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Montreal News

Vol. VII.—No. 3.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

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THE LATE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

the liberal imputation of bad motives to opponents, and when we turn from the evil to the sole remedy suggested—"energetic action on the spot"—or in other words, overt hostilities to enforce the doubtful right, the right seems to us to become more questionable still. It is evidently "the old, old story"—encroachments by the European settlers, opposed by the jealousy and hatred of the Chinese authorities—illegal evasions on the one side and harsh retaliation on the other. Even the intensely patriotic *Courier* admits that the question at issue is a ticklish one, and such an admission from such a quarter implies a great deal. "It takes a form," we are told, "that of all others is the most difficult to deal with—the native officials punishing their own countrymen for disposing of their land to foreigners." Seven men, it seems, have been imprisoned on charges of this nature; but instead of stopping to inquire how far such proceedings are justified by the law of the land, to which Chinese subjects, at all events, must be amenable, the British advocates proceed to denounce the conduct of the native officials as an outrage upon British rights. Imprisoning the vendors, they argue, is putting pressure upon the European purchasers of native rights—a thing not to be tolerated on any account. The Chinese, we are assured, are determined, if possible, to prevent foreigners from acquiring land or erecting buildings outside the foreign concessions, and hope, by a course of persistent worrying, to make "the Barbarians" forego the attempt.—*Court Journal*.

Our Illustrations.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.

Summerside is the second town of importance in Prince Edward's Island. It is prettily situated on an arm of Northumberland, and has a good harbour, where shipbuilding is carried on to a great extent. As usual, on this island, the country round about is very flat, but it possesses the redeeming quality of extreme fertility. Summerside is also specially noted for its oysters. The population of the town in 1871 was about 1700.

Other illustrations show

THE BRITISH GARRISON AT SAN JUAN

drawn up previous to the evacuation of the island, and a view of

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE AT VICTORIA, B. C.

which stands on a commanding eminence about one mile from the city

TERRIBLE INCIDENT AT THE FALLS OF ST. JOHN.

The thrilling incident which forms the subject of our front page illustration this week is described as follows by the *St. John's News* of the 14th inst.:

On Saturday evening a startling and fearful incident occurred at the Falls, by which fifteen persons narrowly escaped, as if by a miracle, a terrible destruction. About a quarter past ten o'clock the ferryboat at Indian town started over to cross to Pleasant Point. This was on the short ferry, after the regular boat had ceased her trip. There was on board at the time thirteen men, including the ferryman, a woman and a boy. The fog was very thick, and shortly after the boat left Indian town side she encountered the wind, which was blowing quite heavily down the river. The tide, also, was going out at the time, and this, added to the cold vapor arising from the water, rendered the trip across peculiarly dangerous. So many accidents have occurred near this place from persons crossing the eddy, and thence over the Falls, that the locality has long been dreaded. Very soon after starting one of the men in the boat observing that it appeared to be moving down the stream and that the water was becoming troubled, cried out, "We are going through the Falls." The ferryman tried to reassure his passengers by telling them there was no danger and that they were all right, at the same time plying his oars with renewed vigour. In the meantime the boat was being propelled, as the people in her thought, nearer the opposite shore, and when she got near the middle of the channel and became more exposed to the wind—which seemed to increase in strength—the passengers became more excited, and begged the ferryman to turn. By this time the oarsmen, too, had become aware of the imminent danger to which they were exposed of going over the Falls, but conscious that danger would be increased if they attempted to turn, they still rowed onward, and at the same time tried to ease the excited fears of the now thoroughly alarmed passengers by telling them that they were drifting towards the place whence they had set out. At this time a passenger who was under the influence of liquor said he would manage the boat, and this added to the terror of those on board. Seizing the stroke oar, amid the expostulations of the ferryman, he pulled for a few moments with a desperate spurt, and soon the boat became totally unmanageable and no one could tell what direction it was taking. At this moment a new horror was added to the scene: above the noise of the wind arose the dull roar of the Falls, which fell upon the ears of the terror-stricken people like a death knell, who now seemed doomed to a swift and terrible destruction. The rowers stopped; an awful silence ensued, and it seem for a few moments as if the blood had frozen in the veins of the wretched occupants of the boat, as a realizing sense of their terrible danger dawned upon them. To those who have been in the neighbourhood of the Falls and know the danger of getting into the terrible eddy into which boats are drawn and hurled over the Falls an idea can be formed of the feelings of those on board. In another moment they felt they would be swept into the seething and boiling waters not far distant, and their apathy gave way to cries for help from some, and from others a prayer arose to Almighty God for preservation. At this moment, when they could distinguish no object ahead, the boat suddenly struck against something hard, and the one nearest the bow sprang forward and grasped a projecting rock. It was Goat Island, scarcely a boat's length from the Falls, and in a moment the people had left the boat, were safe, and had escaped a watery grave. Their position now was a serious one. The night was terribly cold, they were surrounded by a dense fog, and the roar of the Falls precluded the possibility of their being heard from the adjoining shores, or from the Suspension Bridge. The woman was almost perishing from the cold. One of the men took off his overshoes and placed them on her feet, and everything possible was done

for her comfort that sympathy for her suffering and unprotected condition could suggest. In this situation the half-frozen people remained for two hours, every minute seeming almost like an age, until at last the fog cleared away. At this time the fog had turned and turned and risen sufficiently to enable them to stem the current of the river and pull away from their cheerless and uncomfortable place of refuge, and accordingly they all got into the boat and soon arrived at Pleasant Point, their intended destination. The poor people were so completely benumbed with the cold that it was nearly daylight before they recovered from the effects of the chill and exposure.

REHEARSING FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The *Queen* supplies us with a subject that is very appropriate for the Drawing-Room held on Monday by H. E. the Governor General. The artist introduces us to a youthful maiden preparing for that event of events, her presentation at the forthcoming drawing-room.

The young lady has locked the door, of that we may be quite certain, and with no looker-on but a criticising and unappreciative macaw, practises with more or less success before her cheval-glass that deep and profound obsequious demanded on the forthcoming occasion. She has doubtless been taking lessons from some fashionable "mistress of deportment," the enchantress of our youth, the "divine Tagliani," perchance, since the "points of the position" are perfectly *à la mode*, one dainty little foot slightly advanced, to accomplish the initiatory part of the mystic evolution, while the other, lost in the intricacies of the flowing drapery, is preparing for "the recovery."

The artist has managed to put such a sweet archness, and, at the same time, innocence, into the expression of the youthful *débütante*, that we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the event may realize all her fairy visions of it, and that she may escape from the crush without the mounting of a feather or the shedding of a flower leaf, and in every respect as joyous and as radiant as the painter has represented her.

SKETCHES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Cogomuj-geog—which being interpreted is Jack Fish Lake—lies in the close vicinity of the gold lands discovered near Lake Shebandwan. Our view is taken from the portage on the winter route to Bois Blanc.

The sketch of Mandelbaum Location, in the Thunder Bay Silver District, shows the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which in this neighbourhood was famous before the advent of the miners, for the abundance of speckled trout caught in its waters.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

