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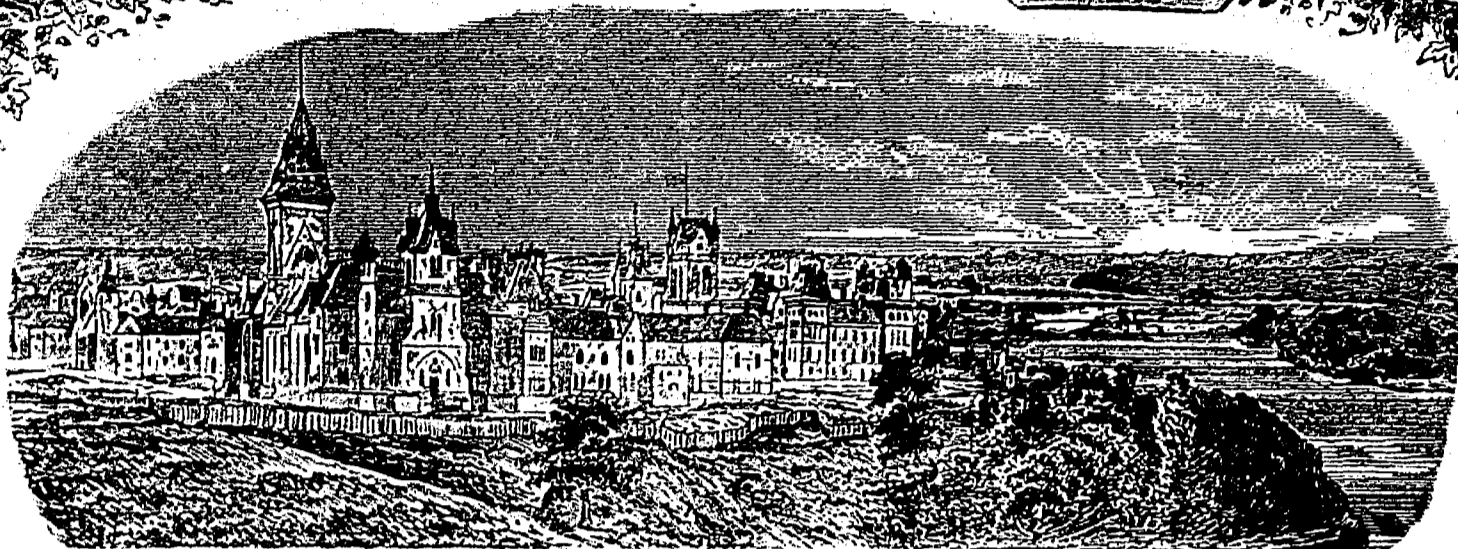
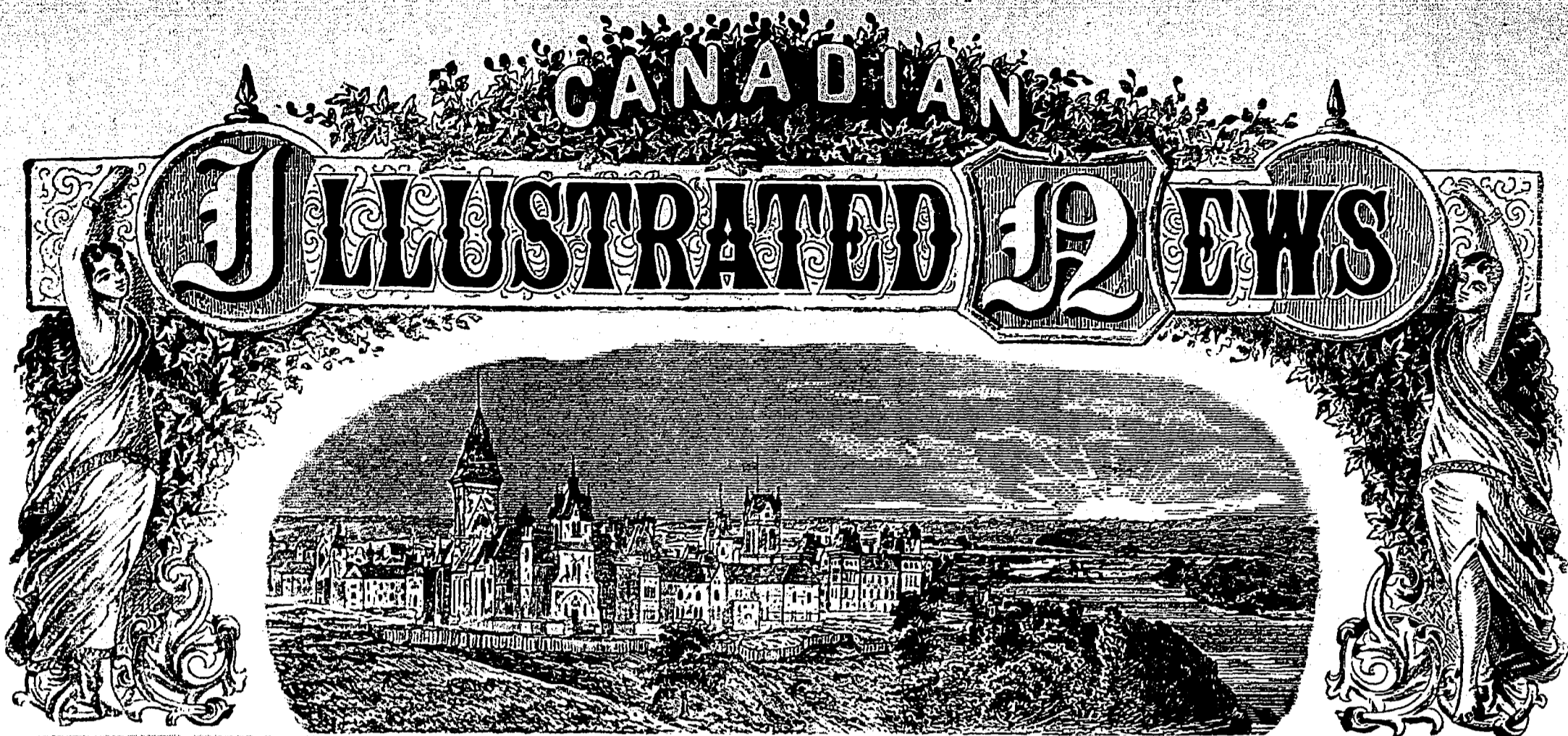
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THE ICE CONE AT THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.—SEE PAGE 380.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

While Parliament is sitting it may be interesting to many of our readers to make acquaintance, through our "Portrait Gallery," with some of the most prominent among the private members of the House of Commons who so frequently figure in the debates, and take a leading part in the transaction of the public business of the country. This week we give portraits, and here subjoin brief biographical sketches, of six of these gentlemen, whose past political and Parliamentary career fully entitle them to the prominent place they hold in Canadian politics. Whether on the front Opposition benches or on the right of the Speaker's chair, the position of a private member is necessarily less conspicuous than that of a Minister of the Crown, the only exception being when the Opposition happens to be led by a man of such ability and experience as to raise him far above his compeers. At the present time there is no close organization of parties in Parliament, and, as a consequence, no recognised leader at the head of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition; though several gentlemen, skilled in parliamentary tactics and working harmoniously together on the Speaker's left, make the absence of such a high functionary quite unnoticeable in the ordinary current of parliamentary life. Since the Union, and the relegation of local questions to the Provincial Legislatures, the Parliament of Canada has risen in dignity and importance; and Canadians begin to think and speak of their "House of Commons" with something of the pride with which the old world Briton regards the elective branch of the Imperial Parliament. Confidence in the integrity and ability of the Legislature does much to inspire and keep alive a feeling of patriotism, and may co-exist with party differences of the most pronounced antagonism. Though the Ministry of the day always rules, the Opposition, however weak, may do something—and sometimes the Opposition does a great deal—towards shaping the policy of the country; and while active partisans on both sides may be blindly following their leaders, there is an outside force of independent public opinion, to the judgment of which the contestants must submit their pretensions. Recent revolutions of party in Canada, though more sudden, have certainly not been more complete than in England, and they have taken place here under a change of circumstances far more sudden and radical than any that have occurred in the mother country during the present generation. Thus old names have lost old meanings, and if they survive it must be under new circumstances; in obedience to the exigencies of the hour, the raising of new issues, or taking sides upon some of those at present inchoate propositions as to the future of the country or the direction of its policy. As these new issues arise, or existing speculations take the shape of live practical questions, the members of the House of Commons introduced to our readers this week will be able to bring to their consideration a degree of parliamentary and political experience which ought to guide them to a safe and statesmanlike conclusion.—

No. 11.—SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K. C. M. G., D. C. L., P. C., &c.

Alexander Tilloch Galt is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Galt, well-known in English literature as the author of several works of fiction, who, from 1826 to 1829, was a resident of Canada, and the founder of the now flourishing town of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, Ontario, and in whose honour the town of Galt, in the neighbouring County of Waterloo, was named. "Our" Mr. Galt was born at Chelsea, England, on the 6th of September, 1817, and after completing his educational studies came to Canada, in 1835, in the service of the British American Land Company, in the office of which he continued for more than twenty years, rising from the position of junior clerk to that of Chief Commissioner. Resigning his connection with the Land Company, Mr. Galt became one of the foremost railway men of the Province, and took a leading part in the amalgamating of the various companies which now form the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. In 1849, he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the County of Sherbrooke, L. C., and in 1853 for the town of Sherbrooke, which he continued to represent in the Canadian Parliament up to and after the Union, having been returned by acclamation at the last general election. Mr. Galt, from his first entry into Parliament, was regarded as a leader among the British party of Lower Canada, and in the reconstruction of the Coalition Cabinet, which took place in 1858, succeeded Mr. Cayley as Minister of Finance. In that year he proposed a series of resolutions in Parliament in favour of the Union of the British North American Provinces, and subsequently in company with the Hon. Messrs. Cartier and Ross visited England as a delegation to press that policy and the building of the Intercolonial Railway on the attention of the Imperial Government. Mr. Galt continued as Minister of Finance in the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet up to May, 1862, when the Government was thrown out on Colonel Lyson's Militia Bill, and during that time earned his full share of the obloquy then cast by the Opposition party on the "trio of corruptionists"—Galt, Cartier, and John A. So much prominence did he receive in this connection, that though a junior, his name was generally put forward as the senior partner of that now historic firm, whose policy, in the direction of which Mr. Galt had a large share, will yet be recognized as having served and saved the country at a trying period of its history. Mr. Galt returned to office with his old colleagues on the defeat of the J. S. Macdonald-Dorion Government in March, 1864, and the

following June was, with them, a party to the alliance with the Hon. George Brown and his followers and the adoption of the Confederation platform. He was, as a matter of course, a member of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conventions in 1864, and of the Quebec Trade Convention in 1865. He was also a delegate to Washington on the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty in the fall of 1865, when the Hon. Mr. Brown left the Government. In August of 1866 the Legislative Assembly having refused to confer upon the Protestant minority such educational privileges as Mr. Galt believed they ought to enjoy, he resigned his position; but, up to the end of the session, continued to support the general policy of the Government. Though not then a member of the Cabinet, he was one of the three delegates from Lower Canada to attend the Colonial Conference at London in 1866-67, at which the Union Act was framed; and on the 1st of July, 1867, was sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and appointed Minister of Finance in the Government then formed by Sir John A. Macdonald. He, however, resigned his office in the Cabinet a few days before the meeting of Parliament, in Nov., 1867, because of matters connected with the suspension of the Commercial Bank, his colleagues having declined to go so far as he thought they ought to have done in sustaining it. He was offered the decoration of the Companionship of the Bath on the 1st of July, 1867, but with Mr. Cartier declined the distinction. It is hardly necessary to refresh the memory of the Canadian reader with regard to Mr. Galt's financial measures, his peculiar views respecting the Colonial connection, or his receiving the decoration of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by which the honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon him, as these have all been the subject of recent discussion in our own pages, and more fully in those of our daily contemporaries. At present he has assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government on several grounds which were fully set forth by himself during the debate on the Address, and need not be enlarged upon here. Sir Alexander Galt is a man of commanding presence, having a clear sonorous voice and a ready and happy command of language, which place him in the foremost rank among the debaters in the House of Commons. There is, too, a geniality in his manner, which, if it does not disarm an opponent, apparently deprives his shafts of all their points, so that in every wordy war in which he has been a combatant he has always carried away the appearance and generally the substance of victory. At present he appears to cultivate an independent position, having no followers and seeking none; and if there is a man in Parliament with the mental calibre to sustain such a position, and still be useful to the country, Sir A. T. Galt is he.

No. 12.—HON. CHARLES TUPPER, C. B., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.)

The member for Cumberland (N. S.) is as well known to the *habitués* of the galleries as "the member for Hauts," and it must be said for both gentlemen that they have done much to make the sturdy Province of Nova Scotia known to the people of the West by their eloquence, their talent, and their pluck. Dr. Tupper is descended from a German family, which, migrating to Guernsey, and thence to the "plantations" of Virginia, when that to be famous "Mother of Presidents" was yet but a small British Colony, afterwards came to Nova Scotia, and there, with other loyalists, settled down when the American revolution had become an accomplished fact. Dr. Tupper is the son of the Rev. Charles Tupper, D. D., of Aylesford, and was born at Amherst, N. S., on the 2nd July 1821. He took the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh (Scotland) in 1843, and the same year obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of that city. After following a lucrative professional practice in the chief city of his native Province for some years, Dr. Tupper entered the thorny field of politics in 1855, when he was returned for the County of Cumberland, which constituency he has since represented in the local Legislature up to the Union, and then in the House of Commons. He was Provincial Secretary from 1857 to 1860; and from 1863 to 1867. In 1864 he became Premier, which position he held until his Government retired on the coming into force of the Union Act. Dr. Tupper has been on several delegations to England on matters connected with the public affairs of his Province; to Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864 on the Union Question; to the Colonial conference in London, 1865-67; and again on behalf of the Canadian Government he visited England in 1868 to be ready to answer any questions from the Colonial office in reply to the representations of the Anti-Confederate delegation then representing Nova Scotia, and headed by the Hon. Mr. Howe. Dr. Tupper was the leader of the Nova Scotia Conservatives; but during his term of office he introduced many important measures of social and political reform. He was, of course, the leader of the Union party on the fusion of the Conservatives and Reformers, which finally led to the adoption of the Confederation policy by the Legislature of Nova Scotia; and received, on the 1st July 1867, along with several other members of the London conference, the decoration of the Companionship of the Bath. On that occasion, too, Dr. Tupper, in order to contribute to the smooth working of Confederation, waived his claim to a place in the Dominion Government; or rather, with the late Mr. McGee, refused the proffered post, in order that all the new elements might be brought into harmonious working order. He has still pursued the same patriotic course, aiding the Hon. Mr. Howe in securing the sanction of the Nova Scotians to the Union, on the basis of the new financial arrangements adopted at the last session of Parliament. Dr. Tupper possesses singular force and quickness of perception; he speaks in torrents of words with a clear, ringing utterance; and though generally too rapid to be always consecutive in his ideas, is, nevertheless, exceedingly able in argument, and well deserves to be classed among the best orators in the House. He has acquired a new source of popularity, especially in the West, by his vigorous advocacy of what he has, happily for his cause, called a "national policy," but which, saving some features that all will readily approve, is simply protection with a little mystery and a good deal of Anti-Americanism put on. The circumstances are, however, peculiar, and if some concessions in the direction to which he points could be made to bear all the fruits he predicts for them in the revival of Nova Scotian and the expansion of Inter-colonial trade, they would certainly be cheaply made.

No. 13.—HON. ANTOINE AIMÉ DORION, Q. C.

Mr. Dorion is as near an approach to a hereditary legislator as we have in Canada. His grandfather and father, in their day, held seats in the Legislature of Lower Canada, and his brother, in his life-time, was a member of the Legislative

Assembly. He is the son of the late P. A. Dorion, and was born at *St. Anne de la Pérade*, on the 17th of January, 1818. In 1842 he was admitted to the Lower Canada Bar, and in 1863 created Queen's Counsel. He was first returned for Montreal in 1854, and sat for that constituency until 1861. In 1862 he was returned for Hochelaga, which he has since continued to represent, though at the last general election he had a pretty hard brush for his seat, being returned by the small majority of 23 out of 2,600 votes—his election is still in contestation by the opposing candidate, M. Lanouette. M. Dorion was the Lower Canada leader of the Brown-Dorion Cabinet of August 1863, and entered office in May, 1862, as Provincial Secretary in the Macdonald-Sicotte Government. This position he resigned in the following January, being dissatisfied with his colleagues regarding the Intercolonial Railway, the construction of which they were then supposed to favour. When that government was remodelled, in May, 1863, Mr. Dorion succeeded Mr. Sicotte as Attorney-General and Lower Canada leader, which position he held until the defeat of the Cabinet in March of the following year; since that time he has been steadily in opposition to the Government, and supposed to lean somewhat towards the attitude of an "irreconcilable." His gentlemanly manner and fluent and elegant diction soon marked him out as the foremost man of the party whose sympathies he shared, and he is now, as he has been for years, the acknowledged leader of the Lower Canada *Ronges*. Except for a certain peevishness or sourness indicated in his voice, as well as in his countenance, Mr. Dorion is a speaker to whom it is a pleasure to listen; he is close and methodical in the arrangement of his matter, and—for Parliament—exceptionally choice in the selection of his language. He does not, however, pay so close an attention to Parliamentary affairs as his personal and political friend, Mr. Holton; and though unlike the latter, he makes no scruple of telling his own opinions, he is seldom heard, or if heard, certainly not to much advantage, except on two subjects, *i. e.*, legal questions, on which, from his high position at the bar, he is one of the authorities of the House; and the external trade and political relations of the country, whereon he is not to be commended as a reliable guide. He has devoted special attention to the subject of the election law, and has been an earnest advocate of two changes in the existing mode—that there should be only one day's polling; and that all the elections should be held on the same day;—the former point is to be conceded in the Government bill now before Parliament.

