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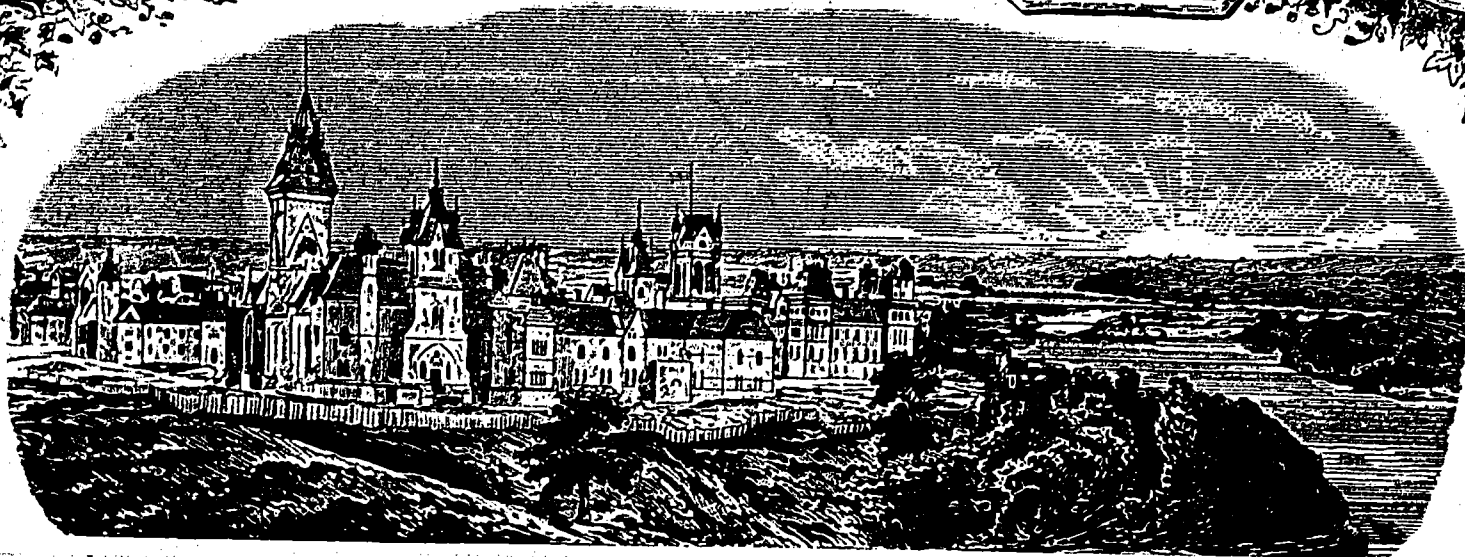
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CANADIAN

ILLUSTRATED NEWS



Vol. I.—No. 19.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

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GOVERNOR McTAVISH, H. B. COMPANY.

WILLIAM McTAVISH, Esquire, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, is the representative of the Board of Directors of that corporation in British North America. He exercises a general control over the factors and other officers and servants of the Company, and presides at the annual Council of their Fur Trade held every summer at Norway House or other most convenient locality within the Company's northern possessions.

Mr. McTavish went to Red River Settlement in the summer of 1857 as the Chief Factor in charge of the Company's trading interests in that section of the country known as Red River District. Of this division Upper Fort Garry is the head quarters, as indeed it may now be considered of the whole of Rupert's Land and the North-West, although York Factory is still in some important Hudson's Bay aspects the most central point. Red River District extends from the United States' frontier to Lake Winnipeg, and from the Red River westward over an extent of about one hundred miles of prairie country. At present it possesses five subordinate outposts of more or less importance. These are called Pembina, Lower Fort Garry, White Horse Plain, Portage la Prairie, and Manitobah. At the Pembina post the Hon. Mr. McDougall was met by the insurgents and ordered to withdraw from the Territory in November last, and in the following month Lieut.-Col. Dennis conferred a certain degree of fame on Lower Fort Garry by selecting it as the stronghold, whence he issued his commission as Conservator of the Peace.

As Governor of Assiniboia, Mr. McTavish succeeded Frank G. Johnson, Esquire, on the retirement of that gentleman in 1859 from the joint offices of Recorder of Rupert's Land and local head of the Executive. The municipal district of Assiniboia extends over an area comprised within a circle of which the radius is fifty miles, and of which Fort Garry is the centre. Practically the only portion of this area over which cultivation or

settlement extends lies along the banks of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, which unite at Fort Garry. This district is provided with rude municipal institutions, courts, magistrates, and the machinery for raising the only tax imposed in the country—that, namely, on account of Customs. The working out of the institutions of this petty government is interfered with as little as possible by the Hudson's Bay Company, who, however, appoint the Governor, the members of the Council, and the Justices of the Peace. With these exceptions the local government appoints its own officials. The appointment by

the Company of Justices and Councillors is almost a formality. Commissions are given on the recommendation of the Governor, who selects the most influential settlers belonging to the various sections of the Colony for his nominations.

It is greatly to be regretted that since last September the state of Mr. McTavish's health has been such as to

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On the death of the late Sir George Simpson, in the autumn of 1860, Mr. McTavish became Acting Governor of Rupert's Land. In the following year, however, the appointment was permanently conferred on Alexander Grant Dallas, Esq., previously a member of the Board of the Company in London, and its special agent on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Dallas fixed his residence as Governor at Red River, where, as Chief Magistrate of the Territory, he superseded the Governor of Assiniboia, and may be said to have assumed the charge of the local government.

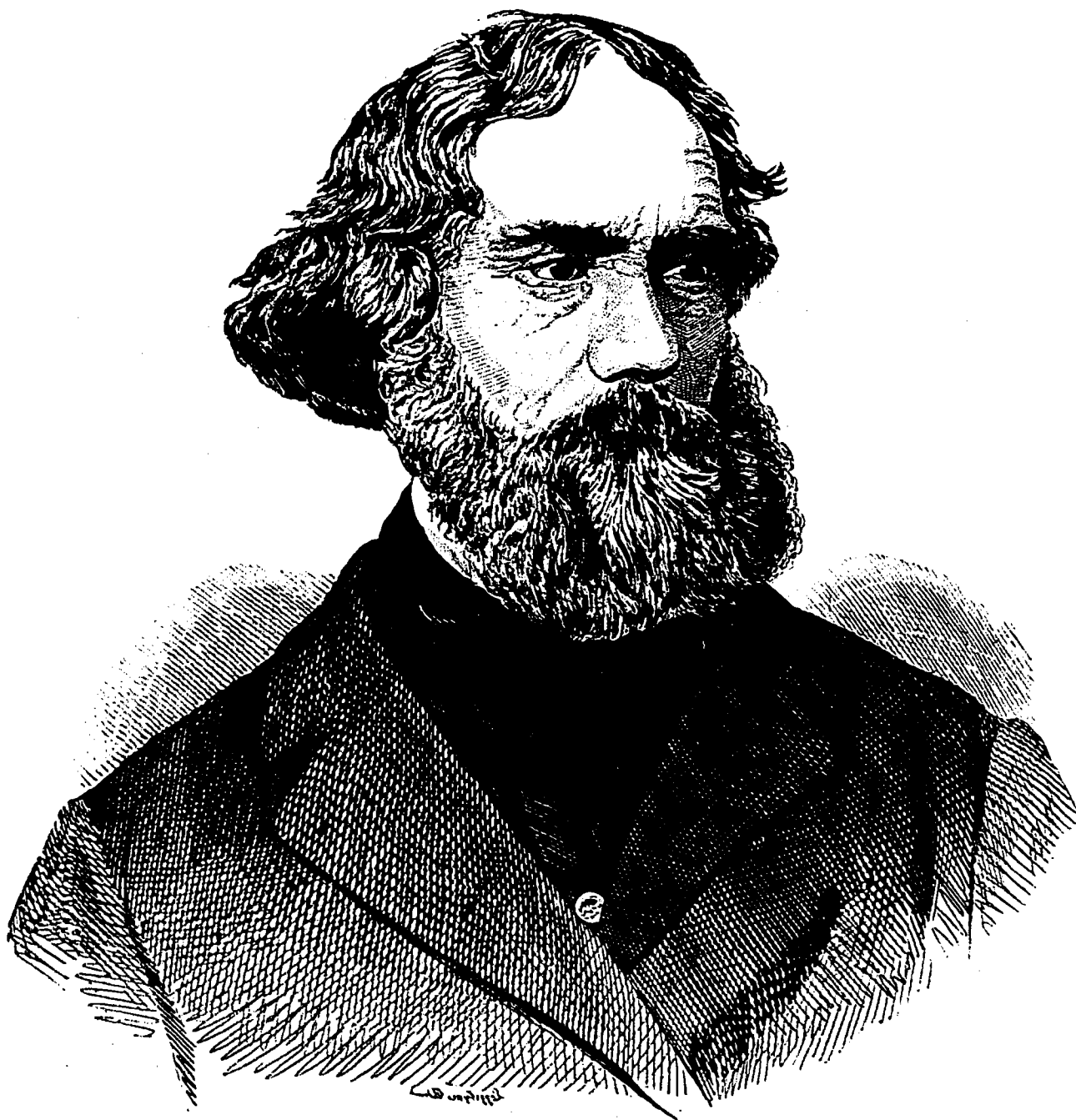
On his retirement from the office in 1864, Mr. Dallas was succeeded by Mr. McTavish, who, however, continued to hold the position of Governor of Assiniboia.

Within the six years which have elapsed since his accession to the head of affairs, the position of Red River has materially changed. Immigration has proceeded at an increasing annual rate, and from owing its chief importance to the fact of its being the locality of the principal plain depôt of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Settlement has become the projected head-quarters of Canadian interest in the Territory of Winnipeg, and, for the present, of the whole North-West.

Since 1864 frequent troubles have agitated the isolated

Colony. Locusts have during no single season entirely withdrawn from its borders, and utterly destroyed the harvest of one season. The weakness of a government unsupported by material force has been a temptation irresistible to the ill disposed to create scenes of disorder in the accomplishment of their ends. On several occasions the personal influence of Mr. McTavish has been the chief preventive against scenes such as now desolate the Colony.

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GOVERNOR McTAVISH, H. B. COMPANY.

prevent him leaving his room. His influence among the present insurgents has always been very great. During the course of the troubles which agitated the Settlement on the approach of Mr. McDougall, Mr. McTavish had daily interviews with their leaders, and all that persuasion or reason could do to induce them to abandon their ill-advised course, was done. It proved, however, unhappily unavailing. Respecting the causes of the failure, they sprang from a variety of incidents and influences of which this is not the place to speak in detail.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

On Monday, Mr. SANBORN introduced a bill relating to Official Assignees, which was read a first time. On Tuesday Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to beacons, buoys and light-houses, which was read a first time. Mr. WARK moved for a statement concerning Intercolonial Railway contracts. A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. CAMPBELL, SANBORN, McLELLAN, McCULLY, LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, DICKEY, TESSIER and MITCHELL took part; and the motion was allowed to stand over on the understanding that the report soon to be laid before Parliament by the Commissioners would supply the information sought for.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, March 3.—After the usual routine and the introduction of several bills by private members, Hon. Mr. LANGRIS in reply to several questions on the paper with regard to the canal policy of the Government, stated that it was intended to improve the existing canals as soon as possible; to reduce the level of the Welland Canal to that of Lake Erie, and to enlarge the Grenville Canal, for both of which purposes an appropriation would be asked during the Session. The Government also intended to make the necessary surveys during the summer of the proposed Bay Verte Canal. In reply to Mr. FORTIN, (in the absence of Dr. ROBITAILLE) Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of Government to issue any licences to foreign fishermen during the ensuing season, (cheers) and it was the intention of Government to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters. (Cheers.) In answer to Mr. DUFRESNE, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said no report from the arbitrators on the division of the provincial debt had been received by Government. He believed they were making progress, but what progress Government had not been informed. In answer to Mr. PELLETIER, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said Judge Gauthier, from the district of Kamouraska and Rimouski, had applied, in consequence of ill health, for leave to retire upon a pension, and the subject of his application was now under the consideration of Government. In answer to Mr. MAGILL, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said it was not the intention of Government to select and send some of the most expert riflemen of the Dominion as representatives at the next rifle match at Wimbledon Common. It would require an extra appropriation for that purpose, which Government did not feel warranted in asking for. On the motion of Mr. LAWSON, a return was ordered for copies of all treaties for surrenders of land, &c., &c., made with the Indians. A motion for correspondence concerning Reciprocity was withdrawn after a brief discussion; and another for the admission into Canada of thorough bred live stock, duty free, was allowed to stand over. Mr. YORSE moved for a minute and particular statement of all the transactions between the Bank of Montreal and the Government during the years '65, '67, '69, and '69, showing amounts of exchange bought, interest and commission paid, &c. After some remarks from Sir FRANCIS HICKS the motion was passed. Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked when the Public Accounts Committee would be convened, and Sir FRANCIS said there would be as little delay as possible. Sir ALEXANDER GALT moved for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government relative to the admission or exclusion of American fishing vessels from the waters of the Dominion, and all orders in Council on the subject. He said that after the answer given by Government to an Hon. member, the matter was even more important than it had been. He thought the House would appreciate the importance of the returns, in view of the change of policy that had been announced, and that of all subjects, this was one on which the policy of the Dominion and Imperial Governments should be at one. The fishery question has been a source of great danger to the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States in the past, and such a question was deserving of the greatest consideration in the House. There could be no doubt that the correspondence he asked must have taken place, and that the policy of excluding the Americans from fishing grounds, with all the consequences flowing from it, must have been considered. He desired to know if it was a policy which met the approval of the Imperial Government, for it was clear that to attempt, with our own unaided resources, to exclude American fishermen from the coast, would be utterly vain, and might not improbably involve the empire in complications which should be avoided. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that the correspondence was not yet complete, and it would not be for the public service to bring it all down. Such parts of it, as it might be expedient to bring down, might be delayed for a little, but only for a little. It would be brought down during the Session. Mr. FORTIN's Committee on Maritime and River Fisheries was reappointed. On motion of Mr. BLAKE a return was ordered respecting the Military Schools of the Dominion, showing the number of cadets who had passed, the number now holding commissions, &c., &c. On motion of Mr. OLIVER, an address was passed for statement of expenses connected with the Hon. Mr. McDougall's mission to the North-West and back. On motion of Dr. TUPPER, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of officially reporting the debates in Parliament. In reply to the Hon. Mr. HOLTON, Sir FRANCIS HICKS stated that Government had full authority under existing Acts to issue the proposed fractional currency. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 4.—Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions on Banking and Currency. Mr. CARTWRIGHT commented on the vacillating financial policy of the Government, in proposing one system in 1866, another in 1869, and a third in 1870. The proposed measure would press more heavily on the Province of Ontario than on the other Provinces. He took issue with the Minister of Finance on two points: that it was expedient or desirable that Government should assume the control of the circulation;

and second, that the State had an inherent right to the profits of circulation. He denied both propositions, though admitting that Government had a right to share in the profits of the circulation. After explaining at great length the position of the banks of Ontario, and decanting upon their usefulness in developing the trade and resources of the country, Mr. C. said he understood the project to give the Finance Minister power only to issue some seven millions of dollars, which he proposed to employ in taking up all the issue of notes under four dollars, and also in supplying the banks with fifty per cent. of their cash reserve. He presumed that the words "cash reserve" meant simply the items usually put down in the bank returns as specie and provincial notes. This issue intended to be used by the hon. gentleman, appeared to amount only to about five and a half millions. The bank returns, however, would show that this amount would be considerably less than would be required to carry out the project. He considered that about twelve millions would be required. He arrived at that sum in this way: It was proposed to compel all the banks to hold 50 per cent. of their reserve in Dominion Notes. That reserve now amounts to about \$14,000,000, not including the Banks of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, which were on a different footing. The Finance Minister would, therefore, require to meet that reserve \$7,000,000, and in addition to this, as he intended to deprive the banks of the privilege of issuing notes under \$4.00, he would require another sum now estimated at \$5,000,000. However, when the American silver now in circulation in the country was got rid of, he (Mr. Cartwright) believed the amount required would be double. The total sum likely to be required would be at any rate about \$12,000,000. He was opposed to the monopoly of the small note issues as a matter of principle, and contended that the provisions of the resolutions were only smooth water provisions; they work very well in times of prosperity, but when the strain came upon the country they would be found insufficient at the very time they were most needed. If the Finance Minister expected the new clauses introduced into the form of bank returns to be a guarantee to the country, he must establish a system of inspection by men thoroughly acquainted with banking. As he thought it desirable that some protest should be entered against the principle involved in the resolutions, he moved "That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that it is inexpedient to authorize the issue of legal tender notes in the manner authorized by the resolutions." Mr. BOLTON seconded the amendment. Sir FRANCIS HICKS alluded to the differences of opinion which existed upon the subject under discussion, and referred to many eminent men in England who had held the same theoretical views as he did. The member for Sherbrooke had advocated the establishment of a Bank of Issue, and in order to induce bankers to come in, had held out very large considerations; but they had refused of course. He, no doubt, knew perfectly well that during the issue of the Dominion Notes a serious loss would be sustained, owing to the advantages offered to the Bank of Montreal for substituting these notes for their own. This had been done for a permanent gain, and had all banks gone into it an enormous revenue would have accrued to the country for all future time. That, he presumed, was the idea of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. Sir A. GALT—Yes! The scheme of the member for Sherbrooke was sound. He did not pretend to say that the scheme brought forward last Session by the Hon. Mr. ROSK was similar to that of the hon. member for Sherbrooke. At the same time its object was also to obtain a uniform system for the country—free from all loss. That scheme failed to command the support of the House. They were now bringing forward another scheme. He did not think it expedient under the circumstances to abandon the issue of Dominion notes. To recall these Government would have to pay the Bank of Montreal about \$3,000,000 to replace them with their own notes. Government had been trying to get a scheme which would not be objected to by the banks, not alone of Ontario, but of the other Provinces also. In discussing this question he deprecated appealing to sectional feeling. He considered that the tax upon the circulation would be about the same as the tax required for the issue of Dominion Notes; he would admit that the banking institutions that enjoyed very great privileges and monopolies, would suffer, but for the benefit of the whole country. (Hear, hear.) By the government measure now brought forward we would gain \$5,000, and might gain \$400,000. Mr. MACKENZIE contended that Government should have nothing to do with banking; its duty was to see justice done in all cases, to provide for the enforcement of contracts made, and to see that proper protection was afforded to the public. He said these resolutions did not propose to repeat the 8th clause of the Act of 1869, which authorized the issue of eight millions in Dominion Notes. These resolutions proposed to issue seven millions more, making a total of fifteen millions. Sir F. HICKS thought the resolutions stated, in distinct terms, that Government could not possibly issue more than seven millions. Mr. HOLTON—Including what is already issued? Sir F. HICKS—Including everything. Mr. MACKENZIE—The resolutions are certainly not very clear on that point. Sir F. HICKS—When the agreement with the Bank of Montreal expires, the Notes already issued must be taken up by Government, or, if allowed to remain in circulation, must be included in the seven millions. Mr. MACKENZIE—If these seven millions are to displace the Notes now in circulation, and to provide seven and a half millions reserve for the banks, and cover the issue of small Notes under \$1, how is the hon. gentleman to provide all that with seven millions? Sir F. HICKS—Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say it would require more than seven millions? Mr. MACKENZIE—Most decidedly I do. Sir F. HICKS did not take so sanguine a view, but if it should fortunately happen that they should have such a large circulation as the hon. gentleman seemed to anticipate, and he hoped they would have, then, he presumed, Government would ask next session for authority to issue a larger number of Notes to supply the necessity for additional reserves required. But he did not anticipate so large a circulation as to require seven and a half million reserves in Dominion Notes. He estimated it at five millions, and he did not think it would be prudent to ask authority to issue more than seven millions. The remainder of the reserves would be in gold. Mr. MACKENZIE was glad to have elicited this explicit explanation. He was opposed to the restrictions on the circulation proposed by the resolutions. The principles of free trade applied to banking as well as to other business. The issue of bank notes should be regulated not by arbitrary restrictions, but by the demands of business. Mr. HARRISON spoke highly of the existing system of banking in Ontario; and said the resolutions contained that system with a change in one or two

