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Vol. I.—No. 17.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

[SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
\$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]

THE LATE REV. DR. MATHIESON.

We noticed in our last issue the death in this city of the Rev. Dr. Mathieson. This week we present our readers with the portrait of the late reverend gentleman and an account of his life and labours, for the facts of which we are indebted to Mr. Fennings Taylor's "British Americans."

Alexander Mathieson was born in 1795 in the village of Renton, County of Dumbarton. Here he received the first rudiments of education, and at the age of ten years removed to Campsie, where, at the parish school, he prepared for College. He matriculated at the age of fourteen, and six years after—when only twenty—took his A. M. degree. In the year 1823 he was licensed to preach the Gospel, and on the 19th of October, 1823, was ordained by the Presbytery of Dumbarton to St. Andrew's Church, Montreal. Four weeks after his ordination he sailed for Canada. He arrived in Montreal on the 24th of December, and was inducted on the following Sunday. Dr. Mathieson took an active part in asserting what he believed to be the right of the Church of Scotland, to an equal share with the Anglican Church of the Clergy Reserves. In 1837, Mr. Mathieson received his D. D. degree. He was in Glasgow at the time, and happening to be present at the installation of the Duke of Montrose as Chancellor, was surprised to hear his own name read out as one of those upon whom the honour of the degree had been conferred. In 1840, the year before the Union Act came into force, Dr. Mathieson returned to Canada, and shortly afterwards married Catherine, the daughter of Mr. John Mackenzie, of Montreal, but unhappily for him his wife died in 1856.

Dr. Mathieson was a member of the first Presbyterian Synod in 1831. He was chosen Moderator in 1832, and again in 1860, at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, when it devolved upon him, in virtue

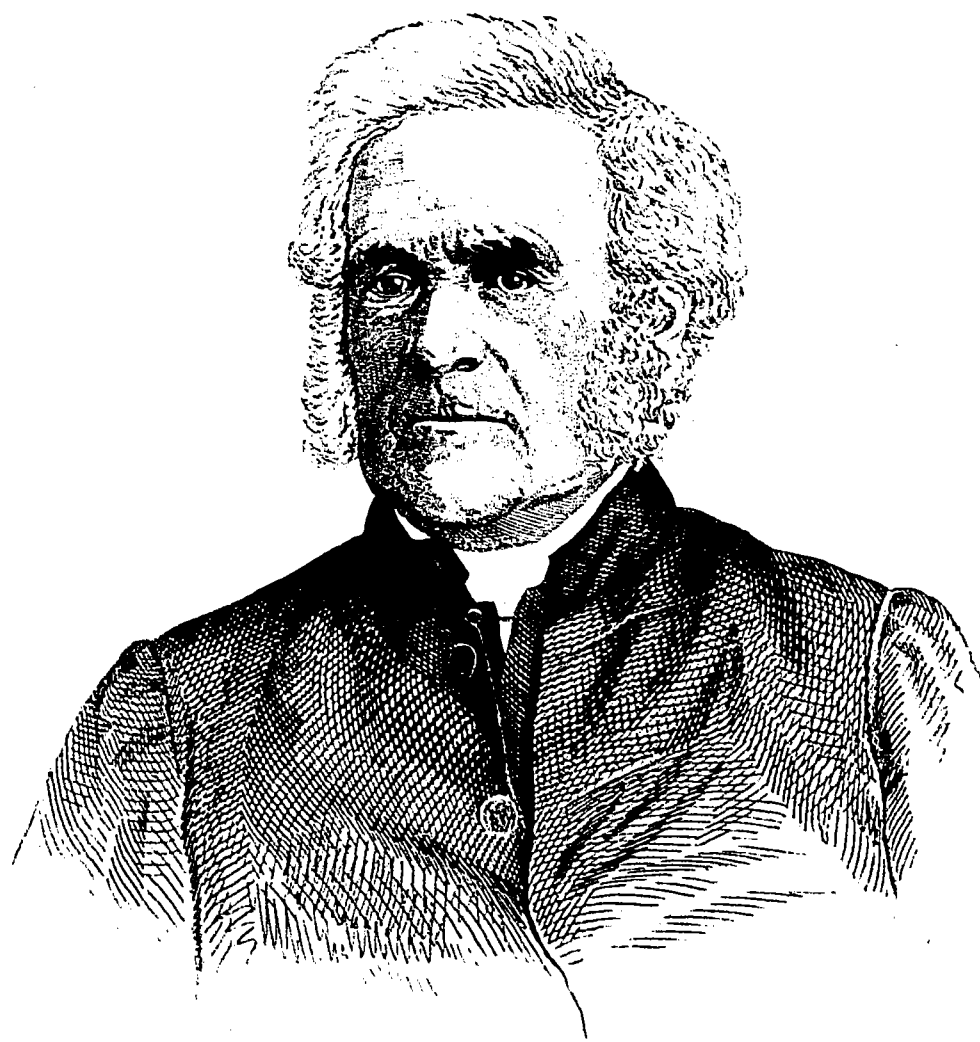
of his office, to read and present the congratulatory address of the Synod of the Scotch Church to His Royal Highness. A mistake occurred on this occasion which touched the Doctor in a very tender point. The arrangement of the authorities, by which the address of the Scotch Church was to be received in a less marked and imposing manner, seemed to him to place him in a very unfair and false position, and so he resolutely determined not to present the address. He would not slight his Church to win the smiles of his Prince; nor was it necessary. The Prince was highly amused at the uncourtly

exhibition, and we have little doubt as highly esteemed the conscientious man.

In the same year a movement was made in the Scottish body to re-unite all the seceding Presbyterian denomination. The union was to have been effected by some sort of a compromise, to which Dr. Mathieson refused to agree. He was unwilling to sacrifice his principles, and, as Moderator, he preached a sermon of great force and eloquence against the movement, which probably contributed not a little to its failure.

admiration of his Church. To his Church and his congregation he devoted himself entirely; for them he appeared to live, and to them he gave all his thoughts. Unfortunately he left nothing behind him but his sermons to testify of his brilliant talents and his cultivated tastes. In his discourses we find evidences of deep research and profound thought set off by beauty of expression and an energy that could only be the result of deep-seated conviction.

Dr. Mathieson was much respected by all with whom he came into contact, his affability and courtesy making him a general favourite. His congregation held him in the highest esteem, and looked up to him as to a father. To them his death will be an almost irreparable loss. By the poor he will be especially missed. He made them the especial object of his care, and interested himself particularly in assisting them in their troubles. In his connection with the St. Andrew's Society, he did much to alleviate their condition. His object was to diminish pauperism as much as possible by finding work for the poor, and in striving to obtain this end he was indefatigable. Dr. Mathieson's connection with the St. Andrew's Society dated from its foundation in 1835, when he was elected chaplain. During his connection with the Society, from 1835 to 1869, he was elected chaplain no less than twenty-five times. He entered heart and soul into the benevolent object of the association, and laboured untiringly for its attainment. He was always regular in his attendance at the meetings of the Charitable Committee and ever ready to assist them in their labour of love. For several years past the reverend gentleman had been in failing health, which interfered seriously with his labours, and of late symptoms of approaching dissolution appeared. At length he was taken away from the sphere of usefulness which he filled so well; he breathed his last on the morning of the 14th instant, after seventy-five years of an active and well-employed



THE LATE REV. ALEX. MATHIESON, D. D.

The two last-mentioned incidents give a great insight into the Doctor's character. He was remarkable especially for his innate and steadfast love of truth, which he considered worthy of any sacrifice or deprivation. He was a thoroughly warm-hearted and conscientious man, and though his teaching was characterized by great vigour and earnestness, it was neither forbidding in its tone nor morose in its tendency. Another prominent point in the Doctor's character was what phrenologists would call "veneration"—an intense reverence of the throne and its occupant, which was only equalled by his love and

life. His funeral took place on Thursday, the 17th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Montreal. The remains were afterwards consigned to a vault in the Protestant Cemetery.

Dr. Mathieson's first publication is an occasion worthy of note, and the circumstances which gave rise to his earliest appearance in print are probably still remembered by some of the older inhabitants of Montreal. Mr. Mathieson was sitting in the house of, and at the time conversing with his friend, Mr. Robert Watson, the flour inspector of Montreal, when the latter was fatally shot by an assassin through the window, and survived but a few hours. Under

such circumstances, and with feelings overwrought and highly excited, Mr. Mathieson preached a sermon that touched on the event. The sermon was printed at the request of the congregation, but it is noteworthy chiefly as the first literary milestone in Dr. Mathieson's career.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

In our last number we gave His Excellency's speech, with an account of the opening of the third Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

THE SENATE.

At the session of the Senate held on Wednesday the 16th inst., the business transacted consisted merely of the presentation of several petitions.

On Thursday, after the introduction of Mr. McLelan, called to the Chamber in the place of the late Hon. Mr. Weir, Hon. Mr. Benson moved the reply to the speech from the throne, seconded by Senator Dickey.

Friday 18th.—Senator Letellier de St. Just demanded explanations respecting the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Hon. Mr. Aikens and Senator McMaster gave the desired explanations. Hon. Mr. Benson thought it advisable for the Ministry to explain the basis upon which the Cabinet was constructed. The debate was continued until twenty minutes to four.

Monday 21st.—On motion of Hon. Mr. Mitchell the Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada, and the Bill respecting Distressed Mariners were read a second time.

Tuesday 22nd.—Hon. Mr. Campbell moved the appointment of the Standing Committees. Senator Letellier de St. Just complained of the inadequate accommodation for members of the Senate in the House of Commons. Hon. Mr. Campbell said the Government would endeavour to remedy the matter. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels. The House then went into committee and reported the Bill respecting the Relief of Distressed Mariners, and the Bill respecting Coasting Trade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., after the introduction of Mr. Pouliot, the new member for L'Islet, Hon. Mr. Holton called the attention of the House to the position of the late Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. McDougall, and suggested that the question affecting the hon. gentleman's seat be referred to the Committee on Elections. Sir John A. Macdonald recited the facts in connection with the appointment of Mr. McDougall as Governor of the North-West. He said that on the first impression it did not appear clear to him that the seat was vacant, but he thought it best for the present to avoid any strong expression of opinion on the point. He would be glad, however, to hear the opinions of other members on the constitutional law. The fact of no certificate of a vacancy having been issued to the Speaker, seemed to show that his impression was shared by other gentlemen in the House. Mr. Holton said that the appointment of Mr. McDougall had never been gazetted, and the course of sending certificates to the Speaker by two members could not be adopted. Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald thought it advisable that steps should be taken to lay the foundation for action, by moving for a writ. Mr. McKenzie deemed such precipitancy inadvisable. It would be better to postpone discussion until the papers relating to the subject should be brought down. Hon. Joseph Howe said the papers were ready and no time would be lost in bringing them down. Mr. McKenzie desired information as to the state of the Departmental Reports. Sir John said he would enquire into the matter and report to-morrow. Mr. McKenzie wished to know when the House would receive the Public Accounts. Sir Francis Hincks could not state the exact day, but every effort was being made to lay the Accounts before the House at the earliest possible date. Hon. Mr. Holton said that the Departmental Accounts were supposed to be closed at the end of June. It was now after the end of January and the Finance Minister was unable to say how soon they would be laid on the table. Sir Francis Hincks explained that he had met with great difficulty in this matter from the difference of the system in use in the Maritime Provinces to that adopted in the Upper Provinces. He was now engaged in an examination of the mode of getting up the Public Accounts. Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice of two Bills, respecting Elections and a Supreme Court. The consideration of the Address was postponed until the next day. Mr. A. G. Archibald, the new member for Colchester, was introduced.

Thursday, Feb. 17.—Mr. Savary, M. P. for Digby, N. S., rose to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the sentiments of which he very generally echoed. He said that although no promise had been made in the speech of any particular measure with reference to increased protection of the fisheries, yet he had reason to believe that the Government were disposed to take steps to protect this important branch of industry. With regard to the North-West, the trouble in the territory had been the result of misapprehension on the part of the inhabitants as to the intentions with which that country was sought to be acquired by Canada. He rejoiced at the assurance given by His Excellency that it was desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation before resorting to other measures. On the clause respecting Banking and Currency, he said he was in hopes of seeing a measure introduced to assimilate the currency of the different Provinces. A measure was also promised to regulate the coasting trade and the merchant shipping—a subject especially important to the people of the maritime Provinces. He spoke of the prosperity of shipping interests in Nova Scotia, which he attributed to the beneficent policy of the Dominion Government. He was anxious to see the census in 1871 taken, as he believed it would show a great increase in the population and wealth of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was struck with the marvellous progress made by the Province of Ontario, and which he thought could not be equalled within the last ten or fifteen years by any one of the United States. He also referred to the progress in Public Works. Mr. Scriver seconded the address. He endorsed the views of the Hon. mover respecting the assimilation of the currency. He desired the extension of the franchise, and expressed himself in favour of the elections being completed in one day. It was desirable to obtain a better market for our agriculturists, and he trusted that there would be a renewal of the commercial relations which formerly existed with the United States. Hon. Mr. Holton asked the leader of the Government for explanations in reference to the changes which had taken place since the prorogation in the composition of the Cabinet—changes which, he said, amounted

to a reconstruction of the Ministry. Sir John A. Macdonald objected to Mr. Holton's statement that there had been a change in the Government. The introduction of four gentlemen into the Cabinet did not affect the policy they had announced in 1867. As to the retirement of Mr. Rose, that gentleman had, after accepting the duties of Finance Minister, received a very advantageous offer from England, which, after consideration, he thought it his duty to decline. After the close of the last session of Parliament, the offer was renewed, and as there was then nothing to detain him, Mr. Rose, after consultation with Sir John, resolved to accept it. But at his (Sir John's) request, he was induced to remain a short time in office to carry out the work. As a member of the Privy Council, he took a share in their discussions, but carefully abstained from giving any expression of opinion on questions of a new policy. As to the question respecting negotiations said to have taken place between the Government and the member for Sherbrooke (Sir A. T. Galt) relating to the occupation of the office vacated by Mr. Rose, he said that an offer had been made at the suggestion of the Minister of Militia, and that the member for Sherbrooke had been pressed by the present Minister of Finance to accept the post. The member for Sherbrooke had not found it convenient to enter the Government, and he (Sir John) had accordingly sought the aid of the present Minister of Finance. It had been said that the Finance Minister had no habitation here when he took office; that he had left the country and was now a stranger. He contended that this was no objection to his friend's entering the Cabinet, as was proved by the case of Lord Elgin. That nobleman had left England early in life, had been in Canada and in India, and was as completely away from England as the Finance Minister had been from Canada, and yet that did not prevent him from taking office on his return. Mr. Holton objected that Lord Elgin had always been a member of Parliament. Sir John referred to the case of the member for Chateaugay, and said that all he contended for was that the Government that selected his Hon. friend showed a great deal of tact. He next took up the objection advanced to the composition of the Government by the introduction of four new members. He sketched the history of the Cabinet from the coalition in 1867 until the time when two vacancies were created by the death of Mr. Blair, and by the present member for Colchester losing his seat. These two vacancies were not filled till the present Lieut.-Governor of Ontario was appointed, and vacated the office of Minister of Inland Revenue, when negotiations were postponed till the return of the Minister of Militia and the member for North Lanark from England, when arrangements were entered into that the member for North Lanark should be Governor of the North-West, as soon as it should be united to Canada, and Aikens accepted office; and the Minister of Finance, who was in the country, was induced to enter the Government. With reference to the re-arrangement of the basis of parties in the Government, he explained that the result of the last elections had been the return of more Conservatives than Reformers; and he thought it not unfair that this increase of Conservative representatives should be considered in filling up the vacancies. As to Mr. Morris' acceptance of office, the Government would follow the general policy of 1867. Mr. Morris had done nothing since the union to incapacitate him from becoming a member of the Government. He would not say any more on that point, but his hon. friend would learn at the proper time what the policy of the Government on the question was. Mr. Jones, (Leeds and Grenville,) asked if the member for North Lanark did not resign his seat as Minister of Public Works when he went to the North-West; and how the present Minister of Public Works was appointed in his place. Sir John explained that Mr. McDougall's commission was to have and to hold the said office during the pleasure of the Sovereign. Her Majesty was pleased on the 8th of December, to exercise that pleasure. Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville,) asked if they were to understand then that the Minister of Public Works was dismissed, or did he resign? Sir John did not think the member for North Lanark was insulted by removing him from one office to confer upon him a higher office. Sir A. T. Galt announced the withdrawal of his support from the Government. He reviewed the position of the country, and stated his conviction that the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald had been a failure. He had come to the conclusion that Confederation had been retarded; and that the course taken by the Government was not the best to bring about that desirable end. He also disapproved of the policy of the Government with regard to the Intercolonial Railroad, and regretted the barren results of the negotiations with Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. The speech of the Governor General had been a serious disappointment to him; and the appointment of Finance Minister was, he considered, the most unfortunate that could have been made. He announced that though he united with the Opposition to bring about a change, yet there was no similarity between his views of policy and theirs. Mr. McKenzie condemned at great length the reconstruction of the Cabinet as destructive of the Reform balance of the Coalition. After recess Mr. McDougall entered into lengthy explanations respecting the reconstruction of the Cabinet, condemning the departure from maintaining the Reform balance in the Cabinet. Sir John A. Macdonald said that in 1867 the appeal to the country was made on no party cry, but they asked the support of all parties to unite on one grand basis. It was not a question of Conservatives and Reformers—they were called upon as Canadians to carry out Confederation. He denied that he had committed any breach of faith in altering the basis of the coalition, and read a letter from Mr. Howland in support of this view, and also a written statement of Mr. Aikens. Mr. Blake contended that there was a breach of faith in altering the basis of the coalition, but at the same time expressed his joy that the coalition was there publicly declared to be dissolved. Mr. Cartwright condemned the appointment of the Finance Minister. He announced his want of confidence in the Ministerial re-arrangement, but said that he would offer no factious opposition. Mr. Ferguson condemned any hasty opposition to the Government. The Government should have fair support to enable them to carry out Confederation. Sir Francis Hincks entered into explanations. He claimed to have been always a member of the Reform party. He deprecated all such puerile attacks on the Government, assailing neither their policy nor any proposed measure. The whole question in dispute was whether two or three Reform members occupied seats in the Cabinet. He stated that Sir A. T. Galt had supported his government in 1854 till within 36 hours of his resignation. Sir Alexander Galt denied that he had been a regular supporter of the Hincks Government. Mr. Bowell desired to support the Government whenever he could conscientiously do so; but he condemned the appointment of Sir Francis Hincks. Hon. Mr. Howe would answer the charges