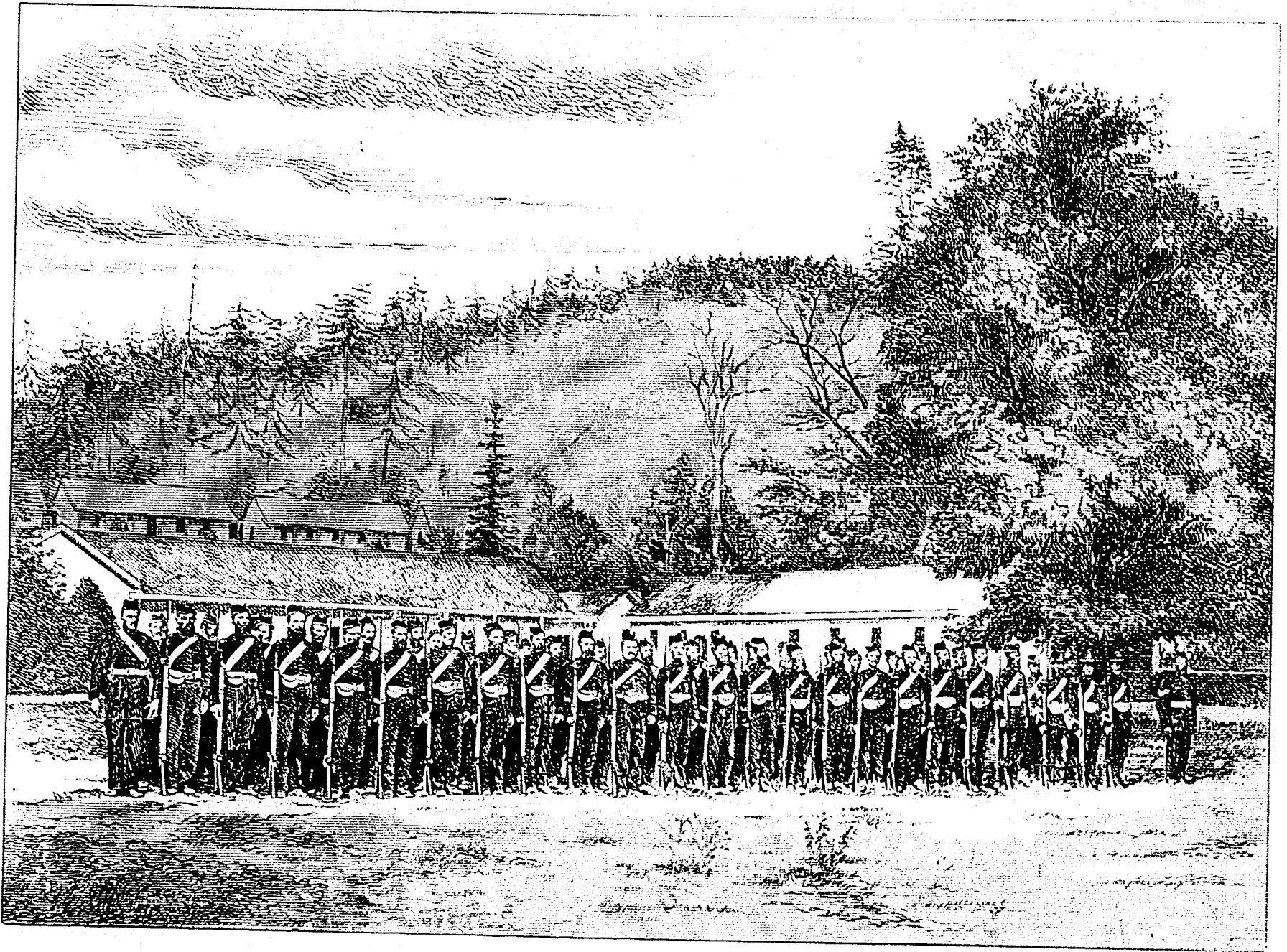
The ex-Emperor of the French died at Chislehurst on Thursday, the 9th. He had been suffering for some time past from a dangerous disease, and had already undergone two operations which were successfully performed. Little doubt was entertained of his recovery until the morning of the very day on which he died, when, the telegraph informs us, about nine o'clock his vital forces seemed to leave him, and he sank with alarming rapidity. In two hours he was dead, before his son or his spiritual adviser could reach his bedside. Thus passed away a man whose life exhibits a most unusual and astonishing chapter of vicissitudes—a man to whom Fortune was more changeable than is her wont, who was in turn acquainted with poverty and regal splendour, with obscurity and with fame, and who just before his final fall occupied the first place among the monarchs of the earth.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. He was born at the Tuilleries, on the 20th August, 1808, and was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, November 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people. He was only seven years old at the time, and the scene created a vivid impression upon his mind. When he saw his uncle for the last time at Malmaison he was deeply agitated, and was with difficulty dissuaded by his mother from following the fortunes of the family. Then followed the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother retired to Austerlitz, and afterwards to Switzerland, where the young exile was admitted to the citizenship and served in the army of the small republic. At the time of Louis Philippe's accession he and his mother made application to be allowed to return to France. This was refused, and a second application from the young man, begging to be allowed to enter the French army as a private, met with no better success. In the beginning of 1831, Louis and his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany. After the death of his elder brother in 1831 Louis escaped to England, where he remained a short time and then retired to the castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure to the preparation of several books. In the first of these which appeared, the *Revue Politique*, he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others: *Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse*, and a "Manual of Artillery." In 1831-2, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the Duke of Reichstadt; and the Duke dying shortly afterwards, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the Imperial family. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strassburg; his intention being, should the attempt prove successful, to march upon Paris before the Government could take any active measures. The attempt, however, proved a miserable failure. The Prince himself was captured and confined in Strassburg until the close of the year, when he was conducted to Paris. His mother, in the meantime, had repaired to the French capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life. His life was spared, on condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and was accordingly conveyed to that country.

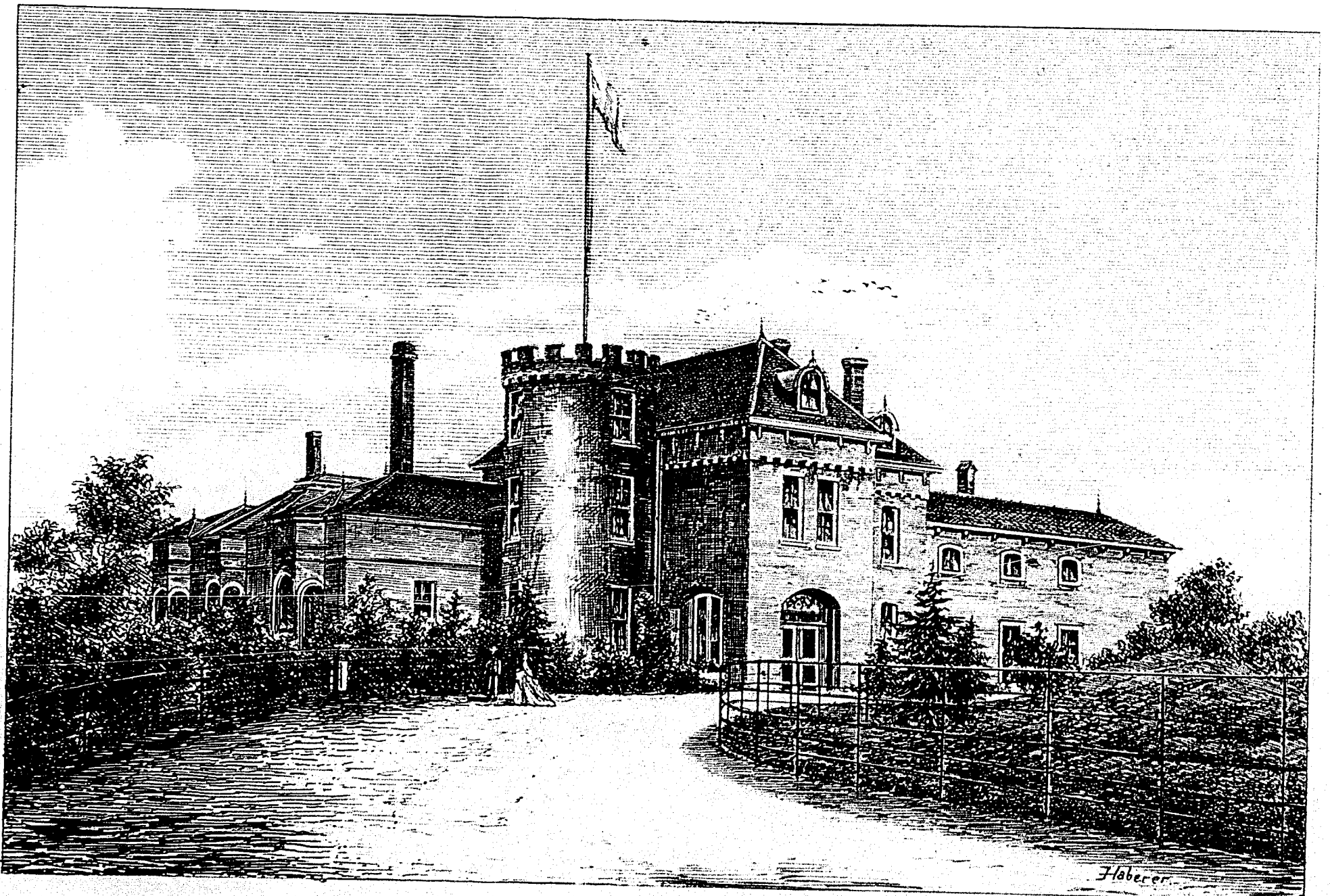
There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. French animosity followed him even here, and he was compelled to leave Switzerland and again take refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work, entitled, "Des Idées Napoléoniennes." In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French Crown. He hired in London a steamer called the *City of Edinburgh*, and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and 53 associates, landed with this party near Boulogne, on Thursday, August 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The attempt again proved a failure, and the Prince was captured while attempting to retire to the steamer. In company with Count Montholon and Gen. Voisin, he was sent to Paris, to stand his trial on the charge of high treason. The trial took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 1000 peers of France, many of whom owed their elevation to the prisoner's uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Montholon, and made a skillful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement. The Prince was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham; and, after having been confined there six years, made his escape, May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848.

This event he watched from across the Channel with the keenest interest, but he gave proof even at that time of his opposition to rabble government and his respect for law and order, by turning out to be sworn in as a special constable for the preservation of the peace on the occasion of the great Chartist demonstration, by which the late Fergus O'Connor and some of his malevolent associates hoped to overturn the Queen's Government. Soon after the revolution Louis Napoleon was elected to the National Assembly, and in the following year to the Presidency of the Republic. Shortly after his election to the latter office he made a pilgrimage to Hun, and there expressed his contrition for his rash attempts at Strassburg and Boulogne. Encouraged by the secret councils of some enthusiastic Imperialists, Napoleon craftily set himself to work to prepare for the establishment of the second Empire. Early in the morning of December 2nd, 1851, he had the most distinguished Generals upon whose assistance he could not rely, and all the public men opposed to him, cast into prison, and proclaimed himself Dictator. His military arrangements being ample for the maintenance of authority at the capital, he was now thoroughly master of the situation, and shortly afterwards had himself elected by universal suffrage as President for ten years. Opposition to him at this time was utterly paralysed. The leaders were in prison, and their supporters too few to make an effective show of resistance. Promulgating a constitution which placed the Government entirely in his own hands, Napoleon next laid his plans for realizing his object. Letting it be understood that the situation "l'Empereur" would neither be deemed treasonable nor offensive, he made a tour of the departments, and was frequently greeted with this shout by excited crowds of people. On his return to Paris these cries were represented to him by his disciples in the Senate as unmistakably expressing the will of France, and it was proposed that the question of the restoration of the Empire should be submitted to a formal vote of the nation. This was done, and by a majority of five or six millions the Empire was voted and proclaimed accordingly on the 2nd Dec., 1852. He took the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the Will of the People." The Empire was first recognized by England, and afterwards by other States. The incidents which led to the Crimean war in 1854 were then being skilfully manipulated by Napoleon, and it is said that he drew England into that war and then induced her to make peace when she was fully prepared to have continued it until more substantial advantages had been obtained. In 1853 the Emperor married Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, the only issue of the marriage being the Prince Imperial, born March 10, 1856. In April, 1858, the Emperor and Empress visited England, on which occasion the Queen invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter. In 1858 the celebrated Orsini conspiracy to murder the Emperor was discovered in time to frustrate the designs of the conspirators.