respects. Mr. SCATCHERD said it was the duty of Government to oversee the currency. He failed to see anything in the scheme of last session hostile to the interests of the bill-holders, or of the public generally, because in addition to the security of double liability, they had the security of Government upon the banking system. Several of the leading banks had failed. He objected particularly to the amendment forbidding Government to issue small notes, as he believed that was the best feature of the Government scheme. Mr. YORSE said the scheme was a patched-up one, and admitted the objectionable principle of a Government currency. It would place the banks under the control of the Government, and thus give it a dangerous power. The object of the measure was to extort a forced loan. Sir F. HICKS said Government did not want to borrow a single dollar, beyond what was already authorized by Parliament; they had authority at present to borrow £300,000 sterling for the North-West. If they were able by means of this scheme to avoid raising that loan for which they would have to pay six per cent., and be able to get money from the country without interest, surely that would be a greater advantage to the country at large. Mr. WORKMAN said it seemed to be regarded that Ontario was the only section to be considered, and the discussion had been nearly all from an Ontario point of view. This question should be dealt with in a broad mercantile spirit, without any regard to political parties. On the whole he approved of the resolutions, and believed they would command the confidence of the entire mercantile community, certainly they were a very great improvement on the resolutions of last session. But with reference to the system of voting, he thought the principle of giving a vote for each share was not a good one. He hoped it would be changed in committee. He had no fear that the legal tender notes would be an injury to the country, on the contrary they were a great convenience, and a few more of them would do good not harm. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's amendment was then put and lost, yeas 29, nays 119, and the House went into committee. At the instance of Sir A. T. GALT and other members Government promised to consider the propriety of reducing the minimum bank capital from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000. Nearly all the resolutions were agreed to with very slight modifications, and the House adjourned at 11.15 P.M.

Monday, March 7.—In reply to Mr. CALDWELL, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD stated that the contractors for section 3, Intercolonial Railway, (Messrs. Elliot & Co.) had been paid in full; that they had not been relieved of their contract but that the same was forfeited; and that Government had no dealing with sub-contractors, who must look to the contractor for their pay. In reply to Mr. MAGILL—that if the House thought well of it, there would be conferred on the Court of Appeal to be established admiralty jurisdiction to a certain degree. In reply to Mr. CORNIN: that there had always been an armed force supplied by Her Majesty's Government for the protection of British fishermen. The Canadian Government had no reason to believe that the force would be withdrawn, and therefore had no intention of putting on an armed force of its own. It was the intention of the Government to have a certain number of police vessels there for the enforcement of the law on these waters. Mr. OLIVER moved for an address to His Excellency, praying for the imposition of an import duty on wheat, flour, Indian corn, hops, coarse and fine salt, and coal. He argued at length in favour of this course, to increase trade between the Provinces and preserve the markets of the country to its own people. So long as we gave the Americans all the advantages they formerly enjoyed they had no inducement to offer us reciprocity. Sir FRANCIS HICKS could not then disclose the financial policy of the Government, but when the measure was brought down hoped it would meet with Mr. OLIVER's support. He held out some hope of the speedy adoption of free commercial intercourse with the United States. Mr. CAMERON, (Huron) ridiculed these announcements from Washington about the renewal of reciprocity at the beginning of every session of the Canadian Parliament, and which would probably be continued every year until Canada took a stand in its own defence. He supported the views expressed by Mr. OLIVER. Mr. GIBB fully concurred in the views expressed and congratulated the gentlemen on their conversion to sounder views. All that was necessary to convert free traders was to touch their own interests and they at once became protectionists. Hon. Mr. WOOD said the question raised by the motion had been discussed by the Agricultural Societies in his section for two years, and he fully endorsed the statement that no measure would give greater satisfaction, particularly to the agricultural community, than the revision of the tariff, with a view to the protection of Canadian interests. Mr. MACKENZIE did not believe that a retrograde policy, taking our legislation back 30 or 40 years, would be satisfactory to the people of Ontario. He quite agreed that our legislation should be in the direction of protecting Canadian interest, but the question was would the policy indicated protect these interests? Hon. Mr. HOWE gave it as his opinion that the Nova Scotians without ceasing to be free traders preferred the proposed policy rather than be coerced into a political union with the United States. Hon. Mr. ANGLIS on behalf of New Brunswick repudiated the proposed policy. Messrs. POPE, COLBY, MAGILL, FERGUSON and O'CONNOR, advocated a revision of the tariff in the proposed direction and the motion was withdrawn. A long debate ensued on a motion for the correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, relative to the withdrawal of troops from Canada, and also the correspondence relating to the Colonial Conference. The former part of the motion was allowed to stand and the latter carried. Adjourned at 10.20 P.M.

Tuesday, March 8.—A large number of petitions were presented for the removal of the duty on refined petroleum. Mr. ANNOTT presented a petition for the extension of the charter of the Canada Central Railway for five years. Mr. HOLTON introduced a bill to incorporate the Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company. Mr. DUNKIN introduced a bill respecting the Census and explained its provisions at great length. It provided that the Census should be taken in 1871, but did not specify at what time of the year, as that would be fixed by proclamation of the Governor General. He (Mr. D.) had considered the Census laws of England, the United States, and several of the Colonies, and had availed himself of the best provisions in each so as to make the bill as perfect as possible. Much of the detail in the manner of taking the Census would be left to the discretion of the Governor in Council, as it was desirable that the same forms of returns should be used here as in England and the United States, thus rendering the statistics more valuable for comparison. The Census would be taken as formerly by enumerators acting under Commissioners; the country would be divided in districts as nearly as possible, corresponding to the electoral divisions, and these districts would again

be divided into sections, corresponding where possible with the established municipal boundaries. In preparing the bill he had taken every precaution to start a system of statistical information that should hereafter prove valuable to the whole country. Mr. McKENZIE made some remarks as to the importance of a correct Census and promised all the assistance in his power to make that of 1871 complete. In reply to Mr. BLAKE, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that when the Census was complete it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure to change the basis of representation according to the provisions of the Union Act. In reply to Mr. STREMESSON, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the Government had fixed on a plan for the remuneration of country postmasters, based on a commission of forty per cent. on collections with ten per cent. additional for night work, with a small allowance for stationery; and an extra allowance according to work done at what was called forwarding offices. Where collections exceed a thousand dollars per annum an allowance would also be made for rent. Sir FRANCIS HICKS, in reply to Mr. HOLROYD, said he was sorry he was not yet in a position to say when he could bring down his financial statement. The House then went into Committee on the banking and currency resolutions. Sir FRANCIS HICKS explained that they provided that Government could issue four millions of notes on security of debentures, but that no further issue could take place, unless Government held twenty-five per cent. of gold in reserve against these four millions, and the same proportion for all further issues up to seven millions. With respect to the minimum of banking capital on which new banks might be chartered, the Government had consented to reduce the amount to \$500,000 instead of \$1,000,000, but to increase the amount to be paid up before commencing business from 20 to 40 per cent., or say \$200,000. Mr. COLBY spoke at length in favour of local banks with small capital, as did several other members. The resolutions were agreed to by the Government was agreed to, Sir FRANCIS HICKS asked the Committee to rise and report as he desired to consider the suggestions offered by a deputation of bankers just arrived from Nova Scotia. Mr. HOLROYD said the proposal was a very proper one. Committee rose and reported. The House then went into Committee on the Dominion Note-resolutions. Sir FRANCIS HICKS explained that it required six months to terminate the agreement respecting fiscal agency with the Bank of Montreal, and such notice had been given. With respect to the other agreement to pay the Bank of Montreal at five per cent. for surrendering the right to issue, during the period of its charter, there was no provision to terminate the agreement by Government giving notice. It rested with the Bank of Montreal to terminate the agreement which would last until the expiration of its charter. He had reason to believe the Bank of Montreal would give that subject its attention at an early day and would treat it fairly. To the third resolution, regarding the amount of issue, Sir FRANCIS HICKS said a clause making it explicit that for all the Dominion notes issued in excess of seven millions the Receiver General shall hold specie to their full amount. The remaining resolutions were then agreed to and reported. On the motion for going into Committee on the Currency resolutions, Dr. TIERNEY made a strong appeal for delay until it could be seen whether the Int. Monetary Conference as proposed by the Paris Convention would be adopted by the United States. The currency of Nova Scotia was almost identical with that system, and to change it now would be a great inconvenience to the people of Nova Scotia, especially as in a year or two might have to be changed back again. Their present currency, with the British shilling at 20 cents, and the Sovereign at five dollars, was entirely satisfactory to them and any change would create much discontent, confusion and loss. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD consented to postpone the motion till Friday. On motion of Mr. LASKY, the Bill extending the powers of judicial arbitrators; and on motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the bill to amend the act respecting the treatment of sick and distressed seamen, were read the second time. House adjourned at 7:30 P.M.

GENERAL NEWS. CANADA.

The Anti-Slavery League at Halifax which has had a quiet, though not secret, existence for some time, has commenced to advertise its meetings in the papers.

The City of Toronto has passed the By-law granting \$1,000,000 to the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway. The By-law granting a bonus to the Kingston and Madoc Railway has been carried by large majorities in several of the interested municipalities. It is expected that the construction of the Madoc Railway will be under the superintendance of C. Legge, Esq., Civil Engineer.

Some school children at Walton, in the township of Grey, came upon the dead body of a man in the road on the 1st inst. The man's name was McIntosh, and he acted as hostler for some time in one of the Ainsleyville hotels. On Monday, the 28th February, he assisted in driving some cattle to Senforth station, and seems to have performed the work assigned to him satisfactorily. He then started for Ainsleyville, and seems to have been overpowered by the cold.

It is impossible to exaggerate the painful anxiety which prevails in Halifax—and indeed throughout the Lower Provinces—respecting the steamer "City of Boston," which left Halifax on the 28th of January for Queenstown. At any time the safety of a vessel, sailing from Halifax, would be a matter of interest, but in the present case the very large number of passengers on board, including many leading business men of Halifax, has made the safety of the steamer the chief object of anxiety in every man's mind. All day long, at the clubs, the reading-rooms, on the streets, and in every place, the question is heard: Any news of the "City of Boston?" and the unwelcome answer "None," gives rise to the most gloomy forebodings.

The Ministers are having a busy time at Ottawa. In addition to Parliamentary business, they are being daily "interviewed" by deputations representing different interests. The Finance Minister is engaged with the bankers and the oilmen; the Premier has received an influential deputation on the subject of enlarging the canals and generally improving the inland navigation of the Dominion. There is represented to be a strong pressure upon the Government in favour of a protectionist, or, as it is called, a "national policy," by which the raw products of the United States would be removed from the free list and subjected to an import duty.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.—The Finance Minister has given notice that he will move the following resolutions:—
"That it is expedient to provide, first, that six per cent per

annum shall continue to be the legal rate of interest in all cases where by the agreement of the parties or by law interest is payable, and no rate has been fixed by the parties in writing or by the law.

"2nd. Any rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum may be paid in advance or otherwise, and being paid may be retained or may be stipulated in writing, and recovered.

"3rd. If any higher rate than eight per cent per annum is stipulated, such rate shall be *ipso facto* reduced to six per cent per annum as a penalty, and that rate only shall be recoverable, and, if any higher rate, than eight per cent per annum be paid.

"The excess of the rate paid over six per cent per annum shall be recoverable by the parties paying it, provided the action for recovering it be brought within six months from the payment.

"4th. All former laws respecting interest and usury shall be repealed.

"5th. The foregoing provisions shall apply to any loan or contract for the loan or forbearance of money made on or after the day of next.

"6th. These resolutions shall not apply to any body corporate which by any existing charter or act of incorporation may now lawfully stipulate for and receive a higher rate of interest than eight per cent."

UNITED STATES.

The white labourers employed in the city of Nevada, California, have driven off the Chinamen labouring on the railroad, destroying their tents and buildings.

Captain Hall has projected another expedition to the North Pole in the interests of science, geography, and commerce. He asks Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to defray the expenses.

A woman suffrage bill, submitting the question to a vote of male and female adult citizens at the Fall elections, passed the Minnesota Legislature, and was signed by Governor Austin, and is now law.

The Norwegian barque "Norge," Captain Ellesen, which left Havana for Copenhagen on the 25th ult., with 4,000 boxes of sugar, was burned at sea on the 3rd inst. Her crew arrived at Key West on the 7th.

General Butler has appointed Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Mass., a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point. The appointee is a coloured boy. This is the first appointment of a coloured boy to the Military Academy.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Churchill, of New York, offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities concerning the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Canadian coasts, and whether any action had been taken for the protection of American interests.

A despatch from Laramie City, dated 7th inst., says: Judge Cory, of Wyoming, sustained the right of women to serve as Grand Jurors. All of the women drawn as Grand Jurors were present in the Court-room at 11 o'clock this morning. A motion was made to quash the panel, but it was not sustained. At 11:55 this morning the first panel of feminine Grand Jurors in the world were sworn. None of them asked to be excused.

The monthly meeting of the Women Suffrage Association was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 4th, and the members proceeded to congratulate each other upon the appointment of a female Justice of the Peace in Illinois and a jury of women in Wyoming. Miss L. Hallock made a speech, and advanced the theory that women, as the Conservative element in politics, ought to form the United States Senate.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

An Australian, named Strachan, will row in the Cambridge boat at the approaching race with Oxford.

The London *Times* confirms the statement that no successor will be appointed to Lieut.-General Windham in Canada.

The Prince of Wales is to visit Ireland immediately. The Princess of Wales will accompany him.

It is asserted that the sessions of the Oecumenical Council will be suspended during May, June, and July.

The ice in the Baltic has broken up, and navigation will soon be resumed.

The *Freeman Journal* understands that the late Mr. Charles Egan has bequeathed over £200,000 to the Roman Catholic charities of Dublin.

Sir Charles Mordaunt of divorce notoriety, will, it is said, leave England at an early day for America, to spend the hunting season on the Western prairies.

The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces ocean postage to one half the present rates, has been ratified by the former Government.

Strong evidence has been elicited before the Chancellor that the claimant to the Earldom of Wicklow was a foundling, and taken from the Liverpool Workhouse.

The Turkish Government has abolished the collection of tolls from foreign vessels passing through the Bosphorus. Merchantmen are no longer subjected to delay and visitation during passage.

A monster petition signed by 104,000 English workmen, was lately presented to the Home Secretary, praying government to maintain the existing relations between England and her colonies.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been formally gazetted an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. His Royal Highness has declined the valuable presents offered him by various Indian princes.

A new project is on foot for laying a new trans-Atlantic cable, which is to be smaller and lighter than those heretofore used, the estimated cost of cable wire not to exceed £250,000. A scheme is talked of for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph.

Ten of the released Fenians from Australia arrived on the 18th in Dublin. A large crowd assembled on the quay when the steamer came in. There was great cheering, but no other demonstration. The returned Fenians visited the Theatre Royal in the evening, and a demonstration of welcome was made. The audience in the pit and galleries stood, singing "God save Ireland!" The performance was suspended for a considerable time.