and slanders referring to his department when the papers came down. Mr. Masson, of Terrebonne, condemned the paragraph in the Speech referring to the North-West. He contended that we had no right in that Territory, and should not threaten coercion.

Friday, Feb. 18th. After routine business Mr. McKenzie resumed the debate on the address. He blamed the Finance Minister for statements made in his circular respecting annexation agitations, and proceeded to attack the Government in relation to the change of base in the coalition. He censured Lieut-Governor Howland for aiding in the reconstruction of the Cabinet on the new basis, after receiving the offer of his present position, and went on to denounce the Government as having failed in every one of their undertakings. He next alluded to the charges made against him and his friends as disunionists and friends of "Howe the annexationist," and spoke of reports of expressions indulged in by the Secretary of State in reference to the North-West. While speaking of the North-West, he wished to know the date of the instructions given to Mr. McDougall. Sir John A. Macdonald said they were dated the 28th September. Mr. McKenzie blamed Mr. McDougall for not setting out immediately on his mission, and for not arriving at Red River before the outbreak of the insurrection. He blamed the Government for not carrying out the agreement with the Imperial Government and the Hudson's Bay Company. He next attacked the Government on the disorganization of the Finance Department, and concluded by defending his party from any blame or responsibility attachable to them for the ill success of the Government. Dr. Tupper denied the truth of the assertion made by the member for Lambton that the Government had failed in their undertakings. With regard to the North-West he had every hope of a speedy settlement of the difficulties in the Settlement. He attacked the member for Sherbrooke (Sir A. T. Galt) for his desertion of the Government on questions on which he had hitherto supported them; but at the same time he was glad that he had left the party, as his views on the Independence question would make him a source of weakness to any party. Mr. Huntington replied, condemning the policy of the Government in relation to the North-West. After recess, on the motion of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, the House adjourned to allow members to attend the Citizens' Ball to Prince Arthur.

Monday, Feb. 21.—Hon. Mr. Howe resumed the debate on the Address, explaining his conduct in the North-West and defending himself against the charges that had been made against him. Hon. Mr. McDougall contended that the conduct of the hon. gentleman at Winnipeg had done much harm to the cause of union. He trusted that the House would grant a committee to enquire into the matter. He maintained that the insurgents had been encouraged in the course they had taken by the belief that their action would be sanctioned by the hon. gentleman opposite. As for himself he had nothing to complain of of the Government as a whole, but he thought it was not such a government as was best fitted to deal with the question before the House. Hon. Mr. Howe replied that he was quite prepared to show how unjust these attacks upon him were. He denied that he had used any expression that might be construed into an instigation to insurrection, and stated that when they came to consider the question, it might be his duty to show to the House that the cause of the difficulties with which they had to contend was more or less attributable to the gentleman selected as Lieut.-Governor. Mr. Blake argued that the conduct of the Hon. Secretary of the Provinces was only to be explained by his still entertaining the opinions about the worthlessness of the territory and the folly of annexing it, which he had expressed previous to taking office. The third paragraph was then carried. Mr. Holton asked for the promised reply to Mr. McKenzie's speech. The fourth and fifth clauses were then passed. Mr. Masson (Soulanges) asked for explanations in French. Sir George E. Cartier replied that the debate was not closed yet; at the end of the debate explanations would be given as desired. Mr. White disapproved of the address. He asked for the correspondence offering office to Mr. Galt. No objection being raised, the correspondence was read. Sir Francis Hincks replied to the attack made by the members for Lambton and Chateaugay. He justified his remarks about annexation by declaring that independence meant about the same thing. The government at Washington were informed by some persons that there was a strong feeling in favour of annexation in the country, and there was no doubt that leading statesmen in the United States were extremely desirous of seeing annexation brought about. It therefore behoved all to support the Government in the task undertaken of building up British institutions. He referred to Mr. Galt's past career as a politician. He was willing to take office with him, and allow him to take the department of Finance. He did not think it lay with Sir A. T. Galt to reproach him with a policy of promoting railways by government aid or by endorsing municipal securities. Sir A. T. Galt replied. He characterized Sir Francis's financial policy as demoralizing to the country, and spoke of the offer made him as being in terms calculated to prevent his acceptance of it, by raising the question of independence as a barrier. Sir Geo. E. Cartier said it was not so intended. It was desired that he should pledge himself to resist any movement in favour of independence, while he should share the influence of the government. Sir A. T. Galt declared that he believed the ultimate fate of this country to be independence, and the best way to prevent annexation was to shape our policy so as to make that independence secure; premature independence would doubtless produce annexation also, and if proposed now he would vote against it; but the policy of the government should be directed with a view to independence, as best for the empire, and best for us. Sir G. E. Cartier replied at length to Mr. McKenzie, ridiculing the fuss made about the question of old Conservatives and old Reformers in the Cabinet. In reply to Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Huntington, he urged that even if a bad school of politicians in England were bent on breaking up the Empire, we should prove to them here that we would not willingly permit so suicidal an act. The remaining paragraphs of the Address, down to the tenth, were passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 22. Mr. Cartwright resumed the debate. He took a hopeful view of the financial prospects of the country, but at the same time there was much need of careful management. He expressed doubts of the safety of the Government policy. Mr. Huntington made a long speech attacking Sir Francis Hincks, and characterizing him as a Rip Van Winkle in office. He deprecated the use made by the Finance Minister of Mr. Young's private conversation, and vindicated his right to discuss independence as the best policy for the country. Sir Francis Hincks replied to the attack. He said that his own private letter had been made a basis of debate. We could

not have independence and a monarchical government, and he thought the latter the best. Mr. McKenzie thought that Sir Francis Hincks' letter could hardly be called private, since it had been published in the newspapers. Mr. Dufresne referred to the North-West question, and defended the French Canadians from the charge of disloyalty. He thought the selection of the member for Lanark as Lieut.-Governor a great mistake. Mr. Scatcherd maintained that it was useless to argue on the propriety of admitting the Finance Minister to the Cabinet. They should judge by the future and not by the past. To talk of independence and loyalty was as absurd as comparing Fenianism with loyalty. Mr. Young attacked the Government in a speech of some length. Mr. Langevin contradicted the report that French Canadian members of the Government had given encouragement to the Red River insurgents. He wished to know how the report originated. Mr. McDougall said the report to that effect had reached Mr. Provencher through the rebels. He thought it possible that a misconception might have arisen by some of Mr. Langevin's relatives having written something on the subject. Mr. Langevin gave the same contradiction respecting his brothers. Mr. McGill thought the address erred by the omission of allusion to the enlargement of the canals, and some other things. He denounced the independence cry as essentially disloyal, and criticized the conduct of the Secretary for the Provinces in the North-West. Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Jones, of Leeds, and Mr. Chamberlin followed, and Mr. Huntington in reply to Mr. Chamberlin. The remaining clauses of the address were then agreed to.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, February 17.

At two o'clock p.m., His Excellency Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Commander of Her Majesty's forces in the Lower Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, &c., came in state to the Council Chamber; and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in the House," who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the session with a speech to both Houses, as follows:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am happy in being enabled to call upon you to resume your legislative duties at a season of the year which to most of you will, I feel assured, be far less inconvenient than the period at which, on the last two occasions, circumstances compelled me to summon you for the despatch of business.

It is my pleasing duty to inform you that the reception given to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur on his arrival in this Province, in August last, afforded gratification not only to His Royal Highness, but also to the Queen, as a proof of the loyal feelings which animate Her Majesty's subjects in this ancient Colony.

As facilities for transport and intercommunication are essential to the prosperity of any country, it affords me much satisfaction that I am able to congratulate you on the successful completion of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway; a work which, undertaken by a private company, and liberally subsidized by the Legislature, must tend to the rapid development of the internal resources of one important section of the country.

The extension of the railroad in the west to Digby and Yarmouth, and to Cape Breton in the east, is very desirable, and I trust such measures may be adopted as will induce the Dominion Legislature to secure the construction of these important works.

In consequence of arrears of business before the higher law courts throughout the country, it has become necessary that such an alteration should be made in the existing statutes as will remedy this very serious inconvenience; and I have to inform you that a measure to afford the necessary relief will be submitted for your consideration and approval.

The correspondence between the Dominion authorities and my Government, in relation to the resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly at its last session, respecting the fisheries, trade, taxation, finance, and constitutional changes, will be laid before you.

The subject of attracting a larger number of emigrants to this Province has engaged my earnest attention. Correspondence in respect to this important topic, together with a report prepared by the immigrant agent with a view of circulating reliable information on the advantages offered by Nova Scotia as a home for the artisans and useful but unemployed classes of Europe, will also be laid before you.

I have to call your attention to the crowded state of the hospital for the insane, which will make it necessary to complete the present building as soon as the financial condition of the Province will warrant the expenditure.

While I have to regret a diminution in the receipts from our gold and coal fields, it affords me pleasure to inform you that the revenue from the sale of Crown Lands is in excess of the estimated amount.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The accounts of expenditure for the financial year, ending the 31st day of December last, and the estimates for the current year, which have been prepared with a due regard for economy, will be laid before you at an early date.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

We have to thank Divine Providence that the harvest of the past year, which was above the average in quantity and quality, was secured in excellent condition, and that the hardy class of our people engaged in the inshore and deep fisheries have met with an abundant return for their labours.

Many are the other blessings for which the thanks of the inhabitants of the Province are due to the Almighty God.

A healthy and bracing climate, extensive seaboard, noble harbours, great mineral wealth, inexhaustible fisheries, and a large extent of fertile soil—advantages which, with open markets for our natural productions, would make Nova Scotia one of the most prosperous countries in the world; and I rely upon your patriotism to develop and utilize, as far as lies in your power, the great and manifold resources with which a kind Providence has blessed this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

THE RED RIVER.

The *New Nation* of the 4th inst. contains its account of the proceedings at the Fort Garry convention, a telegraph summary of which we printed last week. The revised "Bill of Rights" underwent a good deal of discussion, but was finally adopted with several amendments and submitted for the consideration of Mr. D. A. Smith, the Canadian Commissioner. We may state that reliable advices by mail just to hand from Fort Garry up to the 5th inst. represent the state of affairs as substantially unchanged; the Riel administration having virtually replaced that of the Hudson's Bay Company; and since the alliance of the two sections of the population of course more confident than ever in their final success, but their programme has been happily so far modified as to render it not only possible but almost certain that a peaceful solution of the difficulty will be arrived at. The following is a summary of the several articles in the "Bill of Rights" submitted for Mr. Smith's consideration, but which, however, may have to undergo a further revision.

That the present four per cent customs duty (except on spirituous liquors) remain in force for five years, or until thorough railroad communication has been established.

That no direct taxation be imposed upon the Territory except by the local legislature for local purposes.

That all expenses of the Government, so long as it remains a Territory, be defrayed by Canada.

That while the burden of public expense is borne by Canada, the country be governed under a Lieut.-Governor from Canada and a Legislature, three members of whom, being heads of departments of the Government, shall be nominated by the Governor-General of Canada.

That after the expiration of this exceptional period, the country shall be governed as regards its local affairs, as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are governed by a Legislature by the people and a ministry responsible to it, under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of Canada.

That the people of the Territory shall enjoy all the privileges now enjoyed by those of the Provinces within the Dominion.

That while the North-West remains a Territory the Legislature have a right to pass all laws local to the Territory, over the veto of the Lieut.-Governor, by a two-thirds vote.

A Homestead and pre-emption law—That \$25,000 a year be paid by Canada for schools, roads and bridges, while the North-West remains a Territory.

That all public buildings be at the cost of the Dominion Treasury.

That a railroad be guaranteed to Pembina, to connect with American roads, and steam communication to Lake Superior within five years.

That until the population entitles the Territory to a larger representation, it shall have one member in the Senate and two in the House of Commons.

That the English and French languages be common in the Legislature, the Courts, &c.

That the Dominion Government extinguish the Indian land claims.

Several other articles were adopted relating to the settlers' land and other local privileges as now existing.

GENERAL NEWS. CANADA.

It is reported on good authority that the four-oared boat race between the Paris crew and the English Tyne crew has been arranged to come off at Lachine during the coming summer.

The annual races of the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club took place on Saturday last. The Ottawa races came off on Monday. At the latter meeting Harper, of Montreal, won the two-mile race and cup in 13 min. 31.

At Quebec, some workmen engaged in an excavation for the purpose of constructing a drain from the Parliament Buildings, discovered, within two feet of the fortification wall, the remains of four human beings placed regularly. A brass ring and five pins of European manufacture were also found. They are supposed to be the bodies of Indians buried 200 years ago.

A sad accident occurred on Friday week on the Grand Trunk, by which a youth, aged 17, lost his life. The Bonaventure Pilot was backing a train of box-cars from Lachine Junction towards Montreal, when the youth jumped on the train and stood between the third and fourth cars. When the train reached the curved switch the first four cars ran off the track, crushing the unfortunate boy to death.

The New Brunswick Government are at logger-heads with the Legislative Council, owing to the former having dismissed Mr. Botsford, for many years Clerk of the Council. The Council refuse to acknowledge the right of the Government to dismiss their officers, and intend to retain Mr. Botsford. The Government accuse Mr. Botsford of annexation sentiments, and state that he owes the Provincial Treasury a large sum of money. A Committee of the Legislative Council considers the Governor-General the only representative of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and as Mr. Botsford holds his commission direct from the Crown, hold that the action of the Government is illegal. Mr. Botsford has published an explanatory letter in which he denies the charge of being a defaulter.