No. 14.—HON. L. H. HOLTON, J. P.

Luther Hamilton Holton was born in the County of Leeds, Upper Canada, in 1817, and belongs to what may be called an old Canadian family. At an early age he removed to Montreal, in those days almost the only place of business in the country, and, entering into mercantile life, soon acquired a leading position among the business men of the City. At one time he was largely interested in the forwarding business and subsequently became a prominent railway contractor in connection with some portions of the Grand Trunk line. He first entered Parliament in 1854 as one of the representatives of Montreal; but at the general election of 1857 he lost his seat. In Sept. 1862, he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Division in the Legislative Council and was returned, if we mistake not, without opposition. In May of the following year, he resigned his seat in the Upper House and was subsequently returned to the assembly for the County of Hochelaga, which he thence continued to represent until the Union; and at the last general election was returned to the House of Commons by a majority of about two to one, though considerable, but very ineffectual, efforts were made by his political opponents to defeat him. Mr. Holton has always been a strongly pronounced Liberal; and so highly was he held in the estimation of his party that, though without a seat of Parliament, the Hon. George Brown invited him to take office during the few warm days in August of 1858 when that gentleman had the honour of being Premier of Canada. That Cabinet is known in history as the "two days' ministry" but according to official records its duration dates from the 2nd to the 6th of August. Mr. Holton during these few days held the office of Commissioner of Public Works, but it may be supposed that he had but a little opportunity for making himself acquainted with the routine of his department. In the *replacings* of the Sandfield Macdonald Government which took place in May 1863, Mr. Holton was assigned the office of Minister of Finance, hence his descent from the Upper to the Lower Chamber at that time. There is not much to be said for him in this position, for though big with a budget for many weeks, he never submitted it to Parliament, and the ministry of which he was a member was turned out of office in March 1864 by one of those close party votes peculiar to the time. From that date he has acted as an independent member of the Opposition, and in this capacity has fairly won his parliamentary laurels. If there is an opposition leader, Mr. Holton is undoubtedly the man. No one is more skilled than he—very few as much—in the rules of parliamentary practice, and he is almost invariably in his place, from which he watches the Ministers with a sharp eagle eye, keeping them rigidly to the lines of "parliamentary precedent." With a strong *physique*, a sonorous voice and a well trained mind, Mr. Holton is a terse and logical speaker, always pleasant to listen to, always to the point and never obscure except on the single particular of his own thoughts or convictions on "the merits of the question." These he generally keeps to himself with a reticence that is quite provoking; he gets up to speak "without intending to make a speech," and like a drill sergeant, at the head of an awkward squad he schools ministers and members alike to a due observance of the parliamentary chalk-line. Except on the Treasury benches there is not a member who contributes more to the formal and regular progress of business in parliament than Mr. Holton, and in the personal esteem of his compeers (for his politics are much of a mystery) there is not a member of the House of Commons who stands higher.

15.—ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, ESQ.

Mr. McKenzie, by name, nature and appearance is emphatically a Scotsman. He was born at Dunkeld, Perthshire, in 1822, and though his early years were spent in his native land has been long enough in Canada to make his way in the country and to become a thorough Canadian. Rising by his own energy and genius to a position of influence in the locality in which he settled, he was first elected to parliament in 1861, for the County of Lambton, as an ardent Clear Grit, and has since continued to sit for that constituency, the efforts to defeat him at the last general election having proved utterly ineffectual, though backed by the strongest influences his oppo-

nents could bring against him. Having never held ministerial office his parliamentary career involves few particulars that need be noted. He was a devoted oppositionist, except during the time when the Macdonald-Scotte-Dorion Cabinet was in office until the Coalition of 1864, when he gave the Government a hearty support up to the time the Hon. George Brown resigned the Presidency of the Council. He was then (January 1866) offered a seat in the Cabinet but declined to accept it, and he has now the exceptional distinction of being the only politician of ability who has adhered, through good and evil fortune, to the leadership of the Hon. George Brown. Though generally acting in opposition to the Ministry, after the retirement of his chief, Mr. McKenzie always gave a cordial support to any legislative measures necessary to the perfecting of Confederation; and he is now, in obedience to his honest convictions, in direct antagonism to several of the members of his own party on the important subject of "protection to native industry." Mr. McKenzie does not believe in protection through the operation of a high tariff and he is of a character likely to follow his own convictions on every question of policy that may come up. He has been a useful hard-working Member of Parliament; to him the country owes the excellent Act for providing speedy egress from public buildings, and he and his fast friend Mr. McKellar were mainly responsible for the crude and ill-digested Municipal and Assessment Acts (Upper Canada) of 1866, for some of the errors of which, however, it would be quite unfair to hold either of those gentlemen accountable. He was for a long time Chairman of the Printing Committee of the House and has always taken an active part in parliamentary affairs. Though no orator, and in spite of the disadvantage of a somewhat harsh unpleasant voice, he is an effective, logical and instructive speaker; he masters almost every subject with which he deals, and deals with almost every subject that comes before parliament. He may undoubtedly be considered the leader of the Ontario wing of the Opposition, for his ability, industry and parliamentary experience exalt him far above all the other Members of his party from his own Province save one, and that one is much less capable than Mr. McKenzie as a parliamentary leader.

No. 15.—HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON, Q. C.

Lewis Seth Huntington was born at Compton, Eastern Townships, on the 14th May 1827; he was called to the Lower Canada bar in 1853, and ten years later was created Queen's Counsel. He was elected for Shefford at the general election in 1861, and has since continued to represent that constituency, having been returned at the last general election by a large majority. Under the wing of Mr. Holton he was brought into the Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet in May, 1863, in the subordinate capacity of Solicitor-General, and continued to hold that office until the defeat of the Government in March of the following year. He has of late years attracted some notice by his advocacy of Canadian independence; and except for that circumstance, has given sign of no quality save one to make him distinguished as a member of Parliament. That one quality is the gift of oratory. Mr. Huntington is unquestionably an orator. When he speaks he does so with great elocutionary force, with keen, biting sarcasm, and with a power of imagery and illustration quite remarkable when contrasted with the small medium of information to be gleaned, even from the best of his parliamentary harangues. His only drawback as an orator, besides a well-developed disregard for elegance of language, is a nasal drawl in his pronunciation which grates somewhat on one's ear at first, but becomes perfectly intelligible when the hon. gentleman unfolds the cardinal principle of his political creed—Canadian Independence, and if Canada be not able to stand alone, then a *near* political alliance. The country well understands the meaning of this, and has already pretty emphatically pronounced its judgment against it. Mr. Huntington's oratorical powers and the temporary notoriety he has achieved in connection with the discussion of Canadian Independence form, so far as we know, his only title to distinction as a member of Parliament.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, March 16.—Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved an address for information relating to the management and condition of the Banque du Peuple, the affairs of which he contended were in a very unsatisfactory condition. Hon. Mr. TESSIER denied that the condition of the bank was such as he represented. Hon. Messrs. RYAN and FRANK also spoke favourably as to the good repute of the bank, and after some remarks from the mover the motion was withdrawn. In answer to an enquiry of Hon. Mr. McCULLY, Hon. Mr. MITCHELL stated that the whole question of pilotage was under the consideration of the Government, and full information on the subject would be laid before the House. Hon. Mr. HAZEN moved for copies of the New Brunswick Act of 1869 relating to marriage licenses, which had been reserved for the Governor's pleasure; also an address praying to know if the Act had been assented to or otherwise. 2nd. Copies of despatches from the Lieut. Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the subject of the marriage law of these Provinces. 3rd. A copy of Commission from the Crown granting the Governor power to issue marriage licenses, and a copy of the deputation to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick to exercise the same power. 4th. The form of license issued by the Governor and his Deputies.—Carried. Hon. Mr. RYAN moved for the correspondence relating to the reprinting of British copyright works in the Dominion. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the matter was in a fair way of settlement, as would be found when the papers were brought down. The House then went into committee on the Bill relating to the duties of the Queen's Printer, and the Committee having reported the Bill was read a third time. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the House into committee on the Bill respecting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Hon. Mr. TESSIER objected very strongly to the bill, and expressed his fears that the measure would turn out to be no improvement on the existing law. Hon. Mr. SANNORS concurred in the views put forward by the Hon. gentleman. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL defended the bill, and explained its principles and object. The House then went into committee on the bill, and after a short debate on the second clause, committee rose and reported.

Thursday, March 17.—The House again went into committee on the Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Some discussion took place on the first clause as to the difference or distinction between a bill of exchange and a note, and as to whether, by the present law, cheques payable to order require the affixture of stamps. On the seventh clause, which

fixes the non-judicial days in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there was some discussion, and finally the clause was amended so that the days proclaimed to be holidays shall be non-judicial days, and also that Monday following Christmas Day, when that day falls on a Sunday, shall be non-judicial. The remaining clauses were taken up *seriatim*, verbal amendments being made to most of them, and the Committee rose and reported.

Friday March 18.—Hon. Mr. DICKEY moved for a statement referring to sections 4 and 7 of the Intercolonial Railway. The House then went into committee again on the Bill relating to Promissory Notes. Considerable discussion arose as to the amount of notarial fees for protesting, but the amount was finally fixed at 75 cts. for protest and 25 c. for notice. On motion of the Hon. Mr. MITCHELL the Bill respecting Certificates of Masters and Mates was, after some discussion, read a second time. The House then went into committee again on the Bill respecting Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys. After some debate on the construction of lighthouses the Committee rose and reported progress and the House then adjourned.

Monday, March 21.—Hon. Mr. RYAN moved for the appointment of a special committee to enquire what steps had been taken and what progress had been made in the United Kingdom towards establishing an international system of coinage. Carried. The House then went again into committee on the Bill relating to Lighthouses, Beacons and Buoys. The first section as altered by the Minister of Marine and the second section were adopted. To the third section, placing lighthouses, etc., under the management of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Hon. Mr. RYAN moved an amendment to the effect that the Trinity Houses should not have the power of erecting lighthouses, etc., except with the consent of the Department. After some debate, and explanations of the measure by the Minister of Marine, the committee rose and reported and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, March 16.—Mr. THOMPSON introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting Postal Arrangements. He stated that he had introduced a provision in the bill doing away with the franking privilege entirely. After some explanations from Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD of the case of letters franked to foreign parts, and some discussion as to the advisability of the measure proposed, the bill was read a first time. Mr. McDONNELL (South Renfrew), moved for the reports of the surveyors employed in the neighbourhood of Lake Nipigon. Hon. Mr. HENNINGTON moved for an address respecting a customs union between the Dominion and foreign states. He attacked the Government as having dealt with all great public questions in a spirit of petty proscription, and accused them of having failed in their duty in dealing with Nova Scotia and the troubles in the North West. He also found fault with the way in which they had conducted negotiations relating to reciprocity, contending that free trade with the United States was the only way to promote the prosperity of Canada, and prevent the people from leaving the country. He acknowledged that he participated in the feeling against discrimination adverse to British goods. Sir FRANCIS HICKES replied to the attack made by Mr. HENNINGTON on the Government. He denied the truth of the Hon. gentleman's assertion that the people of this country are in a backward, retrogressive state, and accused him of trying to make the people discontented with their position. The policy that he advocated was one that must prove fatal to our connection with Great Britain, and at the same time would be excessively oppressive and burdensome to the people. The result of such a policy would be that the United States would send in their manufactures, and for years and years our manufactures would be crippled, and our people subject to the burthens now pressing on the people of the United States. He accused the Hon. gentleman of inconsistency, in stating that there was a strong feeling in favour of free trade, and yet wanting to adopt a protective policy whereby would be shut out the manufactures and products of all other countries than the United States. Sir Francis then detailed the facts connected with the withdrawal of the Reciprocity Treaty and the effort subsequently made for its renewal, and then proceeded to explain the different systems of Government here and in the United States, in illustration of the difficulties in the mode of proceeding in the matter on the other side. He also read an extract from the New York *Nation* showing the difference between the two systems. Mr. FONG deprecated the agitation raised by the Hon. member for Shefford, who, he thought, had gone too far in advocating such radical changes. As to the argument of the people leaving the country, he said that in Maine, where they enjoyed this much-coveted free trade, the people were leaving for the west. Hon. Mr. DONOHUE did not think proper exertions had been made to secure a new treaty. He contended that the prosperity of the country commenced when the reciprocity treaty came into force, and that since the abrogation of the treaty the people were leaving the country and the manufacturing interests were decaying. Sir GEO. CARTER replied at great length, supporting the argument of Sir FRANCIS HICKES, and ridiculing the ruin and decay argument. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, while advocating the desirability of reciprocity, deprecated the customs union as a step to political union. He contended that Canada was prosperous, and her exports had increased a great deal more since the abrogation of reciprocity than before. Mr. OLIVER argued in the same sense as the two last speakers, as did some other members. Mr. PICARD said the question was of paramount importance, and the resolution should pass. Mr. MACKENZIE altogether opposed the resolution, but would like the debate adjourned, which was agreed to.

Thursday, March 17.—A message was received from His Excellency the Governor-General, stating that Her Majesty will not be advised to disallow certain Acts of Parliament passed by the Dominion Legislature. Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved concurrence in the Banking Resolutions. Mr. COLBY moved in amendment that the report be referred back to committee, with instructions to amend the same by inserting the words: "In any city in the Dominion which has a population of more than twenty thousand inhabitants," after the word "Banking" in the first line of the first paragraph. After a long debate, in which the old arguments in favour of small banks were repeated, the amendment was put to vote and lost. For the amendment 68, against 82. Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward) then moved, seconded by Mr. BOWELL, another amendment to the effect that the minimum amount of capital should be fixed at \$1,000,000, with a paid-up capital of \$500,000. The House divided on this amendment without debate, with the following result.—Yeas, 64, Nays, 86. Mr. FERGUSON, seconded by Mr. COXSON, moved in amendment to the paragraph respecting re-

turns of vessels, "that they would include returns of loans, discounts or advances on current account to railway, steamboat or other corporations respectively." After discussing a point of order the House divided. Yeas, 14; nays, 33. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he objected very strongly to the 18th resolution, providing that banks shall hold a certain amount of their reserves in Dominion notes, and concluded by moving in amendment "that the House do not concur in the report, but that it be referred back to committee with instructions to strike out clause 18." The amendment was lost on division. The resolutions were then concurred in, and Sir FRANCIS HICKES introduced a bill founded thereon. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution on Dominion Notes. Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved that they be referred back to committee, with instructions to insert the amendment of which he had given notice. After some debate the House went into committee and reported the resolutions.

Friday, March 18.—Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill to establish a Supreme Court for the whole Dominion. He proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. The Court would be composed of a Chief Justice and six Judges, representing, as far as possible, the different bars of the several provinces. There were two clauses in the bill respecting constitutional questions, to the effect that the Court should not have the power of vetoing any act of the Legislatures, but that the Crown might ask the opinion of the Court on any disputed point, which opinion, however, was to have no legal effect. He cited the analogous process to this which prevails in England. With regard to the system of appeal, the old form of a writ of error would be maintained, and provision was made that there should be no appeal to the Supreme Court until the Provincial appeal should be exhausted. He then moved the first reading of the bill. Mr. BLAKE expressed his satisfaction with the amendments made in various matters. Hon. J. H. CAMERON asked whether there was any provision with regard to the veto power by the Dominion Government upon Acts of the Local Legislature. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the veto power was conferred on the Crown, and the Court has no power of stating authoritatively to the Crown whether a bill should be disallowed or not. In answer to Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD stated that appeal to England would still continue. The bill was then read a first time. On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD the Act to amend the Act respecting the treatment of Sick and Diseased Mariners was read a third time and passed. On the motion for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons, Mr. MILLS made a long speech criticising the provisions of the bill. He explained his views on the subject of qualification for the franchise, contending that intelligence and not the mere accident of property should give this right. After speaking at some length in favour of the extension of the franchise, he proceeded to attack the Government for arousing again the discontent that had prevailed in Nova Scotia. He expressed himself in favour of universal suffrage, and he believed opinion was leading in that direction. He had no doubt the bill would have the most mischievous effects in the Maritime Provinces. Colonel GREY spoke in favour of a property qualification as the proper criterion on which the franchise should be based, and reviewed favourably the provisions of the bill. Hon. Mr. COXWELL objected to the machinery of the bill as too complicated. Several other speakers followed, and on motion of Mr. FORTY the debate was adjourned.

Monday, March 21.—Sir A. T. GALT resumed the debate upon Mr. HUNTINGTON'S resolutions. He condemned the policy of the Government as restrictive and retaliatory, and as one which would lead to mischievous results. He felt the true policy was one of unrestricted trade relations on which depended the binding of the Provinces, and the admission of the others not yet received into the Union. He moved an amendment to the resolutions to ask the power of negotiating treaties directly with foreign powers, and sustained his position by asserting the necessity for more extended markets. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied. He objected to the proposal to establish a customs union with other countries, because it involved discrimination in favour of foreign countries and against the mother country. The amendment of the member for Sherbrooke was as bad in spirit as the original resolution, and the proposal contained therein, if put into force, would have the worst results for the good feeling that exists between Canada and England, as well as for the interests of this country, and would moreover place the mother country in an entirely false position. He moved an amendment to the amendment, setting forth that free access to the markets of the world can best be obtained by the concurrent action of the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and deprecating any attempt on the part of this country to act independently in the matter of negotiating treaties. Mr. SMITH, of New Brunswick, did not agree with the Minister of Justice in his interpretation of the amendment put forward by the member for Sherbrooke. He denied that there was any disloyalty in that amendment, and expressed his intention of supporting it. He had not the remotest hope of a great commercial treaty with the United States, and contended that we should seek powers to extend our commerce with the West Indies and Brazil. Hon. Mr. HOWE said the Americans were gradually breaking up their restrictive policy, and if Canada continued independent for a couple of years we might have reciprocity. He contended that it would be a great loss to Canada to be withdrawn from an empire so large and prosperous as Great Britain. Mr. MACKENZIE replied to the arguments of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Hon. Mr. TURPIN expressed himself in favour of reciprocity, but he did not see why British America should humble herself to beg for it, instead of adopting a Canadian policy. The debate was continued at some length, Messrs. CHATELAIN, McCALLUM, and CAYLEY speaking in favour of the amendment, and Sir A. T. GALT and Messrs. HUNTINGTON, MACKENZIE, CHIPMAN and BOLTON against it. The House then divided on Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD'S amendment, the result being a majority of 42 for the Government. Yeas, 100; nays, 58. The House adjourned at a quarter to two.