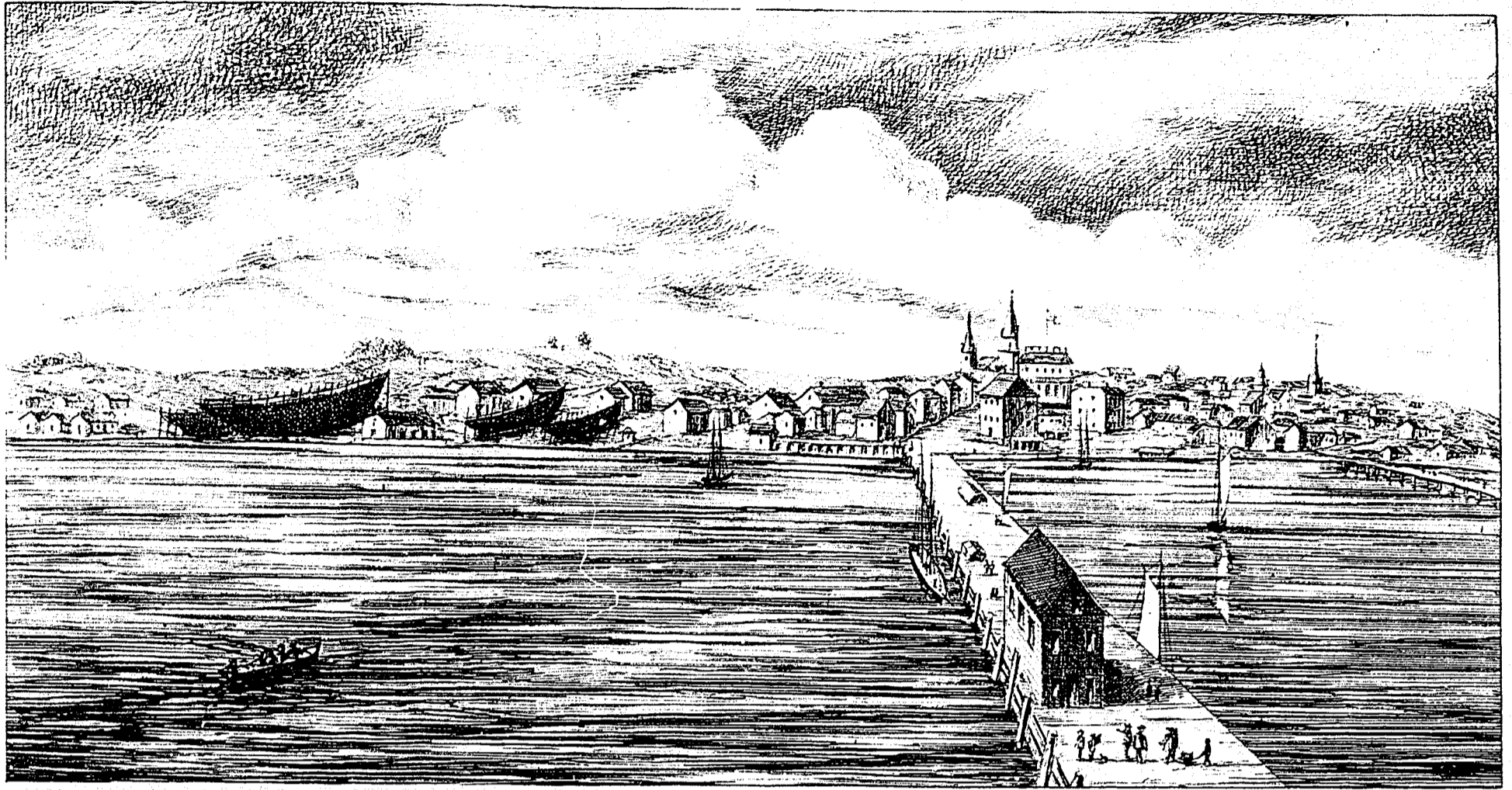
The following year Napoleon marched to the assistance of Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Marzotta and Solfirino, and to whom he subsequently dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory annexed to France. In 1859 an Anglo-French expedition sailed for China for the purpose of punishing the Government for repeated acts of treachery to Europeans. This expedition resulted in the capture of Peking, after which the Chinese made reparation. In 1860 another expedition was organized by France, England and Spain with the avowed intention of demanding redress from the Mexican Government for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries, and for the payment of a debt obstinately refused by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain seceded from joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The Emperor prosecuted the war alone, and, after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which was accepted by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The French soon after withdrew from Mexico, and the unfortunate prince met with a tragic end at the hands of his subjects. With the Mexican campaign the star of Napoleon began to wane. In 1864 the Emperor concluded with the Cabinet of Turin a treaty having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops—which was fully carried out in 1868. For some time the Emperor devoted himself to the work of developing the resources and of raising the prosperity of France. Finally, in 1870, came the grand crash. A difficulty arose between the French and German Governments with respect to the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the Crown of Spain. War was declared. One action followed another, all terminating alike in favour of Germany. Finally, cooped up at Sedan, the Emperor was compelled to surrender. Then came the captivity at Wilhelmshöhe and the exile at Chislehurst, to which latter Death last week put an end.



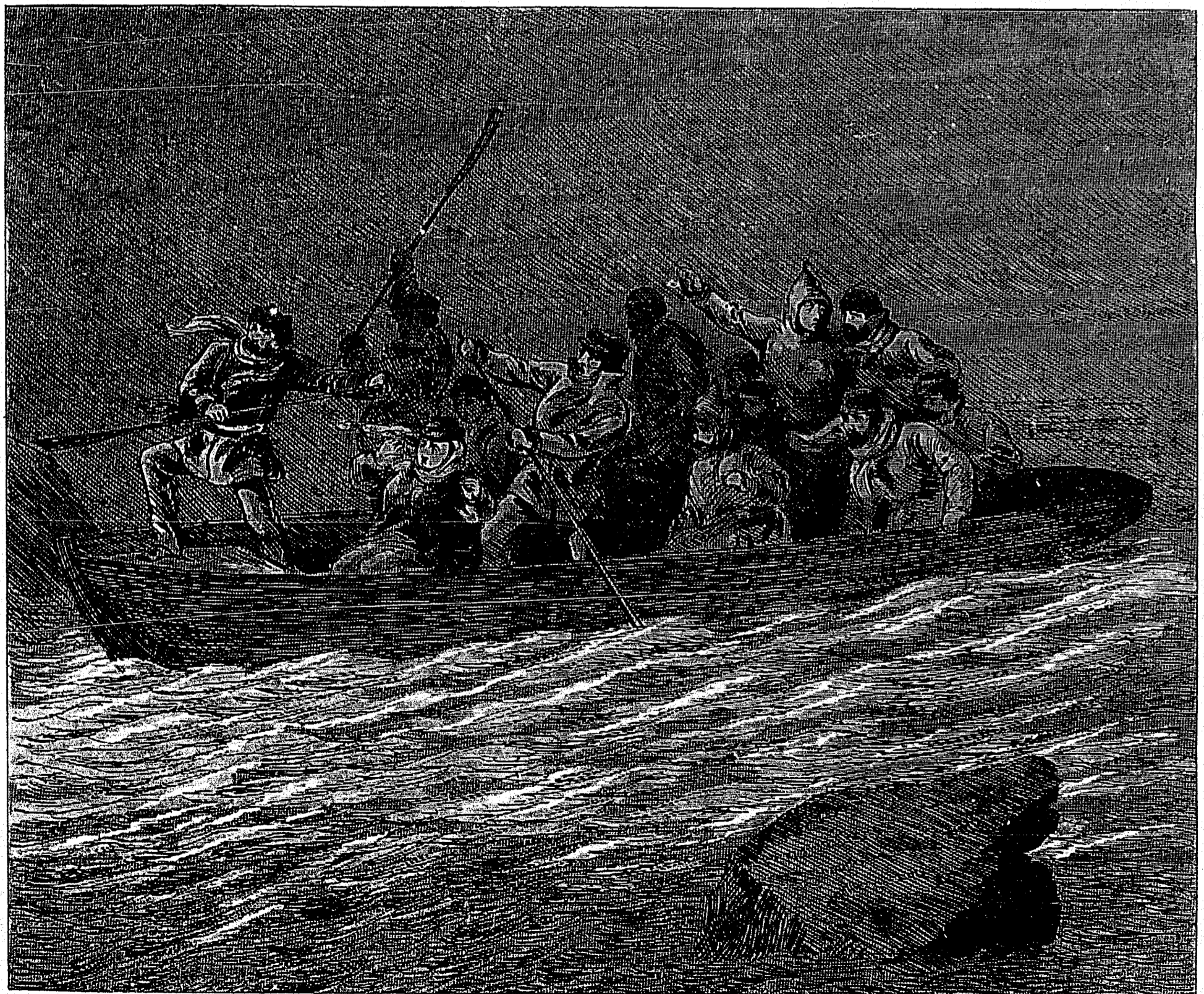
THE GARRISON AT SAN JUAN BEFORE THE EVACUATION



VICTORIA, B. C.—THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE



SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. O. C.