Two large fires occurred in Montreal during the past few days. By the first, which broke out on the morning of Friday week on the premises of Mr. R. Mitchell, at Côte St. Antoine, two wooden coach-houses were destroyed with their contents, consisting of carriages, sleighs, harness, etc. One of the buildings burnt belonged to Mr. W. H. Brehaut, Police Magistrate. The fire then extended to some stone stables, in which was stored a quantity of hay and straw, all of which was lost. The second fire occurred on Wednesday morning on the premises of Patton Bros., clothiers, at the corner of McGill and Recollet streets. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Brigade, a large quantity of clothing was destroyed. Some of the goods burnt had just been received from England the day before. The fire is attributed to a defective stove-pipe.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Swedish Diet, now in session at Stockholm, has passed a law admitting Dissenters and Jews to political rights.

The British Government has decided to prosecute the father of the Welsh "fasting girl" at the forthcoming Carmarthenshire Assizes.

A despatch from Alexandria, dated the twelfth, states that the great rock near Ismailia, to the left of the Suez Canal, has been successfully removed.

Thirty-five persons have been arrested in Paris, on suspicion of complicity in a plot to assassinate the Emperor. In each case arms were found upon the person of those arrested.

Rumours are rife in San Francisco of a plot to exterminate the Chinese residents in the city on or before St. Patrick's Day. Several organisations are said to be in existence whose aim is to rid California of the Mongolian race.

One Hadji Athanassi, a Greek, has just died, says the *Levant Times*, at Vourla (Smyrna) at the patriarchal age of 125, having lived in the reigns of nine sultans! He preserved all his faculties to the very last. His regular diet was fish and vegetables; meat he never ate except at Easter.

The Government has decided upon converting Millbank Penitentiary into a general military prison, whither all soldiers whose term of imprisonment exceeds fifty-six days will be sent. The military prisons at different stations throughout the country are to be abolished.

The strangest reports are circulating in Paris respecting the marriage of the Prince Imperial. Two of the Orleans Princesses (the daughter of the Duc de Nemours and the Princess Marie de Las Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier), the Duchess of Saxony, Princess of Belgium, and the Archduchess Giselle, the eldest of the Austrian Emperor's daughters—respectively twelve, nine, eleven and thirteen years old—share the honours of the reports.

Two of the editors of the *Paris Rêveil*, an irreconcilable organ, have been tried for violation of the press-law. One was sentenced to thirteen months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, and the other to imprisonment for six months and 2,000 francs fine. M. Devenure, publisher of the *Marseilloise*, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and 500 francs fine for publishing false news of persons arrested during the late riots. An additional fine of 3,000 francs was imposed upon the proprietors of the paper, and a day or two later they were sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs.

A German philosopher has announced that we are soon to have a new moon—not in the popular sense, but a really new one—which will be much nearer the earth than our present satellite. One of his *confidés* lately asserted that the present moon showed signs of falling to pieces. An announcement of more practical interest is the projected formation of a Scientific Society, to construct an outline lunar map, of four times the scale of the well-known map by Beer and Madler. It appears that a series of tremendous "fire-storms" is now sweeping over the surface of the sun.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill provides for the security of Tenure, for the facilitation of transfer and purchase of lands, for loans to tenants desiring to buy, and to landlords to enable them to reclaim waste lands. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration. Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; evictions for non-payment of rent are to bar all claims against tenants; notices to quit are to give the tenant one year's time from the end of the current year; and the county cess is to be divided between landlords and tenants.

The High Court of Justice which is to try Prince Napoleon for the murder of Victor Noir is convoked to meet at Tours on the 21st day of March. By order of the Court, dated 18th Feb. 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged—first, for having committed a voluntary homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Mr. Ulrich Fouvielle; second, for having attempted the homicide of Mr. Fouvielle. This order places the Prince under article 204 of Penal Code, punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances, the Court may modify the sentence.

One John Le Roy, a watchmaker, of St. Heliers, Jersey, has been making himself notorious in that island by his ingenious attempts to cure his wife of drinking. In order to prevent Mrs. Le Roy from taking more than was good for her, he made an iron mask, fastened at the back by a padlock, and weighing altogether about three pounds, which he placed over the lady's head; and this machine would no doubt have promoted sobriety, but for a slight fault in its construction. It was made rather too large, and consequently Mrs. Le Roy managed to turn it round on her head and imbibe small glasses of liquor. No effort seems to have been spared by this thoughtful husband to cure his wife of her unhappy weakness. Besides the mask he had made a large box into a species of cage with iron bars, into which he was in the habit of occasionally placing her. It was by no means an uncomfortable retreat, and was described as being roomy, but not exactly "the place for a woman to be in." Mr. Le Roy was summoned to appear before the police-magistrate and fined ten shillings for his conduct.

MUSIC.

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

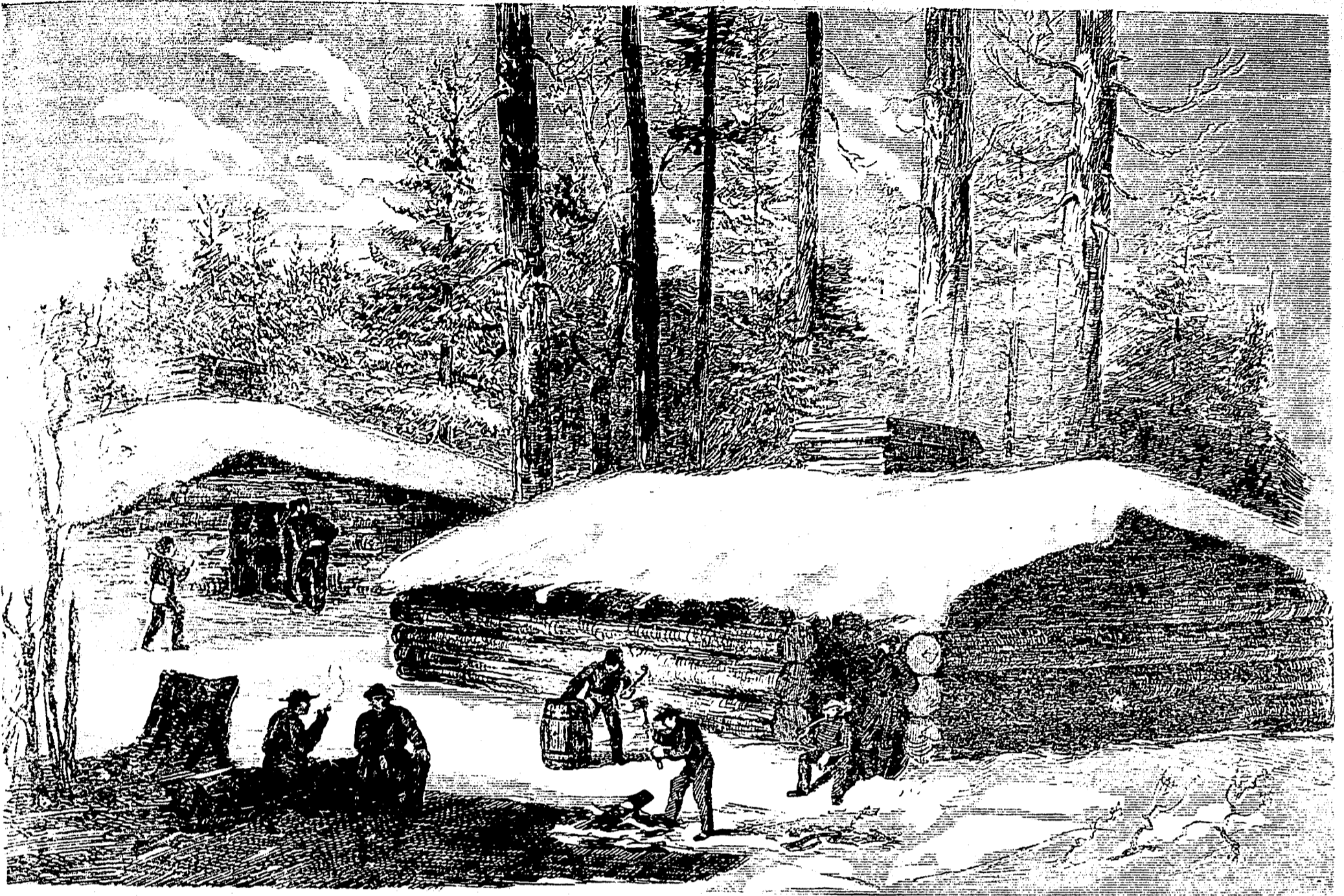
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the **PORTRAITS** TAKEN OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cartes de Visite*, Cabinet, and 9 x 7 Photo-Relievo, with an 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. 1t

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"THE RAIN IS OVER."—After a painting by F. Verheyden.—See page 244.



LUMBERMEN'S SHANTIES.—EXTERIOR VIEW.—SEE PAGE 269.



LUMBERING OPERATIONS.—HAULING THE LOGS.—SEE PAGE 269.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1870.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.—QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Longfellow born, 1807. Administration of Sir John Colborne, 1838.
 MONDAY, " 28.—Montaigne born, 1553. Broussa destroyed by earthquake, 1855.
 TUESDAY, March 1.—SHROVE TUESDAY. St. David.
 WEDNESDAY, " 2.—ASH WEDNESDAY. John Wesley died, 1791.
 THURSDAY, " 3.—Emancipation of Russian Serfs, 1861. Battle of Point-au-Pelée, 1838.
 FRIDAY, " 4.—First American Congress, 1798.
 SATURDAY, " 5.—Fenian rising near Dublin, 1867. Opening of Thames Tunnel, 1843. Layard born, 1817.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

THE debate on the Address, which was concluded on Tuesday, was not one to be admired, or remembered with satisfaction. It was unusually personal and singularly barren of allusion to questions of a practical character. If such questions were discussed at all, it was only in their seeming relation to individual fortune. As a skirmish preliminary to more serious engagements the debate on the Address is always allowed a wide latitude; but it does seem as if this year there has sprung up a more than usually large crop of personal grievances among the people's representatives. And it must be confessed that there are more reasons than usual for this state of feeling. This is the third session of a parliament which, even at the utmost, can survive but two years more. Poor old Dr. Dunlop used to say there were "three sessions given for sin, and one for repentance," under the quadrennial system; but people, now-a-days, read the papers and watch their representatives more closely than was their wont, and who shall say but that some of the members may be already shaping their course with a view to their next hustings speech?

Other circumstances have occurred, such as the change in the personnel of the Government, the North-West question, &c., to leave room for differences of opinion among those who formerly acted in seeming accord; and Mr. Blake has come down from the West strengthened by the formal investiture of the leadership of the Ontario Opposition. Whether he is authorized to supplant Mr. McKenzie in the House of Commons has not been authoritatively stated, but the deposition of Mr. McKellar from the leadership of the Legislative Assembly in his favour gives him additional *clat* that can scarcely fail to have some effect at Ottawa. Some of the Conservative members have objected to Sir Francis Hincks as Minister of Finance; Mr. Cartwright having formally taken up an independent position, and Mr. Bowell assuring the House that his support of the Government would depend solely on their measures. Outside the declarations in open debate, there are rumours of caucuses and new combinations, which, however, may amount to very little. It has so far appeared that with two or three individual exceptions, the relative strength of parties has been but little affected.

From what has yet been said regarding the North-West difficulty it would scarcely be right to form an opinion. It is impossible to doubt that the Hon. Mr. McDougall has evidence which appeared to him satisfactory that some of his colleagues had acted unfairly by him; and it is seemingly as impossible to doubt that such evidence was, in the main, if not altogether, unworthy of credence. For his sake it is to be regretted that he mixed the question of the party basis of the Ontario wing of the Cabinet with his other grievances. At the best, that question affects but a single Province, and there only a few individuals, but the North-West question is of deep interest to the whole Dominion, and the people are equally anxious for a speedy settlement of the difficulty and a thorough understanding of how and by whom it was created. Mr. McDougall's "mission" in Parliament this session is to assist in reaching both these ends; and he only impairs his ability to discharge this duty by raising the party issue. He has declared that his course towards the Government will depend upon the policy to be adopted with reference to the North-West Territory; but as Mr. McDougall has already expressed a preference for what seems, under the circumstances, rather a harsh policy, it is to be hoped that either he will moderate his views, or the Government will not adopt them.

Sir Alexander Galt's going into opposition, though not an unexpected event, is still of such importance as to deserve notice as one of the chief incidents of the debate. Sir Alexander's peculiar views on the subject of independence have been pretty generally, though not very accurately known, at least since the last session of Parliament. These views were communicated to Her Majesty's Government before he accepted the proffered knighthood. They

cannot, therefore, in fairness, be held to be such as to have made it culpable on the part of the Government to offer him his old portfolio on the resignation of Mr. Rose. But they certainly ought to be accounted a complete justification for Sir George E. Cartier's stipulating, along with that offer, that in case the question of independence were mooted in Parliament, the Cabinet must be a unit in opposition to any measure tending to favour it. This was well enough, and from Sir George's strongly pronounced and well-known sentiments on the subject, exactly what was to have been expected. But do not some of the Government supporters go a little too far when they confound Sir Alexander's views with those of the annexationists? It is not only unfair to the man, it is also unjust to the country to attribute the extreme of an opinion, where only a very mild shade is entertained, and that merely as a necessity of the future indefinite. At all events, the independence theory receives very little sympathy in Parliament, and just as little throughout the country; the school of home politicians who favoured the policy have either changed their creed or become dumb, and the question is little likely now to arrest the serious attention of the mass of the people, who are rightly persuaded that independence under present circumstances would be but the prelude to annexation.

From the number and variety of personal issues introduced in this debate, it takes no prophet to foretell a stormy session. The re-appearance of Sir Francis Hincks on the floor of the Canadian Parliament is an event well calculated to excite a warmer interest in the proceedings, and may have contributed not a little to the revival of almost forgotten feuds. Mr. McDougall's position, too, with his right to his seat questioned, though we think unreasonably, is such as to attract attention; while Sir Alexander Galt's going into opposition, and the defection of one or two western Conservatives, are all incidents calculated to magnify the personal phase of Parliamentary proceedings. But beyond these personal matters, to which the country will get accustomed in a week, and which it will almost have forgotten in a month, there are serious questions of national policy which should command the best judgment of the Legislature. It may be as well, therefore, that the debate on the address took so wide a range, as there will be the less excuse hereafter for members bringing up their personal affairs while discussing public questions.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Hon. Dr. Tupper is gaining many adherents to his policy for giving the Americans a taste of reciprocity in tariffs so long as they refuse us reciprocity in trade. There would be grave difficulty in the way of enforcing a tariff discriminating against any one nation, but fortunately there are geographical as well as commercial reasons precluding the necessity for a resort to such a course, even were Dr. Tupper's policy to be carried out to the letter. Of the articles which Dr. Tupper would remove from the free list, *i. e.*, grain of all kinds, flour and meal, coal, and perhaps, salt, the two latter only are imported into Canada from other countries than the United States, so that the imposition of a duty upon those articles, no matter whence imported, would have the practical effect of applying to the American trade, just as their tariff applies to ours. There is really nothing to be gained in Canada by putting a duty on American grain. In the Eastern Townships and along the whole dividing line this duty would operate to the advantage of the local producer perhaps; but if it did so it would manifestly be at the expense of the local consumer. If, on the other hand, a duty is imposed on American flour with the view to force a trade between the Maritime and the Western Provinces, and also a duty on American coal to force the latter into purchasing their supplies from the former, then the question becomes merely one of balancing accounts between two sections of the Dominion; and it has this decided disadvantage that in the West the consumers of coal are not the producers of grain; and that in the East the coal producers form an exceedingly small proportion of the grain consumers. Would a trade between the Provinces, forced by such a tariff, be productive of general satisfaction, or even national benefit? Will the fishermen of Nova Scotia be pleased to pay more for their flour in order that the coal owners of that Province should derive a larger profit from their mines? Will the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec and other consumers of coal be pleased to pay more for their fuel, by twelve and a half or fifteen per cent. in order that the grain and flour of Western Canada be forced into a particular market wherein the producer will not even have the advantage of higher prices? The price of grain in Canada is regulated not by the Canadian markets, nor by any thing that a Canadian import duty can accomplish, but by the great grain markets of the world, to which Canada, after supplying all local demands, has a large annual surplus to export.