The snow-storm of last week, in addition to the usual inconvenience caused by the stoppage of traffic, did serious damage in Toronto. On the night of the 16th the roof of the drill-shed in that city fell in with the weight of the snow. Only two hours before the catastrophe occurred the Queen's Own Rifles had been drilling in the building. The loss caused by the accident is estimated at \$10,000. Both in Montreal and in Toronto a heavy snow-storm was falling during the whole of St. Patrick's day, and proved a great hindrance to the usual celebration.



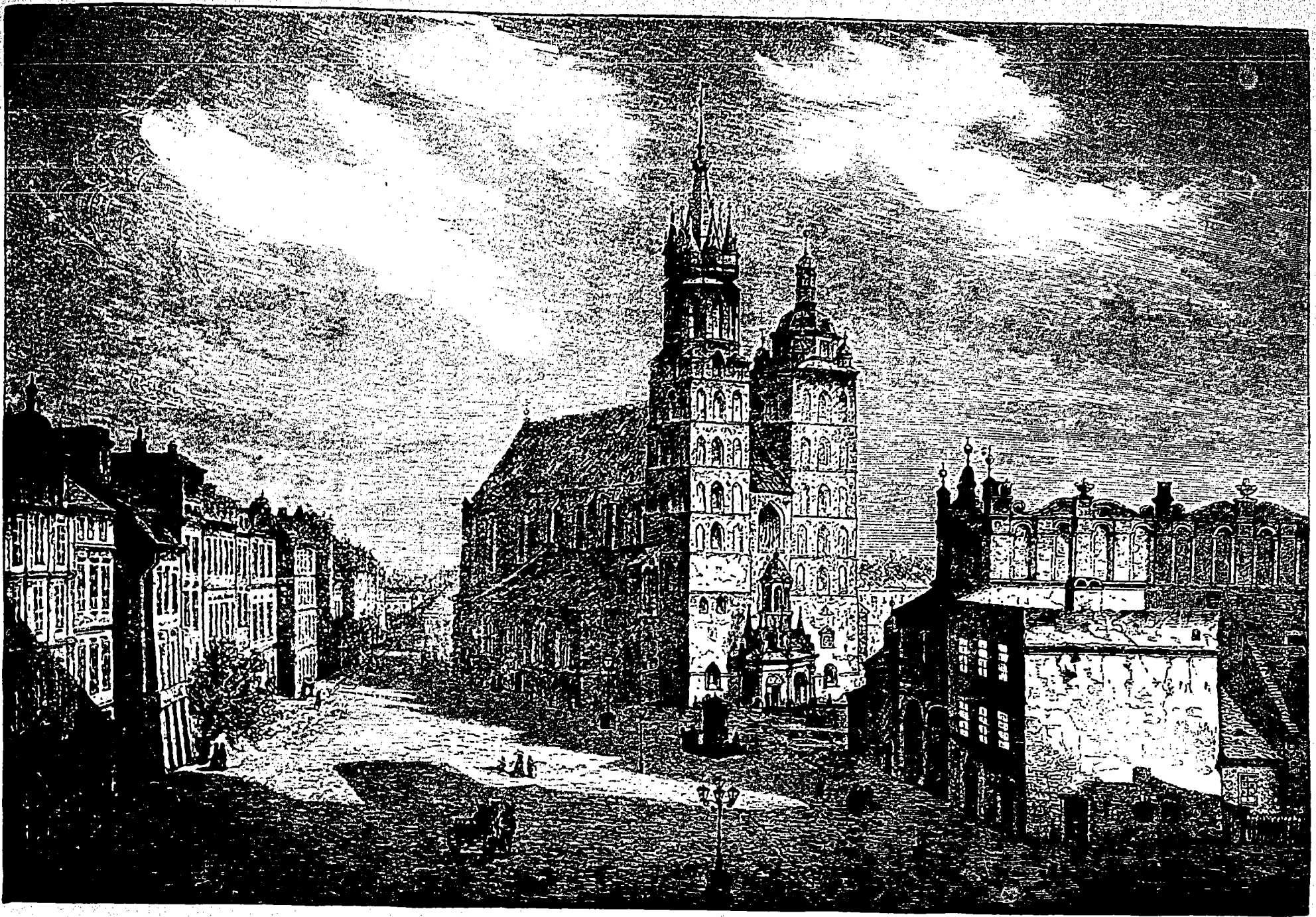
WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

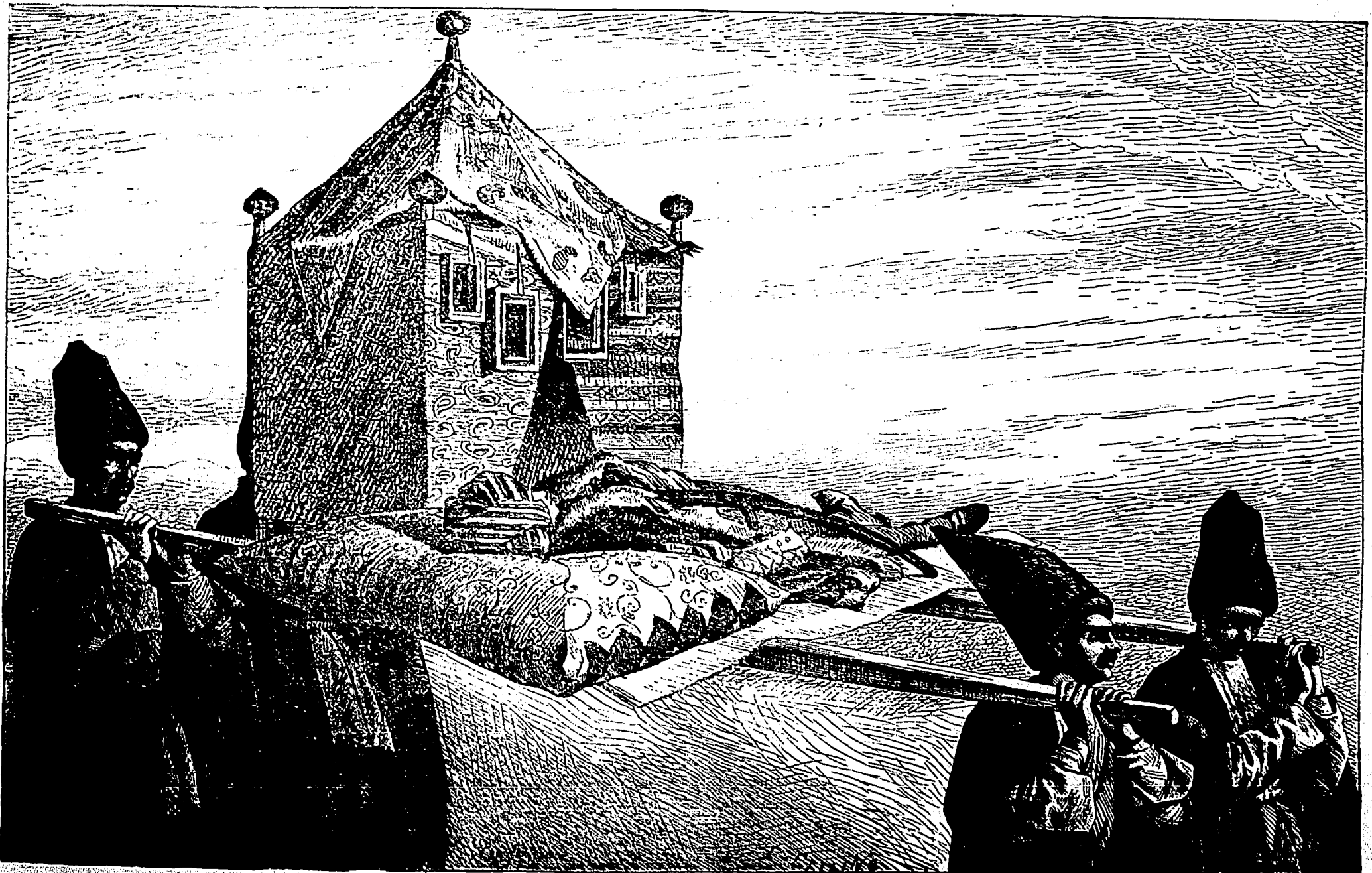
William Ewart Gladstone, the fourth son of a wealthy Liverpool merchant—the late Sir John Gladstone, of Fasque, in the county of Kincardine, Scotland—was born on the 29th December, 1809, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first-class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time on a continental tour, he was returned at the general election in December, 1832, in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark, and entered Parliament just as the great struggle between the Reformers and Conservatives was at its height. His high attainments, business habits, and personal associations, soon recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him a junior Lord of the Treasury, an office which, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, he has had the pleasure of conferring upon his own son. In February of the following year, Mr. Gladstone was made under-Secretary for the Colonies; but the Peel Ministry being defeated, and resigning in April, '35, Mr. Gladstone went out of office with his leader and remained in opposition till September, 1841, when Sir Robert Peel again came into power, and Mr. Gladstone was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, being at the same time sworn in as a Member of the Privy Council. This was a high position for a commoner to attain at his early age, but the great administrative ability he displayed fully warranted his promotion. The task devolved upon him of explaining and defending the commercial policy of the Govern-

ment in the House of Commons. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry; and when brought before Parliament, was found to be as admirably executed in detail as complete in its mastery of general principles. In 1843 he succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade; but resigned that position early in 1845, and succeeded Lord Stanley—the late Earl Derby—as Chief Secretary of State for the Colonies. When Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, announced his determination to propose a modification of the Corn Laws, Mr. Gladstone continued to adhere to his leader, but surrendered his seat for Newark, and remained for a short time out of Parliament. At the general election, in 1847, he was returned with the late Sir R. H. Inglis for Oxford University. Among the questions which excited deep interest in the House of Commons during that Parliament were those of University Reform, and the abolition of Jewish disabilities. Upon both these questions, in spite of his pronounced High Church and Tory sympathies, Mr. Gladstone frequently found himself opposed to his former friends. This estrangement, brought about gradually between '47 and '52, had gone so far during the latter year that, on the fall of the Russell Ministry in February, Mr. Gladstone refused to accept office in the Conservative Cabinet then formed by the Earl of Derby. At the general election of 1852 his proclivities in the direction of Reform had so alienated the electors of the University, that despite his great personal popularity among them, he was only returned after a severe contest. In the "Ministry of all the talents," the Coalition formed under the Premiership of the late Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and many people knowing him

only as a brilliant orator, and forgetting the ability he had displayed ten years before at the Board of Trade, were fain to speak of him as a "fancy" financier. But his thorough knowledge of finance, his practical experience and great faculty in mastering and marshalling details were again brought into full view, and his labours were of signal service in sustaining that government. On the reconstruction of the Cabinet, under Lord Palmerston, at the beginning of 1855, Mr. Gladstone still continued for a few weeks to hold the same office; but when he found the new Ministry indisposed to make a united stand against Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of enquiry into the condition of the British troops before Sebastopol, he resigned, regarding that motion as a virtual censure of the Cabinet of which he had been a member. Lord Palmerston was not by any means so squeamish, and Mr. Gladstone continued, while out of office, to give the Palmerston Cabinet an independent support. This Cabinet, after many reverses, fell to pieces in 1856, and Lord Derby again took office, when Mr. Gladstone accepted a special mission to the Ionian Islands to arrange some difficulties which had arisen in the administration there; and it may perhaps be a not unsuggestive commentary on his way of getting over intricate questions that the seven islands were shortly afterwards surrendered to the petty kingdom of Greece. In June, 1859, Lord Palmerston again came into power, and Mr. Gladstone assumed his old position as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Many reforms in the taxation of the country are due to this period of his official career. He veered more and more towards the Manchester School, and was mainly instrumental in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which re-



MARKET PLACE AND CHURCH OF ST. MARY, AT CRACOW.—SEE PAGE 330.



THE FAST OF MOHARREM.—RELIQUARY AND EFFIGY OF HOSSIEM.—SEE PAGE 330.

sulted in the Commercial Treaty between France and England, which is now, after nearly ten years of experience, the subject of much angry discussion on both sides of the channel. He also lent his powerful influence to the cause of University reform, and in every direction glided away from the old Tory moorings to which he had at first clung. He continued a member of this last Palmerston Ministry and sat for Oxford until the general election of July, 1865, when the University, alarmed and disconcerted by his growing radicalism, withdrew its confidence in a most emphatic manner, returning Mr. Gathorne Hardy over Mr. Gladstone by a swinging majority, and sending the latter into the arms of South Lancashire, which had been opened to receive him as early as 1861. His rejection by the University was a sore blow to Mr. Gladstone—to be turned out by his *Alma Mater*, in which he had taken so much pride, and on which he had reflected so much glory, was indeed a sad discouragement, and perhaps it drove him at a single step further on the road to Radicalism than he had advanced within any single decade of his life before. Close upon the heels of his rejection of Oxford, he appealed to the Electors of South Lancashire, and in language of such a character as left no doubt but that he had indeed become a Liberal of the advanced school. The desertion of the University cut him off from the High Church Tory influences, by which the progressive development of his political creed had been hitherto retarded; and he was at once acknowledged on all sides as the legitimate successor of the venerable and lively Palmerston, whose career was fast drawing to a close. In October, 1865, Lord Palmerston died; and Earl Russell became the nominal Premier of the Government with Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. This Ministry seemed endowed with all the weaknesses peculiar to "finality" John. Beginning with a majority of seventy or eighty, it seemed to have had a fair career before it; but in the session of 1866, it introduced a milk-and-water Reform bill, radical enough to challenge Conservative Opposition; but too halting to command Radical support. Lord John was considered *effete*, and Mr. Gladstone blundered terribly as a parliamentary leader, so that an adverse vote, on the 18th June, turned them out of office. Lord Derby then came into power for the third time, with Mr. D'Israeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. The failing health of the late Earl induced him to transfer the burthen of the Premiership to Mr. D'Israeli, who continued, in the face of an adverse majority, to administer with wonderful statesmanship; passed a Reform bill in 1868, and appealed to the country in the fall of that year for its verdict on his herculean and brilliant labours. Meantime, a new evil had grown up, or rather an old sore had been magnified. The "Irish question" was overshadowing all others. Mr. Gladstone proclaimed it the duty of Imperial statesmen to deal with this question in the spirit of justice to Ireland. In the very face of Ministerial opposition he carried through the Commons a declaration in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and this virtually became the question at the polls. The D'Israeli Government was overwhelmingly defeated; and with that high sense of honour which English statesmen know so well how to respect, the Cabinet at once resigned, leaving Mr. Gladstone and his friends the fullest opportunity before the meeting of Parliament to form a Cabinet and prepare their measures for the approaching session. From that time his career has been one of uninterrupted success. Signalling the first session of his premiership by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Ireland, he has devoted the second session to a comprehensive and complete re-adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland. These measures, as well as the Education and other bills in the hands of the Imperial Government, are of an extremely radical character, in so far as they deal with existing systems or heretofore acknowledged rights; but in their ultimate tendency towards the preservation of Society it would be hard to prove that they are not eminently Conservative.

It is a proud position to be Premier of England; the highest political position to which any man can aspire, for with the confidence of the people at his back, he is as much a match for Kings, Emperors, or Presidents as the whole power of the Empire can make him. But it is more than probable that Mr. Gladstone is an exceptional Premier. When he ceases to have great issues at stake, and the enthusiasm of the people to support him, he will cease to be the leader of a party. He has little faculty for political *fineness*; he was earnest in former days as the champion of the Irish Church, just as he was last year in pulling it down; and so it will be to the end—a man of brilliant mind, earnest thought, and strong, but changing conviction, he will lead on in obedience to principles, while his less enthusiastic followers will be tempted sometime to hold back because of their dread of consequences. Mr. Gladstone is not only a great statesman for an extraordinary emergency; he is a brilliant orator and a distinguished scholar. His first literary effort was a work entitled "The Church considered in its relations with the State," published in 1846; and next year he issued another, "Church Principles considered in their Results." These early works, which stamped him as the champion of the High Church party, were dedicated to Oxford University, just as his later political labours have been dedicated to the nation at large. In 1851-52 he created a sensation throughout Europe by the publication of a letter on the Neapolitan State Prisoners, whose cause he warmly espoused. In 1859 he published an elaborate work on Homer, and the fruits of his subsequent studies and researches in classical lore have been embodied in his "*Juventus Mundi*," a work published only about a year ago. His great purpose now is the pacification of Ireland, and to this noble cause he has brought the courage, constancy, and genius which at least deserve success. Brief as his career in the leadership has thus far been, he has already won a place in history among the greatest of the great men who have held the office of Prime Minister of England.

The *Freeman's Journal* understands that Monsieur Etienne Stanislaus O'Dunlevie has arrived in Dublin for the purpose of prosecuting his claims to the possession of the extensive estates of his ancestors. Monsieur O'Dunlevie is described as the lineal descendant of Mac or O'Dunlevie, who went to France in the time of the reign of James II., with the object of superintending the education of his only son, André Maurice O'Dunlevie. He was born in Poland, and is great-grandson of André Maurice O'Dunlevie, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Trèves, and died at Coblenz on the 19th of June, 1751. The estates to which Monsieur O'Dunlevie lays claims are situated in the counties of Down and Antrim.

