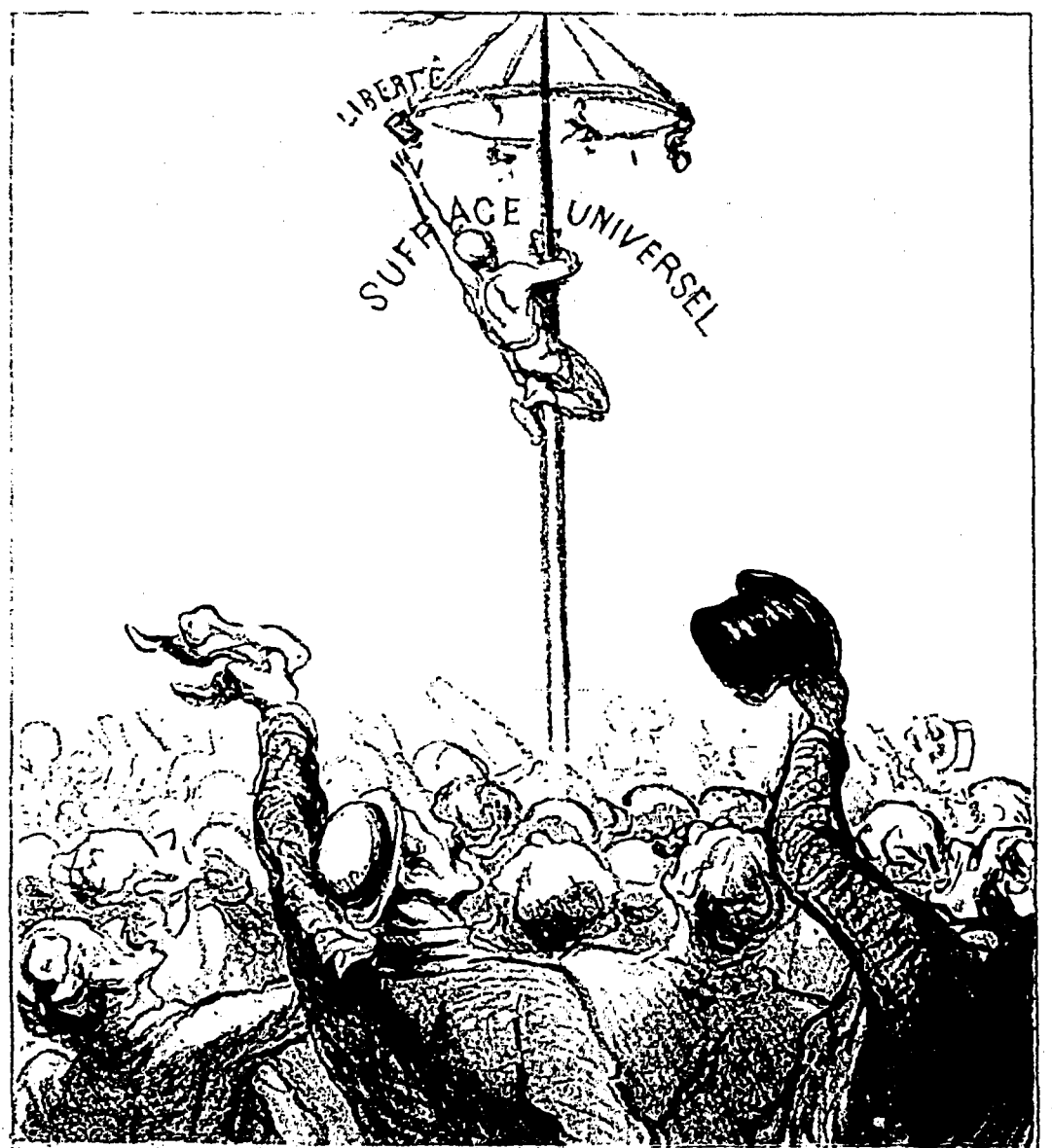
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