The state of feeling on the border is one which ought

not to be lost sight of. So long as the Canadian can cross the line and buy grain, coal, or other produce, and bring it into Canada duty free, he can scarcely divest himself of the notion that he is living under a more liberal system than that prevailing among our neighbours. But if at the many contiguous points between the two countries Canada begins to erect barriers against mutual trade, unpleasant feelings will be excited on both sides, and especially on the side of Canada, because in many localities, notwithstanding the high duties which the Americans exact, Canadians, for geographical or other reasons, find it more profitable to dispose of their produce in the near American, than in the more distant Canadian, markets. The local trade to which we have referred would doubtless be considerably disturbed by the proposed retaliatory policy; the coal trade of Nova Scotia might be to some extent benefited, but we doubt exceedingly whether it would not be the wiser policy to avoid any cause of hostility, in that Province, by a tax on the poor man's bread, than to seek for gratitude by conferring a bounty on the produce of the rich man's coal-field. The question is a complicated one, and should be decided solely in the interests of Canada, by a fair balancing of the advantages and the disadvantages on both sides. We have indicated the several considerations to be taken into the account, but cannot very confidently pronounce upon the weight which either of them should carry in determining the judgment of the Legislature.

The *Toronto Leader*, in mentioning the fact that a stereotype foundry has just been added to its already extensive and well-appointed establishment, falls into a slight mistake in asserting that "as regards the process employed," *i. e.*, *papier maché*, it is "the only one in the country." A stereotype foundry, by the same process, which is truly, as the *Leader* says, "undeniably the best," was established in Canada in 1862 by Mr. Desbarats, and amongst the many works printed by him from stereotypes made by this process, may be instanced "Estings' Exchange Tables," published in 1867, which for elegance of typographical execution will challenge comparison with any work ever published in the country. Of course that foundry was destroyed by the fire which reduced Mr. Desbarats' establishment to ashes in the early part of last year; but stereotyping by the same process is now carried on at the office of this journal. The *Leader* would, we believe, have been correct in its assertion had it substituted "Province" for "country."

Having made arrangements with Mr. Notman to take a photograph and produce a picture representing the approaching Carnival at the Skating Rink, we hope to be able to present our readers, at an early day, with a picture that while interesting in itself, will, we are sure, be produced by Notman with his usual taste and faithfulness. He is now engaged photographing from life those who wish to appear in costume—and all so intending are invited by him to sit for the purpose.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE MALLOCH.

George Malloch, Esq., late County Judge of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, died at his residence in Brockville on the night of the 14th inst. During the past twelve months Mr. Malloch suffered considerably from the state of his health, and he was induced thereby to resign his judgeship. Though his health was anything but good, he was still active and passed a good deal of time in transacting private business. On the night of the 16th he retired to bed as usual, and next morning was found dead in his bed, having apparently passed away in his sleep.

The late Judge was a native of Perth, Scotland, and was born on the 13th April 1797. He came to Canada in 1817, and commenced the study of law at Brockville. In 1825 he began to practise, and in 1837 was appointed Judge of the Bathurst district. In 1842 he was nominated to the Judgeship of Leeds and Grenville, which he held till within a few months of his death.

A brief despatch received on Wednesday announced the death at St. Petersburg of Anson Burlingame, the chief of the Chinese mission now on a treaty-making tour to the principal courts of Europe. Mr. Burlingame was formerly U. S. Minister to China, but he threw up that appointment to take charge of and conduct the negotiations of the diplomatic party, in connection with whose labours he has since become so celebrated. In his new capacity, he served the Chinese Government with great zeal and ability, and evinced talents of a very high order. He was a native of Boston, and, before his appearance in public life, carried on business as a dry goods merchant.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, FEB. 21, 1870.

On the return of the House of Commons from the Senate after the delivery of the speech, the following members, new or re-elected, were presented in due form: Messrs. J. L. McDougall, Sir F. Hincks, Christopher Dunkin, Hon. Mr. Morris, and Mr. Seriver. Of the above, Messrs. J. L. McDougall and Mr. Seriver were fresh faces in the House. After the ordinary routine the House adjourned until the following day. The attendance of members was unusually sparse.

On the 16th a question which is likely to produce a tough and animated discussion—the Hon. Mr. McDougall's seat—was

incidentally introduced. With tolerably good humour on all sides, it was agreed to defer the matter until the Red River papers were brought down, which Mr. Howe promised should be done immediately after the address was carried. The Hon. Mr. Archibald, elected for Colchester, and Mr. Pouliot, member for Lislet, were introduced during the sitting. Looking over the list of new members, it is certain that the changes which have taken place since last session have not been productive of injury to the character of the House.

Prince Arthur and Lady Young were in the House behind the Speaker's chair for nearly two hours; the Prince exhibited all that *bonhomie* by which he is so agreeably characterized, and certainly took a considerable interest in the proceedings. The anxiety of members to speak at this particular time was very amusing. Many were disappointed; the case of one eminent individual was almost pitiable; in vain he five times sprang to his feet; the ruthless Speaker obstinately refused to see him, and for once—and at such a time, too—he was constrained to an enforced silence.

Feb. 17.—Earnest work commenced to-day. The Address in reply to the speech (in fourteen paragraphs) was moved by Mr. Savary, the member for Digby, N. S., seconded by Mr. Scriver, of Huntingdon. Scarcely had the latter gentleman sat down when the fire of small arms and artillery at once opened, and volleys of interpretations, charges, accusations, menaces, and enquiries were propelled across the floor. On the Minister of Justice fell the brunt, but his astonishing facility for seizing or turning aside missiles of this class was never exhibited with force or facility more remarkable or more effective. The majority of the difficulties demanding explanation melted at his touch like light summer clouds; the few of tougher texture were adroitly put aside for the time. Mr. Howe was a prominent object of attack by the Opposition; Sir Francis had to submit to a great deal of that peculiar and very irritating annoyance which results from the laceration of old sores. But the old warrior turned boldly on his tormentors, and tossed and gored in a manner that was delicious to his friends, whatever it might have been to his foes. Many of the leading members of the House on both sides spoke, but looming high above all in interest and importance was the speech of Sir A. T. Galt, in which he confirmed the prevalent rumour, and most peremptorily announced that he had dissociated himself from his old friends, and was now in opposition. Another influential representative, Mr. Cartwright, adopted a similar course; it is said that in private the views expressed by these gentlemen were even more hostile than those enunciated in the House. Mr. Francis Jones fiercely attacked the Government, but it will be well to wait and watch before venturing an opinion on the course this gentleman has marked out for himself.

Judging from present appearances—which are necessarily but imperfect data—it would seem that the strong and invincible phalanx which brought Confederation to a triumphant issue is about being somewhat reduced in its proportions. But that is all; it will settle down strong in intellect, strong in numbers. So far as the revelations in the House go, the position of the Hon. Mr. McDougall may be said to be anomalous and undecided. He has, as yet, given no decisive indications of his intentions.

I believe the foregoing are the salient points of this important though inconclusive debate. I cannot but regard it as merely preliminary, notwithstanding the great ability displayed, to the real enquiries into the Red River difficulties, and the other important matters that will engage the attention of Parliament in its present session.

Feb. 18.—The discussion on the Address was resumed and occupied the whole of the afternoon sitting. It presented few novel features, and rested for what interest it possessed on the speech of Mr. McKenzie.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE FESTIVITIES IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21, 1870.

As stated last week, His Royal Highness was present at the opening of the Houses of Parliament on the 15th inst. In the evening of the same day a few guests were invited to meet the Prince at dinner at the gubernatorial residence. Afterwards, Lady Young held a reception, which was attended by nearly all the legislators who had arrived, by the distinguished strangers in Ottawa, and by the *déité* of our society. Nearly three hundred persons had the honour of introduction to the Prince. A brief account of how such ceremonies are conducted may be interesting to many persons. Visitors are ushered into the grand vestibule of the vice-regal mansion, which is appropriated as an unrobing room for gentlemen. A spacious room on the first corridor is devoted to the same purpose for ladies. On leaving these apartments visitors are conducted through a *suite* of elegant and brilliantly-lighted drawing-rooms to the south side of the building, where the Prince and his distinguished hosts await their guests. On approaching, the ladies and gentlemen hand their cards to Col. McNeil, by whom they are announced; this is repeated by Col. Bernard, standing by the side of Lady Young, as the visitors pay their respects to the Prince and to His Excellency and Lady Young. This concluded, all pass on, and are ushered into a spacious apartment, where tea, coffee, and very choice refreshments are provided; afterwards, everyone is at liberty to saunter through the splendid rooms, where a rich treat may be enjoyed by examining the pictures and other magnificent works of art and vertu. The scene is charming and interesting, and is enlivened by the strains of the excellent band of the 60th Rifles. At 10 o'clock supper is announced, which, it is almost needless to say, is served up in magnificent style; 11 o'clock, sharp, is the time for departure, for Lady Young is a strict time-keeper. The hospitality of Rideau Hall is generous and pleasing, and the frank yet refined simplicity and cordiality of the distinguished hosts places everyone at his ease.

The Prince is an immense favourite in the Rideau Hall household. Many anecdotes, some of them very amusing, are told of his cheerfulness and good-nature, of his unpretentiousness in intercourse with persons in humble station, and of the very little trouble that he gives his servants. He appears to have the manly notion of waiting upon himself as much as he can; frequently, if he wants such a thing as a glass of water, and if there is none at hand, he bounds down stairs to procure it. There is in this nothing especially important; but there are many around us to whom it might be a moral.

An amusing little incident in the inner life of Rideau Hall has occurred during the Prince's visit, resulting in His Royal Highness having been kept waiting for his breakfast for a full hour and a half. It appears that in the household there is a protegee of Lady Young, deaf and dumb, who has

been with her ladyship some three or four-and-twenty years. This individual is a person of great authority in the establishment, which is said, on not very rare occasions, to extend even to Her Majesty's august Canadian representative; and to no one privilege, power or immunity does she cling so pertinaciously as to the exclusive right to manufacture all the bread and other products of flour, consumed at the gubernatorial table. On a certain morning, the lady's maid, fascinated by some cakes brought by the baker who supplies the other portion of the household, obtained some, and placed them upon Lady Young's breakfast table. Our friend of the exclusive right espied them, and her indignation reached a pitch not easy to describe; the direction it took was to lock up the room, put the key in her pocket, and retire to muse over the wrong done her in her own peculiar domain. Entreaty and persuasion were long employed, and in vain, to induce her to relent, that a starving Prince might feed. An hour and a half elapsed, and Lady Young had to send her three or four notes (she is communicated with entirely by writing) before she could be mollified and permit a hungry prince to get his breakfast; and then, it was only on condition that the offending cakes should be removed and the offending lady's maid reprimanded for her presumptuous interference with sacred and inviolable rights.

The breakfast, when it was obtained, was a merry one indeed. The Prince and his companions when told the cause of the delay were highly amused, and I have little doubt that the story of the delayed breakfast will be told, and much better than I have done it, in many a courtly circle and in many a distant land.

Lady Young's reception on the 15th was followed by the ball given by Mrs. Currier and our worthy and much respected member on the 16th, in honour of the Prince. Mr. Currier's establishment is not on a very extensive scale, but all that was possible was done to render the occasion worthy of the hosts and of their distinguished guest. It was a source of much regret to Mr. and Mrs. Currier that necessity compelled a limitation of the invitation list, not at all in accordance with their generous inclinations. But with all, Ottawa has never before, at the hands of a private individual, presented an entertainment excelling this in elegance, and comfort and enjoyment. In saying that it was perfection in miniature, no inroad is made on the hyperbolic. A temporary ball-room was erected, which was fitted up and ornamented with a chaste and beautiful simplicity, though not without all the elaboration that good taste could supply.

Among the guests were Sir John and Lady Young, Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks, Col. Lord Alexander Russel, Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. McPherson and the Misses McPherson, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Sir Alexander McKenzie, Col. Wolsley, Col. Robertson, Major Robertson and Lady Catherine Robertson, Mr. Pensonby, Rifle Brigade, Col. McNeil, A.D.C., Lieut. Peckard, V. C., the Misses McDougall, Miss Bethune, Miss Fellows, Miss King (Florida), Miss Hartney, Miss Allen (Montreal), Mrs. Purcell Williams (Montreal), &c., &c.

The dresses of the ladies were exceedingly beautiful, and for the sake of your fair readers it is much to be regretted that they cannot be more fully described; I fear, hurry as I may, that this, owing to the state of the roads, will scarcely reach you in time for publication, but I avail myself of the chance and abbreviate. The Prince, whom, in the whirl of events, it is not very improbable but that we may some day call our own, and who is now gathering a golden harvest of good opinions among us, was, of course, the cynosure of every eye. He had, as he ever has, a smile and a kindly greeting for every one, and proud, and justly so, was the fair lady whom he solicited to join in the dance. But there was nothing like patronage or condescension in his attention; Prince Arthur has the knightly grace and tact that leads every lady who gives him her hand in the dance to consider that she has conferred an honour, not received one. The ball-room was bright with gay and varied uniforms, and the *tout ensemble* presented as pretty and charming a picture as it is often possible to behold.

The following ladies, and one or two others, whose names I did not learn, and who, I hope, will excuse their non-mention, were the partners of His Royal Highness:—Mrs. Currier, Lady Young, Miss Jessie McDougall, Miss Hartney, (who had the additional pleasure of being conducted to the supper-table by the Prince), Miss Patrick, Mrs. Drinkwater, Miss King, &c.

The generous host and hostess were unceasing in their exertions to promote the comfort and enjoyment of their company; and I can bring myself to write that of which every one must feel assured,—that the wines and refreshments were of the choicest and most costly that good taste and liberality could provide. The Prince was delighted with every thing about him, and it is a happy thing to have to do with one, be he Prince or peasant, who appreciates exertions made in his behalf. Prince Arthur is an eminently pleasant man; frank, easy, unassuming, cheerful, a smile for every friend, and a kind word for every one. Gowan's band was excellent as usual; and the only regret which the guests of the evening felt at parting was centred in the parting itself.

The Citizens' ball to the Prince came off on Friday, the 18th, but having already occupied so much space, I shall only say that it was eminently pleasurable and eminently successful. It took place at the Skating Rink, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion, and afforded ample space for the vast numbers that attended to do honour to His Royal Highness. Our citizens deserve great credit for this spirited endeavour to support the honour and renown of our young but beautiful and important city.

THE LADIES, LEGISLATION, AND AMUSEMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18, 1870.

Ottawa is once more roused from a lengthened slumber. The tide of political life has commenced to flow in, bearing royalty on its waves, and the whirl and sweep of its current is felt throughout the Capital.

Through the heat and glow of the summer, the beauty and mists of the autumn, and the bleakness and frosts of the opening winter, the city lay very still, apparently heedless of the flow of gaiety sweeping over her sister cities, as they revelled in the sunlight of a Prince's presence. She was quietly biding her time. It has come now. There is to be no more dullness, but into the whirlwind excitement of politics and balls, Parliamentary debates and drawing-room nothings, she must plunge, with as great a zest as we might expect her long rest had fitted her to display.

The awakening was not very sudden. For some months there had been floating through her dreams visions of a royal guest and all the attendant pleasures.

Among the first signs of approaching consciousness were the gorgeous adornings of the shop-windows. How temptingly were those arrays of brilliant colours, those gossamer robes of airy white, those bright flowers and dainty ribbons arranged; and what a lustre was thrown over them all by those magic words, "Latest from Paris."

And among the fair ones, for whom all this display was made, what numberless shopping expeditions were projected and carried out, what anxious wonderings as to what was the prettiest, wisest, and, above all, most becoming; what an eager conning of Paris journals and earnest consultations with milliners and dressmakers.