PRESENTATION PLATE.

In the Press and will shortly be distributed to all paid-up Subscribers for one year to the

"CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,"

A Leggotyped Copy of LÉFÈVRE'S Splendid Engraving of CORREGGIO'S celebrated Painting (the original of which is now in the Dresden Gallery) entitled,

"THE NATIVITY."

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine plate paper, the exact size of the Engraving being 14 by 19 inches, and care will be taken to make it in every respect as attractive and artistic as the original. All parties subscribing to the *News*, and paying for one year, any time before the first of July next, will be entitled to a copy of this magnificent Plate, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that the Engraving, of which it is a *facsimile*, sells in New York at ten dollars per copy.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1870.

SUNDAY, March 27.—4th Sunday in Lent. Peace of Amiens, 1802.
 MONDAY, " 28.—Raphael born, 1493. Canada ceded to France, 1632. Gen. Abercrombie died, 1801.
 TUESDAY, " 29.—Swedenborg died, 1772. Earthquake at Quito, 1859. Keble died, 1865. British North America Union Act received Royal assent, 1867.
 WEDNESDAY, " 30.—Sicilian Vespers, 1282. Lord Lovat executed, 1747. Lord Hardinge born, 1785. Lord Metcalf Governor-General, 1843.
 THURSDAY, " 31.—New Moon. Haydn born, 1732. Battle of La Colle Mill, 1814. Beethoven died, 1827. Charlotte Brontë died, 1855. Peace of Paris, 1856.
 FRIDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day. Harvey born, 1578. Canada repaid English Loan (20 years), 1854. Richmond taken, 1865. Paris International Exhibition opened, 1867.
 SATURDAY, " 2.—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801. Cobden died, 1865.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

Our readers will observe the announcement above that a premium plate is shortly to be issued to our subscribers. This plate will be worth a whole year's subscription to the paper, and will prove the great capabilities of the leggotyping art in the exact reproduction of even the finest steel engraving.

We may also remark upon the vastly improved appearance of the illustrations of the *News*, since the issue of the earlier numbers. Our difficulties at the beginning were somewhat harder to overcome than we could have wished them, and though they have not yet all disappeared, our progress has been marked and steady, and will still continue until greater excellence is reached.

In a few days an accredited agent from this office will visit the cities and towns of Ontario for the purpose of appointing local agents to canvass for subscribers to the *News*. An enterprise involving so great an outlay can only be sustained by a liberal public patronage, and as that patronage increases every exertion will be made to bring the paper up to the highest standard of excellence. We bespeak from our many friends throughout the country who have already subscribed to the *News* their good offices in securing for it the patronage of their neighbours.

The trade relations of Canada with the United States have of late been the theme of much and very animated debate. In the assemblages of Boards of Trade, in the press, and in Parliament, the discussion has been long and earnest. From the beginning of the year 1865, when it was first generally bruited about that the Reciprocity Treaty was to be abolished by the United States, up to this third month of 1870, when every man of common sense ought to be thoroughly convinced that the United States have no intention of renewing that Treaty, these relations have been a stock article for comment. It was, therefore, with a sense of relief that we noticed the series of resolutions, introduced into Parliament by the member for Shefford, favouring the establishment of a customs union between the two countries. It is the first occasion on which the proposition of an American Zollverein was ever fairly brought before Parliament, and there was room for the hope that the good sense of the people's representatives would have so stamped it with condemnation that the proposition would be allowed hereafter a perpetual rest. But amendments, and amendments to

amendments, were moved, so that the original issue was shirked, and the final vote on the last amendment had no relation at all to the questions of trade or tariff, but simply to the personal issue of who should occupy the Treasury benches. The one hundred gentlemen who voted for the amendment proposed by the Premier voted simply that the present Government should retain office, and the fifty eight gentlemen who voted nay merely put on record their desire to see the Government turned out. That was the full meaning of the division.

Mr. Huntington's resolutions received exceedingly little sympathy. They were so utterly distasteful to the House, that the member for Sherbrooke kindly came to the rescue, proposing to substitute a declaration that the House should respectfully ask of the Imperial Government to be endowed with the treaty-making power with other British possessions, or with foreign States—subject to the approval of Her Majesty. Meaningless as such a proposition is, there is a certain air of plausibility about it. To those who overlook the important fact that treaties are only made between Sovereign States, there is a seeming fairness in the proposition that Canada should make her own commercial treaties with other powers. But when it is remembered as a matter beyond dispute that the Imperial authorities invariably permit Canada to settle all the conditions of any treaty to which the Crown becomes a party on its behalf, it is sheer folly to argue that the interests of Canada are in the slightest degree injured, or her power of making contracts, in any sense that would command Her Majesty's approval, lessened, by the existing arrangement. Hence there can be no possible excuse for going to the Imperial Government with a fresh demand for increased authority in this direction. Who supposes that the Imperial Government would refuse to ratify any treaty of commerce between Canada and the United States, negotiated through the British Minister, which it would recommend the Queen to sanction, if made solely by Canadian agency? Yet such a case must be supposed to exist before this country can have any fair ground for demanding the powers sought for by the amendment proposed by the member for Sherbrooke. Or, the still more absurd supposition must be accepted that foreign States would concede to Canada, negotiating by herself but subject to Imperial approval, what they would refuse to the Imperial Government acting at the instance and on behalf of Canada. Common sense rebels against either proposition; and hence, unless as a part of a scheme to be hereafter further developed, there is no meaning in the issue submitted by the member for Sherbrooke in lieu of the more obnoxious proposition from the representative of Shefford.

But Parliament was denied the opportunity of directly condemning the proposition by the introduction of a second amendment asking it to affirm something which it might very well refuse to sanction without committing itself to the first amendment. Those who voted against the amendment of the Premier merely declared their unwillingness to affirm an abstraction at the instance of the Government. They did not by any means declare that they desired to endow the Canadian Government with the treaty making power or in any way to interfere with the "ties now happily existing between" Canada and the mother country. Hence the country is just as ignorant now, so far as the information imparted by the parliamentary division list is concerned, as before the debate began, upon the two points of how many favour an American Zollverein, as proposed by Mr. Huntington, or how many favour the investiture of Canada with the treaty-making power as proposed by Sir A. T. Galt. They only know that after a long debate fifty-eight gentlemen voted against the Government.

While some of our people have been busy talking "retaliation," there have been a few organs of American public opinion firing their sentiments in a different, or perhaps we should say in the same, direction. One tells us that we are about to injure ourselves immensely by confining our coasting trade to our own miserable craft; another that we ought not to suppose that Americans will permit us to quietly enjoy "the finest fisheries in the world," merely because of the interpretation which the words of an old treaty may bear; and a third gleefully points out that we may go ahead with our "retaliatory" measures, and Uncle Sam will reply by abolishing the privilege of transporting goods in bond through the United States to Canada. It is unfortunate on both sides that such feelings should be evoked. Canada has no cause for retaliation, and has no intention to retaliate against the United States. Whatever privileges the citizens of the latter may have enjoyed either in our fisheries or our coasting trade have been, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, only concessions from this country which it is equally free in its own interest to make or withhold. On the abolition of the Treaty Canada left the fisheries open,

exacting only a small license, but Parliament did not scruple to tax American flour, thus showing that even in 1806 our policy was not dictated by our fears, but by the appreciation of our own interests. The tax on flour was not deemed to be for the interest of Canada, and it was repealed. It has now been discovered that the granting of licenses to American fishermen to fish in Canadian waters was not for the interest of Canada, and that system has been abolished. It has also been supposed that the freedom of our coasting trade heretofore conceded has not been to our interest, and that, too, has been or is certainly to be withdrawn. But the Americans may depend upon it that if our own lubberly marines cannot do our carrying trade to our entire satisfaction, we shall reopen our ports to their smart skippers just as soon as it will suit our interests to do so. The repeal of the duty on flour, &c., within a short time after it was put on, ought to be conclusive proof that Canada has no faith in the system of biting off its nose to spite its face. And if the commerce of Canada should suffer next season by the enforcement of the Act to regulate the coasting trade, that Act will just as surely be repealed by about this day twelve months. There is nothing retaliatory in such a policy. So far from this spirit pervading the legislation of Canada, it has avowedly been framed, in so far as it could be, for the express purpose of securing more intimate commercial relations between this country and the United States. If it has failed in effecting this purpose, then the time has come to change it, or to direct it to those ends which are within our reach. Even in the matter of the fisheries, Canada acted solely with a view to her own interests. When the licenses were instituted it was to prevent a hardship to American fishermen whom Canada regarded as victims of, rather than parties to, the ill judged policy of the United States. When the licenses were continued year after year, it was because Canada hoped her liberality would bring a fair requital. And these fisheries will undoubtedly be again thrown open to the Americans just as soon as Canada is convinced that such a course will serve its own interests, or is even satisfied that it would not injure them.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, 1870.—This is the title of a new annual just issued by Mr. H. J. Morgan, from the press of Messrs. Bell & Woodburn. It is neatly got up, and the arrangement of the matter is excellent. Doubtless members of Parliament and of the Local Legislatures will encourage the continuance of the publication in future years.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

No. 7.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the Rev. En. McD. Dawson, Ottawa.

So BRITISH COLUMBIA, with its rich gold mines and inexhaustible fisheries, its safe harbours, its fertile valleys and finely wooded mountain tracts, must be abandoned! And why? Because, for the last few years, it has cost something like £2,200 per annum to retain possession of it. There is, of course, nothing in return for this enormous annual outlay. The produce of the gold mines, of the coal fields, of the fisheries, of the vast forests and rich plains, cannot be put in comparison with £2,200 per annum. This superfluous and extravagant expenditure begets the Imperial exchequer; and to a degree that never can be made amends for by any royalty on mines, whether of gold or coal, or customs duties, or taxes of any kind on produce, or articles of trade, exports, or imports, or anything whatsoever. The £2,200 must be got rid of, together with all such like items of colonial expenditure, no matter whether the colonies be cut adrift by this essential economy, or sunk forever to the bottom. But, is it true that the priceless colony of BRITISH COLUMBIA must be abandoned, because the economists of the day have resolved to effect a saving of £2,200? It is only the island of SAN JUAN that has cost so much for the last ten years. It is proposed, merely, to let it go and retain BRITISH COLUMBIA, of which the little island is nothing more than an insignificant fragment. But might not circumstances arise in which the great and rich colony of British Columbia could not be held without the island of San Juan? Anyone who considers, or who, in the absence of generally diffused information, has it in his power to consider the position of this island, cannot fail to see that it is so situated as to command the approach from the Pacific Ocean, by the FROCA STRAITS to VICTORIA, the flourishing chief city of Vancouver's Island, and NEW WESTMINSTER on the mainland, the capital of British Columbia. General Cass, an American official, holds, or pretends to hold, a very different view. But if JUAN ISLAND did not occupy a commanding position, both as regards British Columbia and the United States Territory, why should the Americans be so anxious to get possession of it? It is of little value in an agricultural point of view. There are many other islands in the GEORGIAN SOUND—that portion of the sea which divides Vancouver's Island from the Continent. These islands afford all the shelter that can be desired for American ships. But they do not command, in a military or naval sense, the sound or strait. Hence, there is no question of them; but heaven and earth must be put in commotion in order to obtain

complete possession of SAN JUAN. In the opinion of the Americans, therefore, it is an important position. Ever since 1846 they have fought for it with the weapons of diplomacy. As they persisted in rejecting the obvious meaning of the Treaty of that year it was found necessary to agree temporarily upon a joint occupation of the Island, by British and American troops. This has caused serious inconvenience to the American Government, whilst it has subjected the British Treasury to no greater evil than the loss, if indeed it be a loss to have a portion of our brave army in such excellent quarters, of £2,200 per annum. As regards the United States, the Government at Washington recognizes only military rule in the Island. The civil authority of the neighbouring Territory refuses to accept this arrangement, and even goes so far as to arrest and otherwise punish officers of the United States army while acting under orders from the war department of their country. Surely, therefore, the better for the Americans themselves the sooner such utter confusion comes to an end, even if the result of the arbitration at present pending, should be, as it ought to be, to give final possession of the too celebrated Island to Great Britain.

It is claimed on the part of the British Government that the boundary line, as fixed by the treaty of 1846, passes along the centre of the FROCA STRAITS and the GEORGIAN GULF. The islands, in this sound or gulf, situated between the Continent of America and Vancouver Island, were not, at the time of the Treaty, if at all known to the British Commissioner, considered to be of any importance. Now that the immense resources of BRITISH COLUMBIA have been brought to light, that it has become a British Colony, and that its gold has already built up so many fortunes, it is not only important but necessary that the approaches to a land of such value, should be as secure as possible against every kind of danger. There is no security for the commerce of BRITISH COLUMBIA, no safe access to its capital, NEW WESTMINSTER, so long as the island—SAN JUAN—which lies so close to the coast of Vancouver, is in the possession of a foreign power. It commands the navigable channel leading to the Columbian capital at several points. This may be seen by glancing at a map, for the accuracy of which we have the authority of the United States Government. Vainly, then, shall General Cass or other American officials pretend, in order to lessen the interest of the British people in the pending arbitration, that JUAN ISLAND does not command the passage from VICTORIA and from the Ocean, towards the South, to NEW WESTMINSTER, and is of no importance, consequently, either to GREAT BRITAIN or to the UNITED STATES. So anxious were the British authorities to arrive at an amicable settlement of a boundary question which is of such consequence to them, that they proposed a compromise which concedes everything except the possession of or the power to possess a broad and rich colony. By the proposed arrangement, all the islands in the gulf or strait, are left to the Americans, with the single exception of SAN JUAN, which lies so near to the coast of VANCOUVER. The true boundary line as fixed by the treaty of 1846, passes through the strait of Rosario and is more in the centre of the greater strait or gulf, which divides Vancouver's Island from the continent. The cuteness and sophistry of the Americans have prevailed so far as to cause the idea of maintaining this line to be abandoned by the British authorities. What, however, if the arbitration should sustain it! And, indeed, if it does not, we may soon hear of a claim to remove the boundary line from the centre of the Canadian Lakes and St. Lawrence, to the shortest imaginable distance from the Canadian shores, and so have an enemy firing at us with ease and safety and efficiency, if it ever happened that we should have an enemy on that part of the continent known as the United States. May it be hoped that we never shall have such an enemy? But it belongs to the wisdom of statesmen to provide against every possible contingency.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, March 21, 1870.

March 14.—The greater portion of this day's sitting (in fact no other matter of general interest was introduced) was occupied in discussing routes and roads and mills to connect us with our coy cousins of the North-West. This arose out of a motion by the hon. member for Russell, asking for a return of the survey of the Neepigon country. The advocates for a railway through our own territory were not silent, and there were those in the House who thought that branches from the North Pacific Railway would meet our requirements. If the Red River region is to form an integral portion of the Dominion, it won't do—indeed it won't, let the cost be what it may—depend on the good-will and pleasure of our neighbours for means of intercourse. So situated, we should hold our possession by the most precarious of tenures. The speech of the hon. mover was almost unique. The learned Doctor favoured the House with an elaborate dissertation on the geographical and geological features of this interesting country, and it would scarcely be too much to say that almost as much may be learned from the hon. gentleman's speech as from all the dozens of books, the hundreds of pamphlets, and the thousands of newspaper articles that have been devoted to the subject. From the very first day of the session up to this time—never absent during and before the sitting of the House—an Indian, of pleasing countenance and goodly proportions, has been an occupant of the lobby. The poor fellow has some grievance to ventilate, some wrong to be atoned for, but with the dignity of his race, he has all its hereditary reticence, and rarely speaks—never, unless he is spoken to. This is not an effective style of lobbying, and, unless supplemented by a miracle, will hardly effect the object he has in view. It presents a curious subject for reflection; the idea that this, one of the few remaining atoms of the race, once sole and undisputed lords of all around us, should not be able to find within the Chamber, whose precinct he haunts, and which now rules the plains, the streams, the forests of his forefathers, even one in whose veins runs the blood of the red man, or one with whom he can claim the

slightest degree of affinity. Such are the strange mutations of time.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

It would be extremely gratifying were this notice to direct the attention of some kind-hearted member or members of Parliament to the poor man and to his case, and, should he be found deserving of assistance, to use their influence in his behalf.

March 15.—The proceedings in the House of Commons were even more strictly confined to one question than they were yesterday. A few returns were made to motions for correspondence, &c., among which, some of the newspapers state, was the correspondence respecting outrages and depredations committed by American fishermen; while the actual return to that particular motion was that there existed no correspondence of that nature in the Governor-General's Department. Its absence is by no means a subject for regret.

March 16.—In the earlier part of the sitting Mr. Thompson introduced a bill respecting the Postal Service, in which he proposed to abolish the franking privilege. This very much resembled the motions made at various times to abrogate the members' indemnity—made because it was certain they would not be carried. Then there was a long speech by Mr. Huntington, in which he favoured a closer commercial connection, something like a customs union, with the United States. There is little doubt but that Mr. Huntington means well, but his projects are something more than extraordinary. Let us see the man who can surpass the proposition, that we, an integral portion of the British Empire, should so tax British manufactures as to exclude them in favour of American productions, for this is what Mr. Huntington's scheme in reality points at. Sir Francis, and a little roughly, too, burst the unpatriotic bubbles. The subject was discussed at great length, but the general feeling of the House was sound and patriotic. Canada appears to get on very well without Reciprocity; better and better from year to year; and now we are about to treat our neighbours to a *dejeuner* after their own style. Let us wait the result. If it should be necessary to follow breakfast with dinner we have the means at hand—the admission of British goods free, or at a very low duty, (and some other mode of raising revenue could, I think, be found) which, by a thousand channels would find their way over the border, would give our friends such an appetite for a reciprocity to which we could accede, that there would no longer be the slightest occasion to look to Washington.