Bernal Osborne has been elected for Waterford, and Mr. Heron, Q. C., the former candidate, was the successful contestant against Kiekhain in the new election for Tipperary. Mr. Heron's election will be contested on the ground of alleged bribery.

The Executive Committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Society met in the Mansion House, London, recently, when it was stated that fully £2 5s. per head for the first 2,000 emigrants had already been promised, and in great part paid. Arrangements were in progress for sending a number of families to Quebec in April.

Dame Caroline Daley, widow of the late Sir Dominic, a gentleman who was connected with the Canadian Government for many years as Secretary, and died Governor of South Australia, has received a pension of £100 a year, payable from the Civil List, "in consideration of the services of her late husband."

In the Imperial House of Commons on Monday evening, the Irish Land Scheme of the Government came on for discussion upon the motion for a second reading. It was virulently assailed by the Irish Tory members, who monopolized most of the evening, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chichester Fortescue replying on behalf of the Government. The debate was adjourned.

An explosion of gunpowder took place at the Morfa Collieries, near Neath, South Wales, on the morning of the 14th. The bodies of several men had been recovered, and upwards of twenty more remained in the pit. The coal-seam were on fire, and the danger of a second explosion imminent. The works belong to the Messrs. Vivian. As far as can be ascertained, thirteen men were killed and upwards of twenty more injured.

A correspondent says, since the electric telegraphs have been in the hands of the Post Office there has been the most complete break down in the working of the various lines which the worst enemies of consolidation or centralization could have anticipated. The weather certainly has been very bad. For two days there has been a storm of unexampled severity, and the Thames, between as well as above the bridges, is almost as frozen as the Neva; but, making every excuse on these grounds for defects which have driven business men crazy, the fact still remains that a government department has not the same "go" in it as private enterprise stimulated by competition. Mr. Scudamore's reputation as an organizing genius is oozing out at his fingers' ends.

The first course of experimental firing and testing of the Martini-Henry rifle by the army shooting ranges at Brown-down, near Gosport, has been concluded, and in the general results is very favourable to the new arm as compared with the Snider. The trajectory is lower with the new arm than with the Snider, and, with a strong wind blowing across the range, the shooting is incomparably the straighter. The sword bayonet fitted to the Martini-Henry is also considered to be a much superior weapon to the old bayonet, as well as being more available for general use with troops in the field. The length of the Martini-Henry rifle also enables the two front ranks to fire standing, a most important consideration in the opinion of many military men, now that infantry are armed with breech-loaders whose rapidity of fire is being every day in proof.

SPRING CIRCUITS, ONTARIO, 1870.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of the Province of Ontario, will be held as follows:—

EASTERN.—HON. MR. JUSTICE GALT.

- 1. KINGSTON..... Tuesday..... 15th March.
- 2. BROCKVILLE..... Tuesday..... 29th "
- 3. PERTH..... Tuesday..... 5th April.
- 4. OTTAWA..... Tuesday..... 12th "
- 5. LORNGAL..... Wednesday..... 27th "
- 6. CORNWALL..... Monday..... 2nd May.
- 7. PEMBROKE..... Tuesday..... 10th "

MIDLAND.—HON. MR. JUSTICE GWYNNE.

- 1. LINDSAY..... Monday..... 14th March.
- 2. PETERBOROUGH..... Monday..... 21st "
- 3. COBOURG..... Friday..... 25th "
- 4. BELLEVILLE..... Thursday..... 31st "
- 5. WHITBY..... Monday..... 11th April.
- 6. NAPANEE..... Wednesday..... 27th "
- 7. PICTON..... Monday..... 2nd May.

NIAGARA.—HON. MR. JUSTICE WILSON.

- 1. MILTON..... Monday..... 14th March.
- 2. ST. CATHARINES..... Wednesday..... 30th "
- 3. WELLAND..... Monday..... 11th April.
- 4. BARRIE..... Monday..... 18th "
- 5. HAMILTON..... Monday..... 25th "
- 6. OWEN SOUND..... Tuesday..... 10th May.

OXFORD.—HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO.

- 1. BRANTFORD..... Monday..... 14th March.
- 2. BERLIN..... Friday..... 18th "
- 3. GUELPH..... Wednesday..... 23rd "
- 4. WOODSTOCK..... Monday..... 18th April.
- 5. STRATFORD..... Monday..... 25th "
- 6. SIMCOE..... Tuesday..... 3rd May.
- 7. CAYUGA..... Tuesday..... 10th "

WESTERN.—HON. MR. JUSTICE MORRISON.

- 1. LONDON..... Monday..... 21st March.
- 2. ST. THOMAS..... Wednesday..... 30th "
- 3. SANDWICH..... Tuesday..... 5th April.
- 4. CHATHAM..... Tuesday..... 12th "
- 5. GARNIA..... Tuesday..... 26th "
- 6. GODERICH..... Monday..... 2nd May.
- 7. WALKERTON..... Monday..... 9th "

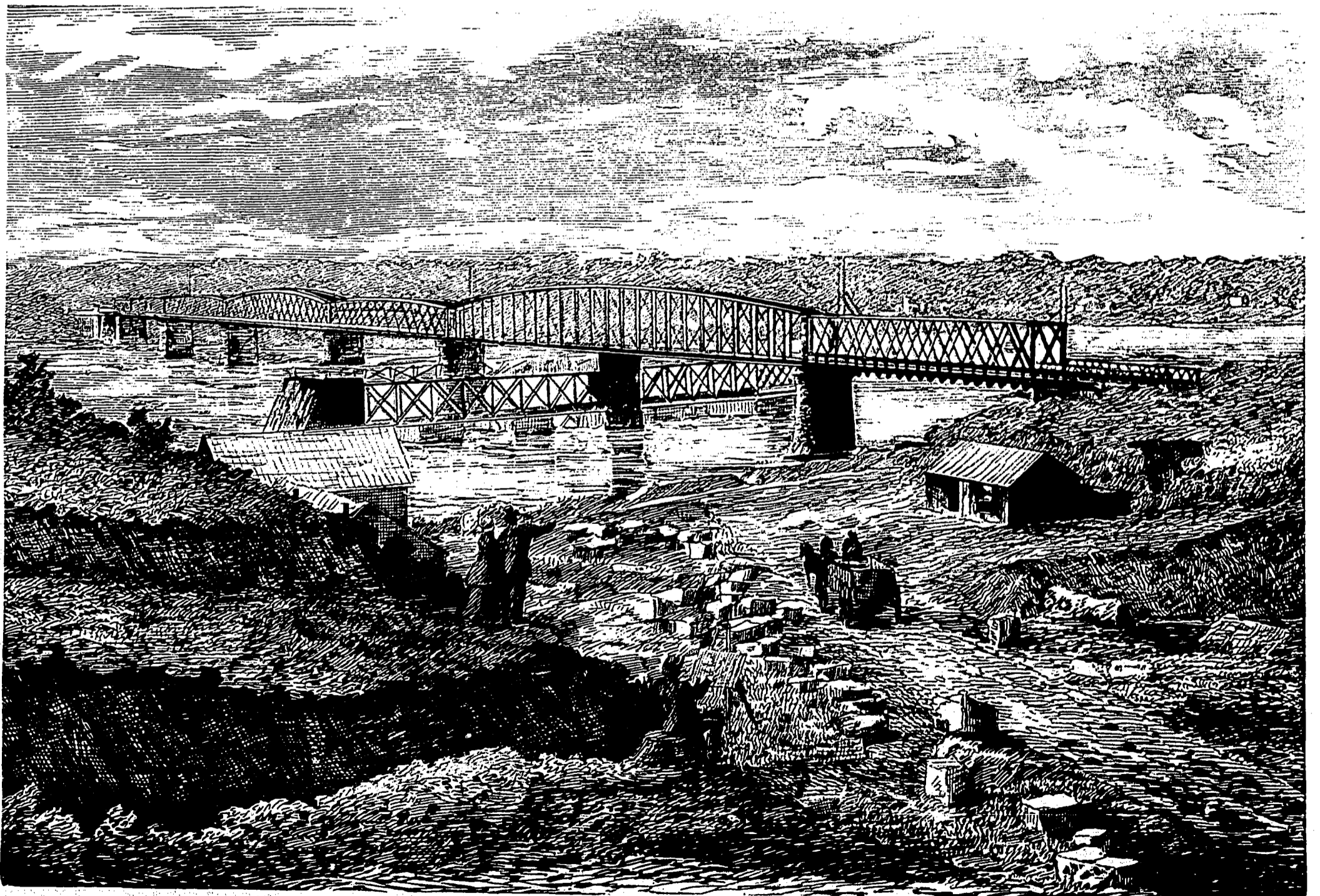
HOME.—HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

- 1. BRAMPTON..... Tuesday..... 15th March.
- 2. TORONTO..... Monday..... 21st "

A Boston chronicler thus writes of "the passing of Arthur":
So Arthur passed
From the St. James Hotel to Peabody.
And thence to Ottawa, where no one comes
Or hath come since the making of the world,
If he could help it.
The Hub scribe must be jealous of the growing glories of the Canadian Capital.



BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI. AT KANSAS CITY, U. S.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW. From a photograph.—SEE PAGE 28.



BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER, AT KANSAS CITY, U. S. From a photograph.—SEE PAGE 28.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 10.—HON. PETER MITCHELL,
MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

WHATEVER else Confederation may have done for the people of "old" Canada, it has certainly made them better acquainted with their fellow-provincials of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and this better acquaintance has undoubtedly been the source of no little mutual advantage. Of course the politicians and the public men of the Province of Canada knew the politicians and public men of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and *vice versa*; but the great mass of the people of the separated Provinces were assuredly strangers to each other, when in 1864 the *fiat* went forth from the Quebec Conference that they should be united under one government. The Confederation scheme was the principal "issue" at two general elections in New Brunswick. At the first, in 1865, the victory was with the "Antis;" but the general election, the following year, gave a crushing majority for the Union cause. Towards the accomplishment of the latter result the gentleman whose name heads these remarks played a conspicuous and important part.

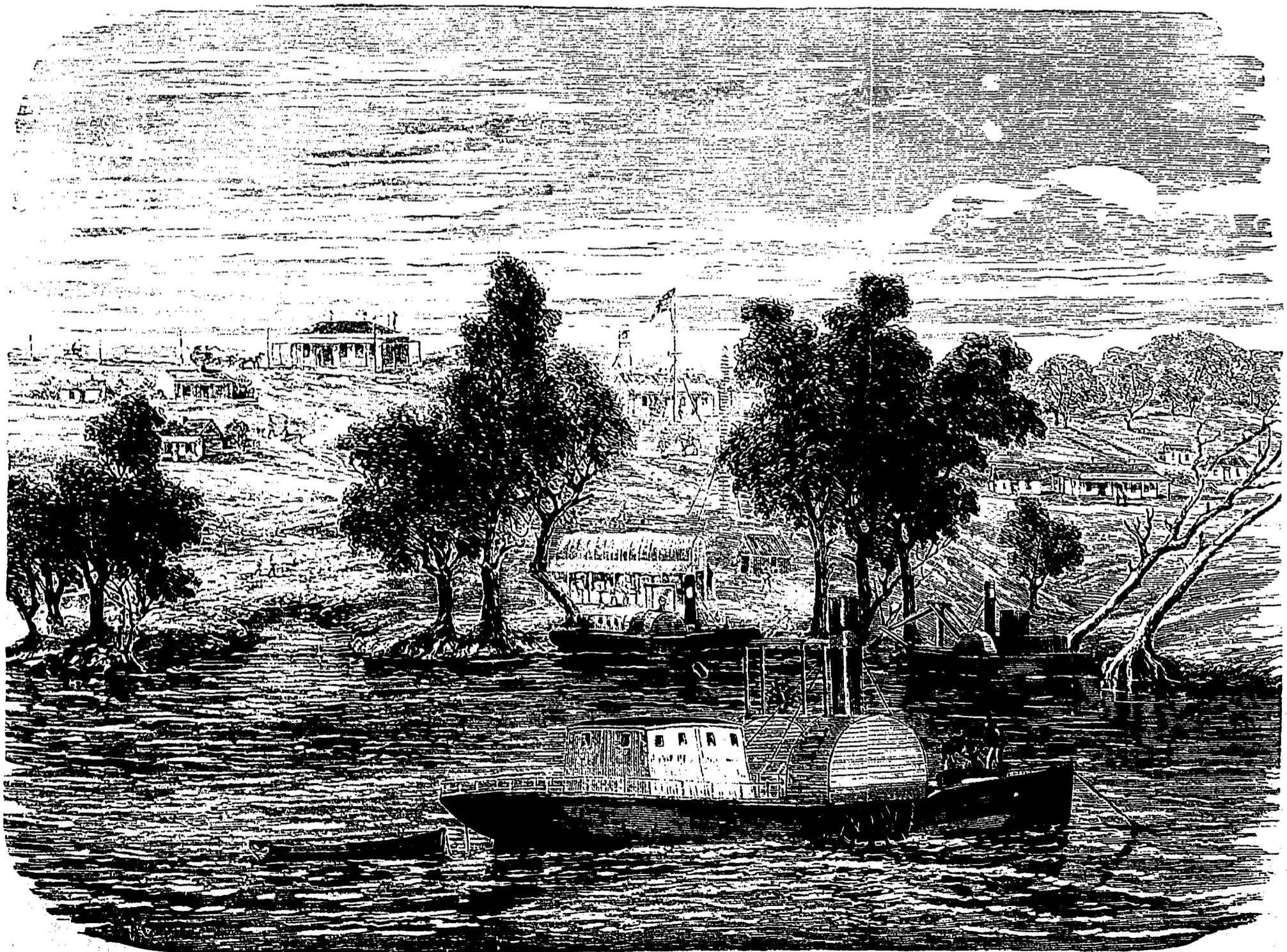
Peter Mitchell is of Scottish descent, and if he lacks the "canny" qualities supposed to belong to the race, he certainly more than makes up for the deficiency by a generous endowment of the *perfidium ingenium*, which, centuries ago, was recognized as the peculiar property of the Scotch. It puzzles us, sometimes,



HON. PETER MITCHELL.—From a photograph by Notman.

to understand why the Scotch should ever have achieved the reputation of "canny,"—"cool,"—"calculating," &c., &c., when we see the dash and daring, the almost reckless positivism in his own way, of every Scotsman who, beyond the chilly borders of his own country, has risen to distinction. And certainly Mr. Mitchell does not help us out of the puzzle. Instead of illustrating a career of cold and judicious calculation, biding time, and taking opportunities, we find him forming conclusions and sticking to them against all odds—carrying his point, or losing it, undisguisedly, in the very face of his opponents; making of every issue a square stand-up fight, and going down with his principle or bringing it into successful operation, as the fortunes of the contest happen to decide.

His parents settled in New Brunswick in 1818, and Mr. Mitchell was born at Newcastle, Miramichi, in 1824. We learn from that excellent and useful publication, Morgan's *Parliamentary Companion*, that he was admitted to the New Brunswick Bar in 1848; but it does not appear that he subsequently devoted much attention to the law, for he engaged in ship-building and lumbering, and we believe that in these lines he still carries on extensive establishments at his native place. When but a young man (32) in 1856, he entered the political arena, and as a member of the Liberal party was returned for his own county, Northumberland, which he continued to represent till 1860, when he was appointed a life member of the Legislative Council. He was a member of the Executive Council, in



BLANCHETOWN, ON THE MURRAY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SEE PAGE 298.

the Cabinet led by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, from 1858 to 1865. He was also a member of a couple of delegations to Quebec in 1861-62 on the Intercolonial Railway; and again in 1864 was one of the New Brunswick representatives at the famous Conference held in the same ancient city on the subject of Confederation. In 1865, there was a general election in New Brunswick, and Confederation coming up with several local issues, the government of which he was a member was defeated, and the Hon. Messrs. Smith and Anglin came into power. The reign of the latter was of short duration however, for the following year, in April, the "Anti" Cabinet resigned, and Mr. Mitchell was called upon to form a government, in which, with the assistance of Messrs. Tilley and Wilmot, he was so far successful as to carry the Province, almost as a unit, in favour of Confederation. In this Cabinet, which remained in power until the 30th of June, 1867, Mr. Mitchell occupied the office of President of the Council. Towards the end of the summer of 1866, he went to England as one of the delegates on behalf of New Brunswick, to attend the Colonial Conference, which sat in London during the latter part of that and the early part of the following year, preparing the "British North America Act of 1867." He was one of the twelve gentlemen, representatives of New Brunswick, summoned to the Senate by the Queen's proclamation of the 23rd of May, 1867; and on the 1st of July of that year was sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the first Dominion Cabinet then formed by Sir John A. Macdonald, which office he still holds.

Mr. Mitchell's career is perhaps the best testimony that can be given to his qualifications as a public man. In the commercial as well as in the political world he appears to have risen by the indomitable force of his own character. Energetic in the performance of his own duties, he is somewhat unsparring in his exactions from the hard working employes in his department, for many of these gentlemen, who are popularly supposed to have only to read the newspapers and smoke their meerschaums from ten to four, under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries work most laboriously, not only during office hours, but week after week have to prolong their labours until close upon midnight, or to carry work home with them to be elaborated after dinner and be ready next morning for the Minister. Nevertheless Mr. Mitchell is popular with the members of the Civil Service under his direct control. When he took charge of the department it was a new one, and required immense labour to bring it to efficiency; and he had the happy faculty of inspiring an *esprit de corps*, which gave the best results in making this important department of the Government serviceable to the public interests.