And that makes one think what a wonderful combination of peculiar qualities that class of individuals must possess. Ball after ball coming in quick succession, to no two of which can the same toilette be worn, nor may any two be permitted to resemble each other. All must be provided every time with a new and fashionable "get-up," and the dressmakers must do it. Of course they must, it is their business, the great work of their lives. Oh! their drains on the purses may be heavy indeed, but think of the drains on their poor hands, brains, and patience, and be uncomplaining.

I can think of no case of feminine rage or hatred in ancient or modern history that might not have been appeased by making its object a nineteenth-century dressmaker, in a not very large place, where Prince's balls were the order of the day.

As the time grew shorter before the final shaking-off of the lethargic quiet of past months, we met many strange faces in our streets. They began to gather in from the far-away parts of the Dominion, to await the great day, and demands for "temporary homes" became more urgent and less easily supplied. When the fifteenth dawned upon the Capital, clear, bright, and sunny, it found the city ready and waiting, joyous in hope, happy in anticipation.

Parliament was not to be opened till 3 p. m., but before 12 the expectant crowd commenced to pour into the halls. Of course the privileged ones who held tickets for the floor had no need to hurry, but tickets for the galleries did not insure to the holders any such tranquil security; so the only way to obtain a good position was to go early, and that nearly every one did; but once there and seated, the crowd of strangely different faces that filled the galleries and the arrangements of the lofty room afforded food for observation and amusement sufficient to make even the time of waiting seem short.

About two those who were to take their places on the floor of the Senate Chamber, began to arrive. Then there was a general fluttering, and an eager bending forward in the galleries to see the all-important sight, the dresses. Then, suppressed exclamations of surprise, admiration, and, well yes, just a few, of disapproval. But, on the whole, the dresses were beautiful and brilliant enough to have been the desired result of many hours of labour and patience on the part of the dressmakers. I am afraid, though, that many of the spectators must have come to the rather uncomplimentary conclusion that such a blaze of dazzling sunlight as streamed in through those gorgeously coloured windows, was decidedly unfavourable to full-dress costumes. Satins and velvets, flowers, laces and jewels, airy tulle, and shimmering silks, that under the full blaze of a thousand gas-jets would have lent a wonderful charm to those fair faces and forms, seemed in that bright daylight glare to take all the beauty to themselves.

But the moment of moments arrived, when the Governor-General and H. R. H. Prince Arthur, with their suites, entered. Then Ottawa rose satisfied, smiling and amiable. I fear very much that the Governor's speech, that soon followed, found but few interested listeners among the ladies. How could it be expected of them to take an interest in the prosy affairs of a nation, when the presence of the Prince had brought to their minds subjects of so much greater importance.

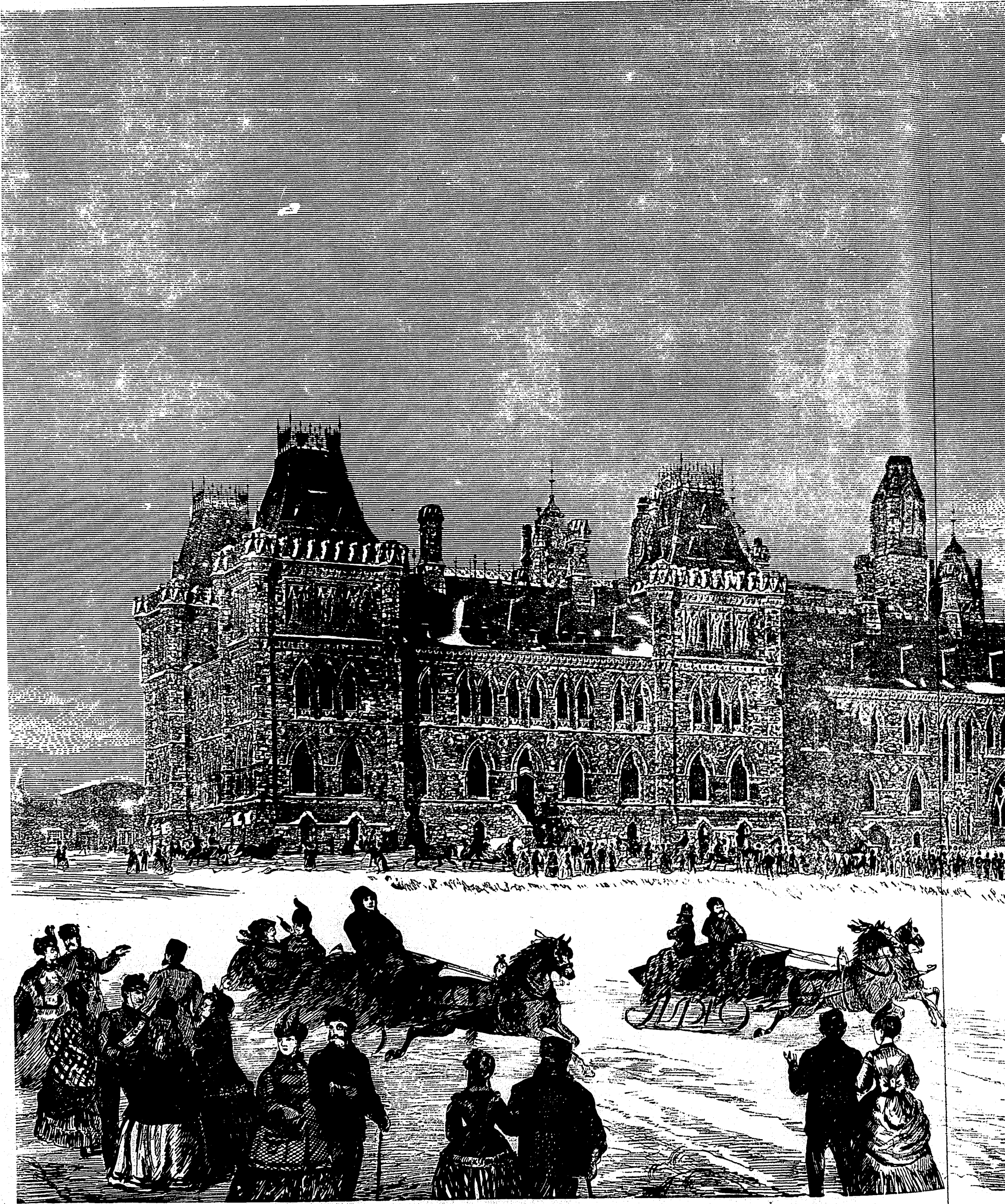
I wonder greatly if the Prince has an eye for pretty and artistic dress; if he knows anything of the peculiar combinations of form and colour requisite to render pink, blue, or a dozen other shades becoming! What a shame it is if he does not; if the careful study of this important branch of female education, in which so many of our ladies, young and old, have been engaged for the past few weeks, has been in vain! For there is no doubt much of it must have been done with reference to its effect on his royal taste. Very beautiful the lofty Senate Chamber looked, well filled as it was, with faultlessly dressed women, and dignified Senators. But one could scarcely help feeling as they looked on the brilliant assembly, how widely different and separated, in office and interests, were those grave men and the wives and daughters who surrounded them. I should be very sorry indeed to uphold the opinions of those who are striving to extend the right of suffrage to women; I never wish to see them filling the seats of the Senate or the House of Commons, but we seem to be rapidly nearing another and equally dangerous extreme. The majority of the women of our country have no knowledge of, and take no interest in, the national affairs. With some exceptions, which, few as they are, we are thankful for, they look upon the opening of the Session generally as a time of gaiety and worthless evanescent enjoyments; but never seems the thought to find entrance into their minds, that it is also a time when their fathers, husbands and brothers are taking into their hands the affairs of a nation, to shape and mould its character and destiny. Will nothing rouse them from their indifference; will they never feel that without the parliamentary walls they may exert a happy influence that will be felt, and strongly felt, within; or feeling it, will they still be too careless to exercise it?

A learned writer has recently said, that "North America is to be the last grand stage of Humanity," and certainly none seem better adapted to the glorious realization of the dream of the existing world, than she, with her great territory and boundless wealth.

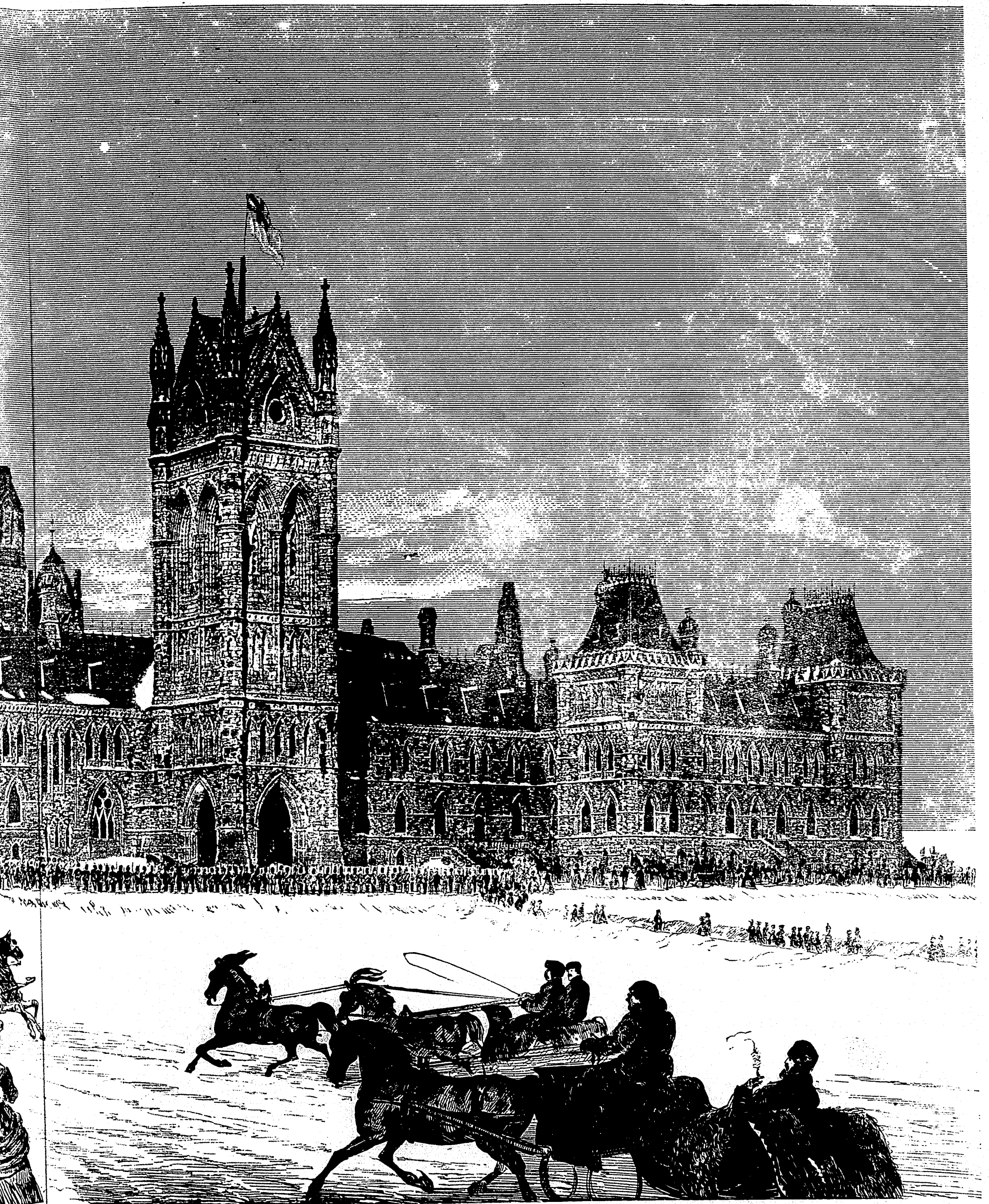
Thinking this, or even hoping it, will not the women of the land give to it at least some interest and thought? Can they not spare from the ceaseless round of dinner-parties and balls, and drawing-room amusements, some little time for gaining some knowledge of, and taking some lively interest in, those weighty questions that are engrossing the minds of those within the Legislative halls of the capital.

A. M. F.

The proprietors of the *European Mail*, published in London, Eng., have determined to offer a prize for the best essay on the Colonial Question. Due notice will be given as to particulars.



FRONT VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENT



PARLIAMENT BUILDING.—SEE PAGE 266.

ALBERT THE GOOD.

(Extract from an unpublished poem, "The Prophecy of Merlin.")

BY JOHN READ.

In deeds of war,—
The rage of battle and the clangorous charge
Of mailed knights, and flash of hostile swords,
And flying spears, and din of meeting shields,
And all the use of man-ennobling might
For Christ and for His Cross, to wrest the land
From heathen foes,—did Arthur win his fame.
For this by marvels was he born and bred,
For this by marvels was he chosen king;
For this he sent his heralds to all parts
Of the divided realm, to summon forth
All bravest, truest knights of Christendom
From rude and selfish war to Camelot.
That they might be one heart around himself
To send new life-blood through the sickly land,
And purge it of the sin of heathenness.

And, had not the foul falsehood of his house
Broken athwart the true aim of his life
And set the Table Round against itself,
Ere now the heathen dragon had been crushed,
Never again to raise its hideous head
O'er the fair land that Christ's apostle blessed.
This was the purpose that his soul had formed,
Alas! how unaccomplished! And he hoped
That gentle peace would be the mead of war,
That 'neath the laurel, far and wide, would bloom
The flowers of wisdom, charity and truth;
That holy men and sages, ladies fair
And famous knights, and those that from earth's lap
Gather God's bounties, and the men whose hands
Have skillful touch, and those who tell or sing
Of nature and her marvels, or who fill
The scroll with records of the misty past,
And others of all arts and all degrees,
Should work, each in the place that he had found,
With one pure impulse in the heart of all—
That Britain should be called of all the world
A blameless people round a blameless king.

This purpose Albert in the aftertime
(So shall the Prince be named of whom I spake)
Shall take from the dim shrine where it has lain,
Scarce touched by dreamy reverence many an age,
And hold it in the daylight of his life.

But not alone. She whom his heart has won
With loving aid shall ever at his side
(Till death them part) sustain him in his thought,
And these two, nobly mated, each to each
The sweet and ripe completion, shall be named
With loyal love and tenderest respect
By knight and lady, poet, sage and priest,
In mart and camp, in palace and in cot,
By babbling graybeard, and by lisping child,
Wherever Britain's banner is unfurled.

So shall the land grow strong with bonds of peace,
Till men believe that wars have ceased to drench
The earth with bloody rain. And Art shall smile
On myriad shapes of beauty and of use;
And Wisdom shall have freer scope, and push
The boulders of old folly from her held;
And men shall walk with larger minds across
The limits of the superstitious past,
And cull the gold out of the dross of things,
Flinging the dross aside. And there shall be
New hopes of better changes yet to be,
When harmony shall reign in all the world,
And interchange of good for common weal
Be only law.

But when the fiery wave of war has washed
The world, as gold from which the dross is burned,
The nations shall rise purer, and men's hearts
Shall fear the touch of wrong; the slave, ashamed
And angry once to see the pitiless sun
Smile on his chains, will leap and sing for joy,
Free thought shall take the ancient shield of Truth,
And make it bright, showing the artist's work,
Long hid by stains and rust from longing eyes;
And hoary hills shall die, and o'er their graves
Shall bloom fair flowers, and trees of woody fruit
Shall gladden and make strong the heart of man.

But though his voice lie silent, in men's hearts
Shall sink the fruitful memory of his life
And take deep root and grow to glorious act.

And she will write the story of his life
Who loved him; and though tears may blot the page,
Even as they fall, the rainbow hues of hope
Shall bless them with Christ's promise of the time
When they who sow in tears shall reap in joy.

And of the good Queen and the blameless Prince
One son shall be named ARTHUR. Like the King
For whom thy heart is sad, Sir Bedivere,
He shall be true, and brave, and generous
In speech and act to all of all degrees,
And win the unsought guerdon of men's love
In a far land beneath the setting sun,
Now and long hence undreamed of, save by me
Who, with my soul's eye, see the great round world
Whirled by the lightning touches of the sun
Through time and space.

THE CHINESE.