Six inches lower and a Bourbon would have been king of France, as Napoleon said when the Arnstadt student drove a bullet through his hat. Six inches nearer and there might have been a vacancy in the peerage of Canada. During the violent gale that prevailed to-day a stone was blown off the Parliament buildings and fell, through a skylight, into the library, almost grazing the Hon. Mr. Tessier, who was sitting there, reading.

March 17.—In the early part of the sitting Mr. Currier introduced a bill respecting the Ottawa City Passenger Railway, which, some persons, with the City Corporation at their head, are opposing as if it would bring the plague in its trains. His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to inform the House that Her Majesty would not be advised to reject certain Acts passed in the last session of the Dominion Parliament. The sitting was almost entirely passed in a discussion on concurrence in the Banking Resolutions, and in some points they were sharply contested. Three divisions took place within half an hour; in the first the opponents of Government mustered in considerable force and presented a rather formidable front; the third, led by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, was almost Falstaffian; the gallant gentleman was followed by 4, — the opposing phalanx mustered 155.

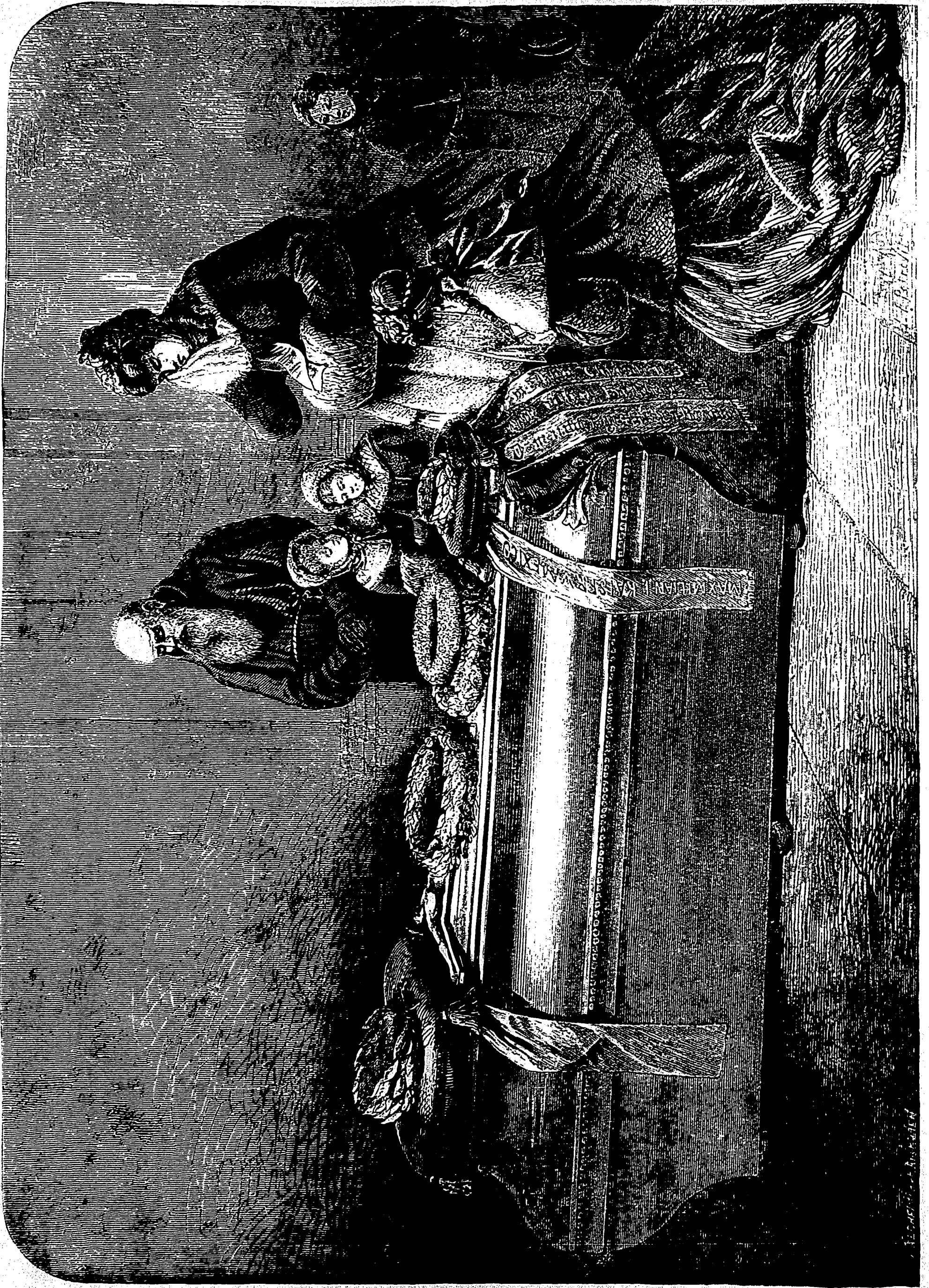
March 1.—The Minister of Justice introduced the Supreme Court Bill, in relation to which he made an exceedingly satisfactory announcement, viz: that it was not intended to abrogate the right of appeal to England. This link is not the weakest or the least important in the chain that unites us to the Empire. The remainder of the sitting was occupied on the Electoral Representation Bill. The New Brunswick members, Col. Grey among them, advocated the introduction of the Ballot. By all means let those who wish for it have it; this much vaunted institution is much like the never-to-be-forgotten chips in the partridge. Mr. Howe made a very sensible speech recommending compromise and conciliation. An incident occurred to-day, exhibiting proof of the extreme and minute accuracy required in matters pertaining to legislation. The "Votes and Proceedings" were printed with a comma where a semi-colon should have been, which slightly altered the sense in one of the Banking Resolutions. Fortunately, the astute clerk of the Commons made the discovery before the papers were circulated, and the alteration was easily and speedily effected. A tale is told in the House of the misplacement of a comma (which was not discovered) having given an Act of Parliament a meaning, the exact opposite of what was intended by its framers.

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

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nsday, March 16	23°	40°	33°
Thursday, " 17	29°	32°	26°
Friday, " 18	30°	40°	32°
Saturday, " 19	27°	40°	30°
Sunday, " 20	30°	30°	31°
Monday, " 21	36°	34°	38°
Tuesday, " 22	36°	39°	30°
	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
We'nsday, March 16	40°	16°	28°
Thursday, " 17	34°	26°	30°
Friday, " 18	42°	22°	32°
Saturday, " 19	42°	14°	28°
Sunday, " 20	38°	18°	28°
Monday, " 21	38°	30°	34°
Tuesday, " 22	40°	30°	35°

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nsday, March 16	29.93	29.83	29.76
Thursday, " 17	29.56	29.65	29.75
Friday, " 18	29.56	30.06	30.10
Saturday, " 19	30.23	30.22	30.20
Sunday, " 20	30.14	30.10	30.60
Monday, " 21	29.70	29.73	29.84
Tuesday, " 22	29.88	29.90	29.91



THE TOMB OF MAXIMILIAN.—SEE PAGE 330.

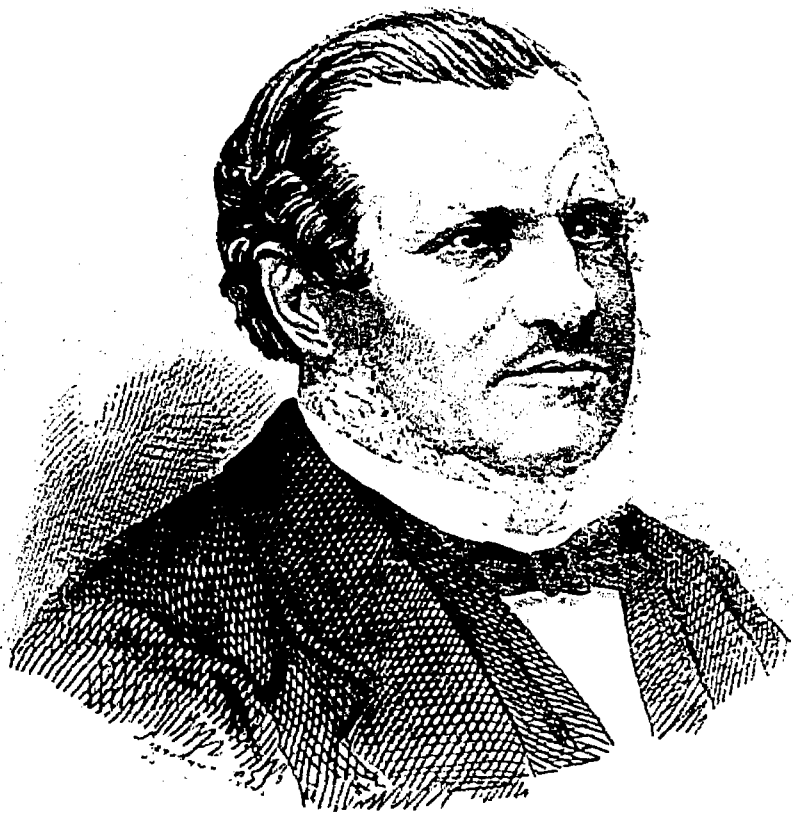
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.
DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 322.



HON. A. A. DORION, Q. C.
M. P. for Hochelaga.



ALEX. MACKENZIE, Esq.
M. P. for Lambton.



SIR A. T. GALT, K. C. M. G., D. C. L., &c.
M. P. for Sherbrooke.



HON. CHARLES FUPPER, C. B., M. D., L. R. C. S., &c.
M. P. for Cumberland.



HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON, Q. C.
M. P. for Shelburne.



HON. L. H. HOLTON, J. P.
M. P. for Chateauguay.

A NATIONAL HYMN.

Father of nations! hear
Thy people cry to thee.
Hear us thou kind propitious power,
Thy love and strength we will adore in ecstasy.

Father of nations! see
Thy people at thy feet.
Behold, we reverently bow,
Endow thy creatures, prostrate now, with blessings meet.

'Twas in the earlier days
Our fathers crossed the sea;
Their hands have felled the lofty pine,
That owns no other power but thine; by labour free.

And now, O God the Lord,
Our spirits soar to thee.
We yield to our loved monarch's rod,
This glorious land our fathers trod, for evermore.

Halifax, March, 1870.

ANON.

A GALE IN THE NORTH SEA.

[From the Graphic.]

"Oh, weel may the boatie row
. . . . that earns the bairnie's bread."

Trawling in the North Sea is not quite the same thing as an early autumn yacht excursion down Channel and up the Mediterranean. A glance at our illustration will show that the occupation of fishermen on the north-east coast is no holiday work; but the hardships of the life they lead are more apparent than the dangers. The proportion of lives lost in fishing craft on our coasts is, however, very much less than among that class of labourers who dig in the bowels of the earth; and when Death does overtake the toilers of the main he comes under such circumstances of war between the outer elements as lends a certain dignity to the poor fisherman's fate. To be swept off and engulfed by the mighty waves is, if aesthetic or poetic ideas can have place, an end preferable to that of being choked in a coal-pit five hundred yards beneath the surface of the earth.

The North Sea fishery is probably the most considerable we possess, as respects the numbers of men employed, the amount of capital invested, and the produce obtained. Statistics are not easily to be got, nor are they to be relied upon: Government inquiries and permanent administrative boards have failed in this respect. But it may be said, without in the least depreciating the south-west and Irish fisheries, that the teeming wealth of the waters from Shetland to Yarmouth form the chief source whence the London and other markets are supplied with fish. Billingsgate was not many years back a synonym for everything of, in, and relating to, fish; but the monopoly of that famous mart for the finny tribe has been broken down; its trade, as well as its *lingo*, has been diffused, very likely to the great improvement of both. The railways now convey the produce of the fisherman's over-night toils into Birmingham, Manchester, and other wealthy midland towns, so that it may be served on the tables of the consumers the following day. And it may be well supposed that in consequence of these facilities for distribution the demand for so acceptable an article of food has increased more rapidly than the supply, for, as most of us know, the price of fish is higher now than ever.

Turbot, in capturing which the Dutch are our superiors, plaice, sole, codfish, ling, haddock, and herrings are what chiefly come into the nets of the North Sea fishermen. Of these, herring, as the song says, is king; not only as an esculent, but as the staple of a branch of industry turning over between two and three millions of money annually. Whole populations on the sea coast, the centres of which are Olan and Wick in the north, and Yarmouth in the south, may be said to live, move, and have their being in herrings. But although they dwell in the vicinity of a melancholy ocean, described by Tacitus as rising up like a wall—*adversus oceanus*—to bar the progress of mariners from the south, these North Sea fishermen are far from being discontented or unhappy. They are rough—and this applies equally to their more southern fellows: the life of the men being on the sea, the rule of the women on shore. It is true now, as it was half a century since, that these fishing villages afford examples of a gynocracy which, we fear, would scarcely please the advocates of woman's rights. The race of the Luckie Mucklebackits is not extinct; but rude manners and a ruder language serve to bring into stronger relief the warm-heartedness and intense affection of these people in their family relations. Such feelings, indeed, extend beyond the domestic circle, and a disaster to one boat's crew is a calamity to a whole population. The most abundant hauls of fish are made at that season of year when gales most prevail. What it is to be out in a gale in the North Sea in a boat of eighty or ninety tons may be faintly conceived by a glance at our engraving, from an admirable painting by Mr. Andrews in the present Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. After all, however, the hardships of the fishermen's life are not so severe as might be supposed. As a class the men are robust, and are well fed and clothed. Beginning the occupation in boyhood, they become inured to the dangers and rough living incident to it; and they are probably never so happy as when, equipped in their woollen jackets and staunch jack-boots, and having ample provision of beef and spirits on board, they are battling with the furious elements and filled with hopes of an abundant take.

But every winter brings its painful record of disasters—whole fleets of boats are too often overwhelmed, and the fishermen cast as food to the fish. By our modern arrangements, the purchaser rarely deals direct with the producer, and at a fashionable fishmonger's little scruple need be felt in "chaffering" over the price. Still one cannot help remembering that same Luckie Mucklebackit's energetic apostrophe to the frugal-minded Monkbarne—"It's no fish ye're buying; it's men's lives!"

THE MARKET PLACE AND CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CRACOW.

In Cracow, as in all the old German towns, the Market Place, or Ring, as it is sometimes called, forms the centre-piece of the city—the axle of a wheel of which the streets are the spokes. In Cracow, however, the market-place is of unusual size, and is surrounded on all sides by large shops and stately dwelling-houses. One side of the square alone contains no less than 43 of these large buildings, and eleven streets radiate throughout the city with the Market Place as their centre. Among the principal buildings on the square, are the Church of St. Mary, a magnificent edifice originally built in the pure Gothic style,

and the Tuch-haus, or Clothiers' Hall, which stands opposite the church, to the right in our illustration. The Hall is a very old building, and is said to have been standing at the time of the storm of the city by the Tartars in 1281. It was renovated by order of King Casimir of Poland in the year 1358. Several additions, mostly in the style of the Renaissance, have been made to the church since its consecration in the reign of Casimir the Great. Its dimensions are as follows: length, 236 Polish feet; breadth 106 feet. The height of the tallest tower is 246 Viennese feet, nearly that of the towers of Notre Dame in Paris. The other tower has not yet been finished. The church of St. Mary is renowned for its beautiful altar-piece by Veit Stoss, and a magnificent reliquary by Hans Kulmbach. At the chief entrance to the church hangs a heavy knife, the fellow of which hangs at the door of the Tuch-haus. The legend runs that the architect to whom, together with his brother, was given the contract for finishing the church-towers, suddenly grew jealous of his brother and murdered him. Hardly, however, had he committed the rash act when he was seized with remorse, and put an end to his own life. The memory of this murder and suicide, the baneful effects of jealousy, is still kept alive in the minds of the citizens of Cracow, by the sight of these knives suspended at the entrances of the two principal buildings of the city.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE HAPSBURGS.

From the great square of the ancient Imperial city, on which stands the magnificent cathedral of St. Stephen, sundry small, narrow streets branch off in every direction. One of these, a short and narrow *ruelle*, leads to a smaller square, on which stands one of the principal monuments of Vienna, that beautiful work of art, the Donnerschen Fountain. A colossal figure, representing the river Danube, forms the centre-piece of the fountain, and around this, on the brink of the broad basin that receives its waters, are four more figures representing the four principal tributaries of that river. But the fountain, beautiful as it is, sinks into insignificance in point of interest, by the side of that modest building at the corner of the square, the gabled peaks of which hardly overtop the surrounding houses. The occupants of the building, as testified the figure on the angle of the roof, are monks of the Capuchin order. This celebrated monastery—the last resting-place of the members of the imperial house of Hapsburg, is well worth the inspection of the tourist. Should he be fortunate enough to gain admission, he will be received on entering by a monk, clad in the brown frock and white linen girdle of the order, who will act as his guide. Passing through a door to the right of the broad entrance hall, and descending a series of white stone steps, the visitor finds himself in the burial-place of the House of Hapsburg—a long, gloomy vaulted chamber that loses itself in the distance and darkness. Above, as in above arch, as far as the eye can reach, below, a grim series of coffins. To the left the light of day dimly penetrates through the narrow outlets in the wall, leaving the opposite side of the chamber in half-darkness. Here and there only a weird metallic gleam shoots through the iron grating that separates the two sides of this subterranean cemetery. A grated door leads into the division on the right hand, and down the middle of this stretches a narrow walk with iron railings on each side, separating the visitor from the sarcophagi. The whole passage is plunged into the deepest darkness, and those who undertake to explore these catacombs are of course amply provided with lights before descending. The first object that presents itself to the visitor on entering is a smooth and polished sepulchre, covered by a curiously worked lid—at each corner a grinning death's-head encircled by an imperial crown. This contains the remains of the Archduke Leopold I., to whom history gives anything but a stainless name. In a narrower passage to the left, between the grating and the coffins, lies a second sarcophagus, a miserable shell, adorned with dim shields and dusty trappings. Charles the Sixth reposes here, a prince that had but little at heart the welfare of his subjects. He sought to perpetuate his memory by erecting two monuments in the St. Veitskirche in Prague—one a tasteless silver figure of John Nepomuk, weighing seven-and-thirty hundred weight, for which his luckless subjects had to pay; the other, the beautiful marble statue of his predecessor on the imperial throne. By a third act he certainly succeeded in his object: the Pragmatic Sanction has attached anything but a desirable fame to the name of the Emperor Charles VI. His statue is not to be found in a single city or town in Austria. Three plain tin coffins come next, of which the first, entirely destitute of ornament, contains the remains of the emperor Mathias, that weak prince whose only crime was his inability to face the turbulence and lawlessness of his day. Next to him lies Ferdinand II., the cruel oppressor of Bohemia. Beside Ferdinand lies his son, the third of that name; then come members of the imperial family that never wore the crown, and last of all three coffins that stand side by side, at right angles to the rest of the row. The two outside ones are those of two sisters of Maria Theresa, and between them, their imperial sister's stewardess, Baroness Fuchs, the only one of less than imperial birth that shares the honours of this illustrious race of princes.