Though the quiet of the Senate Chamber, and the comparatively light parliamentary labour imposed upon a Senator, best comport with Mr. Mitchell's delicate physical constitution, it cannot be said that the Senate is the arena best adapted to his intellectual qualifications, or the one which his own taste would naturally choose. The rollicking turmoil of a warm debate in the Commons would, no doubt, be more congenial to his feelings; but such is the balance between his mental and his physical constitution that the former seems disposed to overcome the latter; and hence we conclude that the brevity and staid sobriety of the Senatorial debates, though Mr. Mitchell cannot always submit to them without apparent constraint, leave him an amount of mental energy to expend upon departmental administration, (in which he has achieved an acknowledged success) that he could hardly hope to possess were he doomed to share in the exhausting discussions of the other House, in which, if a member, his very instincts would impel him to take an active part. It is scarcely to be expected that a notice of the public career of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell would be complete without a reference to the Intercolonial Railway route. Public rumour has assigned him a large share of influence in the determination of that once vexed question. It is said that from the time it was first broached as a subject for public discussion, in November, 1867, up to June of the following year, when the selection was made, he was a most persistent advocate of the Northern route, the one which was finally chosen; and no doubt this course attributed to him, whether correctly or not, tended to estrange from him for a time, the sympathy of some of his old political allies from his own Province. But it may be presumed that in this, as in other matters, Mr. Mitchell having made up his mind to what he conceived to be the right course, was determined to carry it through; and having on his side not only the general understanding which prevailed at the time when the Quebec Conference made the railway a condition of the Union, but also the sympathy of the majority of all the Provinces, it was natural, assuming he took the ground in its favour attributed to him, that he should have succeeded. The efforts of his department towards the conservation and propagation of fish have

been very important and satisfactory in their results; but these, and the measures relating to navigation generally, and the coasting trade especially, as well as to the all-engrossing theme of protecting our deep sea fisheries from the depredations of foreign marauders, belong more properly to the history of the general policy of the Government, than to that of the gentleman for the time being at the head of a particular department; but it may readily be believed that Mr. Mitchell will hereafter bring to the effective execution of the government policy, on these important matters, the energy and administrative capacity, which already have deservedly given him an honourable rank among the public men of the Dominion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1870.

SUNDAY, March 13.—*Second Sunday in Lent.* Cranmer burnt, 1536.
 MONDAY, " 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Klopstock died, 1803.
 TUESDAY, " 15.—Julius Cæsar assassinated, B. C. 44. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
 WEDNESDAY, " 16.—Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States went into operation, 1855. Duchess of Kent died, 1861.
 THURSDAY, " 17.—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
 FRIDAY, " 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.
 SATURDAY, " 19.—Bishop Kerr died, 1711. Louis 18th fled from Paris, 1815. Lucknow captured, 1858.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

In our next number will be commenced the publication of an original and deeply interesting tale, illustrative of Canadian social and political life at a stirring period of the country's history.

The Government has announced its determination to abolish the system of issuing licenses to foreigners permitting them to fish in Canadian waters. The step is an important one, and has probably not been decided upon without an understanding with the Imperial Government. These fishing licenses were issued on the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, when by law the privileges enjoyed by American fishermen in Provincial waters lapsed, and the Americans had no right whatever to encroach upon the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. But it was judged that it would have been a harsh measure against the New England fishermen, whose craft and fishing apparatus had been got up mainly for this work, to have suddenly closed our waters against them; and it was also believed that the renewal of the Treaty would speedily be effected; so to prevent unnecessary derangement in the working of the fisheries, and at the same time to avoid all causes of irritation, these licenses were issued at the almost nominal rate of one dollar per ton. Only some of the Americans condescended to take out licenses, though they continued to fish as formerly, and when next year the rate was doubled, the licenses issued were fewer in number than before. During the last two seasons the complaints of the Nova Scotia fishermen have been even louder than ever. The heavy duty on Canadian fish almost closed the American markets against the Colonial fishermen, and the ruinous consequence of this state of affairs was soon evidenced in the fact that the Nova Scotians found it more profitable to transfer themselves and their property to the United States shore, whence they could come in the season to Colonial waters and gather their catch which thus entered the American market duty free. Efforts were of course made by the Canadian and Imperial authorities to prevent fishing without license, but they did not prove by any means effective; hence it has been resolved to abolish the system altogether, and at the same time give due protection to the Canadian fishermen by preventing these foreign "poachers" from entering Canadian waters.

The policy decided upon will elicit but one opinion in Canada, that of hearty approval. The decision is important not only because of the international issues to which its enforcement may give rise, but because of the savour of the spirit of retaliation with which it has been unnecessarily tainted. This fishery question is quite distinct from the tariff imposts, standing on entirely different grounds from the salt, coal and grain questions with which it is frequently mixed up. It may be doubted whether we would not lose more than we would gain by putting a duty upon American coal or grain; but it cannot be disputed that to allow the Americans to abstract the wealth of our waters, without giving any adequate return, is a sheer injustice to ourselves. The right of fishing in Canadian waters belongs, by every law, to the Canadians themselves; and, though for reciprocal advantages it may be wise for them to share this right with others, it is mere wanton waste of their

patrimony to give it away for nothing. We do not buy American coal, or flour, to oblige our neighbours, but to accommodate ourselves, and there is certainly room for doubt how far our interests will ultimately be served by taxing these articles, while with respect to the fisheries it has been quite clear from the first that the Americans, having withdrawn the consideration for their enjoyment, had nothing to expect in fairness but exclusion.

It was too grave a step, however, for the Canadian Government to have taken on its own responsibility, especially as there are Americans prepared to dispute with Great Britain as to the boundaries of the Canadian waters, and since there was even a probability that the policy decided on might raise this issue, the Imperial Government has doubtless been consulted regarding it, as it was in 1866 regarding the licensing system. The Colonial office must have been made aware through the naval officers on the North American Station how unsatisfactory the license system has worked; that in fact experience has proved it a complete failure; and that the adoption of the policy of exclusion is the only simple and effective way of rendering possible the due protection of Canadian fishermen. The way in which the Americans have disregarded the license system might perhaps give rise to the inference that they will be equally indifferent to the new regulations, and will attempt to fish in defiance of Canadian authority. This possibility is also suggestive of the necessity of Imperial sanction of, and co-operation with, the Canadian policy, as the fisheries have always been considered a likely source of serious international misunderstanding. To the extreme delicacy of the subject, and not to the want of consideration for the interests of our fishermen should be attributed the heretofore cautious action of the Government; and it may be presumed that the same caution will, as far as possible, be observed in giving effect to the new regulations. Perhaps it was unfortunate, in view of the present situation of affairs, that the license system was ever adopted; even a protest and "warning off" to invaders, though temporarily ineffectual in preventing the trespass, would have equally asserted the Canadian right to Canadian waters, and deprived the Americans of the excuse that the new treatment is harsher than the old. But it was adopted only temporarily and in the spirit of conciliation; those who have profited by it had ample time to prepare themselves for the assertion of the country's right to its own; and if they are not now ready to offer some equivalent concession to Canada, they will surely have no ground of complaint that for four years she has almost shut her eyes to their depredations. They should not at all events be misled into the notion that there is anything retaliatory in the contemplated measure. The country merely resumes its own because the United States have refused, and still continue to refuse, to give an equivalent for a share of it as they did under the Reciprocity Treaty. To show the great difference between this question and those relating to products affected by the tariff, it is only necessary to instance the article of barley, on which the American duty is fifteen cents per bushel. Now, the American brewers have represented to Congress that this duty should be taken off; that they must have Canadian barley because of its superior quality; and that this import duty is just so much of a tax upon them. On the other hand, the advocates of the "retaliatory" policy allege that the Canadian farmer just receives fifteen cents per bushel less for his barley, because of this same duty. Both the buyer and the seller claim to pay the whole duty, showing that there must be error on one side, if not on both; but with respect to our having the sole use of our own fisheries, unless we receive a return from those whom we permit to share in them, the question is so plain that no such confusion of ideas concerning it is possible. It should, therefore, be dissociated from all connection with the retaliatory programme. It is a truly national policy, and one which the most extreme free trader cannot but heartily endorse.

SIR A. T. GALT'S POSITION.

On Friday, the 4th inst., Sir A. T. Galt read, in the House of Commons, the correspondence which had taken place between himself and His Excellency the Governor-General, respecting his views on the relations of Canada with the Empire, when the offer of knighthood was rendered him by Earl Granville, through Sir John Young. It will be seen from the tenor of Mr. Galt's letter to the Governor-General, as it might have been discovered from his speeches in parliament, that a large proportion of the press exaggerated his views concerning the independence of Canada:

(Confidential)—OTTAWA, MAY 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR JOHN.—I desire to offer my grateful acknowledgments to Earl Granville, for the intimation your Excellency was good enough to convey to me to-day, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to submit my name to the Queen for the distinction of the second grade of the order of St. Michael and St. George. It will afford me the highest gratification to accept the offer so graciously made, but as I have

already explained to your Excellency, I do not feel myself at liberty to do so without making Her Majesty's Government aware of certain views which I hold as to the political future of the Dominion, the knowledge of which might possibly influence their decision. I regard the Confederation of the British North American Provinces as a measure which must ultimately lead to their separation from Great Britain.

Believe me, dear Sir John, Your Excellency's faithful servant, A. T. GALT.

24th June, 1869.—MY DEAR MR. GALT,—I have received a highly satisfactory answer from Lord Granville, which he has empowered me to let you see in confidence. Accordingly I enclose it, with the request that you will return it when read. Pray accept my congratulations. I hope you will wear the decoration in health and comfort for many a year.

JOHN YOUNG.

The late *cases* at Fort Garry will, we trust, be sufficient to teach the over zealous members of the so-called "Canadian" party in the Red River Settlement, that their unauthorized attempts to reduce the insurgents to submission to lawful authority are only productive of mischief; and that each abortive effort adds to Riel's own self-importance, and confirms his power.

FROM THE CAPITAL. PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, March 7, 1870.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—The member for Ottawa City presented a petition which is significant as the embodiment of a feeling which is becoming more general and more potent among us. It seems to be desired, as our neighbours will not reciprocate with us in free tariffs and low duties, to give them a taste of their own system: to meet prohibition with prohibition, and high duties with high duties.

fired off a joke by recommending that the debate take place over again.

THURSDAY, March 1.—The newspapers which, in the course of the Session have been honoured with notice before, were again introduced. Mr. Mackenzie complained that the Banking Resolutions had found their way to members of the press before they had been received by members of the House. The conversation was amusing: Sir Francis declared that he had done all in his power to keep them from the newspaper men, but they had proved too clever for him.

MARCH 3.—Again protection petitions. Another, making two or three bills on the subject, was introduced to limit the rate of interest. All this looks very much like retrogressive legislation. The subject of Americans fishing in our waters was again introduced, and the Minister of Justice made the important announcement that no licences would be granted to American fishermen for the present season.

FRIDAY, March 4.—The adjourned debate on the Finance Resolutions was resumed by Mr. Cartwright in a speech very antagonistic to the government project; the hon. gentleman took exception to nearly every item, and concluded by moving the following amendment: "That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that it is inexpedient to authorize the issue of legal tender notes in the manner authorized by the resolutions."

The Senate has passed a very important Bill on the Coasting Trade. It enacts that in future goods shall be carried coastwise only in British vessels. This appears something like a revivification of the old Navigation Laws.

THE RED RIVER.

Before the Convention at the Red River, the proceedings of which have been already recorded, adjourned, it passed a vote by a considerable majority confirming Riel in the Presidency, and appointing Mr. James Ross the *New Nation* Chief Justice, (!) and Mr. O'Donohue Secretary. This proceeding gave great offence to some of the English and Scotch delegates, who had attended the Convention, not to confirm the revolutionary régime, but to discover a basis for agreement with Canada.

were marched to Fort Garry, while the others, under Schultz, retreated to the Stone Fort. On the 19th, Riel despatched 100 armed men to attack Schultz. William Gaudy, one of Schultz's scouts, was captured and shot. Some of the despatches from St. Paul state that Boulton was tried by a Court Martial and also sentenced to be shot; but this announcement was discredited, and later reports say he is in no danger.

The following was telegraphed from St. Paul on the 8th; its only importance is in throwing doubt on the former statement that Gaudy had been shot:—A letter, dated Pembina, 24th February, received, says there is but little news since last mail. The *New Nation* was issued as usual February 18, but the edition was suppressed, and not distributed, as it contained news which the Provisional Government wished to withhold from the public for the present.

The letter concludes by saying, by order of the State Department at Washington, evidence has been collected at Pembina to show that Mr. McDougall violated his neutrality. The testimony goes forward by mail.

The ship "Benefactress" arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama, Japan. She brings full particulars of the loss of the steamer "Oneida," which left Yokohama on the 23rd January, homeward bound. The steamer quitted her anchorage about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while the officers were at dinner. About 7 o'clock the look-out man shouted "steamer light ahead," and the midshipman gave orders to port the helm.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending March 8th, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

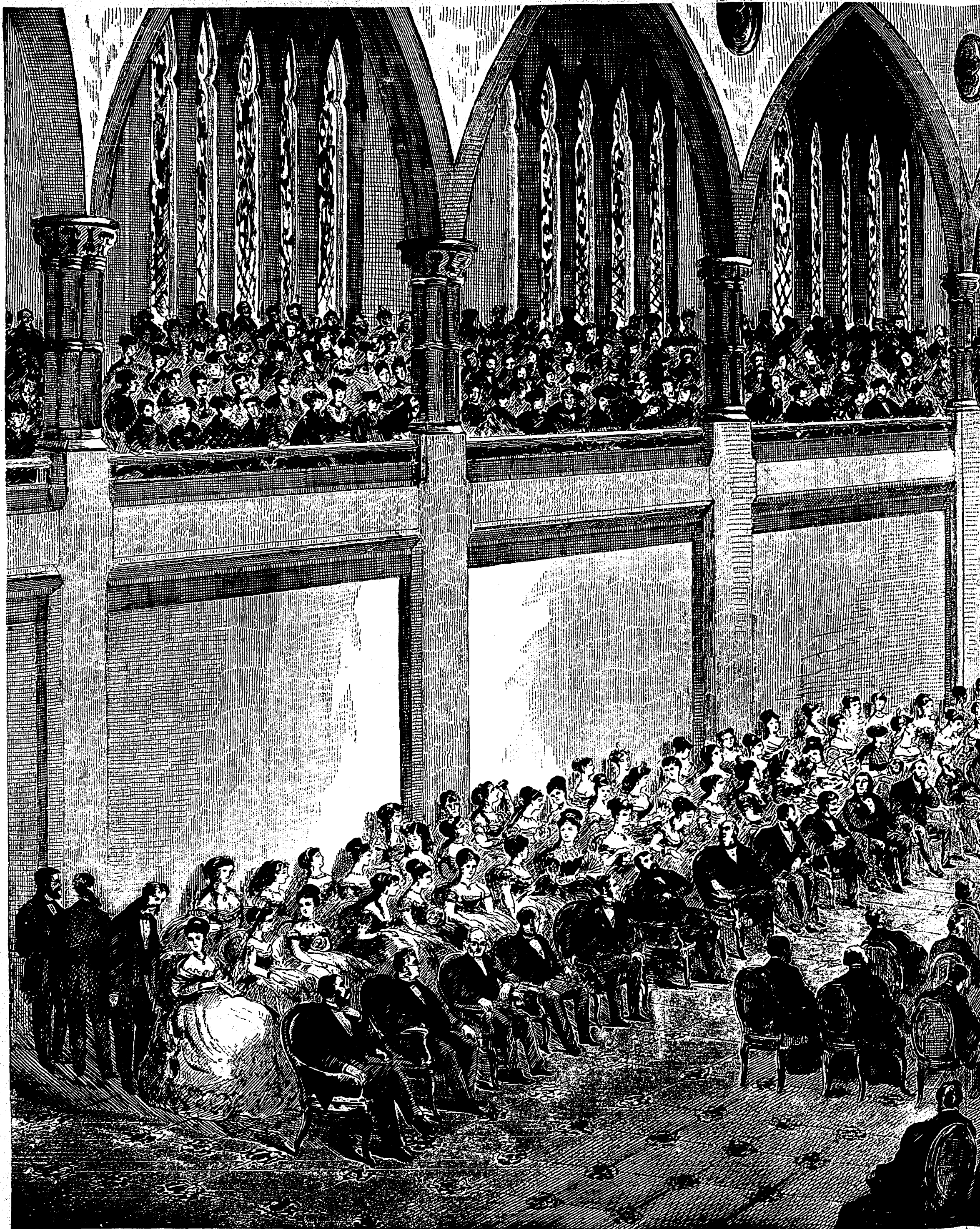
Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 P. M. Rows include days of the week and temperature readings.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 P. M. Rows include days of the week and barometer readings.