ST. JOHN, N. B.—FEARFUL INCIDENT ON THE RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
JANUARY 25, 1873.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 19.—	Second Sunday after Epiphany. Cepernienus born. 347. Congreve died. 1799. James Watt born. 1736. Great Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. 1774. Isaac Disraeli died. 1848.
MONDAY,	" 20.—	St. Fabian, B. & M. Charles VII. died. 1474. Garrick died. 1779. U. S. Independence acknowledged. 1783. John Howard died. 1791.
TUESDAY,	" 21.—	St. Agnes, V. & M. Miles Coverdale died. 1534. Collier died. 1694. Quin died. 1763. Bernardin de St. Pierre died. 1817. Hallam died. 1859.
WEDNESDAY,	" 22.—	Benbow born. 1788.
THURSDAY,	" 23.—	1841. 1841. 1841. Castle of St. Louis burnt. 1834.
FRIDAY,	" 24.—	Frederick the Great born. 1712. Beaumarchais born. 1732.
SATURDAY,	" 25.—	Centenary of St. Paul. Burns born. 1759. James Hogg born. 1772. Daniel MacIver born. 1811. Princess royal married. 1848.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain, among other illustrations,

SKETCHES AT THE DRAWING-ROOM;
THE START OF THE QUEBEC TANDEM CLUB,
and
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO
MONTMORENCI.
&c. &c.

The undersigned has much pleasure in acquainting the public that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Johnston, C. E. of Montreal, for the early publication of his large "Map of the whole Dominion, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, with the Northern and Western States."

This Map is approved and recommended by the highest Geographical Authorities in Canada as being the most accurate, comprehensive and useful Map yet made. It will be the special care and aim of the undersigned to place this valuable work before the Canadian public in a style commensurate with its great merits, early in the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

[See Prospectus]

OUR CHROMO FOR 1873

We are happy to state that we are preparing a fine Chromo for presentation to our subscribers for 1873. The subject and execution being thoroughly Canadian and very artistic, will no doubt please our numerous patrons. It represents a Snow-shoe Party by Moonlight, hitting at a farm-house near the Mountain of Montreal, and is taken from a photograph by Notman, coloured by Henry Southam. It will be printed on plate paper, and be the size of a double page illustration in THE NEWS. We hope to distribute it early in January to our subscribers; and we take this opportunity to request an early renewal of all subscriptions, and trust that our friends will exert themselves to send us each a few new ones. The price, \$4.00, is henceforth strictly payable in advance. Our remittance of \$20.00 entitles the sender to six copies for one year, which will be addressed separately if desired.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors are requested to take notice that any MS. sent to the Editor on approval must be accompanied by the name and address, in full, of the author.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps to defray postage.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Proprietor of this paper wishes to secure the services of two responsible, active, intelligent business men to take charge, the one of the North-western Ontario, and the other of the Eastern Ontario Agencies of THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Exclusive territory and liberal percentage given. Satisfactory references or adequate security required. Apply at once to

GEORGE E. DESBARATS,
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE,
Montreal.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

The visit of the New York Herald Commissioner to Canada has, after all, been productive of some good. After travelling through the country for some time the gentleman who undertook to show his countrymen the Canadians as they are has come to the conclusion that we have no wish for annexation; that there is no reason for it, and that, finally, there is no hope of any proposal for annexation to the States ever emanating from us. Canada is perfectly contented as she is; the great mass of Canadians have a deep-rooted aversion to the average American character, while they have a corresponding want of faith in the honesty and trustworthiness of American politicians. These are the three great reasons he gives for which we would prefer remaining outside the Great Republic. "I would," he says, "summarize my views of the Dominion thus: The great mass of the people have no desire for annexation for this reason—an innate aversion to the average American character. Canadians, as a rule, are not rich, but they enjoy a mediocre degree of comfort or competency. They prefer being as they are to running the risks of annexation, one of which risks, they firmly believe, would be a compulsory measure saddling on them a share in the payment of the public debt. They have no faith in American politicians in negotiating for annexation, and would distrust the most solemn promises of exemption from federal taxation to pay the national debt. They say, 'We cannot tell but that the party in opposition to the one under which annexation might be accomplished would come into power on the cry of Tax the Canadas! We should have no remedy when once cut loose from England and within the Union.' Canada is at this moment the happiest country on the face of the globe. She has neither a standing army or navy, and yet she is as abundantly protected as if she owned the power of Russia. She has no taxes to pay, or they are so insignificant as to be barely appreciable. She discriminates 15 per cent. on her imports, and thus, while raising a revenue, fosters the growth of home industries. Crime is rigidly punished. Murderers never escape the gallows. The respect of the public service is far higher than our own. Judges are not commonly bribed, and public opinion has not yet lost its influence in exercising a wholesome restraint on the conduct of those who have important trusts committed to their charge. The legislative branch of the government is carried on with great economy. Cases of corruption are rare, and when they do occur the offenders are shown no clemency by society. The resources of the country are now being rapidly developed, and when the Pacific Railroad is completed the Dominion cannot help being a great field for emigration. For these and many other reasons too numerous to detail Canada prefers remaining as she is."

So far the Herald Commissioner is perfectly right. In the state of prosperity we now enjoy the idea of annexation is so preposterous that Americans themselves admit it to be out of the question. There is a story about that the Herald man wrote home that he had met only one Canadian in Montreal who was in favour of annexation—and he was a fool. Accepting this statement only as a *fac-ta-de-potest* it is still a very fair expression of what honest, unbiassed Americans, who have had opportunities of seeing us and becoming acquainted with our resources, must think of those among us who, like the dog in the fable, wish to drop the substance for the shadow. But our American friend has forgotten one more reason which renders annexation impossible, or, to say the least, unlikely, and that is the innate attachment of the Canadians to the British Crown. There is, connecting Canada to her Mother Country, a three-fold bond of love, pride, and mutual esteem which it would be difficult indeed to sever. It has been strained more than once, but it has never given yet. Canadian loyalty has never been found wanting yet, and, please God, it never will. Canada has no wish to secure independence, much less annexation, and we are the last to imagine that Great Britain is desirous of setting us adrift. We are proud of our British connection, and have nothing undone to make ourselves worthy of it. And, so far from Canadian loyalty being on the wane, we believe it to be steadily on the increase—an increase largely due to the interest manifested in the country by Her Majesty's Representative, and the universal kindness and courtesy which have earned him his well-deserved popularity.

NAPOLEON III. is dead. The man who, for the last quarter of a century, occupied the most prominent position in the arena of European politics, has gone to his rest, and with his death we are compelled to believe the cause of imperialism in France is lost. In vain may his son and heir assume the title of Napoleon IV.; in vain may Eugenie issue her proclamations; the cause for which the dead man laboured through so many years with such strength of will and tenacity of purpose, is hopeless. Now that the ex-Emperor has passed away even his enemies do not refuse to acknowledge that he did much for France, but even those who were the first to wish him cannot deny that in all human probability the Napoleonic

dynasty will never again occupy the throne of its founder. The young Prince Imperial, now in his seventeenth year, has no claim upon the people of France, and his mother, though a woman of great parts and unbounded courage, is not calculated to meet the difficulties of the position to which she is now exposed. Added to this the French are heartily sick of Napoleonism. The defeat of Sedan will always be an insurmountable barrier in the path of any scion of the race who may venture to stretch his hands to the imperial purple. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and the heavy debt with which their country has been saddled, will rankle in the breasts of Frenchmen for centuries to come. Granted that the Emperor was forced to enter upon the campaign which proved so disastrous for him and for France; granted that the condition of the army was abominably misrepresented, still this does not suffice to efface from the Frenchmen's mind the fact that this man, who was continually talking of his destiny and his mission, and was perpetually about to "crown the edifice," proved himself, when the moment for action came, irresolute and utterly incapable—in every respect totally unlike the man whose nephew he was, and whose capabilities and military tact he vainly would himself and would have others believe. As the *Journal des Debats* has it, we must vainly believe that "now the Empire is peace, the peace of the tomb."

The Victoria Skating Rink is to be the scene of two entertainments during the next fortnight, at both of which the company will be honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Dufferin. On Friday, January 30th, will be held a grand Fancy Dress Entertainment, which it is expected will be largely attended. On Tuesday evening, the 4th prox., the Skating Tournament for the prizes offered by Their Excellencies is announced to take place. A list of the prizes, with all other particulars, will be found in our advertising columns.

Our readers will be pleased to know that the Strakosch concerts in Canada with the following celebrated artists—Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Signor Mario, Miss Cary, contralto; Mlle. Carreno, pianiste; Mons. Sauret, violinist; and Signor Scolaro, basso—will take place as follows: February 3, London; February 5, Hamilton; February 6, Toronto; February 8, Ottawa; and February 11 and 12, at Queen's Hall, in Montreal.

STARKE'S POCKET ALMANAC.—This popular little publication has now entered upon its thirty-second year. It contains a large amount of useful information, covering nearly three hundred pages—and is printed for gratuitous distribution. Advertisers will do well to bear this fact in mind.