In the left-hand division the two principal objects of interest are the tomb of Margareta of Spain, first wife of Leopold I., a solid structure of pure silver, weighing sixteen hundred-weight; and the sarcophagus containing the remains of the consort of the emperor Mathias, the oldest in the building, where they were brought in 1618.

Having exhausted the contents of the lower vaults, the visitor ascends to a chamber above, warmer and better lit than those already visited. A row of pillars stretch down the middle of this chamber, arching off on either side, and thus forming a series of separate vaults. The first one contain a number of coffins arranged in a circle around a huge double sarcophagus, on which rest the emblems of sovereign power, the crown and ermine mantle. The folds of a rich purple pall cover the sarcophagus, hanging down on either side, and hiding the rich reliefs with which it is adorned. Here, in one grave, lie the remains of Maria Theresa, and her husband Francis I. Around them are the coffins of their children and nearest relations. There lies Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen, and next him his wife Christine, the empress's favourite daughter. In the next vault is a wretched leaden coffin, without trapping or ornament of any description. On the lid is engraved an inscription—"JOSEPH II." Joseph's memorial—a right imperial monument—stands yonder on the Burgplatz, with the inscription: SALUTI AVONUM NON DIX VIXIT, SED TOTUS. And he himself chose this humble resting place; conscious of the justice of his works and his will, he preferred to lie humbly enshrined at the feet of his parents, and let his deeds alone speak for him. The next cell contains the family of the emperor Francis II.

Of all the House of Hapsburg this same Francis II. is the greatest bore. His name turns up at every corner in the streets of Vienna, on gates, monuments, schools and barnacks. And even here on his showy sarcophagus of brown marble appears the inevitable "FRANCISCUS IMPERATOR," as the last testimony of his never ending pride. On the ground, in three corners of the vault lie the coffins of his first three wives, whom he survived. The fourth corner is destined for his fourth wife, still living, the Empress Caroline Augusta. On his left repose two of his relatives; his daughter, Marie-Louise, and the son of his enemy Bonaparte—his grandson the King of Rome. The second row of chambers contain the remains of the emperor Leopold the Second and his family, as well as the members of the imperial house deceased during the last ten years; and at the further end five members of the Toscana family. In the middle of the former lies the poor young Archduchess Matilda, who was burnt to death in 1867. Her coffin is covered with withered garlands and wreaths of immortelles. In the last cell to the right stands a single sarcophagus, on which stream a few soft-toned rays of light, sufficient to show the tasteful ornaments that cover the bier. At the head lies a large silver wreath, and at the foot another of the same description, but smaller; between the two a crucifix and wreaths of immortelles. From under the cushions on which the wreaths rest, broad embroidered ribbons of red and white silk hang down to the ground. On one of them is worked "Erienerung" (Remembrance); another bears the inscription "Maximilian Ferdinand Max, Archduke of Austria, Emperor of Mexico." The others "Dem Edlen Holden," (To the noble Hero); "Dem Achten Christen," (To the True Christian); and "Dem Nie Vergesslichen Bruder," (To our never-to-be-forgotten Brother.) This is the tomb of the victim of Queretaro, the last in the line of sovereigns deposed, condemned and executed by their own subjects. Our illustration represents a group of visitors at the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian.

MONTMORENCY FALLS—THE ICE-CONE IN WINTER.—There are few scenes even in the magnificent landscape of Canada which can rival that of the falls of Montmorency. Who shall say how often these wondrous falls, situated some ten miles below Quebec, have inspired the incoming emigrant with a feeling of love and admiration for the new country of his adoption? There is something stupendous in the very contemplation of a huge body of water hurling itself headlong down a mighty precipice 250 feet high. In the summer time it is a magnificent scene; but in winter, when the ice-cones are formed, then it truly baffles description. Our illustration shows the cone at its greatest height, usually reached in March, and a fair sprinkling of pleasure-seekers trying to enjoy the national toboggan down its steep sides. What could possibly be more enjoyable in the crisp winter air than a rapid rush down the steep banks of the Montmorency ice-cone?

DIVULGING A SECRET.

This is a pleasing little illustration of the troubles and trials of love and courtship. The elder of the two sisters has engaged herself to some gentleman friend, and has imparted the secret "in confidence" to her younger sister; who upon the little mix, true to her sex, must immediately let out the secret to their old uncle, evidently, if we may judge by his amused expression, a wicked, witty old fellow, who is particularly hard upon his nieces in the matter of love, and never loses an opportunity of bantering them upon the state of their affections. The shy, half-implored attitude of the elder girl, protesting against her sister's breach of confidence, is admirable; and the air of mystery with which the younger sister communicates her secret, as well as the amused look of the old gentleman are finely rendered. The original picture is by Otto Erdmann.

THE FAST OF MOHARREM AMONG THE SCHIITES OF TARTARY.

The Mohammedans throughout the world are divided into two great antagonistic sects, the Sunnites and the Schiites, or followers of Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law. The Schiites, or schismatics as they are designated by the Sunnites, by whom they are looked upon as little better than infidels, inhabit for the most part Tartary and the surrounding regions. Tartary, at all events, is looked upon by orthodox Sunnites as the hot-bed of Schiitism. They are a curious people, these Mohammedan schismatics, and have a great many customs and ceremonies peculiar to themselves. Among these latter is the celebration, in the month of Moharrem, of the sufferings and passion of two of their martyrs, Hassan and Hussein, who were slain by Yazid, king of Syria, in the year 61 of the Hegira, or 680 of the Christian era. The fast, one of the greatest among the people, begins on the tenth day of the month of Moharrem, and lasts for ten days, during which a strict fast is observed each day from sunrise to sunset. During the first nine days representations are given of the sufferings of the two martyrs, and on the tenth day a grand procession winds up the celebration. In point of art, these dramatic representations are wretched affairs. With the exception of the actor who takes the principal part, that of the murderer of the two Imams, and who generally is brought from Persia to play during the fast, the acting hardly deserves the name. The subordinate characters read their parts in a monotonous voice that is anything but real. Nevertheless the affair generally proves a success, and at all events fulfils its object of setting before the people in a plain and easily understood form the sufferings of the two martyrs whose death they celebrate. The procession is a horrible affair. First a long series of dervishes and penitents, beating and cutting themselves with swords and daggers; all aiming at inflicting upon their own persons the most painful and cruel tortures. After these fanatics are borne several litters, on which are effigies of the martyrs and their companions, and reliquaries containing their remains. The actors in the dramas of the preceding days, come next, each in his distinguishing costume, and are followed by a crowd of mollahs, or priests, dervishes, and penitents, who keep up an incessant yelling, shouting the praises of the martyrs.

In Persia, where the Schiites are also very numerous, the fast of Hassan and Hussein is also very strictly observed. The ceremonies are much the same as in Tartary, but there is less of that revolting bloodshed which characterizes the Tartar celebration. In Persia the martyr Hussein receives the lion's share of honour; and the great object of interest in the procession at Teheran is the litter bearing his effigy, and the reliquary containing his remains. This reliquary (of which

we give an illustration) is a square case with a pointed cover, hung with mirrors, and wrapped in costly shawls. In front of it is a cushion, on which lies a richly dressed puppet, half life-size, representing the murdered Hossein.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Notwithstanding the heavy snow-storm which fell during the whole of St. Patrick's day, the Irishmen in Montreal had their yearly march out as usual. The procession, composed of the various national societies, the Irish members of the different congregations in the city, and the children of the Christian Brothers' Schools, formed shortly after eight o'clock in front of St. Patrick's Hall, and with bands of music playing and drums beating, moved up St. Radegonde Street and along Lagache-tière Street to St. Patrick's Church, where mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, of Brockville. After the conclusion of the service the procession reformed in Alexander and Craig Streets, and marched up Bleury Street, along which arches had been erected; along St. Catherine Street, down St. Lawrence Main, to Craig Street,—where an arch was erected bearing scrolls inscribed with the names of Gladstone and Bright; thence through St. Lambert Street to Notre Dame Street, and through Place d'Armes, Great St. James and McGill Streets to St. Patrick's Hall. At St. Patrick's Hall a congratulatory telegram was read from the Irishmen of Toronto, and after an address had been made by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, resolutions were introduced and adopted, praying for amnesty to the political prisoners confined at Kingston. In the evening a reunion was held in St. Patrick's Hall, at which several addresses were made; and a dinner was given by the St. Patrick's Literary Society at the Terrapin.

In Toronto, where also snow was falling the whole day, the St. Patrick's Society celebrated the anniversary by a procession, and the usual festivities in the evening. At nine o'clock high mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral, after which the Irishmen proceeded to Power Street, where a procession was formed by the Hibernian Society, the Sons of St. Patrick, and the Young Irishmen. The procession, which numbered some seven hundred persons, and presented quite a creditable appearance, moved off with bands playing and banners flying, along Queen, Church, Gould, Yonge and King Streets to Bathurst Street; thence along King Street to the starting point, where several addresses were delivered and resolutions passed respecting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. In the evening a concert was given in the St. Lawrence Hall, under the auspices of the Sons of St. Patrick.

In Ottawa the day was observed in the usual manner. High mass was sung in the Cathedral, followed by a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Salmon of Montreal. Afterwards a procession was formed, numbering some twenty-five hundred individuals, and marched through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by two bands. On their return to the hall of the association the assemblage was addressed by the president and other members of the Society. In the evening a concert was given in the Music-Hall.

In Quebec the weather was somewhat boisterous, but the hard frost of the day before had left the roads in first rate condition. At ten o'clock the Hibernian Benevolent Society with their badges and banners, and accompanied by two bands, marched in procession to St. Patrick Church, where mass was celebrated. After service the procession reformed and marched through the principal streets and back to Champlain Hall, where the assemblage was addressed by the President. In the evening the St. Patrick's Society's dinner came off and a musical soiree was held at the Music Hall.

In other Cities and town throughout the Country like celebrations were held and the only drawback to the enjoyment of the day was found in the disagreeable state of the weather.

CAPITAL ON THE FARM.

(From Moore's Rural New Yorker.)

American farmers are timid in employing capital in their business. Against them as a class this charge may be easily maintained, though there are many notable exceptions. This absence of capital in conducting farm operations, has been noticed and wondered at by many eminent foreign agriculturists who have visited this country. It can hardly be expected, however, that we should as lavishly use capital as British farmers, for we have neither their cheap labor nor average high prices for produce; neither is capital so cheap and plentiful. A large part of our farmers are yet in debt for land; those who are not, and have accumulated money, find it an easy matter to safely invest it where they realize from six to ten per cent. interest, without incurring any labor. It requires pretty good farming to make the capital invested return as large and clear an income as the national bond or a mortgage on real estate. While it may not be safe for farmers to borrow much capital, those who are out of debt and possess it aside from that represented by their land, stock and implements, may find very good chances for making profitable investments in their legitimate business. And such employment of capital presents the pleasantest aspects of farm life; it raises the farmer to a higher social position, and attaches an interest to his business which shall attract and hold his children to it for ever.

A young farmer in the "Genesee country" lately described to me his plan of future farm operations, and I thought it so sensible that he deserved to be called a model farmer, and doubt not that, in time, his farm will be a model farm. Although yet young, he has paid, by farming, for a farm of one hundred and forty acres, for which he owed two-thirds of the purchase money in 1861.

"My farm," said he, "is so well located that I intend to make it my home for life. Now that I am out of debt, I intend to use what capital I can accumulate in making improvements so long as I see a chance for a good investment. In the first place, I shall build two tenant houses, for while I want plenty of farm help I do not want to board it. It is just as cheap to let the laborer board himself as for the farmer to do it, and getting that burden from the farmer's family is the first great step towards increasing the pleasures of their life. The tenant houses will rent for enough to pay a fair interest on their cost.

"Next I must make my farm more productive, and the first step is underdraining. I know, and every sensible farmer knows, that it will pay large interest on the capital used, to run open ditches through the swales, and fill all the springy high lands. After draining comes more thorough cultivation and heavy manuring. To make more manure I must have more stock, and to keep more stock I must grow more food.

So I shall try growing roots largely, and after building suitable stables and yards, some of my stock, and perhaps all, will be fed there during most of the year. To do all this I shall require more labour than as I now farm it. More team work will be necessary, and more tools. There will be more capital invested in my business, and I am confident the returns will be large enough to prove remunerative.

"Then I have some specialties, which I would invest in. I have a notion that I can so improve the grains I grow by the selection of the best each year, that the yield will be greatly increased, and I shall be able to sell the surplus to my neighbours for seed at large prices. The cattle and hogs must be improved, and I should very much like to import some Percheron horses from France. Nothing in the line of stock needs improving so badly as our farm horses. The trotting mania has spoiled our working breeds. A great deal can be done in poultry. I shall plant an acre of fruit trees, enclose it, and establish a poultry-yard in it. With care, good buildings, and roomy yards, I can gather a fine income from this source—and a great deal of manure. A well-selected orchard will be a necessity, of course. I shall want ice for summer, and I propose building some dams across the spring brook in the pasture, and stock them with fish. I want, too, a workshop well stored with tools.

"Then the ugly rail fences and tumble-down stone walls must be replaced by trim hedges of honey locust, and screens of Norway spruce must be planted in certain places to shelter the buildings and orchards. Stone must be cleared from the fields, weeds eradicated, and a few acres planted with valuable timber trees. In short, I see chances enough in my favour to profitably invest a great deal of capital. I have faith in the future for farmers and farming. Landed property, well located, can never be lower in value, but on the contrary, as our population increases, it will rise as sure as the sun. Permanent improvements will add their cost to the value of the farm, and always pay good interest. I have faith, and shall go ahead."

That has the ring of the true farmer; one who knows that his vocation is the best, and life most independent, when they are followed and lived truly, of any that falls to the lot of man.

At the recent Southwark election a costermonger in a cart drawn by a donkey dressed out in Odger's colours arrived at a polling booth. The man, voting for Beresford, was challenged, and replied, "Oh, it's all right. I'm a Tory; it's my donkey that's a Radical, but he's an ass."

Mr. Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, who was shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, has published a communication in the Paris journals, in which he complains that he has not been permitted to know anything of the accusation against the Prince, that neither he nor his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses at the trial, and that the prosecution appears to be directed more against his dead brother than against the Prince.

A NEW PRINTING-INK.—A correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung calls attention to a highly important discovery made by a Herr Kircher, in Camstadt, Wirtemberg, of a new printing-ink, which (as the writer says, judging from proofs before him) exceeds all other kinds at present in use. The essential part of the discovery is that, by a peculiar process, the ink can be completely removed from the surface of the paper at a cost of half a dollar (one guilder) for every hundred pounds of printed paper and the material is then ready for use again. The inventor has already applied for a patent.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—The engine drivers of Canada and the States formed themselves, some time ago, into a very useful society, called the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." The chief object of the society is something akin to that of a Mutual Insurance Company. Whenever a brother loses his life in discharge of his duty every member of the Society contributes his share toward a fund for the relief of his family. It will be remembered that Mr. James Scott, an engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway, was killed near Kingston a few months ago. He was a member of the Brotherhood, and therefore a vote was levied for the benefit of his widow and children. This has been paid over to Mrs. Scott and amounts to the handsome sum of \$2,338.

The fire department of St. Louis have added a new leaf to their laurels. A little after midnight on the 14th inst. a fire broke out in a liquor saloon. Through the smoke the figure of, as we supposed, a negro, was seen inside standing with outstretched arms as if imploring aid. A gallant fireman, seizing an axe, broke the door open, and rushed in amid flame and smoke, presently returning with the rescued sufferer in his arms. The cheers of the crowd greeted him as he bore his burden into the street and attempted to set it down. It stands to this hour in the same posture, with outstretched arms; for it was a wooden image of a monkey used as a sign for the saloon and taken in every night.

A French Canadian contemporary contains recent letters from Rome stating that the Papal See, through the Council of the Propaganda, has approved of the decrees of the 4th Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec; that the dioceses of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and Sandwich will hereafter form a separate Ecclesiastical Province, but that a Metropolitan has not yet been selected; that the Holy See does not presently see fit to erect the diocese of the North-West into a separate Province and that in the meantime it will remain attached to the Quebec Province, as well as the Apostolic Vicarship of British Columbia; and that finally Monseigneur Walsh is authorized to change his title of Bishop of Sandwich to that of Bishop of London.

On Sunday of last week an attempt was made by a convict in Kingston Penitentiary against the life of one of the prison inspectors, Mr. J. T. O'Neil, Sullivan, the convict, whose disposition is merose and vindictive, was some time since brought before the Prison Inspectors for a breach of discipline, and being punished for it, conceived an enmity against Mr. O'Neil, one of his judges. At the time he was heard to make a threat of a revengeful nature, and it is probable that on Sunday morning he resolved to carry it out. The convicts were marched in as usual to service in the Chapel. The Altar stands near the entrance, and the prisoners pass very closely to it in filing in. The Inspectors are provided with seats inside a railing in front of the altar, and one of these Mr. O'Neil occupied. Sullivan, as he passed along, made a dash towards Mr. O'Neil, with the evident design of striking at him with the knife he held in his hand, but he stumbled on the step under the railing, and fell.