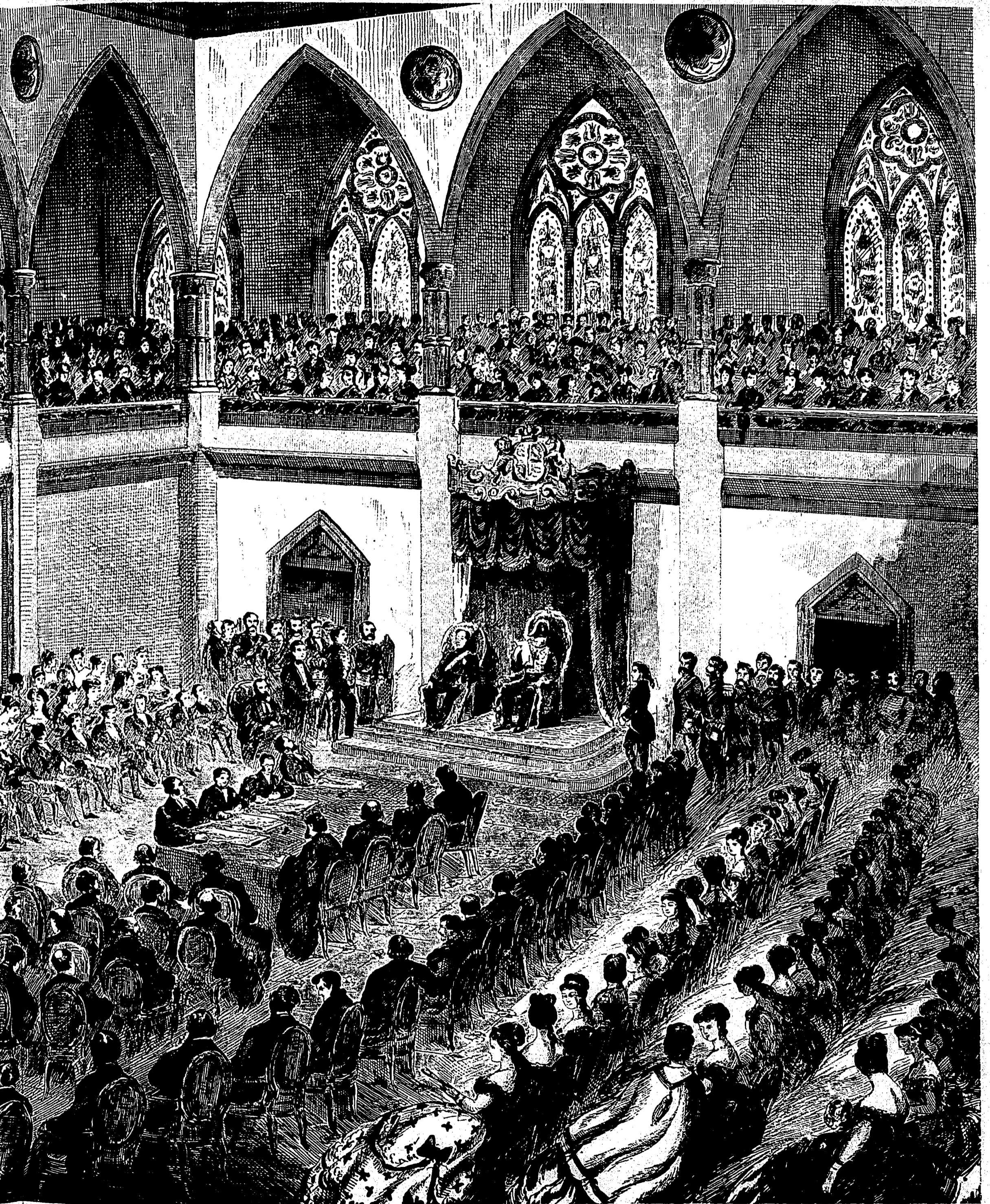
CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 5.

- White. 1. P. takes P. 2. P. to K. B. 3rd. 3. B. to Q. B. 2nd. 4. B. takes P. 5. Q. to K. B. 7th, mate.



OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, 1870



[For the Canadian Illustrated News.]

"PORCIA IS DEAD!"

(Julius Cæsar, Act IV, Scene iii.)

True artist! that one touch reveals a hand,
Whose nerves are quick with genius. Who but thou
Could paint a hero's soul in three short words!
The Roman with his pride of self-control—
The son-in-law of Cato—his whose name
Was his whose eyes saw tearless his son's blood—
The patriot whose lips are as a grave
O'er private ills—the husband whose strong grief
After private struggle, conquers country's love—
The friend who feels his friend has but to know
His sorrow to excuse all friendship's wrongs—
The soldier, whose words cut right to the core
Of what they aim at like his good broad sword—
All in that single touch—"Porcia is dead!"

JOHN R. ADE.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The interior of the Senate Chamber always presents a gay and animated scene on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The elegance of the spacious Chamber; the gorgeous brilliancy of the Windsor and other uniforms of the Ministers and staff ranged on either side of the vice-regal throne; the Governor-General there seated with the programme of the Ministerial policy in his hand; the inimitable Black Rod; the solemn Masters in Chancery around the Clerk's table; the grave Senators, sitting in single rows on either side, with the privileged few in the centre; the motley group of Commoners outside the bar; and beyond all, the assemblage of gay and elegantly-dressed ladies occupying the seats behind the Senators always present to the spectators in the gallery a sight worth looking upon and long to be remembered. And the galleries, too, with their promiscuous crowd of respectable and respectfully-behaved people—ladies and gentlemen, young and old, representing all classes of the community, are they not a study for an artist? But the opening on the 15th gathered additional interest from the presence of His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur. The crowd, which is always great in the galleries, was on this occasion a complete jam; while the scene on the floor was rendered more than usually brilliant by the greater number of ladies present; and perhaps it may be added by the more than ordinary elegance of their toilettes.

In our issue of the 19th of February, we gave an account of the proceedings at the opening; and on the 26th an exterior view of the Parliament buildings, with a description. In this issue will be found a two-page leggotype, from a drawing by our own artist, of the scene in the Senate Chamber during the opening: His Excellency is seated on the vice-regal throne, reading the Speech; on his right sits His Royal Highness Prince Arthur; and on either side stand Privy Counsellors, members of the staff, &c. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod will readily be distinguished standing in his accustomed place, and opposite, the Hon. Speaker of the Senate, in his official robe, sitting near the steps to the throne. Beyond the Clerk's table it is the custom to provide a few chairs for distinguished visitors, ecclesiastical, military, and civic dignitaries, &c., and on this occasion it will be seen that these were all filled. The grave Senators, in full dress, will be readily recognized on either side, "hedged" as they are by a "divinity" of female beauty and fashion. The view is taken from the east corner of the south end gallery, and does not of course permit of the "bar" and the honourable gentlemen of the House of Commons, headed by their Speaker, behind it, being seen. The Senate Chamber is ninety by forty-five feet, and the ceiling over sixty feet high. It is in every respect like the House of Commons, except that the furnishing is crimson instead of green, and the Speaker's chair is placed at the north end, instead of, as in the Commons, at the west side. The sky-lights, with the beautifully stained glass windows behind the galleries, throw a fine soft light into the Chamber. The piers against the walls of the Chamber, are composed of Portage du Fort marble of a light greyish colour, up to the galleries, whence rise above them clusters of small pillars of the beautiful dark Arnprior marble supporting the light-coloured marble arches above. The galleries, extending around the whole room, and placed over the corridors surrounding the Chamber, are capable of comfortably accommodating about a thousand persons; but on this particular occasion, attracted by the presence of the Prince, there were nearer two than one thousand people squeezed into them.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI, AT KANSAS CITY, U. S.

The success of Canadians on the public works of the United States, has frequently been remarked, and the great Kansas City bridge may be taken as another instance, though a small one compared with the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, (Messrs. Shanley) or the architectural direction of the new State Capitol at Albany, (Messrs. Fuller & Laven.) The chief engineer of the Kansas City bridge, was Mr. Chanute, a very talented, and throughout the Western and Southern States, a well-known engineer, he being at present employed as chief engineer on the important railways now building, the Missouri, Fort Scott and Gulf road, and the Lawrence and Galveston. Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, C. E. of New Brunswick, was engaged by Mr. Chanute, as Engineer and Superintendent of superstructure. Mr. Tomlinson also designed and proportioned the fixed spans, the pivot span, three hundred and sixty-three feet long, having been constructed according to the plans of the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg. The length of the main bridge is 1,394 feet, and the cost of construction about one million of dollars. The difficulties encountered in bridging the Missouri at Kansas City, were mainly in securing a solid foundation for the masonry piers. The bed of the stream, composed of sand or silt, was so easily moved by the rapid current, that sometimes the bottom was found to vary several feet in depth in the course of a few hours. When great freshets occur, as they do at least once a year on the Missouri, the river bed is no doubt "scooped out" to a great depth, and to give solidity to the bridge, it was necessary to go down to the solid rock under the river channel. This involved immense labour of a very difficult kind to perform, the foundation of one of the piers being at a depth of fifty-two feet below low water. The masonry was built on a very strongly framed caisson, open on the under side, and formed into four chambers; the bottom around the outside and the cross partitions were formed with cutting edges; four well-holes communicated with the chambers, and in the well-holes were placed the dredges, with which the material from under the pier was excavated. As fast as the

masonry was built on the upper surface the dredges were made to excavate a sufficient amount to lower the top course to the water. The pier was regulated in its descent by powerful screws resting on strongly framed trusses. The whole operation of sinking the pier was a very critical one, as the water was sometimes twenty feet deeper on the one side than the other. When the pier was within four and a half feet of the rock, the material had to be removed; it was composed of boulders, flat stones, and a stiff compact blue clay, the removal of which was very tedious, the workmen sometimes only gaining a single inch in a day. When the bottom edge of the caisson was fairly down on the rock, the inside was cleared out and the whole interior of the chambers and well-holes filled with concrete. Mr. Tomlinson had charge of the putting down of this pier, and so successfully was it accomplished, so truly was the structure kept in position during its gradual descent, that when completed it was found to be within half an inch of level from side to side, and from end to end, within an inch and a half. Before going to the United States he designed and superintended the construction of two bridges over the river St. John, New Brunswick; and is now preparing plans, &c., for some new light-houses, to be built by the Canadian Government.

BLANCHETOWN, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Blanchetown is a port on the river Murray, about 220 miles by water from the sea, 80 miles by land from Adelaide, and 42 miles from the Northern Railway. The site was selected by Sir Richard Macdonnell, as the very best point of junction for the Murray with the port of Adelaide. He named the town Blanche after his wife, and pronounced the future destiny of the place to be the depot by water carriage for central Australia. Unless the scales speedily fall from the eyes of the South Australian Government, there is every likelihood that Victoria, which has built her railway to the Murray years ago, will secure the benefit of the carrying trade on this magnificent water-way, which, with its tributaries, is navigable for 5,000 miles during most part of the year. Why should South Australia permit herself to lose this great trade while squabbling over a few miles of railway? The managers of the English Company now in the colony have fully borne out the judgment of Sir R. Macdonnell, by selecting Blanchetown, after examining several other routes, as the natural and proper spot for connecting the rivers with Port Adelaide. The township at present has a very straggling appearance, but its situation for picturesque beauty has no equal in the colony. It stands on a limestone cliff 90 feet above the water line, and gradually slopes to the river, which is here 240 yards wide. The regularity of the incline is broken by ravines, and when the streets are all filled up, and the houses, like terraces, seem each one peeping over the head of its front neighbour, it will form a picture not to be easily matched anywhere. The banks of the river for about 150 miles are formed by bold perpendicular cliffs, in many places 200 feet high. These cliffs, from the grass on their summits to fathoms below the water line, are very rich in fossils. Here the student of geology may examine a section of the old world, that has escaped the tremors and convulsions to which other portions of its surface have been exposed. The various levels and deposits are perfectly horizontal and continuous, and the corals and shells of most delicate formation are as perfect in this their fossil state as if formed but yesterday. Dr. Muecke pays periodical visits to these cliffs, and always returns enriched with specimens. Blanchetown is also on the main line of road to the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers in New South Wales, and also that portion of Victoria bounded by the Murray. The mail leaving Adelaide on Friday at 7 a. m., reaches Blanchetown at 5 p. m., and Wentworth on the Darling at 8 p. m., on Saturday. Extensive premises are in course of erection at this port for wood-washing, to which it is intended to add in at preserving. Such and many other works should long ago have been erected here, to utilise the grand water-power that now flows uselessly by.—*Australian News.*

KABYLE ORANGE SELLERS IN ALGIERS.

Although the French have not yet made much progress in colonizing Algeria, a time must come when the progress of European settlement in that fertile country will be accelerated. The south shore of the Mediterranean Sea has too many natural advantages to be left for many generations in the hands of the indolent populations who inhabit it. The climate is mild and genial throughout the year, its only drawback being an occasional visitation for five or six days during August or September, from the hot winds off the Sahara, and frost is scarcely known. The foliage falls towards the end of December; it returns again in February, and the fruit is ripe in May. About half the population of the country are Kabyles, who call themselves by names signifying noble and free. They are gallant people and when they were led by the fiery Emir Abd-el-Kader, they gave a good deal of trouble to the Marshals of France. To such contests there can be but one end. The stubborn aborigines were conquered at last, and their redoubtable chief-tain swore fealty to France on the Koran. If the acquisition of Algeria has been of no substantial service to the French empire, it was a good deed to terminate the rule of the Deys. Algiers, it will be known, was a nest of pirates; its cruisers preyed upon European commerce, and slaves were made of the prisoners thus taken. It seems astonishing that this should have been tolerated by the great Powers up to a date so recent, that only fifty-four years ago an English squadron bombarded Algiers, destroyed the pirate fleet, and set at liberty the Christian slaves. Certainly, there are some directions in which the recent growth of civilization has been very rapid; a pirate in the Mediterranean would now be an absolute anachronism. Yet so inveterate was the Algerine love of piracy that even Lord Exmouth's severe punishment would not probably have caused its complete cessation; hence the French occupation of Algiers, which grew out of the insulting conduct of the last Dey, must be considered an advantage to European civilization. The Kabyles or Berbers, as they may be perceived by our illustration, have often countenances of much intelligence. But they show no tendency to rise above their original level. Their language is so limited in power of expression that they have to borrow from the Arabic all words of religious or scientific significance. In the country their dwellings are of the roughest order; cabins made of the branches of trees, plastered with mud. Their dress is coarse and scanty; and as to their religion little is known about it, except that they have a great veneration for their priests, who profess to work miracles. The origin of this

race has never been closely investigated; but there is one tribe among them with blue eyes, fair hair and light complexion, who are supposed to be descendants of the Vandals. The Kabyles form about half the population of Algeria, or somewhat more than a million and a half. Including the French there are eight other races in Algeria. The Moors are the principal inhabitants of the towns, and they lead an indolent life, passing much of their time loitering about the cafes, drinking coffee and smoking their pipes. The Kabyles, who form the majority of the country population, visit the towns for the purposes of trade. Algiers is, of course, the great market of the country. It stands on the side of a steep hill, the summit of which is crowned by a citadel, and overlooks the bay of the same name. Its streets are narrow and filthy, but the French are rapidly improving it, having actually taken down the principal mosque in order to get space for official edifices. Many of the other mosques—octagonal buildings of marble—have been turned into churches. Since the French took possession, shops are becoming much more numerous, though a great part of the business is done in the bazaars according to oriental fashion.

THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

Among the first sights which a stranger in Paris wants to visit are the gigantic collecting-sewers beneath the city, constructed on the recommendation and under the superintendence of M. Haussmann, late Prefect of the Seine. The main artery of these extensive subways on the northern bank of the river is between three and four miles in length, and extends from the Place de la Concorde to Asnières, near to which well-known suburb the principal southern artery, after crossing the Seine in a monster tube close to the Pont d'Alma, will eventually form a junction with it. Besides these principal arteries, which have a height of close upon fifteen feet, and a width of about eighteen feet, including a pathway on each side nearly three feet wide, there are thirty miles of secondary galleries of somewhat smaller dimensions, in addition to an intricate network comprising nearly six hundred miles of sewers proper. The principal purpose served by these extensive subways is the drainage of the streets, and the carrying off the refuse water and the rainfall from the houses; cesspools which require to be periodically emptied being still the rule in the French capital.

It is only on certain days of the year that these magnificent sewers are thrown open to sight-seers. On such occasions they are splendidly lighted up with thousands of lamps, each provided with a silver reflector. Tickets, previously obtained from the proper authority, indicate the time and place of rendezvous, and precisely at the hour specified the large iron trap-door in the centre of the pavement is raised, and the assembled party proceed to descend some dozen steep steps communicating to the sewers. Overhead is a vaulted roof, intersected in all directions with countless telegraph wires inclosed in gutta-percha tubes, and running along the sides is a large black pipe about a foot and a half in diameter, which supplies the city of Paris with water. Rows of lamps that grow fainter and fainter in the distance, light up the vaulted gallery and cast their reflections in the black, turbid waters at our feet, whereon a large boat, capable of holding some fourteen or sixteen people is floating. The ladies of the party are handed in, and the boat, which is provided with a movable crescent-shaped fan, pierced with holes to admit of the water flowing through, and which, on being let down, fits exactly to the rounded bottom of the sewer and pushes before it all the solid refuse matter that may chance to have accumulated, moves along on its course until a particular point is reached. Here the voyagers disembark, and, with their male companions, who have followed on foot, take their seats in a number of small carriages, likewise provided with fans, and the wheels of which run along rails placed at the edges of the pathways which bound the sewers on each side. Each of these vehicles carries a lighted lamp in front of it, and is provided with a conductor. Signal is given by sound of trumpet of the rails being clear, and all the carriages start, propelled forward by four men running at the sides of them, at the rate of something like six miles an hour. Blue tablets, with white letters, indicate, from time to time, the particular points of the city the party are traversing, and every now and then the cars shoot past some rushing cascade of dirty water tumbling into the sewer with a roaring sound. Occasionally, at a signal from their conductor, passengers must duck their heads as they pass beneath the great transverse iron stanchions which cross and re-cross the roofs of the galleries. Suddenly a sharp turn is made, and a silver-gray flood of light in front of them is discerned. The cars soon come to a halt, and the passengers alight, and in a few minutes find themselves, at the end of their journey, on the quay facing the towers of the Conciergerie.