It is a remarkable fact that, although the absurdity of the soldier's dress is the subject of continual observation, the absurdity of the sailor's dress is, as a rule, entirely overlooked. Yet there can be little doubt that it is the source of many of the illnesses to which he is liable. The following remarks by the surgeon of the *Hesperion*, which appear in the Medical Statistical Returns of the Mediterranean Station for 1872, just published, are well worth attention. It will be seen that he attributes much of the sore throat which prevailed in that ship to the peculiar dress of the sailor. "I have said before," he remarks, "and I am of the same opinion now, that the ridiculous dress which is continued to be used by the sailor, exposing the throat and upper part of the chest, has a good deal to answer for in regard to the disease and the three preceding ones (catarrh, bronchitis, and pneumonia.) It is neither elegant nor useful, nor convenient, and the sooner it is made to give place to a costume more in accordance with the enlightenment of the present time the better. The dress of soldiers has undergone many changes to meet the enlightenment of the age, while the poor sailor is robed as he was in Benbow's time. Surely we know better what is suitable for a man to wear now than was known then; and no doubt we do; but there is a degree of prejudice to be got over which appears insurmountable. However, it does seem clear to me that the trousers as now worn, tight about the hips and thighs, must be an impediment to a man going aloft, and being so very loose at the ankles they are always flapping about to his annoyance. The throat and chest being so uncovered must meet with sufficient condemnation in a sanitary point of view, not to say one word of the effeminate nature of the fashion." It must, on the other hand, be remembered that our sailors are not more *decollete* than many delicate girls and infirm old ladies who brave the rigours of cold winds night after night during the season.

A recent calculation relative to the principal European languages shows that English is spoken by 20 millions of persons, inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Newfoundland, and the East Indies; German by 55 millions, in their own country, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, La Plata, Australia, and the East Indies; Spanish by 55 millions in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the republics of South America, Manilla, etc.; and French by 45 millions in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Cayenne, and North America.

A remarkable exhibition of relics of Sedan is being exhibited in London. The collection includes the dial of the church of Bazailles, pierced and cracked by bullets, and blackened by the fumes of the fire, and the campaign carriage of the Emperor Napoleon, together with a portion of his Imperial Majesty's glass and china.

The President of France usually dines as follows: A plate of soup, the wing of a chicken, a few leaves of salad, a glass of claret, and bonbons *ad libitum*. If he wishes to dine heartily he adds a mutton-chop. Instead of champagne or liquor, he indulges in humorous conversation and speckling witticisms.

Notes and Comments.

NEW BOOKS.

News of the Week.

Servia, under the rule of Prince Milan, promises to become a very paradise for criminals. That merciful potentate is about to take a step which, however fatal it may prove to the community at large, will doubtless gain him the unbounded applause of Mr. Peter Taylor and his supporters. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet he announced his intention of signing no more death warrants, and of pardoning any convict who shows true repentance. The Servians may therefore look forward to a pretty large increase of crime in their midst, with a corresponding show of deep contrition among their criminals.

The Fisk-Stokes case furnishes two cases of "remarkable coincidence" which are worthy of being noted down. It will be remembered that at the very moment when Fisk breathed his last, his bust, which stood in one of the offices in the Opera House, fell with a crash from its standing place and was completely shattered. Now some lover of the curious—or shall we say the sensational—points out that the sentence of Stokes was pronounced exactly one year, to the minute, from the time when Fisk was murdered. On the 6th instant, at nine minutes to eleven, Judge Boardman consigned Stokes to death by hanging, at nine minutes to eleven, on the 6th of January, 1872, James Fisk gave a convulsive gasp and died.

A bill has recently been presented to the Cantonal Council of Lucerne which, if passed, promised to be effective of much good to the classes whom it is intended to benefit. Its object is especially to direct the working of factories, and to regulate the employment of children in such establishments. By its provisions no child under twelve years of age may be employed in factory labour, and children over fourteen no longer than six hours a day; while those of schooling age may not be employed at all during school hours. No infants are to be admitted to factories where poisonous matter is used. No night labour of any kind is to be permitted in any factory except by the express permission of the Cantonal Council; and finally a day's work for adults will consist of no more than twelve hours. What would our nine hours agitators say to the last clause?

"It is a good thing," says the adage, "to have friends at court." But it is a very much better thing to be oneself at court. This was curiously exemplified some weeks ago at Windsor, on the occasion of the mayor's inaugural banquet. The evening fixed for the festivity was unfortunately that of a Saturday, when all houses of public entertainment are compelled by law to close at eleven o'clock. As the hour for closing approached, some of the party exhibited a disinclination to abandon their enjoyments. Some one at once suggested that, as there were three magistrates, a petty session should be held, and that the landlord should apply for permission to keep open an extra hour. This suggestion was accordingly acted upon. The application was formally made and formally granted, and the festivities were continued until twelve o'clock.

The French colony of Pondicherry would appear to be, at present, in a condition of most lenten sombreness, which is the more felt by the inhabitants, as until lately the city was celebrated throughout all India for its gaiety. This state of things is due to a recent order of the Governor prohibiting dancing. His Excellency, worthy man, is, it seems, a patriot, and maintains that no Frenchman should dance so long as the hated Prussians occupy any portion of the "sacred soil" of France, and any cheerful person who is discovered indulging in graceful movements to the sound of music incurs his Excellency's serious displeasure. As this rule, of course, equally applies to Frenchwomen as to Frenchmen, dancing in Pondicherry has practically come to an end, or is only practised by stealth under almost insuperable difficulties. The Governor himself sets an example of wholesome austerity, and his "evenings at home" are described as "lenten entertainments."

Toronto creditors who desire for better security to lodge their debtors in gaol would do well to think twice and count the cost before they take out their writs of *capias*. From present appearances it would seem that petty debtors thus deprived of their liberty are no small expense to their detainers. In fact, they seem on the whole to have a very jolly time of it. One of these gentlemen writes, dating from the abode he facetiously terms The Palace: "A debtor lying here for any length of time would get so fat that by going out he would not be able to work after living so long on the luxuries of the Palace. We have for breakfast, at the expense of our worthy creditors who put us here, coffee, sausage, potatoes and toast; for dinner, soup, vegetables, roast beef and apple-pudding; for tea, beefsteak and onions, mush and milk; pickled cabbage, sour kroust (couldn't a German live where kroust can be had?) We have good beds, warm rooms, the Bible and daily papers to read, and a number of waiters to bring in wood, water, and clean up our room."

Lord Selborne, since his elevation to the Chancellorship, has introduced two new and important reforms, the one affecting his own personal privileges, and the other the whole system of legal education. In the first instance his lordship has decided to have no such list of clergymen recommended for appointments to livings as has been adopted by previous Lord Chancellors of England, but on any vacancy occurring to seek out the most fitting clergyman for presentation. In the second case his lordship has initiated a new system of legal education which has been introduced into Parliament, and a complete scheme, matured by a committee, submitted to the Inns of Court. This scheme contemplates the abolition of the senseless customs (sanctified only by antiquity) through which the English layman is transformed into a barrister, and the substitution of a comprehensive system of education and examination. Should this plan be adopted, the race of barristers qualified by dinners, or by mere attendance at lectures or in chambers, or by a slight and fragmentary examination, will disappear, and every one henceforward called to the Bar will be required to show a satisfactory knowledge of Roman Civil Law, of the Law of Real and Personal Property, and of both Common Law and Equity.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON. A Novel. By Wm. Black, author of "Love or Marriage," &c. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. pp. 218. Paper, 75 cents.

Under this title, Mr. Black gives us a charming account of a "Cruise on Wheels" to the North Country. The persons composing the party are four in number, the writer, his lady—Queen Titania—Miss Bell, more generally known as Lady Bell, and a young Prussian Lieutenant of Uhlans, fresh from Sedan and Paris. The latter at first threatens to become a dead-weight, and is especially an object of a mild form of dislike to Miss Bell, who is half engaged to a young English lawyer. Unfortunately for himself, Arthur Ashburton plays his cards but badly, behaves in a jealous, ill-tempered, boorish manner, and generally earns the encomiums bestowed upon him by our young Uhlans—"a pitiful fellow—a very pitiful fellow indeed." By the time the party reach their destination Miss Bell has entirely got rid of her Germanophobia. Where at starting she would invariably oppose the Prussian, she now as invariably sides with him, declaring that "Count von Rosen is always right." The sequel can be guessed.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE. A Novel. By James Payn, author of "Curlyon's Year," &c. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. pp. 132. Paper, 50 cents.

This writer is too well known to need much comment. His last work is in his peculiarly indescribable style, and will doubtless be read with much interest, some sympathy, and, towards the close, not a little awe. Mrs. Arthur Tyndall No. 1 is, fortunately for mankind in general, not a common character; and the mode which she selects to revenge herself upon her husband for marrying again after there was every reason to suppose that she had been killed, is as unique as it is horrible. Some of the minor characters in the book are, to our taste, far more pleasant company than the hero and heroine. There is, for instance, Mr. Magus, with his old-fashioned ideas on the duello, who challenges Mr. Paul Jones in a chivalrous blood-thirsty manner that makes that pitiful young scoundrel's blood run cold. There is, too, honest Jack Adair, who, on being applied to for assistance by Mr. Jones in the scrape aforesaid, cleverly works on his fears until he obtains the return to his friend Tyndall of the certain sums Mr. Paul had won by swindling at cards. Some of the scenes are admirably drawn, but on the whole the author has drawn pretty largely on the fiction-writer's prerogative.

FOR THE KING. By Charles Gibson, author of "Robin Gray," &c. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is a historical story, founded on the rebellion of 1745, which deserves something more than ordinary attention. The author has evidently carefully studied his subject, and the result is a most pleasant historical sketch, in which the great personages of the period connected with the movement are made to pass before the reader in company with characters of the author's creation. It is an excellent story, told with picturesque clearness and possessing unflagging interest.

NEVER AGAIN. By W. S. Mayo, M.D., author of "Kaloolah." New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

We can give our readers no better idea of the value of this book than by quoting a passage which the author puts into the mouth of one of his pet characters.