Before he could recover himself he was secured. Sullivan was formerly a soldier in the 20th Regiment, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life for firing a barn.

The Illustrated London News is responsible for the following melancholy example of the way in which facts become distorted as they pass through different hands:—"A ball on a magnificent scale, in honour of Prince Arthur, was given by the members of the Provincial Parliament in the Senate Chamber, Toronto, yesterday week. Guests were present from all parts of the country, including the Governor-General and the Lieut.-Governors of the different provinces."

The cruel hoax perpetrated last week, for the second time, respecting the missing "City of Boston," has induced the Associated Press of New York to offer a reward for the discovery of the person who circulated the false report. The Associated Press agent in London has sent a telegram to New York relating the manner in which the news reached him, but he is unable to throw any light on the origin of the report. Another vessel that had been several days overdue, the "Samaria," has arrived. A despatch from Queenstown says that a boat from the Samaria reached that port early on Monday morning, having left the steamer forty miles off with her shaft broken, and two tugs were immediately despatched to tow her in.

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the murder of Victor Noir is now going on at Tours, and excites great interest both on account of the nature of the crime and the causes that led to it, as well as the relationship of the prisoner to the Emperor. The radicals of course complain that there is great danger of the Prince being dealt with too leniently, but the Government have shown every disposition to make the trial a perfectly fair one. Among the witnesses summoned to appear before the High Court are the Princess Bonaparte, Rochefort, Paschal Grousset and M. Milliere, both on the editorial staff of the *Marsillaise*. The Court was convened on the 18th inst. The Prince arrived at Tours in charge of an officer of the Gendarmerie, and accompanied by the chief officer of police. The emperor is to be kept constantly acquainted with the proceedings at the trial, arrangements having been made to telegraph the reports to him every hour. A rumour is going the rounds of the newspapers that a body of young Parisian radicals have sworn to avenge the death of Victor Noir, unless the Prince is punished for the murder. They hope to duel him to death, or if that fails will lie in wait for him in the highways and by-ways. Rather a cut-throat mode of proceeding.

CHESS.

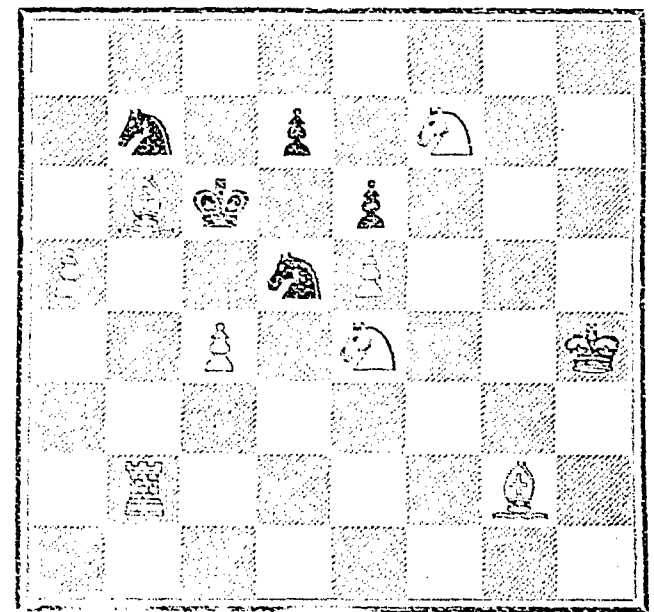
SICILIAN OPENING.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| White. Mr. W.—r. | Black. Mr. P.—e. |
| 1. P. to K. 4th. | P. to Q. B. 4th. |
| 2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. | Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. |
| 3. P. to Q. 4th. | P. takes P. |
| 4. Kt. takes P. | P. to K. 4th. |
| 5. Kt. to K. B. 3rd. | K. B. to B. 4th. |
| 6. K. B. to B. 4th. | K. Kt. to B. 3rd. |
| 7. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. | Castles. |
| 8. Q. Kt. to R. 4th. | Q. to Q. R. 4th, ch. |
| 9. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. | K. Kt. takes P. |
| 10. Castles. | Kt. takes Kt. |
| 11. P. takes Kt. | Q. takes P. |
| 12. Q. to Q. 5th. | B. takes P., ch. |
| 13. K. takes B. | Q. takes R. |
| 14. Q. B. to R. 3rd. | Q. to Q. B. 6th. |
| 15. B. takes R. | Q. takes P., ch. |
| 16. K. to Kt. sq. | Q. to K. Kt. 3rd. |
| 17. Kt. to K. Kt. 5th, wins. | |

PROBLEM No. 6.

By J. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(White to play, and mate in two moves.)

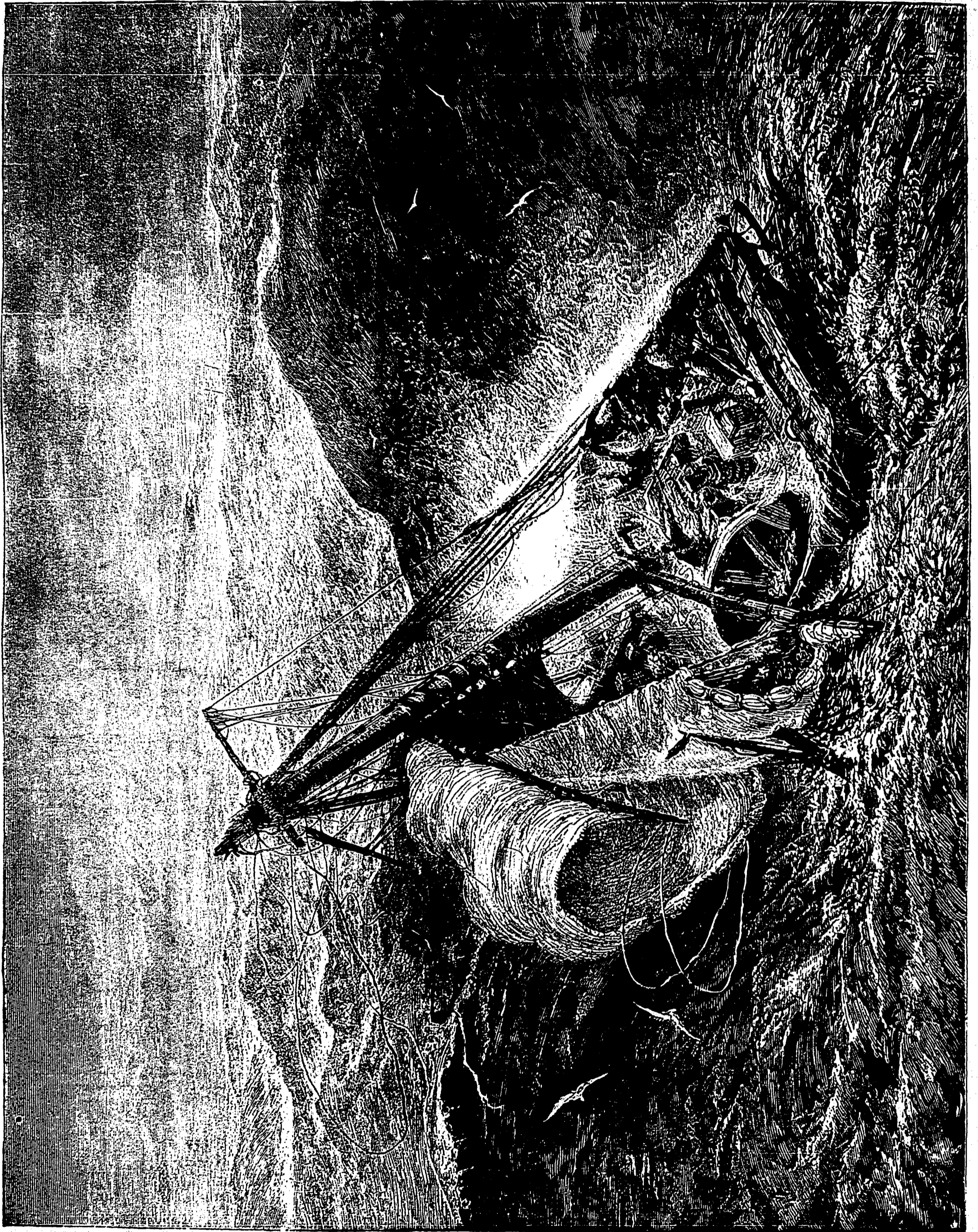
MUSIC.

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

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the

TAKEN OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cortes de Visite*, Cabinet and 8 x 7 Photo-Relievo, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same.

WM. NOTMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,
MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, AND HALIFAX.
Orders by Post will now receive PROMPT ATTENTION.



A GALE IN THE NORTH SEA. (S. PAGE 320.)



DIVULGING A SECRET.—SEE PAGE 330.

Registered in accordance with the Copy-right Act of 1858.

ROSALBA; OR, FAITHFUL TO TWO LOVES.

An Episode of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

BY ARTHUR FAVEREL.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

CHAPTER II.

THE GIRL-PILOT.

As these scenes were enacted in the village of Varennes, where we cannot yet estimate how much mischief is being done, we shall descend the river a few miles, and there detach an incident, which, while it will give us a vivid idea of the dangers attendant on the ice-shove of the St. Lawrence, will likewise supply us with the first event of the series which is to make up the matter of our story.

Four miles below the village of Varennes, but within the parish, on the main road which overlooked the river, stood an isolated farmhouse, distant some twenty arpents from the nearest neighbour. On the night in question, the father and his two eldest sons had hurried up to the village, to see what was going on, and to render whatever help might be needed. They feared nothing for their own home, for it was so high up the bank that the river had never yet reached it, even in its most elevated flood. The mother remained within the house with the younger children, engaged in prayer, for the salvation of such as might be in danger on that dreadful night. Their only grown daughter, after looking and listening from the doors and windows for a long time, at length crossed the road and leaned upon the fence which overhangs the embankment. She was there when the tocsin sounded, and the mighty tumult on shore and river announced to her that the ice-shove was at its height. Nothing more was needed to inflame her imagination. She stood gazing down into the black abyss before her, lamenting over the fate of those who might be battling for their lives in its dangerous recesses. Fully half an hour had she thus been unconsciously buried in her thoughts, when on a sudden she was aroused by a faint cry far across the river. Was it fancy? Or was it really the shriek of a human being in distress? If it were, she felt—as she grasped tightly the upper rail of the fence—that she had the courage to go to his assistance. She heard the cry again, louder, clearer and more poignant than before. Alas! yes, it was a human cry, and possibly no one but herself could hear it, as it was brought to her by gusts of north wind which came beating on the bank at her feet.

There was a natural stair which led down the hill from the house to the river. She knew every step of its windings, having ascended and descended it from childhood. At the foot of the stair and projecting into the river was a narrow platform such as is used by country housewives on washing days. Fastening her hood and drawing her shawl over her shoulders, the girl rapidly descended the steps and ventured out on the platform. There, unmindful of the rushing water and the floating ice, she bent forward to listen. A third time the scream of agony arose, from the middle of the stream, in a direct line before her. She was electrified. What could she do? Answer the cry? She stood against the wind and her voice would be lost? Rush up the bank for help? Her father and her brothers were gone, and all that part of the parish was deserted. She ran back along the platform, and she struck her foot against some planks that lay across it. She then remembered the boat-house. In those days, there being no ferries or propellers of any kind, nearly every farmer along the river had his boat with which to cross from one bank to the other, and ascend to the "Foot of the Current," when that was required. Often had this girl rowed, single-handed, across the wide St. Lawrence, even in early spring or late in fall. She approached the little shed. The lock was fast, but the sides had been partly torn out by the ice. She stretched her hand to the boat. It was not frozen to the ground, but rocked easily on its blocks. She pulled it to her; it yielded easily. Seeing which, without further reflection, without expressing to herself even in mental words the wild resolution she was forming, she drew the boat from the house, launched it into the water, and leaped into it. She hardly knew what she was doing, yet every motion she made was clearly defined, and her courage was strung to the highest, for while she rapidly performed these evolutions—loud and shrill—louder and shriller—near and nearer—came the cry for help to her ears.

She steered straight in the direction of the voice. One ice-cake after another struck her boat, but as she advanced obliquely, they glanced harmlessly off the sides. The water was very thick and the current rather slacker than she had expected. These circumstances

being in her favour, the brave girl plied a vigorous oar. What encouraged her was that the cry became more and more audible, so that when she had rowed about two hundred yards from shore, the voice seemed only a few feet from her. She saw nothing, however, though there was sufficient reflection from the ice to allow any object so large as a human form to be seen. Suddenly, too, the voice ceased its cries. Had the sufferer fallen into the water? Or, being in the water from the first, had he gone down, to rise no more? Was all this peril which she encountered to be ineffectual? For the first time, since she had left the platform, did the poor girl understand the critical position in which she had placed herself. Having withdrawn her oar from the water, while looking around her for the object of her search, her boat began to shift with the current, and thus exposing its broad side to the action of the floating ice, was rocking very rapidly. A moment later, and some sudden shock would have capsized it. But at that supreme moment, her keen eye descried a dark object a few feet on her left, and she fancied she heard a subdued moan. Grasping her oar with both hands, she dashed it into the water with a nervous stroke and, turning the front of the boat, shot right up the object. It was the form of a man doubled up on a cake of ice, about two feet square. The hands and feet were nearly fastened together, the head was down, so that the forehead touched the ice. A low groan escaped from the struggling chest. The brave girl understood the situation at one glance. The poor exhausted victim was falling asleep upon the ice. It was the prelude of his death. There was no time to be lost. He must be awakened. But how? She might strike him with her oar, and thus arouse him, but the shock would so startle him as to make him lose his already unsteady balance. She might draw up her boat beside him, but besides that she had not the strength to lift such a dead weight; the very effort to do so would certainly overturn her little craft. Alas! what was to be done? Some ten rods below, she thought she noticed that there was a large and solid bank of ice which was probably held by a series of frozen grapnels to the thicker shore ice. If she could reach that and propel the prostrate figure with her, she would there find a fulcrum where-with to raise it into her boat. With the heroism of despair, she tried the manoeuvre and succeeded. Placing the fragile lump of ice to the forehead, she drifted rapidly to the temporary haven of safety. Then only did she venture to arouse the sufferer. He started up as if stung by a galvanic shock. He stood on his feet and his eyes glared wildly around him. Where was he? What was he doing? He heard a sweet, silvery voice saying: "Courage! Step out on the ice-bank and you are saved." Saved! That word was like a draught of cordial streaming to his heart. Summoning all his strength, he made a bound upon the bank. The slender cake that had supported him sank into the water like a stone, brushed under the bottom of the boat, then spun out into the middle of the river. The man was wild with excitement; he threw his arms aloft; and turned in narrow circuits, stamping his feet. He seemed not to see his deliverer, as she stood up in the prow of her boat. His one delirious sensation was to have a firm support under him. The girl spoke again: "The ice will soon break. Get into my boat and let us make for the shore."

The man trembled and murmured a few unintelligible words. His overwrought energies suddenly collapsed, as was to be expected, and making a few mechanical strides forward, he fell full on his face in the bottom of the boat. It was a syncope. The girl turned her prow and started rapidly for shore. The return voyage was far more dangerous, for she had to drift with the current, and might be jammed in by blocks of floating ice. But Providence that had enabled her to save the life of a fellow creature, was not to abandon her in the most perilous part of her adventure. As she looked to the shore, in order to shape her course, she saw the light of many torches on the water's edge and heard the echo of many voices.

"It is my father and my brothers!" thought she. And she was right. The father and his sons had returned to their home from the village of Varennes with the good news that less damage than was feared had been done by the ice and overflow. But the pleasure of their return was soon marred by the young girl's absence. Where was she? She was gone from the fence. They tracked her footsteps to the brink of the embankment. Could she have ventured down these steps? They descended. They ran out on the platform. Thence back to the boat-house. The boat was gone! In a few minutes the whole neighbourhood was aroused, and soon the bank was bright with torches. The excitement was at its highest when the thud of a boat was heard, and, full in the circle of light, stood the upright figure of the girl pilot. It was Dante's Beatrice ferrying her burden on the waters of Lethe! A moment more, and the prow grated on the bank. The delighted father snatched up his daughter in his arms.

"My dear, my dear, what does this mean?"

She smiled for all answer.

"Are you not frozen? Are you not exhausted?"

But the poor delicate child had already fainted on his breast.

Meantime, four men had picked up the prone figure in the boat, and the procession ascended the hill to the farm-house.

The reader may be anxious to know the heroine's name.

She was called Rosalba Varny.

CHAPTER III.

THE BUREAUCRAT.

THE Varnys were among the most ancient of Canadian families. They ranked with the first settlers of Varennes. Their genealogy need not be traced to France, for it was essentially plebeian, and whatever prestige the name may have possessed was derived exclusively from virtues practised in the new world. It is one of the amiable delusions of French Canadian families to claim aristocratic origins, which the student of history laughs at, because he knows that only one or two really noble families settled in Canada. This people would be wiser to take pride in the sterling democracy which is the best feature of their country.

Samuel Varny, the head of the house, had, unlike the majority of his fellow-pioneers, acquired considerable wealth in real estate. His residence, though built after the uniform pattern of all Canadian farm-houses, betokened more ease and comfort than the generality of them. It was a large stone structure with a verandah all around it, and extensive gardens fencing it from the outlying fields. The family retained the old Acadian simplicity of manners, and though affable for all their neighbours, preferred the seclusion and freedom of their own domestic circle.

The Canadian mothers are proverbially prolific, and Madame Varny was no exception. She had given birth to seventeen children, seven of whom still survived. The favourite among them, the pearl of the family, was Rosalba, the subject of our sketch.