Men has been said and written concerning the Chinese immigrants who of late years have flocked into California, and are spreading over the plains and towards the north, wherever their labour is wanted. Trades Unions have protested against their employment, newspapers have predicted the direst confusion from the admission of this new "element" in the population, contending that the European immigrants in the North and West, and the negro in the south—not to speak of the Indian, whose extermination appears to be a foregone conclusion—were quite enough for the Americans to manage and compete with. The Chinese are not without their champions however; they form a safe and tempting field for the labours of the Home Missionary; they work at a rate of wages so low as to delight the heart of the capitalist; and they are reputed to make excellent and reliable house servants. But these attractive features are not altogether complimentary to the Chinese; to be treated as heathens by those whom they regard as outside barbarians, is not very flattering to their pride; to throw away their labour at a lower rate than ordinarily prevails in the same market, is a reflection on their commercial intelligence; while the capacity to be excellent domestics, in every way commendable in itself, is no proof that in all the walks of life where skill, ingenuity, and commercial enterprise command success, they are fitted to outstrip every other race and nationality. Yet the New York *Tribune* describes them as paragons of social, moral, and intellectual perfection;

as models of industry, ingenuity, and commercial enterprise, at whose feet the whole world might profitably sit down for instruction. The *Tribune* has always been remarkable for its ethnological tastes; and perhaps the following panegyric on China and the Chinese may be due to this peculiarity. But how in the name of wonder and protection to native industry can Mr. Horace Greeley support the free importation of this commodity, capable, as it seems to be, of rooting out or supplanting every "native" industry in the country? Since American labour cannot compete with Chinese, must not the American labourer be idle and starve before the Chinaman?

The following is the *Tribune's* very flowery account of the virtues, the accomplishments, and the capabilities of the denizens of the Flowery Kingdom—in which it will be noticed that the innocent little habit of drowning infants, when their parents do not feel disposed to maintain them, is altogether overlooked; but perhaps the *Tribune* did not like to mention it, as with respect to the means of checking overproduction of the human race the Americans are certainly far ahead of the Chinese, however much they may be behind them in other matters. Says the *Tribune* :—

"Among the Chinese alone, of all peoples on the earth, has the principle which forms the basis of democracy in America—the equality of men—existed through all history.

The axiom that "the will of the people is the will of heaven," and must be observed by the Emperor, has, during thousands of years, been the fundamental principle of Chinese political science. Continued disregard to this has invariably led to revolution and the popular overthrow of the aggressive dynasty.

The people are completely represented in the Chinese Government. For, though the principal offices are filled by the Emperor's appointment, the appointees are the successful candidates at the popular competitive examinations. The principles on which the whole social and political fabric of the Chinese empire is founded are paternal duty, filial duty, and individual responsibility for the public welfare.

There are no distinctions of classes in China, excepting the few privileges conceded to the descendants of the Philosopher Confucius. Whenever a citizen renders the State a signal service, he is ennobled, receiving certain titles and privileges, which, however, cease at his death. His descendants have no interest in them. Their's is the honour of being his offspring. The Chinese are the only people on earth that have been smart enough to create an aristocracy that runs backward to the dead and not forward to the living.

All being equal in China, competition for office is open to all. Education in China being universal, proficiency in scholarship is the basis of competition.

These competitive examinations for public appointment are an institution over a thousand years old. Through them, persons from the humblest conditions of life may surely rise to the highest places of honour in the empire.

Only four classes of persons, and their posterity for three generations, are excluded from the examinations; the children of prostitutes, executioners, play-actors, and the inferior servants of mandarins and jailers. It is thought in China that the immediate descendants of these four classes would lack the moral qualifications of good rulers.

Chinese labourers don't strike, don't get drunk, don't attend political meetings, don't march in procession, don't "soggy" never stop work to talk or tell stories. They obey orders unquestionably, keep quiet, and labour steadily. They would not take an eight-hour law if it were given to them.

In the school-rooms, shops, and private residences of China, and frequently by the road-side, baskets or boxes are conspicuously placed, bearing the inscription, "Respect printed paper!" In these are gathered all scraps and fragments, printed and written. Persons are hired to go about and collect them. 'Tis the expression of the national veneration for writing as the basis of learning. The people will rescue the written and printed letters of their language from the dishonour of being trampled on, or put to base domestic uses. They give them the honour of incineration, and then give the ashes to the rivers.

Raphael Pumpelly states an immense fact when he says that in travelling 5,000 miles in China (which contains 400,000,000 people,) he did not see one Chinaman drunk.

The Chinese are the most industrious people on earth. One-third of the human race in numbers, it is well ascertained that they perform from six-tenths to seven-tenths of the manual labour of the world.

Free day-schools exist all over China, commonly instituted and supported by the benefactions of rich families or individuals.

In not a temple in China can a nude figure or a nude picture of a divinity be found, except the infant held in the arms of the Goddess of Mercy.

China alone, of all countries, has a society for the suppression of immoral books and pictures. The Government gives it sanction and civil support. By law, this society can compel the makers, vendors, and possessors of immoral works to bring them to its head-quarters, together with the stereotype blocks from which they have been printed, and there receive a partial equivalent for them in money, and then see the abomination publicly committed to the flames.

Schools are universal in China, and the proportion of people there who can read, write, and cipher, is greater than in any other country in the world.

The benevolent societies, now thousands of years old, among the Chinese, put to shame the social or civil benefactions of any country included within Christendom. Every city, and nearly every village, has orphan asylums, which, in advance of ours, receive and care for the children of poor parents yet living, who are unable to support their offspring. The gratuitous distributions of medicines by associations is common throughout China. Asylums for old men exist, in which, in addition to immense dining-rooms, kitchens, and dormitories, are convenient shops for the prosecution of various handicraft labour, to the occupation, amusement, or profit of the veterans. Societies for affording pecuniary aid to widows are active all over China. They are founded on the national sentiment of the disreputableness of second marriages by women. Burial Societies are a sort of joint-stock speculation in England, or at best an outcome of co-operation. One of the most popular of the Chinese benevolent institutions is that which creates a fund to provide coffins for the poor, to carry coffins left for

any reason by the way to suitable places of interment, and to collect and re-bury human remains exposed by the weather or by violence. Charitable associations provide tea for travellers by the highways, and pay the expenses of poor scholars going to stand their examinations. Public-spirited people combine to keep the highways and bridges in repair, and to preserve the national monuments. So fitted for every kind of labour and of business, and so temperate, industrious, and economical are the Chinese, that, in competition with them, the Jews, Europeans, Parsees, and Americans cannot maintain their foothold. Oppressed as they are by the Dutch in the island of Java, with taxes, fines, and disabilities, they have obtained almost a monopoly of the products of the island, and are the life and soul of the commerce, manufactures, agriculture, finance, and administration of the country. They are the farmers of the public revenue. The large coffee and sugar plantations are theirs. In their hands are the potteries, the distilleries, and the manufactories of metal, cloth and wool. What the Jews have been all over the world in Banking, the Chinese inevitably and easily become in general commerce and in mechanical and agricultural industry, wherever they are allowed to settle and are let alone. They get rich off gold diggings that Americans starve on. The world can't show such woollen work as the Chinese-made blankets of California and Oregon. The overseers of the Central Pacific Railroad across the Sierra Nevadas have declared that Chinese can, in a given time, drill more rock and move more dirt than any equal number of other people, European or American. At the same time the men, as well as the women, are matchless as nurses for babies, as washers and ironers, cooks and gardeners. English machinists, acknowledged to be at the head of their art, have to give place to this people in a fair competition. The British owners of the large machine shop at Singapore have gradually removed their English workmen, and replaced them with Chinese, because these were more docile, sober and enduring, and were equally skillful.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Canada may well be proud of her Parliament Buildings, for in point of architectural beauty, commodiousness and situation, they compare favourably with those of any nation in the world. The erection of the buildings commenced in 1860, when Ottawa having been selected as the capital of the Dominion, a sum of \$75,000 was voted by the Legislative Assembly for the erection of suitable Government Buildings. A premium of \$1000 was at the same time offered for a design within the Government vote, and Messrs. Fuller and Jones were the successful architects. The spot selected as the site for the future Parliament House was that formerly known as Barnick Hill. Excavations were commenced on an immense scale, but it was found that the solid rock, of which the ground is composed, offered a serious obstacle to the progress of the works; and the Government finding no provision for this work in the grant, and fearing it would cost a large portion of the original sum granted, stopped operations, and for some considerable time there was no progress. A commission of inquiry was appointed, fresh contracts were signed, and the whole of the works were placed under the superintendence of Mr. Fuller, under whose management the present structure was completed. The corner stone was laid with great solemnity by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in September, 1869, and the buildings were finally opened for occupation on the 8th June 1866. On this occasion, the Commons, after withdrawing from the Senate Chamber, retired to their own House and passed the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act—the only case, we believe, on record in the Parliamentary history of the country where the Commons passed a measure on the day of the opening of the Legislature.

The site of these buildings has been very happily selected in the most elevated part of the city. They stand on a high plateau of some thirty acres in area, facing the city, and overlooking most of the houses. In the rear the rock descends almost perpendicularly to the river Ottawa; and from here the view of the broad river and the background of forest and hill is magnificent.

The Buildings form three sides of a large square; and are widely detached; the Parliament or main building facing Wellington Street, and the Departmental buildings facing inwards to the square, of which they form two opposite sides. The style of architecture is Gothic of the 12th and 13th centuries, with modifications to suit the climate of Canada. The ornamental work and the dressing round the windows are of Ohio sandstone. The plain surface is faced with a cream-coloured sandstone of the Potsdam formation, obtained from Napau, a few miles from Ottawa. The spandrels of the arches and the spaces between window arches and the sills of the upper windows are filled up with a quaint description of stone-work, composed of stones of irregular size, shape, and colour, very neatly set together. These with the Potsdam red sandstone employed in forming the arches over the windows, afford a pleasant variety of colour and effect, and contrast with the general masses of light-coloured sandstone, of which the body of the structure is composed.

The Building, seen from Wellington Street (as represented in our illustration) present a very imposing appearance. The central of the seven towers, which is very rich in design, projects its width from the front of the building; its elevation is about 180 feet. The body of the building in front is 49 feet high, above which rise the slanting roofs of slate, surmounted by lines of ornamental iron casting. The building is 472 feet long; and the depth from the front of the main tower to the rear of the library is 570 feet, covering an area of 82,886 superficial feet. It stands at a distance of 600 feet from Wellington Street, so that the quadrangle formed on three sides by the buildings and on the fourth by the street, is 700 feet from east to west, and 600 from north to south.

The following instance of the goodness of heart and kindly feeling so often manifested by Her Majesty to those in her employ will be read with the greatest interest. For some time past the wife of one of the employes at Osborne has been ill, and confined to her bed. This coming to Her Majesty's knowledge, she walked from Osborne to her residence, nearly a mile each way, accompanied by one of her ladies only, and sat by her bedside and expressed her sympathy with her during her illness. Such womanly acts tend, if anything can do so, to endear Her Majesty to all her subjects, more especially to those who know that this is only one out of hundreds of instances of Her Majesty's thoughtfulness and kindly feeling.

THE CITIZENS' BALL, OTTAWA.

The ball to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur from the citizens of Ottawa took place last Friday night. It was on a scale of more than ordinary grandeur, and yet there was no effort at display. The Music Hall was decorated in excellent taste.

At ten o'clock, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, leaning on the arm of Her Excellency Lady Young, His Excellency the Governor-General escorting Mrs. Rochester, and a numerous suite of distinguished officers and ladies of distinction, among whom were Lady Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K. C. B., Miss King, Miss Allen, the Hon. Mr. Tilley, C. B., the Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Fisheries, and the Hon. Mr. Kenny, President of Council, entered the ball-room.

How! as the wind did without, there was a sound of revelry within. Six hundred of the fairest among women and the bravest among men tripped it on the light fantastic toe until all were lost, and, literally, mixed up, in the mazy windings of the dance.

PRESENTATION.—A handsome and well-given demonstration was made on the 12th instant, by the lumber merchants of the Ottawa, to the Hon. James Skend, at his residence. It had for some time been contemplated to recognize, in a proper way, the views which the honourable gentleman has already put forth in the lumbering interest.

On the night of the 28th ultimo a severe shock was felt at Cologne and several adjacent towns, caused by an explosion of dynamite which was stored in a manufactory at Dunwald, about seven miles from the city.

HOW THE CARDIFF GIANT WAS MADE.

The efforts of the Boston papers to again dignify the Cardiff giant with a mysterious origin are met by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who declares that he is one of the sculptors of the beast, the stone for which was actually got at Fort Dodge, Ia., as before stated. This man, who signs himself F. Mohrman, was to have \$150 for his share of the work, but has never got a cent.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—An apparently sound scheme for bringing Australian Colonies into telegraphic communication with the mother country has been introduced this week. It is to be styled the British Australian Telegraph Company (Limited), and is created in connexion with the five companies by which the various sections that will constitute the great through line from England to the East have already been put in active progress.

A THIEVES' SUPPER.

An effort is now being made to reform the criminal classes of South London by means of a series of supper-parties, at which they are entertained with pea-soup and wholesome exhortation. The leader of this movement is Mr. Wright, or, as he is popularly called, "Ned Wright," an active missionary in that quarter, who is himself a "converted convict."

The gathering took place at Gospel Hall, New Cut, in a bare dingy room, with a raised platform at one end, and rude benches without backs for the audience below. The aspect of the company was not less melancholy and depressing than that of the hall. The number of tickets distributed to the guests for whom the gathering was specially intended was 95; but only 72 came, representing altogether 151 convicts.

ever, on that account they may be the less promising subjects of reform; and it is not improbable that the more knowing thief, the woman of spirit, was not in attendance at the meeting. We cannot say that at any moment during the evening did they seem impressed or even capable of impression. They giggled and nudged one another, and every now and then burst into a roar of laughter while the supper was being served.

It is possible that with all their apathy and levity some of the women may have been touched by the tenderness and solicitude shown towards them by their entertainers. If so, they must have felt more keenly the contrast of their reception outside. As they left the hall they were hooted by a crowd of roughs and impartially shaken and cuffed by the policemen whose supposed duties were to preserve order.