"Martin Chuzzlewhit is mentioned. How do you like the American scenes? 'Poor, sir, comically poor! But the most comical thing is that an apology should have been thought necessary. I never saw or heard yet of an American who has expressed the slightest anger at them. Many a one has felt provoked with Dickens that he did not put more point and force and truth in them—there was such a good chance, and no one would have objected to the lash well laid on, even if it did tingle his own hide a little; but all Dickens' American work is so dabby that there is no light of consciousness in which we can hang it that makes it look like a picture at all. It is a kind of thrashing roundabout with a ridiculous old broom-handle, rather than a raw hide. He reminds one of a blind teamster, he whips his whip around his head quite vigorously, and makes a devil of a cracking, but never really touches the raw.'"

A PROGRESSIVE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE: Based on the Results of Modern Philology. By Prof. William Swinton, A.M. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 12mo, pp. 220. Half-roan, 75 cents.

The study of grammar, though a very necessary, is without doubt a most unattractive branch of learning. Prof. Swinton does not pretend in his little work to have invested it with any new interest or attraction, but he certainly has done much to lighten and smooth what has always been a most rugged path. His rules and definitions are clear, simple, and practical, and will be easily understood by any boy not absolutely a dunce. A remarkable feature of this work is the omission of Orthography and Prosody, as branches not properly belonging to English Grammar. The book comes to us with high recommendations, and we have no doubt, from what we have seen of it, that it will speedily come into general use.

THE WANDERING HEIR. A Christmas Story. By Charles Reade. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros. pp. 208. Paper, 50 cents.

This story was written by Charles Reade expressly for the Christmas number of the *Graphic*. The edition before us is the Canadian copyright, and forms one of the series of works by living authors published by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. The story is full of interest, and, like most of Charles Reade's works, is based upon facts. The date at which it is fixed is about the middle of the last century. The wandering heir is, as implied in the title, the rightful owner of great estates, but an exile and a wanderer in a strange land. For years he serves as a slave in Philadelphia, but finally returns to England, and recovers his possessions after a trial that takes us on to 1872 and the Tielborne case.

THE DOMINION.—The Reform Banquet at Toronto on the 8th instant was attended by some 400 guests. The Ottawa Board of Trade intends entertaining members of the Dominion Board at a grand banquet on the occasion of the approaching annual meeting of the latter body. Operations on the Credit Valley Railway were commenced on Thursday week. An oil refinery near the Great Western Railway, London, took fire and exploded last week, causing much damage to the building, and consuming an oil train. On the 3rd instant the rails were laid on the first section of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. The road will connect with the Canada Southern and the Canada Air Line, being built by the Great Western. It is to be worked on a joint arrangement by the three companies, on a lease securing interest as cost, and will thus make Hamilton a lake port from the country supplied by the Grand Trunk, the Canada Southern, Canada Air Line, and Great Western. H. E. the Governor-General and Lady Dufferin arrived in Montreal from Quebec on Friday last. On Monday they held a drawing-room, which was largely attended.

UNITED STATES.—Stokes' counsel are confident of being able to secure a new trial. A *Herald* Washington despatch says that the cause of the misunderstanding between the United States and Spanish Governments has been removed, and their relations are now quite friendly. There has been a heavy snow-fall in Minnesota by which traffic was greatly impeded. Several deaths from freezing have occurred.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Gullford Onslow and Mr. George Whalley, members of Parliament, have been summoned by the Crown to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 20th instant, for having in speeches delivered in St. James' Hall accused Sir John Duke Coleridge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Tielborne claimant. Fifty-nine Yarmouth fishermen were drowned in a recent gale. In a speech recently delivered at the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture Sir Stafford Northcote urged the speedy payment of the damages awarded by the Geneva Tribunal. The trial of the Tielborne claimant on the charge of perjury will commence on the 23rd of April. The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000. A despatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners in that city have failed. The ex-Emperor Napoleon died at Chislehurst on Thursday, the 9th, at 10:45 a.m. The funeral took place on Wednesday. At latest advices the Empress Eugenie is seriously indisposed, and her condition causes much alarm amongst her friends. Particulars of the circumstances attending the ex-Emperor's death will be found in another column.

FRANCE.—Despatches from Paris say that numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral of Napoleon, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's Household. Latest despatches state that it was feared that some of the Paris journalists would attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. Prince Napoleon's action against the Prefect of Police for illegal expulsion from France has received a preliminary hearing. M. Thiers has instructed the French Ambassador at Vienna to convey to Prime Minister Andrássy the expression of deep regret of the French Government at the indiscreet publications of the Duc de Grammont. A rupture has taken place in the Left Centre. At a recent meeting of the deputies belonging to that party, M. Christophe, a Radical, was elected President, whereupon Casimir Perier and his friends immediately withdrew and joined the Right. It is said that the Bonapartist deputies will also unite with the Right. *L'Indépendance Belge* publishes a letter from Count Von Bismarck, in answer to assertions made by the Duc de Grammont. The Count shows that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutral, and that France, after the war, declared she asked for alliance and Austria refused. The *Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of M. Corneilles as French Ambassador at the Vatican in place of M. Bourgoing, who resigned.

GERMANY.—A recent number of the Prussian *Cross Gazette* contains an article against England. The invasion of Khiva by the Russians, the acquisition by Prussia of Bologna Bay and the United States expedition to the Sandwich Islands are, it says, so many attacks on England's prestige. The United States, combined with Germany, might divide the world between them. The *Post* in an article, evidently inspired by Government, says the proclamation of the Dogma of Papal Infallibility has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as the members of other new religious societies.

SPAIN.—It is stated that the Carlist insurrection in Spain is assuming formidable proportions. Large numbers of insurgents have appeared in several Provinces fully armed and equipped, and are preparing to commence active hostilities. The Government is becoming alarmed at the activity of the leaders in the movement, and measures of a precautionary nature are being instituted to defeat the plans of the insurgents. Orders for the concentration of large bodies of troops at different points, to guard against surprise, have been issued. The insurgent leaders are kept well informed of all the movements of the Government forces. Several minor engagements have taken place, in which the Carlists were defeated. A great popular demonstration in favour of the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was made in Madrid on Saturday. The King has signed a concession to a Spanish company for a telegraphic cable from Cadiz to Cuba, by way of the Canaries and Tenerife. The Anti-Porto Rico Reform League of this city have signed a manifesto, protesting against the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves on that Island. Admiral Topete was asked to sign the manifesto, but refused to do so.

ITALY.—A subscription has been opened at Milan for a monument to Napoleon. In the session of the Italian Chamber on Friday last Signor Lausa, Minister of the Interior, formally announced the death of Napoleon. He said the Italian Government learned of the death of the ex-Emperor with the deepest regret. It was impossible to forget that Napoleon contributed greatly to secure the unity of Italy. The eulogistic remarks of the Minister were received with warm applause by the members.

RUSSIA.—The Russian budget for 1873 shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures. A special despatch from St. Petersburg to the *London Observer*, says: Count Schouvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a Prince whose name is not given, and the daughter of the Czar.

INDIA.—A despatch from Bombay says, a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake has occurred at Soonghur, a town in India, a detached district of Baroda Dominion, 114 miles north of Bombay; 1,500 persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

CHINA.—The question which arose concerning the manner in which foreign representatives should enter the presence of the Emperor of China has been settled. The Chinese officials yielding to the demands of the foreigners.



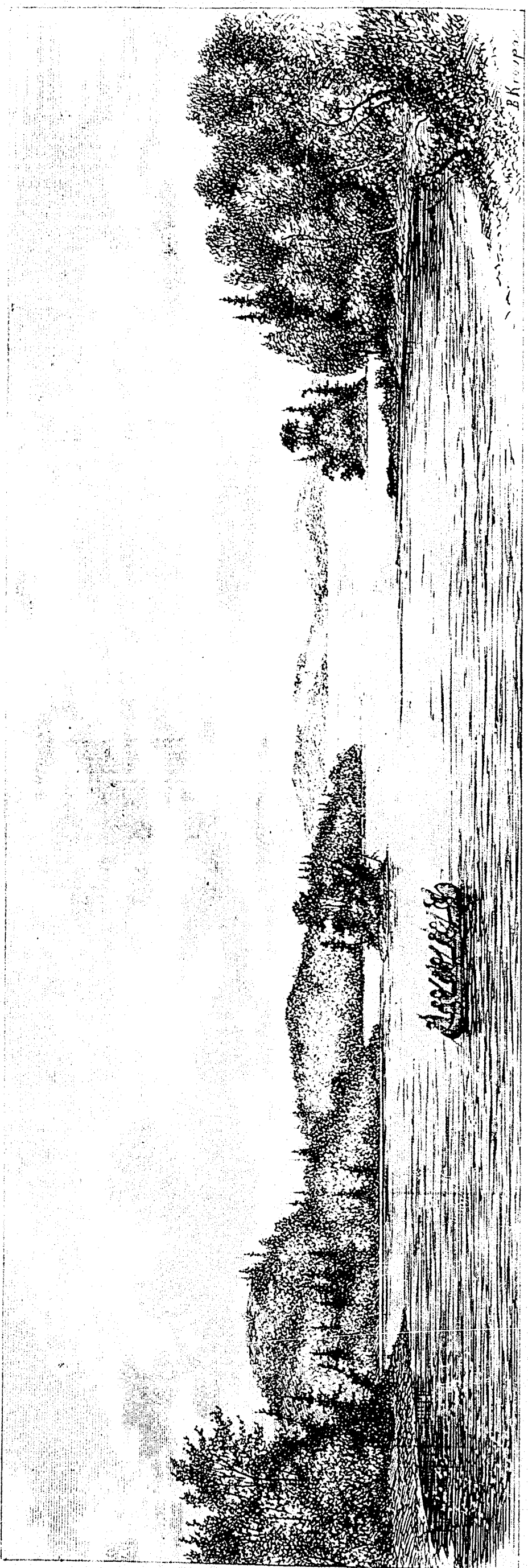
REHEARSING FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.