"The Picture-Book."—This illustration will be recognized by every one as a veritable scene from "real life." It speaks too eloquently of the childish admiration for pictorial art; of the wonderful engaging power of the "picture-book"; of the important services of the eye in developing the expanding intellect—to need any particular description. The artist has faithfully portrayed the unalloyed admiration with which universal infancy regards pictorial illustrations; if all the mothers in the land were but to "compare notes" and publish to the world the sum of peaceful hours they have enjoyed, and the measure of infantile happiness which they have seen conferred by the "picture-book," we are convinced that their testimony would prove it to be one of the greatest of domestic institutions in modern times. As they say in the patent medicine advertisements, "no family should be without it." It is wise, too, to encourage little children in their admiration for art. Rude and badly-executed as children's "picture-books" too often are, they exert a good influence; they arrest and engage attention, thus training the mind to steady thought, and they assist most materially in imparting knowledge even while they are only coined over for the sake of amusement. Let not the little ones be without good "picture-books."

The Duke of Richmond, Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, the new Conservative leader in the House of Lords, represented Sussex in the House of Commons from 1841 to 1860, and has held office as President of the Poor Law Board. He has served in the army, from which he retired on half pay, and while in the service acted as Aide de Camp to the Duke of Wellington and to Viscount Hardinge. He was born in 1818 and ranks as a fair debater. The Dukedom was created in 1875 by Charles II. The present is the 6th Duke and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in October 1860.

ST. KILDA.

Far in the Western Ocean, more than a hundred miles to the west of the Hebridean island of Lewis, lies the rock of St. Kilda, for the little island, three miles long by two miles broad, is hardly more. The highest peak of St. Kilda attains an altitude of over thirteen hundred feet, and abrupt sea-cliffs, the home of countless wildfowl, extend all round its coast. The taking of the eggs and down of these birds, the cultivation of the few acres of arable land which the island contains in crops of barley, and the care of sheep and cows, are the occupations of the people who inhabit the island, and who at the time of the last census numbered no more than seventy-eight souls. A little village is built on the west bay of the island, and a small church and manse are the chief buildings in what has been described as looking at a distance, from the peculiar form of the roofs of the houses, not quite unlike a Hottentot kraal. The inhabitants of St. Kilda are dependent in great part for their food on what they obtain from the mainland; and twice a year, in April and October, supplies are usually sent to them. But so stormy was the October of 1869 that the vessel generally employed in the service was unable to make the passage, and no other has been induced to make the attempt; so that since April or May of last year no communications have passed between St. Kilda and the outer world. A correspondent of the *Scotsman*, who has brought the matter before the public, says that "no one can know in what state the islanders are; and, having only half a year's supply of meal to depend on, the probability is that they either already are, or soon will be in a state of starvation. Under these circumstances it is suggested that the British Government should send a steamer with supplies, or that the charity of the British public should be appealed to at once to procure a steamer, as no sailing vessel dare venture to the island except between the months of April and October."

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The steamer "Nipsic" of the Darien exploring expedition reached Aspinwall on the 9th of February. The commander of the expedition went to Panama on the following day, "where," says a correspondent, "his Excellency, President Corrozo, received him with the utmost cordiality. The preliminaries for the expedition to survey the Darien were soon arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and Captain S. Bridge returned to Aspinwall the next day. On the 13th inst., the United States Consuls of Panama and Aspinwall were received on board the "Nipsic," with all honour due to their position."

"The President is disposed to render to the expedition all the assistance within his power, and will, if the case requires it, send a military force to the scene of the explorations. The impression that the government of Panama is unfriendly to the United States Darien expedition is entirely erroneous. President Corrozo has appointed Don Blas Arosemena, Postmaster of Colon, commissioner for the Colombian government. He will accompany the expedition across, making an official report of the route, and giving information to his government as to the state of civilization found among the Indians of Darien. Captain S. Bridge is determined to lose no time, and he will push forward the explorations as rapidly as possible, working cautiously at the commencement, however, penetrating the first day a short distance only, allowing the men to return to the ship at night, and so proceed until a sufficient distance is made to establish a camp. He will then push on again, returning at night to the camp until the men become familiar with the work, and the Indians get somewhat accustomed to the Yankees, when the explorers can move on with rapidity until they reach the rendezvous on the Pacific coast. Some fifty native labourers have been engaged at Porto Bello, whose business it will be to carry provisions, instruments, &c., but should it be found that passable mule paths can be formed a continuous supply of provisions will be kept up by means of asses, which can be obtained at Carthagena."

"Much trouble is expected from the Indians, who have as yet known no conqueror; their poisoned arrows are very much to be dreaded. However, if they commence war upon any of the expeditions sent out, Captain S. Bridge has a sufficient force at his command to make short work of the men of the forest. It is very doubtful about their being conciliated or bought with trinkets, as they have never yet been known to accept anything of the kind."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The *Boston Journal of Chemistry* says on this subject: "The first lesson we would teach farmers in 'our college' would be how to turn oil of vitriol out of a carboy, and not spoil their clothing; second, how properly to dissolve bone, prepare phosphatic fertilizers and efficient composts; third, how to use and how to take care of agricultural implements; fourth, how to lay drain tile; fifth, how to plough and pulverize land so as to fit it for seed; sixth, how to make and save manures; seventh, how to feed and properly take care of stock; eighth, how to keep buildings and fences in order; and ninth, how to keep farm accounts systematically and accurately. We believe what is needed for the interests of agriculture is not so much 'agricultural colleges,' where young men are to have prolonged training in such branches of study as are taught in our ordinary educational institutions, but schools to which active farmers and their boys may resort in the winter months, and learn practically by observation and experiment how to conduct farming operations to the best possible advantage."

A prospectus has been issued in London (England) of a company for promoting emigration, to be called the "Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation," with a nominal capital of £250,000, in shares of £1. By the selection of poor families of good character for settlement on land to be obtained by grant or purchase, and taking engagements for repayment, with adequate interest, of passage-money and other advances; it is hoped to make the scheme commercially profitable, since the intervening lands between each allotment will grow into value, while at the same time the Corporation would insure the life of every head of a family emigrating for the amount of the money disbursed for him. The Duke of Manchester is chairman of the board, and Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., whose practical colonial experience has been very extensive, is one of its members, the managing director being Mr. Ligat, late Surveyor-General of Victoria.

Senator Nye carries in his pocket-book a note from the late President Lincoln, written in pencil on the fly-leaf of a book, which runs as follows: "Dear General: Come up to-night and swap jokes. LINCOLN."

Mica, for spectacles, is rapidly coming into use for workmen exposed to the heat and glare of iron furnaces. Complete masks of this material, and even cylinders surrounding the entire head, have been made so as to form a more perfect defence. It has been attempted to give a blue tinge to the spectacles by applying the colouring matter directly to the surface of the mica, but this expedient failed. Another plan has been more successful; this plan consists in interposing a plate of transparent blue gelatine between two layers of the mica.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.—At any time in the winter when ice is easily obtained, thick and good, put a load of sawdust upon the ground, where you want your ice house to be, and spread it on a square of ten feet each way. Then cut the ice in square blocks and build up a pile about eight feet high, filling the spaces between the blocks with pounded ice. Next set up scantlings around the ice, 18 inches from it, and build a broad house around it, with a roof to shed rain, without leaking a great deal; and then pack in sawdust around the ice, and put on a covering about a foot deep on top, and you will have ice to use and give away all summer.

The *Bristol Post* says: Mr. Hampden, formerly of Bristol, sends us the following statement: £500 has been offered and accepted on the result of a scientific investigation as to whether the surface of the earth and water is level or convex. The challenge was made by Mr. Hampden, of Swindon, and has been accepted by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The £1,000 has been lodged at Coutts's, and the survey is to be made before the 15th of March, in the county of Cambridge. The editor of an old established London paper has been chosen umpire; each party names a referee. Much interest in the decision is felt by the innumerable advocates of the Newtonian and Copernican theory of the rotundity and revolution of the earth, which Mr. Hampden affirms to be a downright fiction and a fraud, in the face of all the philosophy and science of the United Kingdom.

The notorious Rochefort is indebted to the *New York Citizen and Round Table* of Saturday last, for the following pithily worded certificate of character:

"The *Tribune* wants a biography of Rochefort which shall explain 'why American editors call him miscreant and villain, and why Mr. Victor Hugo adopts him as a son.' The *Police Gazette* will doubtless gratify the *Tribune's* desire, whenever the former shall have time to occupy itself with biographies of other than American miscreants. But the question, after all, is very easily answered. American editors call Rochefort miscreant and villain, and Victor Hugo adopted him as his son, simply because he is a miscreant and a villain. If the *Tribune* should seriously ask for the proofs, it would only be necessary to refer to Rochefort's public acts. He has made himself known merely as a libeler of men and a dirty calumniator of women. He has done this, too, from the safe vantage of foreign soil where neither legal punishment nor personal revenge could follow him. This is the conduct of a miscreant, if there is any conduct to which such a term applies. He is a villain because, for the sake of gaining notoriety, he labors to incite Parisians to a bloody insurrection, which he knows would have no hope of success; and he is a coward because he has carefully kept out of the danger into which he has urged his dupes. He may not be strictly accountable for having been adopted by Victor Hugo, but Hugo's act was a fit recognition of the malignity and cowardice of the demagogue who disgraces the French Liberals."

The *Glasgow Herald* has the following interesting and reassuring extract from Mr. Charles Livingstone, Consul at Fernando Po, brother of Dr. Livingstone. The letter was addressed to the distinguished traveller's daughter, who resides at Hamilton: "I had a note from Mr. Vredenburg, our Commissioner at Loando, which shows that mendacious Portuguese are not all dead yet. It was accompanied by a letter from a Portuguese traveler to the interior, who had just returned, and gives some impressions the natives got of your father when he crossed the continent in 1854, though it adds the fact of which your father was not aware, that he had to drink the muange, and was cut to pieces by the natives, as some of the poison showed that it had taken effect on him. Poor Vredenburg has sent this letter to the Foreign Office as he thinks 'it leaves but little hopes of the safety of Dr. Livingstone.' As the natives told our Portuguese this yarn in June, 1868, it would appear that your father managed somehow to put his pieces together again. I have written to Vredenburg that the muange and cutting-to-pieces part of this yarn come out of the two calabashes of cacolla (drink made of honey.) 'With much secrecy,' said Vredenburg, 'the native told the Portuguese that Dr. Livingstone was a great fetish man. He talked every day with the sun—i. e., observed with the sextant, never slept in a house, and had no fear of wild beasts. He had an animal in a box to which he never gave anything to eat, (chronometer,) but always when he was travelling he talked to it and asked it the road—which he never asked of any one. From time to time he opened papers and began to talk to them. He passed rivers without a canoe, and did many other wondrous things.'"

MUSIC.

MR. J. R. 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

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TAKEN OF 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-Keliovo, 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 P. R. O. M. P. Y. A. T. T. K. N. T. I. O. N. 11

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Ah, you should not neglect it," scolded Madame Tallien smilingly. "Conquests are often made at balls. Try it—a new quadrille is just beginning."

The embarrassment of the young general was remarkable. He saw Madame Tallien engage herself to General Barras, Madame Recamier to Tallien. They seemed to suppose that Bonaparte had chosen Madame de Beauharnais as a partner for the quadrille. The charming widow stood before him, smiling at his embarrassment, and he, to escape the painful situation, and at the same time longing for a favour from this lady, seized her hand and said:

"Will you try it with a bungler?"

"You make a sacrifice," replied she. "But I will assist you."

The dance commenced. Bonaparte, directed by his lovely partner, got through the performance better than he had expected. The awkwardness he showed in making the steps was not remarkable for a soldier—every one knew that the republican soldiers had been more in the field than on the ball-room floor.

"In this manner our leisure can always be applied to advantage," said Bonaparte, on whom the widow Beauharnais made a deep impression, recommending the conversation with her during the dance. "If I remain longer idle in Paris, I may attain some practice in this, I confess, very pleasant art, provided that I have always so indulgent a partner as you."

"I am not at all indulgent, General. You have just now made a mistake. You should have passed over to the other side, and then come back. Now, pay attention to your *vis-a-vis*.... Excellent. Ah! if you would only remain some time in Paris? Do you not like Paris?"

"I feel like a stranger here. I am longing for the army, for battles, for deeds!"

"Hotspur! How many opportunities for them will your life yet afford you?"

"Yes, but not France. I long to be away from here."

"From France?" she asked in surprise.

"The East attracts me with magic power. There I desire to achieve glory."

"Why not here? Why not for France?"

"Am I able to do so?" he muttered vehemently. "Ah, this inactivity, this uncertainty devours me."

"Be a little patient, General! Confide in Barras."

He did not answer; his gloomy eyes sparkled restlessly.

The dance was over; he took leave of Madame de Beauharnais as one who did not dare to realize the happiness he had dreamt of. She invited him to visit her modest circles, which was more than he had hoped for. The soiree was nearly over. After this quadrille most of the guests retired. Bonaparte left with Barras.

"You have danced with Madame de Beauharnais, Bonaparte," said Barras familiarly to him. "How are you pleased with her?"

"She is an angel," he replied heartily.

"Am I able to do so?" he muttered vehemently.

"What if it were so?"

"Then you must marry her," said Barras laughingly.

"I wager that will not be so difficult."

Thus talking, they descended the stairs where they were met by a curious-looking person. His long face looked gloomy, his dark eyes were burning and hollow. He had a large Spanish hat with a flowing feather stuck upon his head, his figure was wrapped in a long white woollen cloak held together in front.

"Heavens!" cried Bonaparte, shocked at this sight. "This is like walking death!"

"Does he intend to go to the masquerade?" added Barras, mockingly.

But they permitted the strange man to pursue his way, and left the hotel Tallien. The one was destined to rule, as director, the French republic, till the close of the century; the other to overthrow him, to change the republic into a military empire, to make Josephine de Beauharnais his wife and an empress, and the Corsican family a French dynasty.

The strange apparition in the white cloak and Spanish hat, unconcerned about the impression he produced, entered the stately rooms. The ladies he encountered screamed with fright and fled; the men looked in surprise after him, at a loss to explain so singular an occurrence.

"Who is this? In such a costume? At such an hour?"

It was three in the morning. No one ventured to stop or accost the mysterious stranger who, not deeming it necessary to give an explanation of his presence in these rooms, approached in a solemn manner the ball-room. His glittering eyes stared immovably before him, as if they had caught in the distance an object from which they could not avert themselves. But nothing in this sepulchral face betrayed any emotion in this man.

Those of the guests that were yet present, flew to the large *salon* at the sight of this spectral Spaniard. There was a general panic. They asked information of Tallien and his wife, who were likewise greatly alarmed at this intelligence.

"He must be a lunatic!" the men exclaimed.

At last the figure entered the *salon*, and, without hesitating, approached the group in the midst of which stood Madame Tallien. The ladies screamed and scattered in all directions. Tallien, however, resolutely stepped towards him, and threateningly said:

"What do you want here? Who are you?"

In horror he started back after having asked these questions. The stranger seemed not to have heard them, nor to heed them. He strode with the same solemn pace towards Madame Tallien.

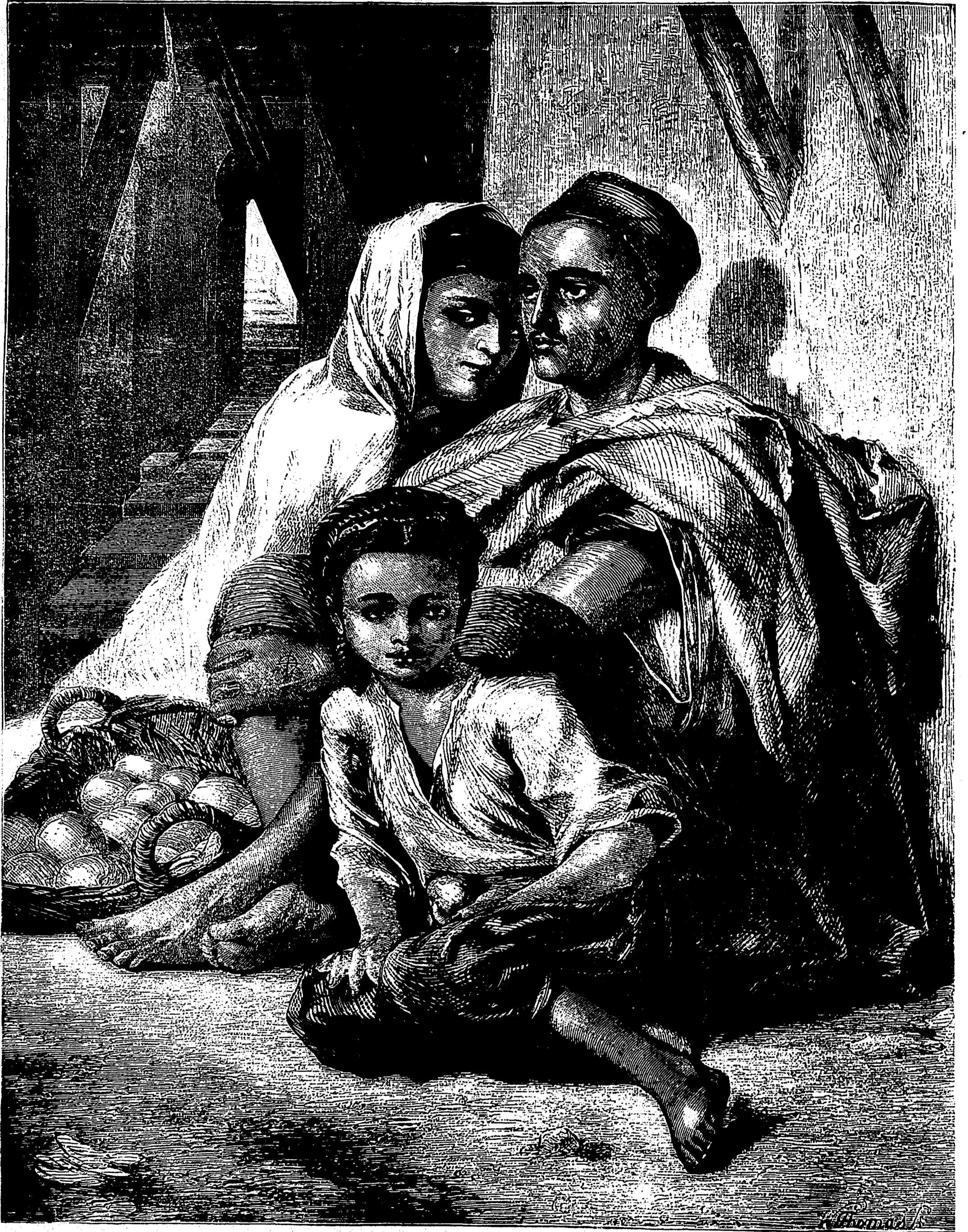
"My God!" she exclaimed, seeing her husband recoil and gazing angrily at the stranger. Hiding her face in her hands, she continued in emotion, addressing the by-standers:

"It is an unfortunate madman. Have pity on him!"