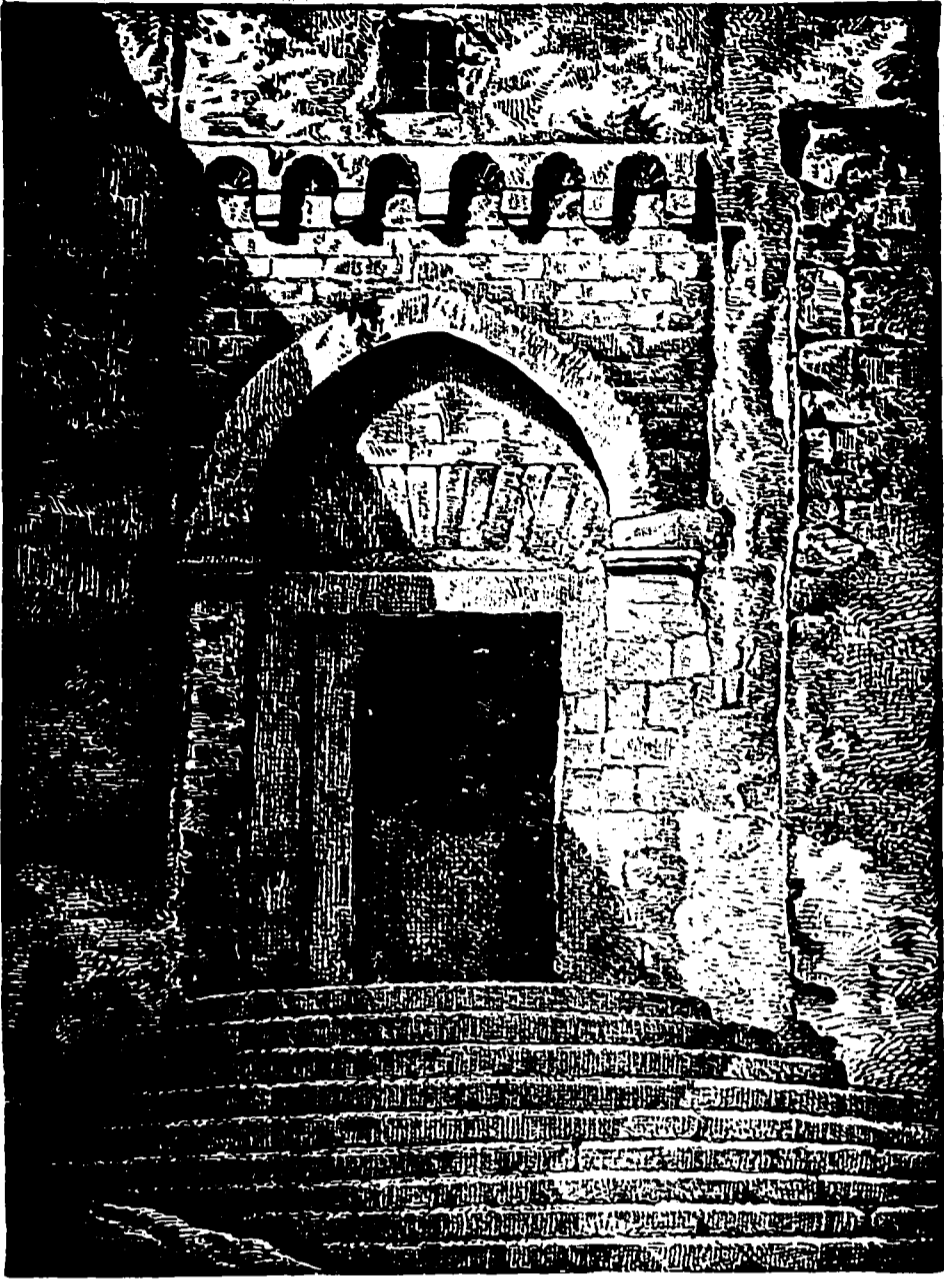
It is amusing to notice the various forms which our Parisian contemporaries adopt when they allude to the Emperor. The Journal Officiel describes him as H. M. the Emperor; Constitutionnel, His Majesty the Emperor; France, the Emperor; Pays, His Majesty; Siecle, Napoleon III.; Cloche, Napoleon; Reveil, the Executive; Rappel, Caesar; Marcellaire, Sardanapalus, Herod, and Heliogabalus.

The French cannot apparently forgive us for having anticipated them in seizing the island of Perim, and thus adding a Malta to our Gibraltar of the Red Sea, as they call Aden. According to the papers, M. Poilay, one of the engineers of the Suez Canal, has determined to counteract our influence in that quarter of the globe.

The demand for perfumery in England seems to have outgrown the ordinary sources of supply; so the Society of Arts, at the suggestion and expense of Mr. Piesse, invites the different British colonies and dependencies to compete with each other in the production of otto of roses and bergamot. For each of these, if extracted from native-grown plants, a premium of £5 will be given, and for a canister of enflowered butter or fat infused with flowers grown for the purpose in a British colony, a premium of £10 is offered.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending February 22, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 P. M. and 3 columns: Day, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 P. M. for Aneroïd Barometer compensated and corrected.



ABRAHAM'S TOMB.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE PILLAR OF ABSALOM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



TIGER AND DEER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ABRAHAM'S TOMB—THE PILLAR OF ABSALOM.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman in "From Dan to Beersheba" says the chief attraction in Hebron, alike to Christian, Jew, and Moslem is the Cave of Machpelah, now bearing the Arabic name of El-Khulil—"The Friend of God." The field containing the Cave is located on the higher slope of a hill lying on the east of the city, and is now enclosed by a massive wall fifty feet high, the lower portion of which, to the height of forty feet, is of Jewish construction, and the upper part is of Saracenic origin, with a minaret at each angle. The wall has an ancient appearance, being constructed of large levelled stones hewn smooth, and extends north and south 200 feet, and 115 feet east and west. The exterior is ornamented with square pilasters, sixteen on each side, eight at each angle, which, without capitals, support a cornice extending the whole length of the structure. The wall is solid without window or aperture, except at the angles of the northern end, where are the chief entrances, reached by broad flights of steps of gentle ascent, leading to the courts within. Within this mural enclosure stands a mosque, once a Byzantine church, which, like the Church of St Sophia in Constantinople, and the Church of Justinian in Jerusalem, has been essentially altered, and dedicated to Mohammed. Beneath it is the Cave of Machpelah, and within it are the monumental shrines of the patriarchal dead. Within a small chapel on the right is the cenotaph in honour of Abraham, and directly opposite, in a similar recess, is the shrine of Sarah. Each is enclosed by an iron railing, and guarded by a silver gate. That of the father of the faithful consists of a collar-like structure, six feet high, built of plastered marble, draped with three carpets of a green colour, embroidered with gold, while over that of Sarah is spread a pall. On the sides of the mosque, midway the building, and immediately opposite each other, are monumental tombs of Isaac and Rebecca. Like those of their parents, they are placed within chapels, in the walls of which are windows, protected by iron bars. In a separate cloister, opposite the entrance of the mosque, in corresponding recesses are the tombs of Jacob and Leah. Until the year 1862, admittance to the Cave was absolutely denied to Jew or Christian; but thanks to the intelligence, the power and perseverance of the Prince of Wales, the bar of seclusion from this most interesting place has been removed. Beneath the mosque is the cave where rest in peace the remains of the sacred dead.

The Pillar of Absalom lies in the valley of Jehoshaphat, 1000 feet below the bridge which spans the Kedron. It is of limestone, cut of the rock, and detached from the base of Olivet by a path excavated in three of its sides. It consists of a square platform, reached by a flight of steps; a basement of solid rock twenty-four feet square, a square attic seven feet high, and a circular attic surmounted with an inverted funnel-shaped dome, the point spreading out like an opening flower. Though its apparent altitude is less than fifty feet, yet, owing to the accumulation of stones around its base, its actual height is not ascertainable. The exterior of the basement is ornamented with columns and pilasters, on the Ionic capitals of which rests a Doric architrave. Above the first entablature are two courses of large, well-dressed stones, on which is traced a small cornice, and on the dome above is a cornice resembling rope work. Within are two chambers, reached by the original doorway on the east, and by a breach on the west, which has been made by the inhabitants of the city, who hold the memory of Absalom in profound contempt. Within and around it are heaps of stones, thrown there by Christian, Jew and Moslem, in condemnation of a son's rebellion against his father, and, as a more expressive mark of their disapprobation, they split upon it as they pass. This is probably the pillar

which Absalom in his lifetime reared up for himself in the "King's Dale." Being a mixture of Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian architecture, the style is against the supposition; but as it was customary in the days of Herod to "garnish the sepulchres of the righteous," so the admirers of the rebel may have reconstructed his "Pillar" conformably with the architectural taste of the Herodian age.

"TIGER AND DEER."

This illustration is copied from a work recently issued by Baillere et Fils, of Paris, entitled *Vie d'Animaux Illustrée*. It represents a huge tiger springing upon a doe, which the fierce beast is tearing to pieces before the eyes of its offspring. The poor fawn is too much astonished and terror-stricken at the appearance of the monster to move and escape in time to avoid its mother's fate. The tiger is a good specimen of its kind—a full-grown "Royal," active, agile, and terribly powerful.

SWISS CHALETS.—CANTON OF NEUFCHATEL.

We give an illustration in this issue of a Swiss mountain scene, taken from nature, in the canton of Neuchâtel. In the foreground we have a cluster of fantastically-built chalets on the banks of one of those mountain-streams, formed by the thawing of the snow on the hills, which are so common in Switzerland. The canton of Neuchâtel is in the French portion of Switzerland, and lies near the borders of France. It has a population of some 80,000 inhabitants, by all of whom the French tongue is spoken.

LUMBERMEN'S SHANTY—HAULING LOGS.

In a former issue we gave an illustration of the interior of a lumbermen's shanty. We now give a view of the exterior of these shanties, and a scene in the woods where the lumbermen pursue their avocations. The work of getting out the lumber is carried on entirely in the winter, when the snow is sometimes several feet deep. After the logs are felled they are

carried down on sleighs to the river, where they are formed into rafts and floated down to the shipping-ports. The principal field for the operations of the lumbermen is on the Upper Ottawa, whence an immense quantity of lumber is brought down in the spring. At Quebec the timber thus brought down in rafts is "culled" by a supervisor appointed by the Government.

BRIGHT METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A very beautiful phenomenon was witnessed at Springfield, Ill., on the 5th inst. At sunrise the air was heavy with quite a fog, but before nine o'clock the sun shone forth with more than usual splendour, and the air was warm, soft and balmy, like spring. At about noon the close observer of weather changes noticed a cool, icy feeling to the air, and a number of fleecy clouds were seen in the sky. About half-past two in the afternoon a bright, luminous band encircled the sun, upon which appeared, in the eastern and western arc, bright and beautiful rainbow-tinted objects, about the size of the full moon, in mid-heavens, commonly known as sundogs. About ten degrees above the north arc of the circle around the sun appeared two beautiful and remarkably brilliant rainbow-tinted crescents, about fifteen degrees from point to point and about two degrees apart. At the same time a white, luminous band, about five degrees in width, appeared around the entire heavens, about forty-five degrees above the line of the horizon, upon which were observed, at the north-west and north-east,

two bright, luminous objects about the size of the sundogs mentioned above. All of these various and beautiful phenomena remained visible for nearly three hours, and only disappeared as the sun sank to rest in the west.

JUPITER ON THE RAMPAGE.—Jupiter has been undergoing some curious changes during the past year, and particularly within the last two months; and astronomers are deeply interested about the matter. The belts of the planet are more than usually numerous, and they display a greater variety of colours than has ever yet been ascribed to them. The equatorial belt, which has been for years the brightest part of the planet, is now not nearly so bright as the light belts to the north and south. Usually it has been free from markings; now it is often covered with markings, which resemble piled-up cumulus clouds. It has generally been colourless, shining with a silvery-gray or pearly lustre; now it is of a rich, deep yellow, greatly resembling the colour of electrotyped gold.



SWISS CHALETS.—CANTON OF NEUFCHATEL.

"THE RAIN IS OVER."

This illustration is copied from a painting by a Dutch artist, F. Verheyden. It represents a group of peasant children emerging from under a shock of corn where they had sought shelter from a passing summer shower. The eldest of the three, a girl of some seven years, evidently proud of her charge, is holding out her hand to make sure that the rain is over, before allowing her young brother and sister to leave their hiding-place. The faces of the children immediately tell their nationality; the broad space between the eyes and the plumpness of their faces being marked features in the Dutch physiognomy. The original is a beautifully executed painting, and is at present, we believe, in Paris.

The Prince Imperial addressed for the first time to the Holy Father, who is his godfather, an epistle written by his juvenile hand, wishing his Holiness a happy new year. This document was presented to the Pope, who replied by an autograph letter.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

All eyes turned towards him. Many knew him personally, and pronounced his name. Joy and happiness beamed in their eyes, while their cheerful exclamations were the expressions of their hearts. He was welcomed as their preserver; for as soon as he was recognized, and his office known by his scarf, the conviction arose that he had come to open their prison.

"Tallien! Lambert!" shouted a voice in the exultation of bliss, and before his eyes could rest upon the graceful figure in the surrounding group, she broke through the crowd and flew to his breast.

"You are the preserver, the conqueror, the deliverer of France from her dragon!" exclaimed she in the greatest happiness, and in her pride in his love. "Yes, yes, I see by the glitter of your eyes, by the glowing of your countenance, that it is so. You have fought a battle, and are coming from the victory!"

"My darling!" replied he, pressing her vehemently to his heart, "I have you again!"

"You have me again, you have liberated me a second time, and fought for me twice."

"I will never leave you! There will be no more separation, Thérèse."

"None, my cavalier. Oh, how proudly I gaze on you. You have fought a great battle!"

"Hot was the struggle, but we have conquered. Our enemies are destroyed. At this moment Robespierre, St. Just, and Couthon are standing their trial."

"And the gates of the prisons are open, is it not so?" asked she.

"For you, at once, my beloved; for the others, soon," replied he.

These words produced a visible sadness on those who heard them.

Tallien perceiving it, added encouragingly:

"Citizens, believe me, no innocent shall any longer mourn for the loss of his liberty. But be just, and have patience. A distinction must be made between guilty and innocent, and time is required to do so; I will, however, not lose one hour to make unfortunates happy, and prisoners free."

Thérèse Cabarrus looked around to espy her two friends, to take leave of them. They were standing behind her, and had sympathizingly witnessed the meeting with her lover. Thérèse embracing them, said, with tears in her eyes:

"We will soon meet again, perhaps to-morrow—depend upon it. We will then never separate." She drew both ladies towards her, and turning round to Tallien, said in introducing them:

"Madame de Beauharnais, Madame Recamier. My companions in affliction. Shall they not participate in my happiness?"

"Have patience for one day more, ladies, and you will be free," replied Tallien, politely.

"Console yourselves, my dears," said Thérèse, smiling. "What is a day, if it teems with hope and happiness?"

She shook hands with her friends, and bowed to the many who pressed towards her to take leave. Notwithstanding the hope that was given them, a painful sensation seized them when Thérèse Cabarrus, the only happy person of this day, left them on the arm of her lover. Her parting caused sorrow amidst the joy, for every one felt her loss wofully.

How happy she was when she passed by his side through the gloomy corridor in which her cell was situated; she was enjoying already, before the grated gates had opened, and the full light of liberty shone upon her, all the bliss produced by her safe delivery from distress and sorrow. How animated was the glitter of her eyes as she fixed them on Tallien!

The jailer had preceded them, opening the outer gate. At this gate stood a pale, gloomy-looking man. He stood so motionless that the happy couple did not perceive him. They passed out into the street, and Thérèse screamed with joy when she inhaled the air of liberty. The pale man, who had listened, was Benoit.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

Yes, poor Benoit was suddenly deprived of all his hopes! The fortunate lover had carried off a second time as a prize the goddess he adored, whom he idolized with the enthusiasm of a fanatic, while he, with all his imaginations and dreams, saw himself piteously deceived by reality. Her graceful figure passed like a vision before his eyes, and he was left behind to awaken from his dreams. In a more frightful manner the breaking down of his hopes could not have come on the unfortunate man, who was not able to control his passion. His head was confused when he returned to the sick room to perform his duties—these duties gave him now no satisfaction, and he was thoroughly disgusted with them. For her sake he had looked for, and accepted the situation; for her sake he had undergone all the trouble and burden of this office. But what should he do now? He longed to go away, far away to whatever place it might be. Here, as everywhere, there was nothing that could captivate him, nothing that could lend a charm to his life. Her image was ever before his eyes in the gloomy melancholy to which he gave himself up, augmenting his torture, while, some months before, it had given him great consolation. Had he not done all and risked all in his love

for her, and in what had she repaid him for it? It was madness that he had ever loved her, and had not forgotten her long ago. Yes, seven months before Thérèse Cabarrus had been a poor prisoner in Bordeaux, whose life seemed irretrievably lost. As her guardian he had loved the beautiful woman, and why should he not have done so? Does the affection of the heart care whether it can express itself? It only cares whether it will be accepted. His sentiments were so pure and genuine that he believed she ought to appreciate them. Could she not give him hope? then she could grant him some reward by saying: Benoit, I know you love me dearly! The natural want of harmony between heart and reason became clearer to him, the more he suffered; he thought to love Thérèse as an unattainable goddess, while it was his torture to find that she was beyond his reach.