THE FOX'S LAIR



MENTHAUME LOCATION, SILVER DISTRICT, THUNDER BAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. M. ARMSTRONG.



COGOMUEGCOG, OR JACK-FISH LAKE.—FROM A SKETCH BY A. M. ARMSTRONG.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS.

ROLLING STOCK ON THE ALDERBROOK LINE

FIG. 1.

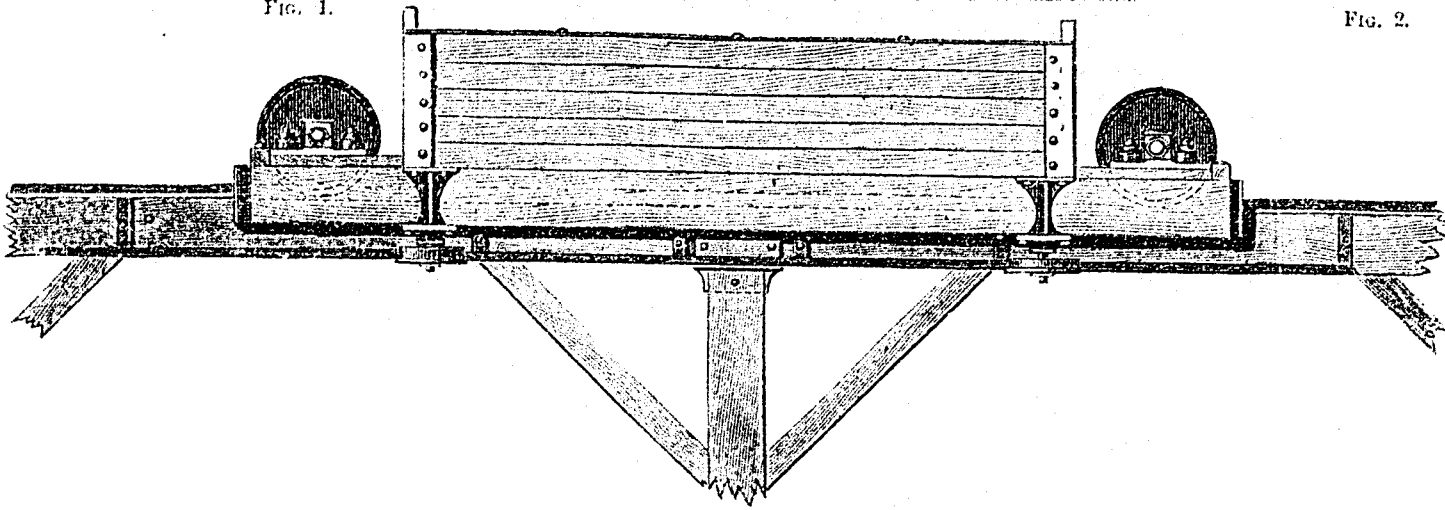


FIG. 2.

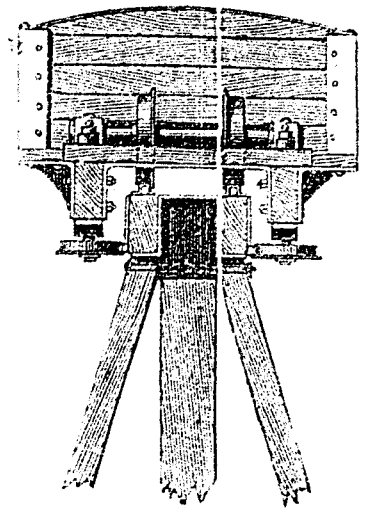


FIG. 3.