Rosalba Varny was by no means a faultless beauty, but she had many of the charming traits of the unalloyed Canadian type. None of your thin diaphanous creatures whose life is a perpetual jerk and struggle after effect, but broad-shouldered, full-chested, and with just that amplitude of flesh which betokens vital development and gives fair play to the lines and curves of beauty, without dwindling into the grossly sensuous or grotesque. Her hair was a light brown and there was plenty of it—one of the cheriest signs of female health and spirit. Her eyes were deep blue, large and sparkling with expression. She was full of activity, but her deportment was always graceful, free at once from the gawkishness of the country girl, and the prim affectation of the urban damsel. That she was a brave girl we have already seen. Indeed, in presence of that feat, we might have dispensed with any detailed description of her person, for a heroine is always lovable, even independently of her charms.

We have said that though the Varnys led rather a solitary life, they stood well with their neighbours. This had been the case in the past, but it was not strictly true at the present stage of our narrative. During the winter that had just elapsed, political excitement had been great throughout the province. The elements were stirring which were soon to break out in open insurrection. Not only the large centres, such as Montreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers were agitated with the shock of contending opinions, but even the quiet country places were successively catching up the rumour of discontent, and busying themselves therewith. Of course, Varennes, from its proximity to Montreal, was among the first to take part in the movement. The vast majority of its inhabitants sided with the popular cause, and the few who either held back or pronounced against them, were already the objects of a hidden, but not less decisive hostility. It was only natural that those who had a stake in the land, who had a reputation of peaceful and loyal citizenship to maintain, or who had aspirations towards rising with the legitimate futures of the country, should think long and anxiously before compromising themselves by participation in a movement whose results were always, but especially in its initiatory steps, extremely problematical. Such men were, of course, objects of suspicion. It has been said that patriotism is the virtue of the common people, not of the higher or wealthy classes. On the other hand, prudence is distinctive of the latter, and is never found among the former. But patriotism without prudence is nothing worth. This, in the opinion of many then and since, was the mistake with the rebellion of 1837. Waiving the question of its justifiability, many believed that it was unwisely planned, and foolishly conducted.

Long before the insurrection broke out *bureaucrat* was an odious term in the eyes of the patriots. Whoever received that designation was effectually tabooed in his parish. This partially happened to the father of Rosalba. Samuel Varny was suspected of being a bureaucrat. For months the suspicion had been spread, but it acquired some colour of consistency after the following little incident. Two farmers living in the neighbourhood had been discussing the political situa-

tion on their return from the Saturday village market. The bad rum which they had guzzled at the different taverns on the way had rather obscured their ideas, but it excited their passions.

"And Samuel? Do you believe it?" said one.

"Believe what?" asked the other.

"That he is a bureaucrat?"

"Samuel is my friend and a man of sense. I don't believe it."

"But Lorient the inn-keeper has assured me of it."

"Lorient has a spite against Varny because he always puts up at Alexis."

"I shouldn't wonder, however."

"How so?"

"Varny is rich and is apt to put on airs. Then there is his daughter, whom he has educated at a convent. She is no *habitant's* daughter, but a city lady, and they tell me he intends to send her up to Montreal to bargain for a marriage with some officer."

"An officer!" exclaimed the other, with an oath. "See here, this is too bad. It must be inquired into. We are going to pass before Varny's door. We shall stop and speak to him. What do you say?"

The first speaker hesitated a little, for, belonging to the class of small farmers, he felt somewhat awed at the idea of entering the mansion of the Varnys with an accusation on his lips, he who had rarely entered it, and then only with a full sense of his inferiority. Curiosity, however, and perhaps the ignoble desire of being able to inculpate Varny among his fellow-farmers, if the odious charge were not denied, prevailed upon him, and he assented.

A few moments later, the two knocked unceremoniously at the back door of the Varny house, and, after the fashion of farmers, entered without waiting for an answer. They found Samuel Varny in his large kitchen, smoking his pipe after the evening meal. Each taking a seat, the more friendly of the two, bluntly, and without any oratorical precaution whatsoever, asked their best what he thought of the political state of things. Varny flared up at once and said:

"Did you come in here expressly to ask that question? Have you no other business?"

The small farmer twisted his cap sheepishly, but the other in this questioner's look without quailing. He had evidently got the better of his liquor.

"Samuel," said he in a more subdued and calm voice, "we are old friends, you know, and if I have addressed you that question, it is because I have friendly reasons for it. You see, I have brought Bayard with me. He is to be my witness."

Varny drew his pipe from his lips and reflected a moment, then looking earnestly at his interlocutor, said:

"Well, let me first hear your reasons. I have no doubt they are friendly, as far as you are concerned, but they may not be such after all, as to justify me in answering you."

"Varny, you are aware that this is an anxious time," said the visitor.

"I know it is."

"Spirits are very much excited."

"So I perceive," smiling maliciously.

"And it is every man's interest to let people know unequivocally how he stands."

"That depends."

"How?"

"On what people you mean."

"Why, in the first place, your enemies."

"I care nothing about them."

"But what if they should care about you?"

"Let them. I shall thank them for their politeness."

"But don't you mind their rumours?"

"Not a particle."

"And what about your friends?"

"That is another matter."

"Some of them may believe those ugly rumours."

"Then they are not my friends."

"Former friends become the worst of enemies."

"Alas! that is too true."

"Some of these have already threatened you."

"I despise their threats."

"Two or three are very violent."

"I dare them."

As he said this, Varny rose from his seat, looking very stern. A great passion was rising within him, but he contained himself so far as not to betray it too openly to his visitors. During the foregoing dialogue, his eye had frequently rested on Bayard, and there was something in the fellow's manner which displeased him. It was upon him that he discharged the first volley of his ill-humour.

"Bayard, you have not yet opened your lips," said he sharply.

The small farmer bounded on his seat, looking puzzled and embarrassed. The man who is a bully behind your back is a sneak before your face. In both cases he is a coward.

"Mr. Sinard brought me in here as his witness," he at length replied with hesitation. "I have nothing to say."

"Witness of what?" rejoined Varny sharply. Bayard looked at his companion, who, finding that the situation was getting awkward, took upon himself to explain:

"To come to the point at once, my friend,

I shall tell you in one word what brought us here. On our way home, our conversation turning on politics, Bavard accused you of being a bureaucrat, and I made him come into your presence to hear from your own lips a denial of the charge.

"Accused me of being a bureaucrat?" roared Varny, pacing the room two or three times in towering anger, "and he dares come to me for an explanation? In my own house? Bavard, out of my presence, this moment. I knew you were a miserable gossip, but I never dreamed you had so much impudence. Off with you and never dare set foot on my premises again."

Bavard was a big man, physically the match of Varny, but he was so awed by the latter's voice and look, that he rose foolishly out of his seat and walked stealthily to the door, with his cap dangling in his hand, and stepped out with the hang-dog air of a whipped booby. Once, however, on the dark stair-case outside, he was in character again. His face assumed a hideous expression of anger and hate. Shaking his finger at the lighted window, he muttered the words infamous bureaucrat, and vowed revenge. Vengeance being a passion, for the purpose of vengeance a viper is often more dangerous than a tiger. Bavard was a viper.

During the altercation, Sinard appeared uncomfortable, probably reflecting that as he was the instrument of introducing Bavard in the house, he was amenable to the same treatment as he received for the insult which he had offered. He was even about rising to take his leave, when Varny, who had recovered his composure a little, walked up to him, and said in a quiet tone:

"You see that I would not give that beggar any explanation. He may think me a bureaucrat or not, as he pleases. But for you, the case is different. We can reason together. You are always a Papineau man, of course."

"Always," was the proud answer.

"Ready to follow him anywhere?"

"Yes, anywhere."

"Well, it is just here that we differ. I admire Papineau. I respect him. But I would not blindly follow him. I would blindly follow no man."

"Papineau is the greatest man in Canada. Hurrah for Papineau!"

The cry was uttered snappishly and almost aggressively. Sinard was evidently not much of a debater, and seemed almost anxious to drive his opponent into saying something disagreeable. But Varny kept cool.

"Papineau shares the fate of all prominent men. He is overrated by his friends and underrated by his enemies. I would try to adopt a fairer estimate of him. As a parliamentarian, he is in his role; as long as he remains there, I will support him. If he steps out of it, let him bear the consequences. For one, will not follow him."

This declaration aroused Sinard:

"Ha! ha! you are showing your colours. Come speak out. Patriot or bureaucrat, which are you?"

"I told you before that I answer no such point-blank question. Patriot and bureaucrat are catch-words. You may understand and interpret them as you like. I am above all a Canadian Evangelist, proud of my race and ready to defend it against the world. This is the homage of my heart. But I have likewise the obedience of my reason. That is devoted to the British Crown. We have wrongs, I know. Honour Papineau and his party for signaling them, and urging their redress. But their agitation must be only parliamentary. Thus only will they obtain justice. Russell will not always be a minister. But even if he remains in office, he will have to yield to our demands."

"You are opposed to an appeal to arms?"

"Most decidedly."

"It may be our only resource."

"It would ruin us."

"Why so?"

"Because it is treason!"

"Pooh! pooh!"

"And because it is suicidal."

"But we can succeed by a coup de main."

"Ah! my friend, that is the delusion of enthusiasm. I am sorry to see that several of your leaders share that delusion. They are preparing a movement which they cannot manage, exciting passions which they will be unable to control. That is my fear. I hope it will not be realized."

"So after all, though you are not against us, neither are you with us, if the worst comes to the worst."

"Our destinies are in your hands; if you injure the cause, instead of advancing it, I certainly am not with you."

"It is enough. Till the crisis comes let us be friends. When that arrives, it may perhaps be different."

"As you please," said Varny, in a gentle but firm voice.

Here the interview terminated. Sinard was not much the wiser for it, and neither, perhaps, is the reader, though the conversation was repeated in order to convey an idea of the attitude maintained by many of the most conscientious men of the country during the lamentable troubles of 1837-38. Sinard felt that though he could not precisely call Varny a bureaucrat, he could safely assert that he was not a "patriote," in the extreme sense which was already in vogue. This, indeed,

was his double answer to those who, having heard of his interview with Varny, were curious to ascertain its results. The replies of Sinard joined to the more pointed lies of Bavard, who had lost no time in putting his threat of vengeance into execution, deepened the feeling of suspicion and growing animosity against Varny.

CHAPTER IV.

UNDER THE MAPLES.

At the time when we introduced Rosalba to our readers, she was seventeen years of age, and, as may readily be imagined, she was not without numerous and devoted admirers. During the year that elapsed between her return from the Academy, where she had concluded her studies, and the opening event of our story, the visitors to her father's mansion comprised representatives of the best families of the parish. On Thursdays and Sundays—the two days set apart in Canadian practice for courtship—her envious rivals said that there were as many horses hitched at her door, as there were before the church at the service of even-song. But during the previous winter, owing to the hostile feeling prevalent against her father, these suitors dropped off one after another. The girl, of course, not divining the true cause, imagined all kinds of personal reasons for this desertion. In the case of this one, she was amused; in the case of that, she was distressed. Some whom she barely tolerated—they were such bores—she was glad to get rid of, others whom she favoured, she grieved to see abandon her. And then, of course, Rosalba had her little girlish fancies and resentments. She was piqued to hear the whisperings of her rivals. It teased her to see the same young fellows who used to be so attentive to her, wait for other girls at the church door on Sunday mornings, or drive them through the ranges on Sunday afternoons. But these were all trifling disappointments and annoyances compared to the one great sorrow of her life, which was even then flapping its great wings over her.

It happened one Sunday afternoon, towards the middle of that same winter, that not a single visitor had called at the mansion up to four o'clock. Rosalba felt very lonely, not through any such gross feeling as the loss of more male company, but because she was of an age when the heart hankers for sympathy, and pines to find its life-subsiding abandoned by everyone. Long had she gazed from the gable window on the high road leading to the village, and seen slight after slight dash by without pausing at her door, and when the day began to glimmer, she rose from her solitary seat unable any longer to bear the load of despondency that weighed down her spirits. Going to the family sitting-room, she joined her mother who was amusing herself with the younger children. The fond parent immediately noticed the altered features of her daughter, and instinctively guessing at the cause, said a few pleasant words to cheer her.

"Take heart, Rosalba," said she, "and remember the old Norman proverb, for the many that go, one will come, and that one will remain."

By a singular coincidence, she had scarcely uttered the words, when a loud jingle of sleigh bells was heard at the door. The children rushed to the window, took a good peep and exclaimed:

"A new cavalier for Rosalba!"

"What a nice Monsieur!"

"Come and see, Rosie, come and see!"

Madame Varny smiled a maternal smile, but with a certain flutter of heart, as though she saw the fulfilment of her prophecy. But Rosalba would not go to the window. Sweet perversity of the feminine! She was certain that the visit was for her—that it would be a joyful visit, too, but she remained where she was, apparently unconcerned, and with the traces of sorrow still imprinted on her face.

The visitor announced himself as Edgar Martin, asked to see Mr. Varny, whose acquaintance he had made some time before during the Assizes. He hailed originally from Lotbinière, but had come further West, to study law in the district of Montreal. During his studies in that city, his tall, commanding person, graceful manners and agreeable conversation won him admission into the best society, while his talents and a remarkable gift for popular oratory made him a marked favourite in the political circles of "Young Canada." Indeed, in a short time, he attained the highest rank among the enthusiastic, generous spirits who were to the crisis of 1837 what the "collaborateurs" of *L'Acadie* were in the transition period of 1849. When he received his license to practise law, he selected Bevil as his abode, whither he carried with him the best wishes of his friends, and where it was expected he would become the local leader of the party of action.

A young lawyer, struggling for a livelihood in a country town or village, soon gets rid of his youthful illusions. He is not slow to learn that something more is required of him than pretension and gasconade. Edgar Martin had not been many months in his new sphere, when he resolved to apply himself strictly to his profession, and settle down to domestic habits. Being uxorious, like most Canadian youths, he cast about him for a suitable match,

and thought the ensuing winter would be well spent if he used it in making a choice and succeeded in his wishes. He had heard of Samuel Varny and his beautiful daughter. The stories circulated against the farmer kept him aloof for a while, but when he made his acquaintance, he was so pleased with the open, frank manner of the farmer, that he asked and obtained leave to visit him and his family. It was in answer to this invitation that he called, as we have just related.

To be continued.

- Sharp food—a sword-fish.
The oldest revolver—the earth.
Counter attractions—pretty saleswomen.
The Minister of the interior—the mouth.
The greatest bet ever made—the Alphabet.

Europe has over three hundred scientific societies, most of them watching the moon.

A Missouri gentleman carries about with him a memento of a lost brother in the shape of a cane cut from the tree on which that relative was hanged for horse-stealing.

In California slang a geologist is a "rock sharp," a mineralogist a "crystal sharp," a botanist a "weed sharp," a naturalist a "bug sharp," or a "toad sharp." A "quartz sharp" is a man who understands ores.

A German lady who had been reading Fox's Book of Martyrs, recently attempted to grasp the crown of martyrdom by sitting down comfortably in a kettle of scalding water and darning her stockings. Our American correspondent says she is writing Some Novel Experience in the Life of a Darned Fool.

A new musical instrument has been introduced in Paris under the name of the typophone. It is played like the pianoforte, but in effect is said to resemble the harp, and its admirers assert that it is destined to take the place of that instrument.

They tell a story about a man out West who had a hare lip, upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh. It adhered, and filled the place admirably. This was well enough until, in compliance with the fashion, he undertook to raise a moustache, when one side grew hair, and the other feathers.

In a recent trial of a will case in Troy a woman testified that she and the testator stood before a looking glass, joined hands, and agreed to live together as man and wife. She received by the will \$12,000 in five-twenties, and a house and the furniture therein.

MR. LINCOLN'S HORSE TRADE.—When Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois he and a judge once got bantering one another about trading horses, and it was agreed that the next morning at nine o'clock they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen until that hour, and no backing out under a forfeiture of twenty-five dollars. At the appointed time the judge came up leading the sorriest looking specimen of a horse ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden saw horse on his shoulders. Great were the shouts and the laughter of the crowd, and both were greatly increased when Mr. Lincoln, on surveying the judge's animal, set down his saw horse and exclaimed, "Well, Judge, this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade."

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LOVELL'S Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be published in October, 1870

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in the cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces forty men and twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and teatboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and IN PROVINCIAL, DIR. C. B. R. S., which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand-Book of the six Provinces.

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Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, March 16, 1870.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
DAME EUPHÉMIE CLOUTIER, of the City of Montreal, wife of JEAN BAPTISTE HENAULT dit DESCHAMPS, Gentleman, of the same place. Plaintiff.

The said JEAN BAPTISTE HENAULT dit DESCHAMPS. Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th March instant, the Plaintiff has instituted against the Defendant, an action en séparation de biens.

LONGPRÉ & HOULE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 19th March, 1870. 21d



J. YOUNG, 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, Attorney-General, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intitled "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, issued before the passing of the said Act, shall when joined 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 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. ATKINS, Secretary of State.
19th



THE FASHIONS OF THE PERIOD.

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 OTTAWA, 15th March, 1870.
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 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
 Commissioner of Customs.



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.



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UNTIL further notice the following Banks will receive United States' Silver Coin (halves and quarters) for exportation on Government account at one per cent. discount viz:
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 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, Montreal, 5th March, 1870.



NOTICE.

By an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, bearing date the 4th day of February 1870, and published in the *Canada Gazette* of the 12th of the same month, certain tolls are imposed and authorized to be levied on all vessels stopping at the following piers, and on goods landed thereon, or shipped therefrom, to wit: At Rimouski, Riviere-du-Loup, Riviere Ouelle, Malbaie, Eboulements, L'Islet and Berthier.

F. BRAUN, Secretary, Ottawa, 10th March, 1870.




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