Tallien beckoned to several servants who were already expecting his call:

"Conduct this poor man into a private apartment! He is mad!"

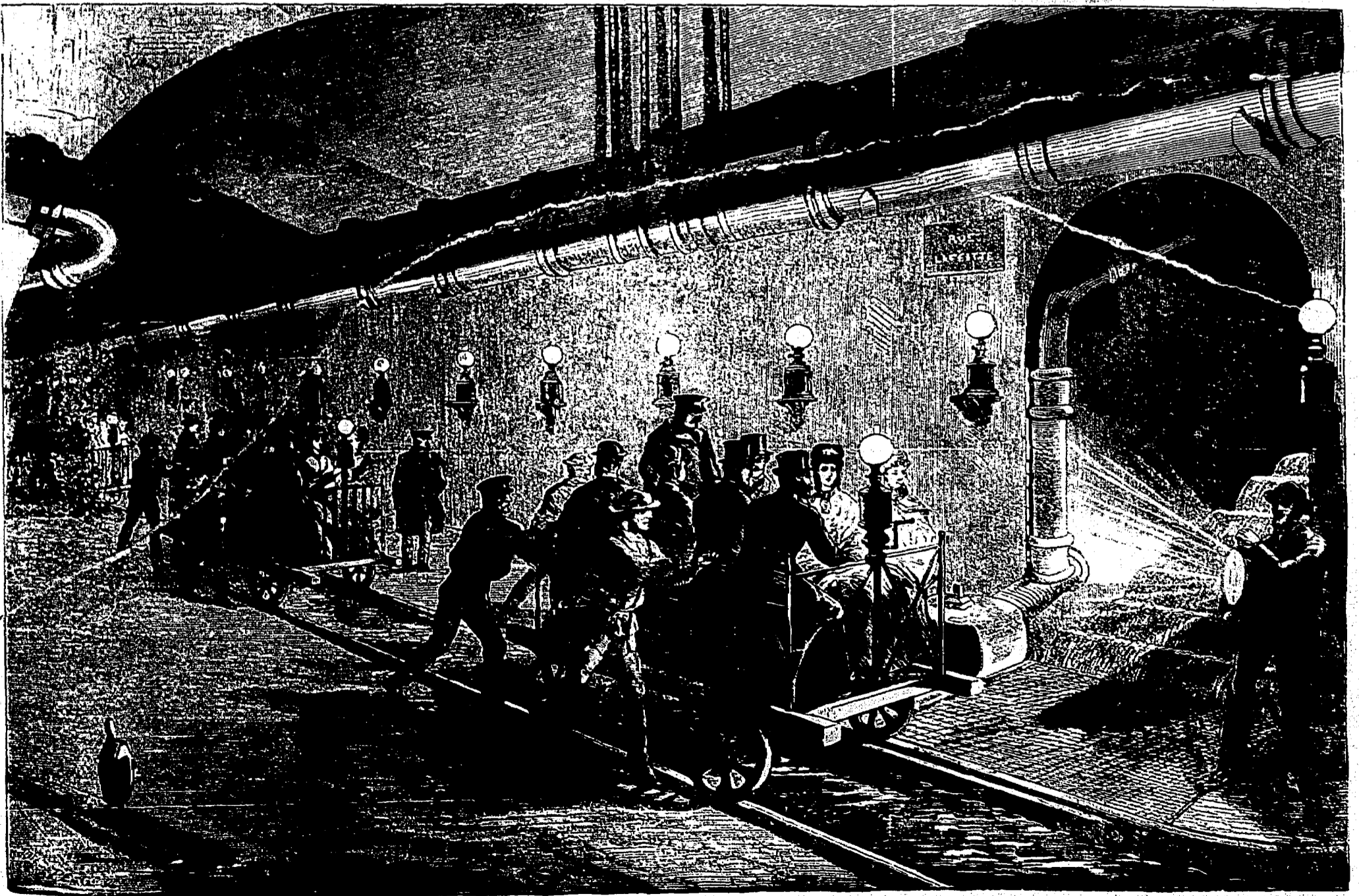
He approached him again, taking hold of his arm under the cloak. The stranger now arrested his measured step, threw back his cloak and exhibited the costume of an old Spanish knight.



KABYLE ORANGE SELLERS IN ALGIERS.—SEE PAGE 298.



“THE PICTURE-BOOK.”—SEE PAGE 298.



THE SEWERS OF PARIS.—SEE PAGE 298.

Continued from page 289.

"Benoit," said Madame Tallien, stepping towards him, her looks depicting her great compassion. "Go into my room, I will follow you immediately."

These gentle words had a great effect on the unfortunate man. He did not resist any longer, but permitted the servants to lead him quietly away. In a few words husband and wife had given to their guests the asked-for explanation about Benoit and the cause of his insanity. Before the guests had taken their leave, Madame Tallien had hastened to the room, into which the unfortunate man was taken, and where the servants, as they were ordered, watched over him. Benoit appeared to be very happy. He had thrown himself into an arm-chair, and dropped his cloak. When he perceived his former prisoner for whom he had felt so unhappy a love, he gravely inclined his head, and said in an important manner:

"Are you here, Senora? I have expected you."

"But my friend," said Thérèse, who, at these words, felt the full confirmation of her fears; "why did you never send us any news? Have you been at my father's?"

"I was in Spain, Senora," he replied, proudly thrusting his chin into his neck. "I have come to fetch my beloved."

Notwithstanding his assumed importance he said all this in so quiet a tone that Thérèse felt dubious if Benoit's insanity was more than passing. But the next words of the poor man convinced her that his mind was entirely deranged, and that a cure could only be effected in course of time by careful nursing.

"I have been made a grandee of Spain,"

Benoit continued, in his raving. "We can now make Thérèse Cabarrus our wife. I am now good enough for you, am I not?"

"Benoit, have you come here to grieve me?" she replied, trying by these means to bring him back to reality.

"How can that grieve you?" he resumed. "A grandee of Spain is wooing you, Senora. Yes, it is I. I have been created a grandee, the vesture of a knight has been given me. Look! Is it not beautiful?"

"Have you then been in Madrid, Benoit?"

"In Spain, Senora, in Spain. The King sends his greeting to you: he gave me this letter for you."

At the same time he drew from his doublet a large letter closed with a huge seal, and handed it to the astonished young lady, whose husband at this moment joined her.

"Let us read it," she said to him.

She looked, half smiling, half in surprise at the address which ran:

"To the noble daughter of Spain, Thérèse Cabarrus."

The seal, with all kinds of impressions made by rings, confirmed the suspicion that somebody had played a cruel jest with this unfortunate man; the contents of the letter proving it to a certainty.

"Be it known," was written, "that as the French knight Benoit, whose folly we have learned, desired us to appoint him a grandee of Spain, we have allowed ourselves this jest with him, given him this old knight's costume, and written to Senora Cabarrus that she may have him cured."

This letter was signed "Ariero, in the Castle, the 28th August 1794. Don Albidu."

Madame Tallien and Thérèse did not attempt to undeceive the unfortunate Benoit. He was fixed on certain ideas, and he felt composed only when a hope was extended to him that his wishes would be realized. There remained no other help but to send the mad man to an asylum, in which they succeeded the next day by persuading him that a nobleman had to inspect his new establishment before conducting his bride home.

Benoit was incurably mad. A few days afterwards death released him.

And she for whose sake he had lost his reason was the only one that laid flowers on his grave and dropped a tear for this faithful heart.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"THE BEAUTIFUL SPANIARD."

Let us return, at the end of this story, once more to Bordeaux.

There, after Tallien had been called away, after the happy time of Thérèse Cabarrus, the rule of terror had commenced again with new rigour. Blood was flowing anew in streams from the guillotine; the prisons were re-filled by the suspected and moderates, and many who had returned in safety to the large city on the Garonne, expiated their rashness by death. In the same degree as the barometer of the Jacobin rule rose in Paris, so did it in the provinces, as also in Bordeaux.

In father Claudet's win-house at "The Red Cap," this turn of affairs would have been borne with patience; for every one needed only to assume his former mien. Old Claudet could philosophize and sell his guillotine wine; mother Claudet could superintend and receive the cash; Lucie could tap the wine or make love to her released Henry Tourguet at the side of the cask. The guests could become noisy again, and the little clerk Timm empty his can of wine to the health of Robespierre. Disturbance only arose when Gilbert Cardourel returned to Bordeaux. The approach of the bird of prey was scented in the dove-cot.

At first Cardourel appeared in an agreeable humour. He visited "The Red Cap" without in any way referring to the former incidents. His bow to Claudet and his wife was as full of Jacobin friendship as heretofore; he seemed not to perceive Lucie's disdain of him, did not deign to notice his cousin Henry, neither did Henry notice Cardourel. In the midst of his old friends and associates he spoke of Paris, the convention, the great Jacobin club, of Robespierre, St. Just, and Conthon, the three great men of terror; he also boasted of his heroic deeds, of the arrest of Thérèse Cabarrus, not understanding why her name had not yet appeared in the daily list of the

beheaded. He considered her death to be the end of his vengeance which he had sworn, and for which he was no longer able to work.

After some time, however, Cardourel showed himself in his true nature. By the recommendations of the Jacobin party in Paris, as likewise by his zeal and disregard, he gained a powerful influence in the city of Bordeaux. With the Jacobins, who had appeared again in great numbers, his word was as important as that of Robespierre in the Club of Paris. Destruction threatened those he denounced, and the authorities and tribunals seemed to be dependent on him who was so popular with the fanatic mob. He induced Timm, who acted again as his adjutant and adviser, to publish a journal, in which Cardourel was every day praised and pointed out as the best patriot of the Bordelais. He advocated his election as citizen mayor of Bordeaux at the next ballot, and there was no doubt of the success of these intrigues, all his rivals and adversaries being afraid of Cardourel's Jacobin power.

Henry Tourguet mistrusted his cousin as soon as he had regained his influence. He had fled, his sausage shop was closed, and no one knew whither he had gone.

"The Claudets must know it," said Cardourel, on hearing this news, with a malicious grin to little Timm. "I will make the proud Lucie suffer for it. Come, Timm, we will play with her as a wolf with a lamb."

Timm being the most devoted servant of Gilbert, was ready

"My dear Claudet," began Cardourel with hypocritical solemnity, after he and Timm had taken their seats at the table, and the host had approached them. "We come to speak with you to-day upon an important matter, I might say upon business."

"Yes, upon business," repeated Timm, "not upon ordinary business."

"First," continued Cardourel in his assumed manner, "we would like to know where my cousin Tourguet is."

"Your cousin Tourguet?" asked Claudet, "how should I know?"

"How! you mean to say that you don't know?"

"By no means."

"And he was to have become your son-in-law! Perhaps Lucie, your daughter, will know?"

"What should we know?" replied Claudet, looking round for his wife who was slowly advancing from the bar. "We know as well as you do, citizen Cardourel, that he is gone. We know what every one knows, that he has left Bordeaux and has gone to some place else."

"Ah, this is very clever," said Gilbert with sarcasm; "but if the tribunal were to ask the same questions would you answer them in the same manner?"

"Yes, citizen Cardourel," replied his wife in his stead. "Truth is everywhere the same. And it is no matter to us whether citizen Tourguet has gone."

"Eh, what do you say, citizen!" exclaimed Cardourel maliciously. "Then the engagement with Lucie is broken off?"

"That is not so," said she confusedly.

"In so far as broken off means to be at an end," added Claudet hastily. "What can be broken off if there was no joining?"

"Hearts do not separate," affirmed mother Claudet so seriously that Gilbert burst out laughing.

"Well, mother Claudet," said he, "you have preserved your heart well. But now to the point. I have come to ask in all earnestness for my friend Timm, the hand of your daughter. You refused me once—a second time I would take it very seriously."

The old couple did not seem much surprised, they had anticipated the purport of this communication.

"We by all means appreciate the honour you confer upon us, citizen," replied mother Claudet in a respectful tone, casting an anxious look towards her husband. "Citizen Timm is, no doubt, a very estimable citizen."

"Very estimable," put in father Claudet, trying in vain to conceal his cunning look. "And as he has such fine prospects before him, we may say, the proposal affords us great honour."

"Yes," said Cardourel, pleased at the yielding of the old couple, "in four weeks I will be mayor of Bordeaux, and Timm will then obtain the office of the first city-let."

"And truly, citizen," said Timm in great spirits, addressing the hostess; "I love Lucie, and have learned to respect her through her faith to Tourguet, whom I did not like to supplant. That would not have been generous. But now that he is gone"

"Enough, you then agree that Lucie becomes Timm's wife?" asked Cardourel in a very decided tone.

The old couple looked timidly at each other.

"But we ought to take this proposal into consideration," muttered Claudet.

"Into consideration!" burst forth Gilbert. "Did you not say just now that it will be an honour?"

"Yes, but Lucie also must be consulted," remarked the hostess. "The poor child"

"Eh, what, poor child!" cried Cardourel. "Just say to the poor child that you wish this marriage, lest you and Lucie might be accused of having aided a suspected man in his escape, and of having concealed his whereabouts."

These threatening words were followed by an uneasy silence.

The old couple looked anxiously at each other. Cardourel curled up his mouth mischievously, and Timm sat staring vacantly.

"Oh, you will not act in this way towards Claudet at last replied. "You know"

"Well that I am a good patriot. But if our good patriots devour each other, the bad ones of course remain."

"Citizen Cardourel likes to frighten us," added the old woman. "What should induce him to treat us so badly?"

"I tell you," cried Gilbert, who wished to gain a quick and decided victory, "that I will act as I have said. Either your daughter marries citizen Timm, or before a week is over, the headsman shall make short work with you."

"Gently, gently," said mother Claudet. "There is no occasion to quarrel. We did not say No, and the best thing after all will be," she continued, turning to her husband, "that Lucie gives Tourguet the slip."

"Of course," he answered. "Marriage is marriage. If they do not love each other before, they will do so afterwards. But we must impart this philosophy to her."

"Call her hither," said Gilbert imperatively.

"I will fetch her," said the old woman, tripping quickly away.

After a while mother Claudet came back with her daughter. Lucie looked haughty and gloomy. When Timm saw her, he ran towards her and said, with an awkward loveliness:

"Young and beautiful citizen, Lucie Claudet I have asked for your hand—the great citizen Cardourel had the kindness," he continued, correcting himself. "Your good parents will not refuse me. And you?"

He waited for her answer, but she was silent.

"Well, does the girl not consent?" cried Gilbert, sneeringly. "Does she still prefer Henry Tourguet, that greasy sausage"



Father Claudet.

to do everything for his master, whom he so much dreaded. He, naturally a timid, harmless man, took through fear not only an active part in the mischiefs of Cardourel, but exerted his brain to render himself zealous and useful by his advices. The best position in the city-office was offered to him as a reward, as soon as Cardourel had become mayor of Bordeaux. Cardourel having taken up his old plan, desired that Lucie should marry Timm, as he knew that she despised him. What once had been only one of his malicious whims, was now his settled plan on Lucie, which he considered, the poor girl deserved on account of her having been not only a witness of his humiliation by Tallien, but also of having been the direct cause of it.

Ultimately little Timm, who formerly could not overcome his dislike to matrimony—for which very reason the malicious Cardourel had urged him—had fallen in love with Lucie to such a degree as to desire in real earnest to cut out the sausage-dealer, and make her his wife.

In the forenoon of a hot summer day Gilbert and little Timm, marching in all dignity, repaired to "The Red Cap" to make their proposals to father Claudet. To their great joy they found the old man alone with his wife, but who, by their assumed friendliness showed distinctly that they anticipated nothing pleasant from this visit.

maker, who has taken himself off because he has a bad conscience and is a worse patriot? He will not come back, you little insolent; they will despatch him somewhere. And should he show himself here again, well then, he will come for his burial."

"Lucie," said Timm, entreatingly, "I love you. Will you not consent to be mine?"

"My girl," said her father, "our heads are at stake, as citizen Cardourel has threatened us."

"Make this sacrifice for your parents," begged the mother, but not so imploringly as should have been expected. Her fear seemed not to be over great.

"You wish me to become citizen Timm's betrothed?" said Lucie, calmly.

"It is so," replied Cardourel. "His wife."

"His wife!" she replied, coldly. "I will consider it."

"No considering," declared Gilbert, coarsely. "Yes or no, citizen."

"But one day should be given to decide upon it," remarked Claudet.

"Not one hour."