Yes, Madame de Fontenay-Cabarrus was beyond his reach. Nevertheless, he resigned his office and left Bordeaux, longing to meet her again and to enjoy her presence. Chance would have it that he saw in the castle of Montreuil his most ardent wishes realized; he could daily be near her; but he was a servant, she a noble lady. Who that feels the difference in the social positions, can level them? The one must always of his own accord elevate the other; but neither he nor she thought of it. His affection asked only for quiet tolerance. The arrest of Thérèse produced in him energy for action. After her escape was frustrated, her liberation was ever his

to-morrow his idol would be snatched from him for ever, all his hopes crushed, and his dear, though destructive dreams annihilated. He did not know what to do. His good-natured, noble character, refrained from all desires of mean revenge. Though he hated Tallien, he did not like to harm him; though he loved Thérèse, he would not disturb her happiness. To leave Paris appeared to him the best thing to do. He felt he was too weak to endure any longer the tortures of remaining a miserable nonentity in the presence of their accomplished happiness. Away from her, he could perhaps forget her, her enchanting image would lose its power over him—he might recover from the madness of his life. The word "marriage" changed all his sentiments. Madame Tallien was no more for him the same woman as Thérèse Cabarrus, who had been his idol; to love Madame Tallien excited less his sorrow than his anger.

But he would see her once more before he would move for ever out of the course of her life. He would see Thérèse, whom he had so unhappily loved, speak once more to her for whom he would unhesitatingly have sacrificed his life. He felt that he had a right to this satisfaction, claiming by it a well-deserved reward due to him. Who would refuse it to him? And more self-possessed than ever he did not any longer think of the difference in their social positions. Now was the time appointed for the civil marriage; so he had learned by enquiry.

He would previously take leave of her; he therefore started for Tallien's house where, since her release, she was living. He had put on his best suit; a brown carnation, brown knee-breeches, blue stockings, and shoes. His features were pallid from agony of mind and want of rest; his eyes hollow and inflamed. He was dreadfully excited, and suffered with all the tortures a lover feels who buries his hopes and happiness.

He found the door of Tallien's dwelling open—no one was in the ante-room to announce him. He hesitated a moment, then approached a door which he opened, and with a low exclamation of fright arrested his steps. Thérèse Cabarrus was standing before a mirror, adorning herself in all her beauty for the marriage. Her toilette was not yet completed; her bridal robe lay over a chair, her luxurious hair fell loosely over her shoulders, while she was just in the act of fastening it with a golden clasp. Having heard Benoit's exclamation, which informed her of his presence, she shrieked with surprise, but immediately recovering herself, greeted the trembling Benoit with a smile.

"Ah, my friend," said she, extending her hand to him. "You here? Was no one there to announce you? Well, no matter; I am glad to see you. Take a seat, Benoit, and let us have a chat. I will in the mean time continue my toilette without any ceremony."

Benoit became greatly confused by these familiar and adable words, for which he was not the least prepared, and his voice could not command the proper tone to answer.

"Why do you not speak?" continued she, commencing again her toilette before the looking-glass. "We have so much to tell each other. How did it occur that you became turnkey in the Luxembourg, and wished to rescue me?"

Benoit blushed. Could she not be at all aware that his heart was beating so faithfully for her in an unhappy love; that he had for months lived but for her, seeking the task of his life in relieving her from the dangers that threatened her?

"Oh, Madame . . . Citizen!" stammered he. "You see me confused. Excuse me, I came to take leave of you."

"Leave?" exclaimed she in surprise. "Whither are you going?"

"Any where, only away from here."

"Then you do not like Paris? Of course the position as a turnkey in the prison is not pleasant; but, dear Benoit, do you imagine I would not endeavour to find a better place for you? At last the time has arrived for me to show myself grateful to you."

Thus spoke the noble patroness to her protégé. How could he speak to her of his love?

"You are very kind, citizen," replied he, his eyes assuming a gloomy expression. He seemed to reflect how he could change the tone of a conversation so mortifying to him, and find an opportunity to give vent to his feelings.

The happy bride attributed Benoit's embarrassment to his modesty.

"So," said she, examining her coiffure with great complacency: "This becomes me excellently. Is it not so, Benoit?"

"Oh yes, citizen," he burst forth, devouring her with his eyes.

"This is Grecian, my friend," she informed him jestingly. "Thus the goddesses in Olympus were clad when they took Ambrosia with Jupiter. This is now the garb of Thermidor; it is the fashion which, I may tell you, I have brought in vogue. Do you understand the meaning of it?"

"No, citizen, I understand nothing at all."

"I believe so, dear Benoit. You live so quietly. Well, I will tell you. So far the revolution had a Roman character; coarse patriotism, destruction without mercy. We Thermidorians now give it a Grecian cut; fine education, improved manners, luxury. Ah, Benoit," added she, "please hand me the robe from there."

Benoit obeyed; but he could not conceal the excitement under which he suffered.

"What is the matter with you?" asked she kindly. "You look miserable. Are you sick?"

"Sick?" repeated he, now taking courage to unburden his



I am going, Thérèse—oh, forget me not.

proud aim, the realization of which would prepare for him a triumph, if he could prove his affection by a heroic deed. He asked for nothing more, his wishes and hopes did not go beyond it.

And now the months of troubles had been in vain. Capricious fate had not permitted him to accomplish his plan. Instead of which he had to witness how the fortunate Tallien carried off the palm, and disgraced him in a similar way as in Bordeaux. This was the sorrow that afflicted him, and made him meditate how to escape it.

As soon as possible he left the service of the jailer of the Luxembourg. What he should now begin, he did not know. He thought only of Thérèse Cabarrus, her lover and his own defeat, and this thought tormented him without ripening in him any resolutions. Suddenly he heard that Tallien and Thérèse were to be married. Every one in Paris spoke of it, as since the 9th Thermidor no one was spoken of but the bold victor, the chief of those men called Thermidorians, who had now the management of the government and convention. Tallien was the man of the day, Thérèse Cabarrus the object of the worship of Paris.

The next day the marriage-ceremony was to take place in the "Mairie," and great festivities were to follow. On hearing this news, Benoit became feverish. He now realized that

AN INCIDENT OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

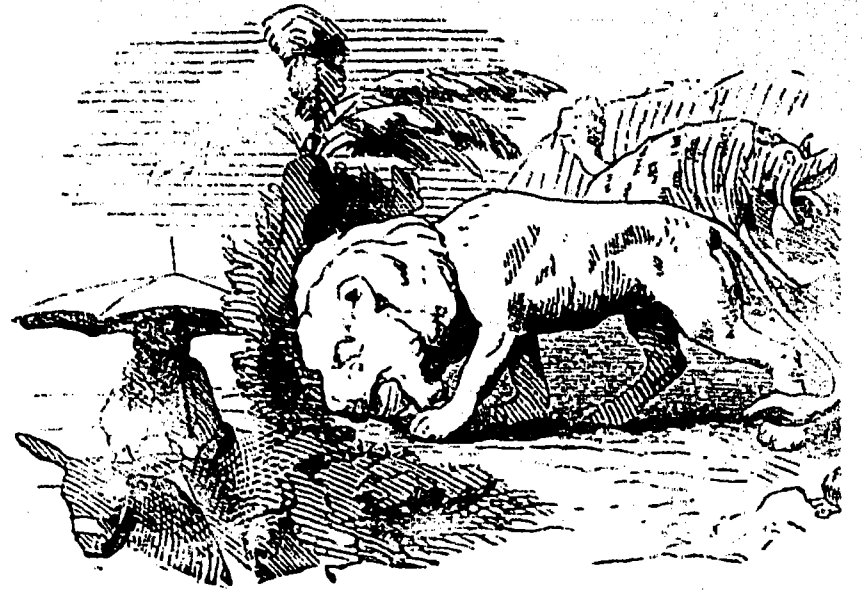


Jenkins sets off in search of the picturesque.

In its reminiscences of the old inn, the Star and Garter, which was recently burned, the London *Telegraph* tells the following strange story about Macaulay:—

"To that same coffee-room, so the legends tell—and the oldest inhabitant, in the shape of a waiter, was ready to testify to the truth of the tradition—there was wont to come on Sunday afternoons a gentleman of rather broad and squat stature, with gray hair, and a very large shirt collar. He would dine, always alone, at a particular corner table; he would take his wine as a gentleman should; and, after dinner, it was his humour to build up before him a lofty pyramid of tumblers and wine glasses, which he capped with a decanter. This ponderous 'crowning of the edifice' usually resulted in the toppling of the entire structure over in a tremendous smash. Then the gray-haired gentleman would rise, pay his bill, including the broken glass, and depart, chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies in the shape of a toothpick. The waiters knew him very well: He was Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay."

At a crowded concert, a young lady, standing at the door of the hall, was addressed by an honest Hibernian who was in attendance: "Indade, miss, I should be glad to give you a sate, but the empty ones are all full."



Comes across the path of the monarch of the forest.

"A STRIKING-LOOKING YOUTH."—Mrs. Byron sadly spoiled her son. One day Mrs. Abercromby, who was constantly with her, said to her:—"Now, Mrs. Byron, if you don't punish your son, not for the fault he committed, but for telling a lie to screen himself, I declare I will do it myself." On this, Mrs. Byron got up and seized her son, and after a struggle, she administered a sort of chastisement. When she let him down he marched deliberately to where Mrs. Abercromby was sitting, and, when he got near her, he struck her a blow on the face with his fist, exclaiming, "There, that's for you; if it had not been for you my mother would never have dared to beat me." Years afterwards, when Sir Robert Abercromby was in Parliament for Banffshire, he was one day behind the throne, when a striking-looking youth came up and asked after Mrs. Abercromby. The "striking-looking youth" had not forgotten the old lady.

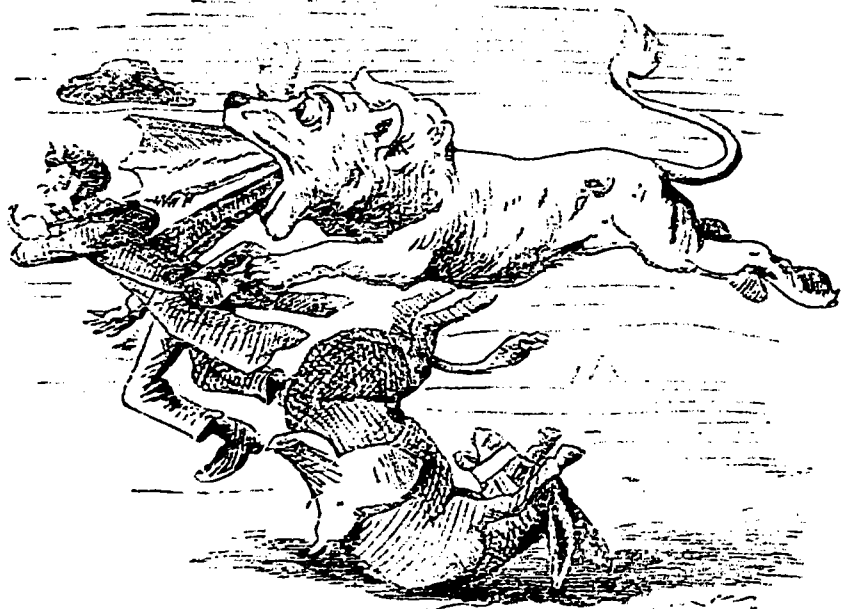
Horace Greeley says the darkest day in any man's career is that when he fancies there is some other way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.



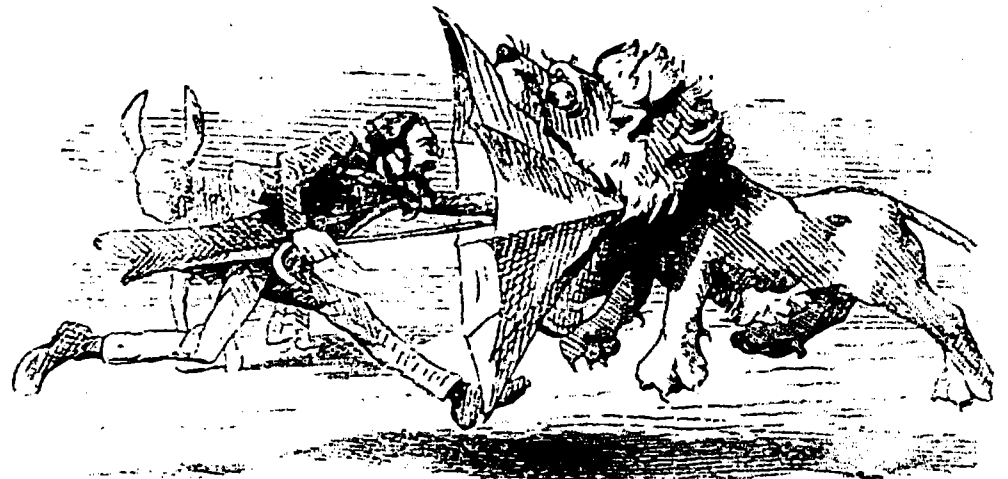
The monarch resents the intrusion.

A curious anecdote is being related of a very distinguished literary lady. The lady in question has written some of the most admirable novels in the English language. She is married to a gentleman of considerable intellectual attainments, who has moreover achieved distinction in a certain branch of mechanics. Not long ago she called upon a friend with a beaming countenance, and announced that she had just achieved a success which she had never before reached in the path of literature. What was it? asked her friend. To the friend's great surprise the "unexampled success" consisted in the fact that the husband had read one of his wife's stories, after being married to her for many years, and knowing her as one of the first novelists of the day. The report leaves off at an interesting moment, for the wife seems to have forgotten to say how the husband liked the novel.

A subscriber writes to an editor in the West:—"I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."



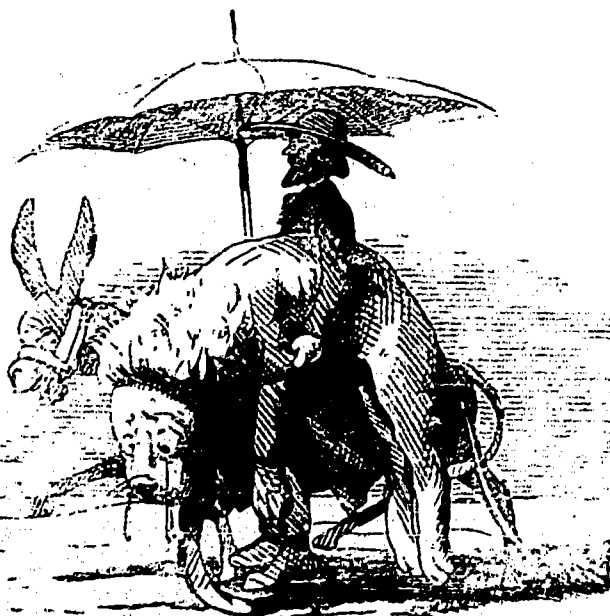
But it is more than he bargained for.



Jenkins seizes the opportunity.

The manager of a Berlin theatre got up a drama in which a human head was to be offered to a tyrant. In order to produce as much effect as possible, he resolved to use a human head. On the stage was placed a table covered with a cloth. On the table was a basin, and an actor concealed under the cloth poked up his head through a hole in the table, so as to seem to be placed in the basin. The effect was prodigious. The audience applauded and trembled. Unluckily, a wag, who had been strolling about the stage, sprinkled a spoonful of snuff on the basin, and just as the tyrant finished his address to the severed head of his enemy, the head replied by a hearty fit of sneezing, and changed the audience from "grave to gay" with remarkable expedition.

A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving, inquired of the negro what medicine he had given his master. Bob promptly responded, "Rosin and alum, sir." "What did you give them for?" continued the doctor. "Why," replied Bob, "the alum to draw the parts together, and the rosin to sodder um." The patient eventually recovered.



And returns home in triumph.

Common sense is valuable in all kinds of business except love-making.

A new Democratic club has been organized in New York, called the "Blossoms." The badge of the club is worn on the nose.

A Chinese thus describes a trial in the English law courts:—"One man is quite silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word."

A minister at Winterset, Iowa, stated the other day in his sermon that "the Bible was the most important work that had yet been published in the United States."

A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter. At last, upon one occasion, becoming weary of the grumbling of his son-in-law, the old gentleman exclaimed, "You are right; she is an impertinent jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinherit her." The husband made no more complaints.

In an English Court of Law lately a witness was called to attest to a person's insanity. "I know he's mad," said the witness, "because the poor fellow imagines himself to be the prophet Jeremiah." "Do you consider that to be a proof of mental derangement?" asked the examining counsel. "I should rather think so," confidently replied the witness, "seeing that I myself am the prophet Jeremiah."