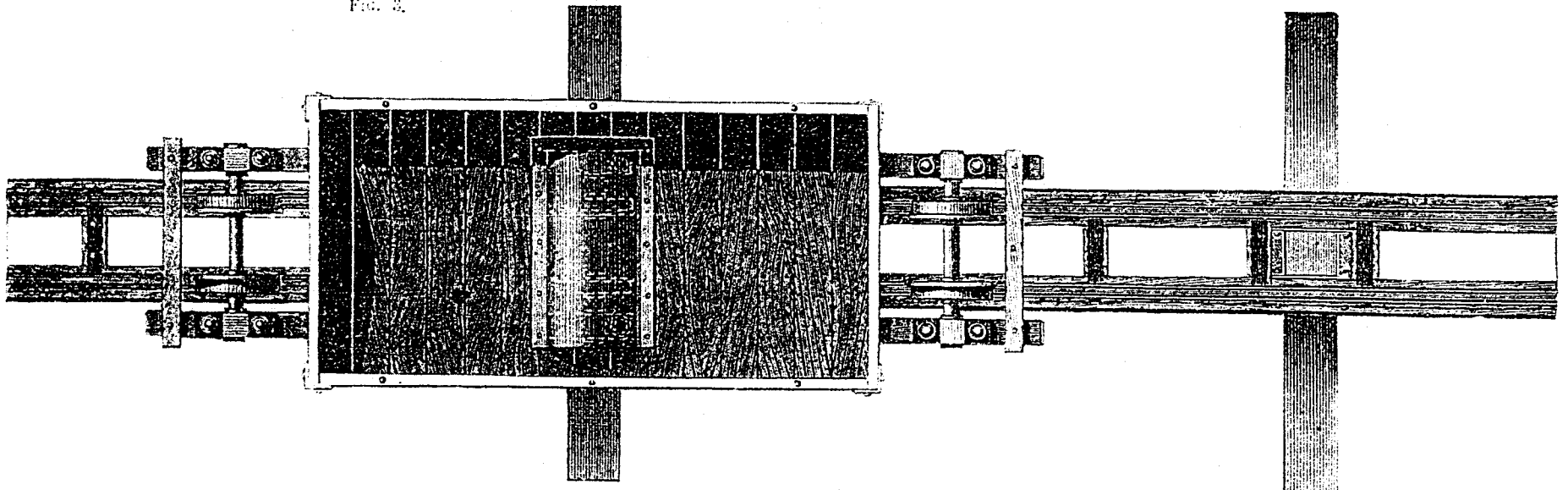
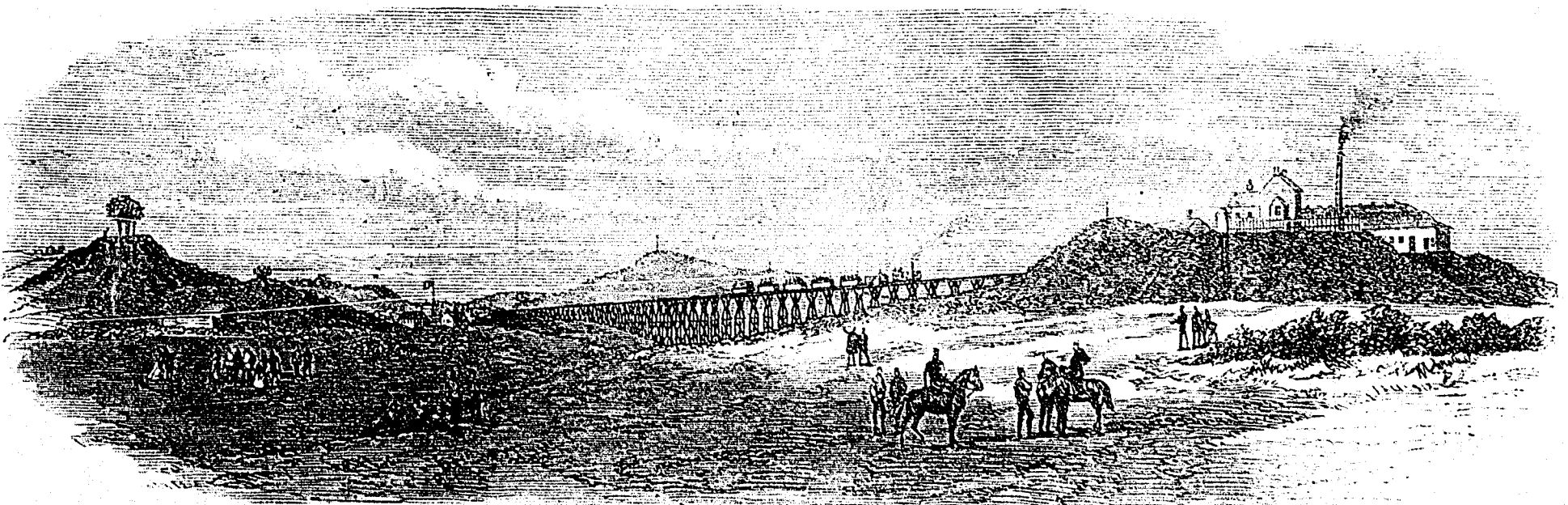
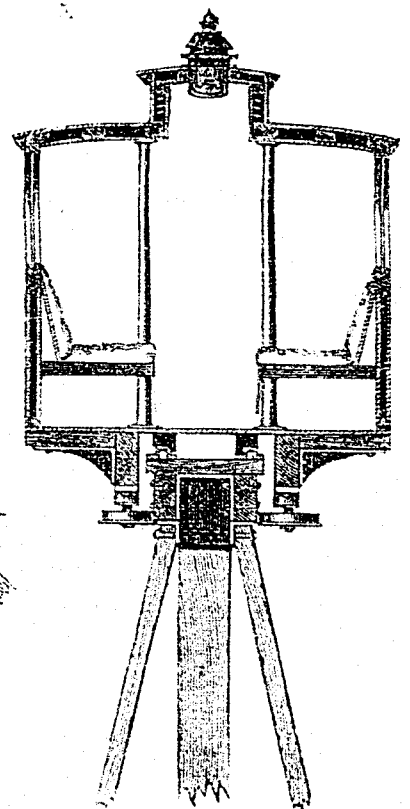
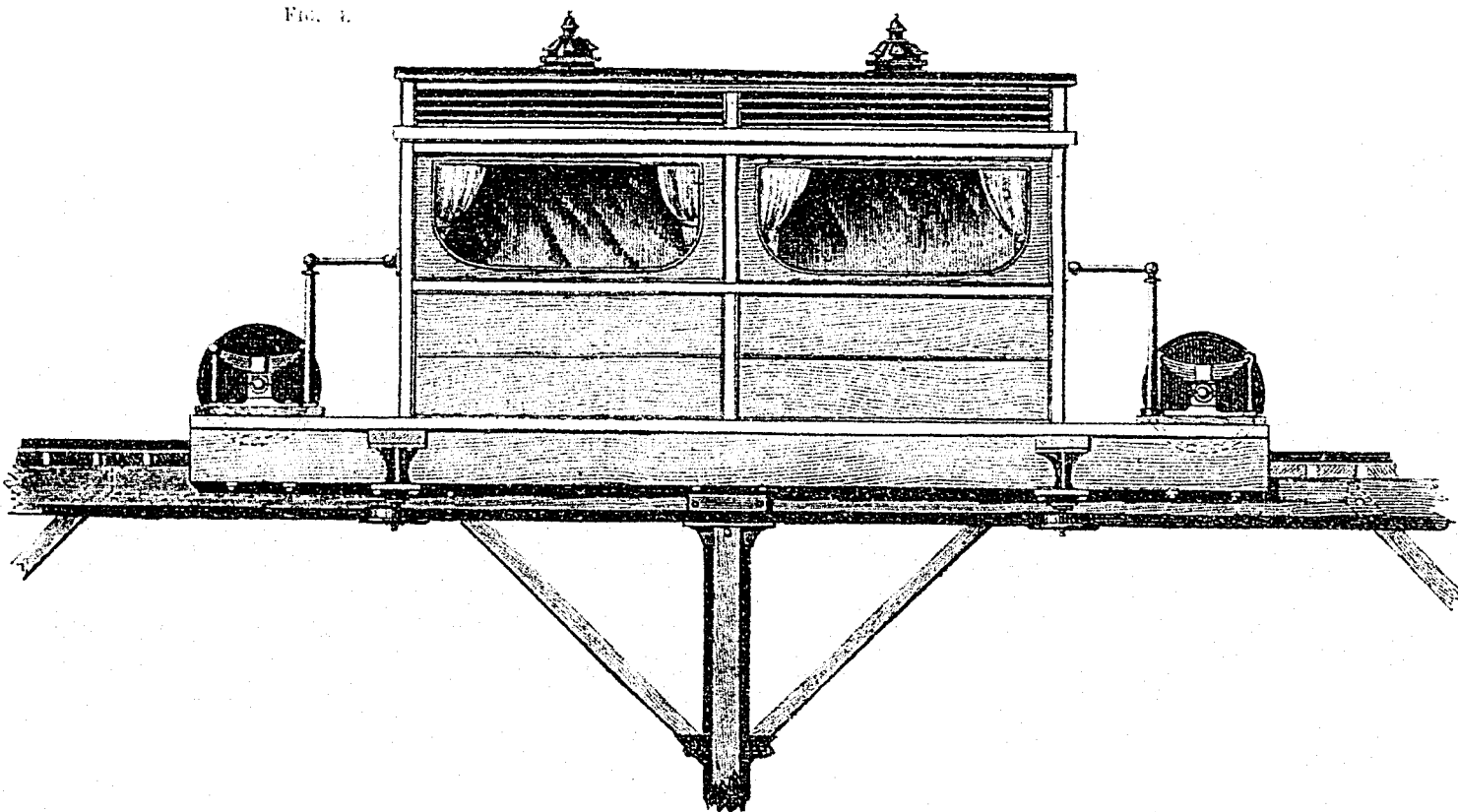
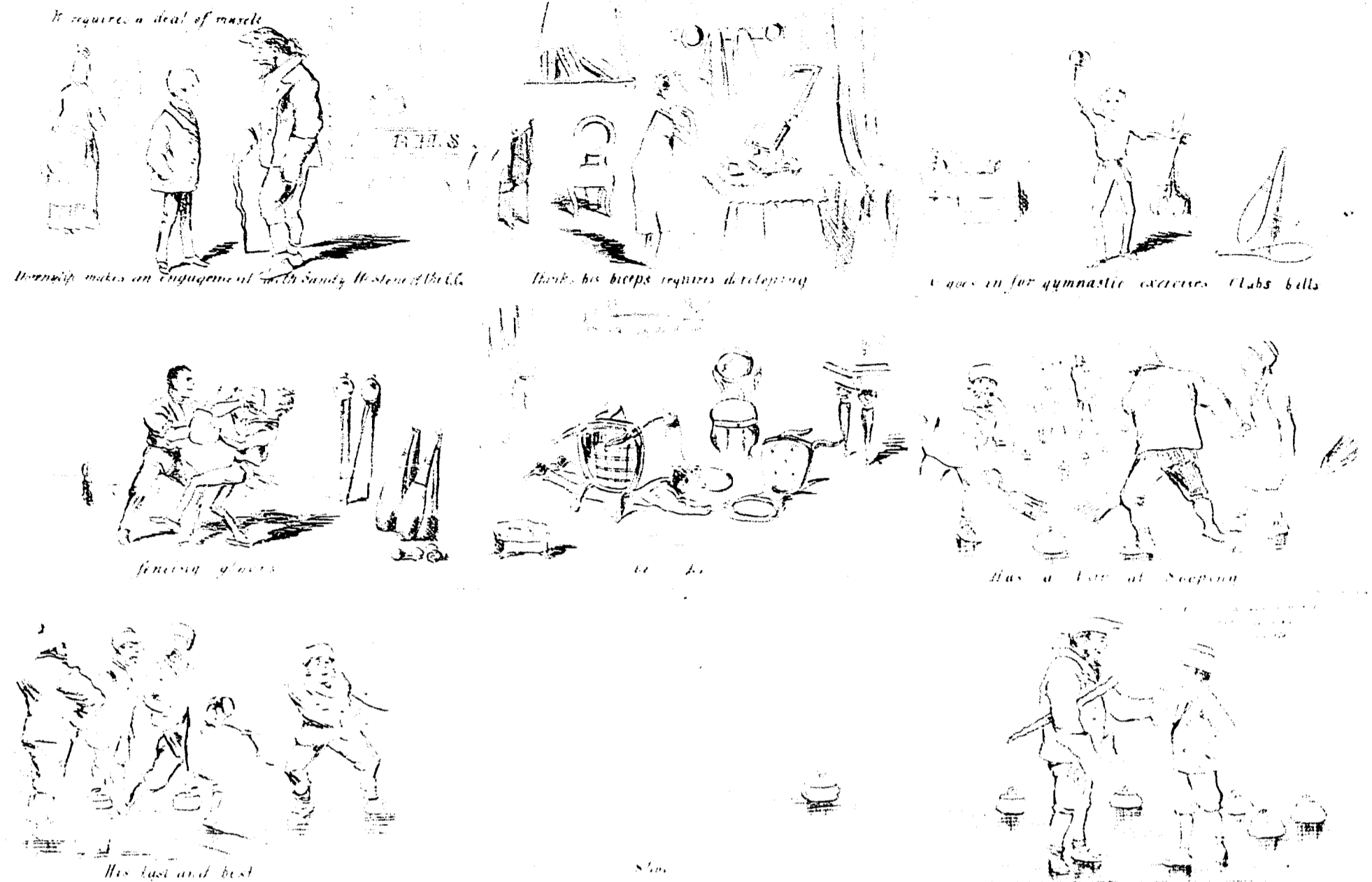


FIG. 4.



THE SPOON CAMP TERMINUS AT ALDERBROOK
FELL'S NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY

Downy's Visit to Canada.—His Curling Experience.—By W. O. C



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—AND—
Brockville & Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY MAY 20, 1872.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS—
LEAVE BROCKVILLE.
EXPRESS at 8:00 A.M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:00 P.M., and at Sand Point at 1:40 P.M.
MAIL TRAIN at 3:50 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.
THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3:20 P.M., making a certain connection with Grand Trunk Day Express from the East and West, arriving at Ottawa at 7:20 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA.
THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS at 10:00 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:50 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going East and West.
BOAT EXPRESS at 4:20 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 9:25 P.M., and at Sand Point at 8:10 P.M.
EXPRESS at 6:20 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9:45 P.M.

ARRIVE AT SAND POINT
at 1:40 P.M., 8:10 P.M., and 9:45 P.M.

LEAVE SAND POINT
at 6:00 A.M., 11:40 A.M., and 3:20 P.M.
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all Trains on B. and O. Railway.
Connections made at Sand Point with Steamers to and from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.
Freight loaded with despatch, AND NO TRANSFERMENT WHEN IN CARLOADS.

H. ABBOTT,
Manager.
Brockville, 16th May, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869
And its Amendments.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal. }

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH Day of FEBRUARY next A. D. 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.
Montreal, 11th Dec., 1872.
PIERRE CRAVEL,
By GASSIDY & LACOSTE,
His Attorneys ad litem.

6-24 t

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