"Well," said Lucie, resolutely, after a while. "I will be Timm's wife, as I am forced to it by threats against my parents. But I declare solemnly and irrevocably that I will not agree to it sooner than citizen Cardourel is Mayor of Bordeaux, citizen Timm, City clerk, and citizen Tourguet, if he is alive, can come back without danger to Bordeaux."

"The latter condition will not be accepted," exclaimed Cardourel. "It is unpatriotic."

"Not the others, they are patriotic," said old Claudet, insinuatingly.

"I approve of them," replied Cardourel. "It is no more than just that the wedding should not take place before. Therefore, agreed!"

"Agreed," said the couple. And Timm, overjoyed, approached Lucie, and placed his hand round her waist. She suffered it with an expression of dislike.

"My beloved!" he burst forth. "What a bliss! Lucie, I will be a very good husband."

She turned round and did not answer. Tears stood in her eyes, her lips quivered.

"Now, let us give her time to get reconciled to it," said Cardourel to Timm, and rose to go away. The business is done. In four weeks she will behave better. Everything will come right—we know those stories!"

"Yes, yes," affirmed Claudet, and accompanied Gilbert with Timm to the door. "Everything will come right; inevitable things must be suffered, insufferable things are often inevitable. This is my opinion."

"Oh, you great philosopher!"

"I am but a plain wine dealer, citizen Cardourel, but am a man of sound judgment. Good-bye, citizen Timm," he continued, with great friendliness, addressing the latter. "My very estimable son-in-law! Everything will come right!"

Outside the door, Timm, in great glee rubbed his hands, saying:

"It went off better than I expected."

"No wonder!" replied Cardourel, conceitedly. "If one comes out with the necessary stress, even women's hearts submit."

"Yes, that is true, citizen Cardourel, how you understand to treat people! What do I not owe to you already?"

"It was a little strange that not only old Claudet, but also Lucie consented so quickly. The girl is usually very obstinate and has no fear."

"She is a splendid girl!" shouted Timm, without listening to the diffident remarks of his master.

"Should they only have pretended to give in?" continued Gilbert, speaking to himself. "Should they play me a trick? Ha, ha! They have consented—they will not escape the snares I have hid for them!"

At the same time father Claudet boasted of his cunningness, with which he hoped to foil the hated chief of the Jacobins.

"The simpleton," he cried, after the two had left his house. "This shrimp of a clerk, my son-in-law! And merely because his friend, this good for nothing fellow, will make a fool of me! Well, father Claudet is not yet stupid enough for that!"

"Dear Claudet! I am afraid you are mistaken. This scoundrel, Cardourel, will not be put off in that manner," said his wife, anxiously.

"Eh! are we not rid of them already? Do you really suppose that such a loathing villain will ever be Mayor of the good City of Bordeaux?"

"Everything is possible at a time like this!" she replied.

"No, my dear, things have not taken that turn. Cardourel will never be Mayor of our city, and Timm never City clerk. Consequently, the marriage will not take place."

"And I certainly will not marry him!" cried Lucie, energetically. "I would rather loose my head."

"So?" replied the hostess. "But if Cardourel, who is at present all-powerful in Bordeaux, says to us: Either the wedding to-morrow, or you go before the tribunal. What then, Claudet?"

"Well, it will not come to that," he answered. "This Jacobin madness cannot last forever."

"They have said so for the last six months."

"It is already rumoured that a revolution will be made in Paris against Robespierre. At any rate, Timm promised to wait till after the election. There are yet four weeks before us, during which time much may turn up. In the meantime, Cardourel, with his Timm, will have a great deal to think of."

"And I will never marry him," repeated Lucie, "even if Timm were minister."

But, from day to day the old Claudets became more discouraged, and Lucie graver and more unhappy. Cardourel's reputation increased in the city, and the Jacobins had vowed to make him Mayor. The day of the election approached, and the government of terror tyrannized, more furiously than ever, those citizens who had no Jacobin notions. It was evident that the old Claudets, with their daughter, would likewise wander to the guillotine, if they fell out with Cardourel, and broke their promise to him and Timm. The little clerk now dreamt only of his advancement and the wedding with Lucie, at whose house he daily played the amiable. She bore it patiently, as her resolution was taken. It was a settled matter with her that she never would become Timm's wife.

All at once there came to Bordeaux the news of the fall of Robespierre, and the orders of the new committee for the public safety, to stop the work of the guillotine.

Everyone felt that the Jacobin rule was at an end, and their

proceedings which so far had spread terror and misery, were now suddenly and impressively declaimed against as tyranny and baseness. So strange it is that a change in the opinions of the people disconcerts the governments, and makes them powerless. In Bordeaux, where, but yesterday, terror was the rule, to-day everything was paralyzed by the news from Paris. The tribunal did not venture longer to pronounce sentences in masses; the Jacobins were perfectly lost. For a few days the confusion lasted, no one knowing exactly what had been done in Paris. But when the proclamations arrived, announcing the execution of Robespierre and the installation of a moderate government, immediately the strong, but till now, intimidated element of the Girondists arose, and obtained the mastery in the city. The suspected persons and those that were imprisoned without cause, were released; a new tribunal was constituted, displaying indulgence at the political trials; all Jacobin revolutionary committees were abolished.

This was a fearful blow for Cardourel and Timm. In a few days the election of Mayor would have taken place under their influence. It was neither suspended nor done away with. But Gilbert Cardourel, suddenly forsaken by his party, and outlawed by his adversaries, had now scarcely a chance. The moderate faction, without any exertion and even proper preparation, succeeded in electing their candidate.

Once again Cardourel attempted to maintain himself with the Jacobins. He advertised in his journal a club meeting. The other now ruling Girondist party did the same. Cardourel succeeded in gaining a few hundred Jacobins over to his side, and marched at their head to the meeting place through the streets to intimidate the inhabitants and show again his power. But the moderates, one of whom had once given Gilbert a powerful box on the ear, had expected such a demonstration, and in close files opposed it with their Spanish canes. A dreadful fight ensued in the open market, just opposite "The Red Cap;" the Jacobins were compelled to fly from the blows of their laughing enemies, and Cardourel, with his faithful Timm, who, not able to make good his escape, after having received a thorough beating, remained lying on the pavement.

Father Claudet was good-natured enough to offer a refuge to the sorely beaten associates, so as not to expose them to the public scorn and further maltreatment. The little clerk roared with pain when he was touched; Gilbert looked glastly from the effects of his wounds, and groaning held his head. It was some hours before he was able to move; pallid and breathing heavily he asked Claudet for wine. So far both had been left quietly sitting in the corner, without being ridiculed, but also without receiving the slightest sympathy.

Father Claudet now came with the can of wine and said to Gilbert:

"My friend, this was a dreadful lesson, and I think you will not ask for a second. I advise you to leave Bordeaux; it is no longer safe here for a patriot."

Gilbert nodded his head, sipping his wine.

"The ruffians!" muttered he. "The brigands!"

"Yes," replied Claudet, "times have changed. Robespierre is dead, Tallin rules, and you may read here in the papers that Thérèse Cabarrus is now Tallien's wife."

"Citizen Timm! citizen Timm!" said mother Claudet mischievously to the unfortunate little man who in great pain was moving to and fro on his chair. "Now I hope you will no longer demand my daughter for your wife?"

"No! No!" he ejaculated. "I am dying! I am killed!"

"Eh, what!" remarked Claudet. "Dying does not come so soon! Drink a can on my account, my *ci-devant* son-in-law."

He handed him the wine, and Timm imbibed greedily the refreshing beverage.

"So, Timm," continued Claudet. "Go now home, into your bed, and heal your wounds, poor fellow! It is hard to lose a fine office and a wife, and to be beaten in the bargain!"

Timm whined, and Cardourel muttered a curse between his teeth. He then rose and tottering left the bar; the little clerk in a lamentable condition followed his example. After this lesson both friends had played out their part. The Jacobin faction in Bordeaux gradually disappeared. Cardourel, who soon after was indicted to have caused the death of innocent citizens by false evidence, was sentenced to ten years' transportation. Little Timm remained what he had been, and after his sufferings were over, declared to all who would listen to him that he had only through fear turned a Jacobin, being now very glad not to be obliged to serve Cardourel any longer.

And when Henry Tourguet, who had kept himself concealed in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux at the house of a friend of his, a peasant, had returned, Lucie's wedding took place. The sausage-shop in the market was opened again, and the whole city of Bordeaux was delighted with the young and pretty Madame Tourguet selling her dainty ware behind the counter.

One day before the house of father Claudet an incident occurred which we must not forget to mention. The signboard "The Red Cap" had disappeared, and another much larger and prettier hung in its stead, bearing with the portrait of a beautiful woman the inscription: "The Beautiful Spaniard." The crowd curiously stood before the house gazing at the portrait. Father Claudet with his wife smilingly observed the effect produced by the new and stately ornament to his house.

"Eh, father Claudet," he was asked. "What is the meaning of this? Who is the beautiful Spaniard? Why have you abolished 'The Red Cap'? Are you ashamed of it?"

"Everything has its time!" exclaimed Claudet. "The Red Cap" had its time, that time is past. We must progress, citizens. I have always been a good patriot, and am for progress. If I had kept up "The Red Cap," would it not be retrogression, reaction? Who still wants the Jacobins? Now the Thermidorians rule, and with them their good lady, Madame Tallien. Do you not know it yet?"

"Eh, of course!" they cried. "Tallien governs, and his wife reigns!"

"Thérèse Cabarrus!"

"Well, do you not remember Thérèse Cabarrus?" asked Claudet, wondering what impression this explanation would produce.

He was answered by a general exclamation of surprise.

"This is then Thérèse Cabarrus?" they said. "This is the beautiful Spaniard?"

"Yes, she deserves to be remembered by us. She was the good genius of Bordeaux."

"And now she is the good genius of France!" replied

Claudet. "Is then the present time not wholly different from that under 'The Red Cap?' Does not France under Tallien and his beautiful wife now breathe freely, as in Bordeaux at that time when the beautiful Spaniard in the Ombrière made happy the petitioners? She, therefore, deserves to be displayed on a patriot's sign. Is it not so?"

"Yes! yes!" they shouted. "Long live Thérèse Cabarrus! Long live the beautiful Spaniard!"

"And I will tell you, I have a particular reason to take off the sign of 'The Red Cap,' and in her honour call my house 'The beautiful Spaniard.'" It was she whom the infamous Cardourel had taken to prison, and who was the cause of his leaving Bordeaux the first time. The second time it was in Thermidor that we got rid of him. I am so glad, citizens, for you know Cardourel treated me also very badly. Yes, and still more. She gave back to my Lucie her betrothed, whom the scoundrel Cardourel wished to bring to the guillotine; she liberated him from prison. Shall I not be thankful to her for it?"

"Yes, yes, father Claudet," they exclaimed.

"Step into the house of the beautiful Spaniard," merrily said the old man to the by-standers. "I will give you the best Macon wine as much as you like to drink to her health!"

The crowd did not require a second invitation.

The chief historical characters of our romance have terminated their career differently from what our readers unacquainted with their history might have expected. Tallien's energies became exhausted by the revolution. His political importance sank more and more under the Directory, still more under the Consulate. Under the Empire and after its fall he was scarcely remembered. He was not able to retain anything of his high position as the hero of Thermidor. And his wife, Thérèse Cabarrus, whom he had saved from the scaffold, left him when he accompanied Bonaparte on his expedition to Egypt. She could not bear to sacrifice her vanity in love and gratitude to the sinking star. She afterwards accepted the hand of the Belgian Prince of Chimay, and experienced at his side new intoxicating Thermidorian triumphs. She died in Brussels in the year 1835. Tallien deeply afflicted, unnoticed and alone, had died in Paris in the year 1829.

THE END.

PLANTING TREES FOR TIMBER.—There is a nursery farm in Ohio where a large number of chestnut trees have been set out, and are being cultivated in view of a coming scarcity of timber, and consequent increase in its value. Chestnut timber is the best of available native woods for railway-ties, and even now it is becoming somewhat scarce. All over the country there are lands which are comparatively worthless for the ordinary purposes of agriculture, but which are abundantly capable of supporting forest trees of one kind or another. The land on which they are planted can be used for other purposes, if it is good for anything, during several of the years in which the tree crop is maturing; and if the trees are nut-bearers, some income may be derived from them after they have attained such a size as to preclude the possibility of cultivating other crops. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that the chestnut is as easily germinated as corn, and is easily transplanted when a year old, after which time both the chestnut and pecan hardly bear removal, though careful root-pruning the year previous to removal helps the matter. But no tree grows more surely from the nut, is more sure to live when transplanted, grows faster, bears earlier, or stands hard treatment better than the black walnut. Only one thing it will not bear, and that is to have stock tramping about and over its roots. The black walnut bears when from eight to ten years old, and though the chestnut and the other varieties named above come into bearing later, all will give many crops of nuts, sure to bring a good price, before the trees are ready for timber. It is a wonder that every person owning a few acres of ground does not do something in the matter of raising trees of this kind.

At a late fashionable wedding in a church at Newton, the bridal party being a little dilatory, the organist played "Eager to meet Thee, Love;" and again, the lovers not coming, he sounded forth "Robin's not here."

The following admonition was addressed by a Quaker to a man who was pouring forth a volley of ill language against him: "Have a care, friend, thou mayst run thy face against my fist."

Clear when you see it. Archbishop Whately once puzzled a large dinner party by asking, "Why do white sheep eat more than black ones?" After many fruitless guesses it was given up, when his grace replied, "because there are more of them."

The following is a verbatim report of a conversation which recently took place between a father and his model child:—
Father: "My son, which would you rather do, learn a hymn or eat a bun?"
Model Son: (who had been questioned before)
"Father, I would rather learn a nice hymn."
Father: "Then, my son, you shall have two buns."

A lady who, though in the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring, said to Jerrold: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn gray. I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?" "I should be afraid, Madam," replied the distinguished dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence of thyme."

Seventeen years ago, when Baron Haussman was Préfet of Bordeaux, he drove out with the Emperor, and being a man of commanding presence and winning manners, quite dwarfed the hero of the *comp d'état*. "Préfet," said Napoleon, "the citizens seem to regard their Préfet and forget their Emperor." "Sire," was the courtly reply, "when a regiment is marching, the crowd is always struck with the drum-major, but it is not to be concluded they forget the general in command." That reply was the making of Baron Haussman.

An example of a scrupulously honest testimonial may be given. The writer says: "I have known Mr. _____ for several years. I consider him eminently qualified for every post he seeks. His habits are convivial, if not regular. He possesses a fine voice. His taste in liquors is remarkable. He plays whist with singular steadiness. He knows as much about every thing as most men. He is frequently sober, and occasionally industrious."

"ON YE SALTE SEA WAVES!" A. D. MDCCCLXX.



Ye Splendyd Fleete of Ye New Dominyon desygnd by Peter Ye Greate, sheoyng before Ye Enemye, who in hys feare dyd runne straitwaye.

"It was the intention of the Government to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters. (Cheers)."—Parliamentary debates, March 3, 1870.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are now prepared to receive tenders for four further Sections of the Line.

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Station 506, near Malfait Lake, about 24 miles in length.

Section No. 14 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Anqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22 miles in length.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 630, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiquit—length, twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15 to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18 miles in length.

The contracts for the above sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of July, 1872.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 3 and 4, they are now prepared to receive tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Station No. 370, about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 140, about 2000 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 24 miles.

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia and extends from Station No. 320, on the Amherst Ridge to Station 0, on the Ridge, about a mile North of the River Phillip, a distance of about 27 miles.

The contracts for Sections Nos. 3 and 4 to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of July, 1871.

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after the 10th March next; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway and marked "Tenders" will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1870.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. MCLELAN, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 25th January, 1870. 15f

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 8th Dec., 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications therefore relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honble. the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE, Sec. of State for the Provinces, Supt. Genl. Ind. Affairs.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING. First Class Quality. 30 per cent. under usual price, at RINGLAND & STEWART'S, No. 338, Notre Dame Street. 12c

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 25th February, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 14 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. 14

RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in reference to the mode of acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada:

1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.

2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received, or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney.

3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and in the event of the power being to the Agent of a chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such Agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due."

4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above-mentioned, to a chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.

5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.

6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board.

JOHN LANGTON, Secretary.

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870. 19c

J. YOUNG. (L. S.) CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intituled "An Act respecting Currency," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half-dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—and half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

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

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By command, J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 19m

TO ARTISTS!

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a full assortment of the above SUPERIOR OIL COLOURS.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 381 & 386, St. PAUL STREET, Montreal. 17c

AMERICAN SILVER COIN.

UNTIL further notice the following Banks will receive United States Silver Coin (halves and quarters) for exportation on Government account, at five per cent. discount, viz:

Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque du Peuple, Banque Nationale, Quebec Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, and Royal Canadian Bank.

Arrangements are in progress with several other Banks, which will be announced when completed.

The Custom Houses will also receive American Silver at the same rate of discount.

In making deliveries in Montreal it will be necessary to call at my office for warrants on one of the Banks receiving the Silver.

For further particulars application may be made at the Offices and Agencies of the above-named Banks, or to the undersigned, at his Office, 121, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. W. WEIR, 19a

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT LARGE FOUR-STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Therese Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May.

Apply to J. R. STODART, Broker, 48, Great St. James Street. 14

JOHN MURPHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER —AND— ARTISTICAL DECORATOR, No. 8, Blouzy Street, MONTREAL. Artists' Materials of every description at the lowest prices. 1s

J. B. C. HEBERT ET J. A. E. CHAPERON, NOTAIRES ET AGENTS, No. 21, Rue St. Joseph, Haute-Ville, QUEBEC. 4m

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