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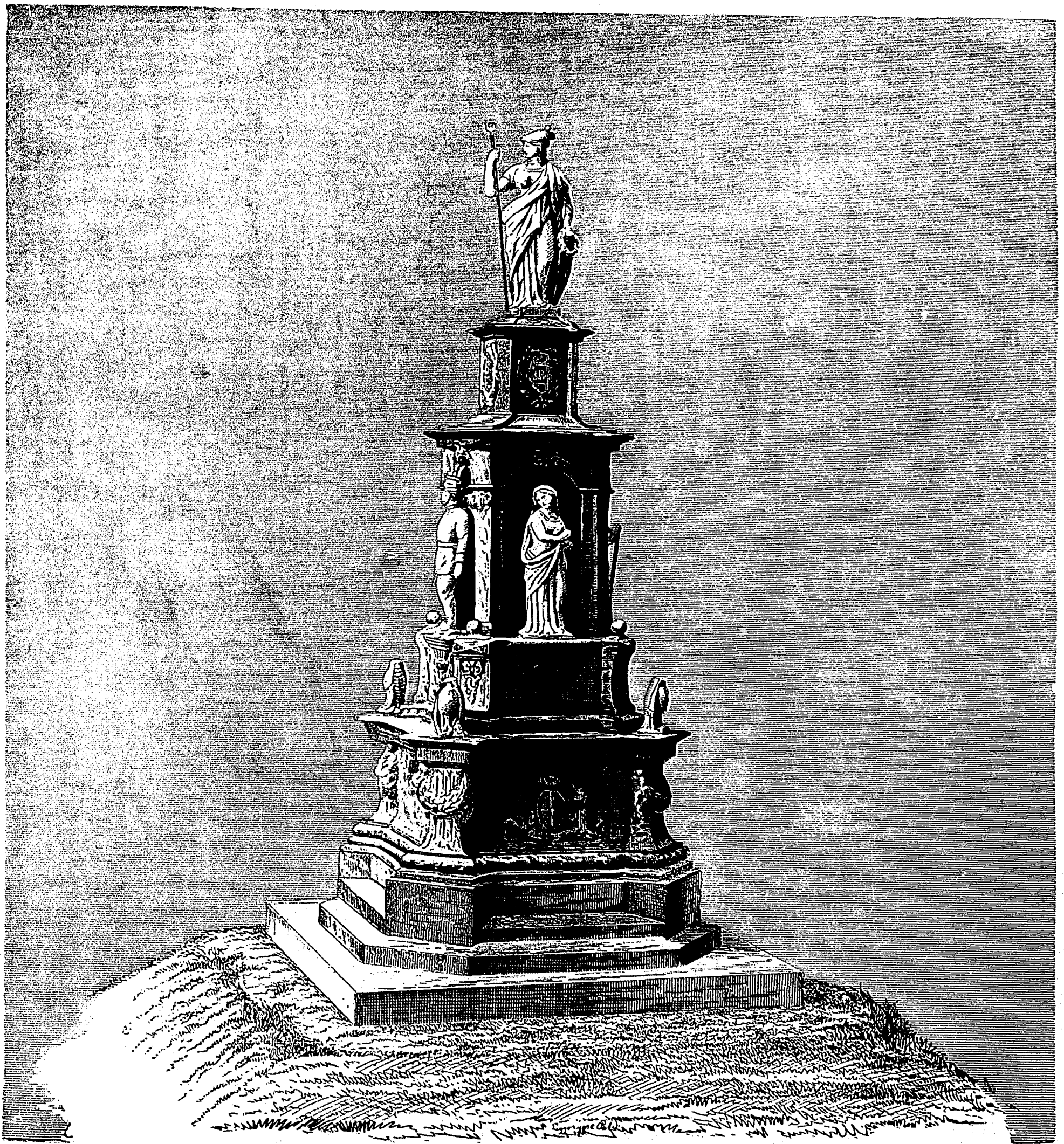
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General and Illustrated News

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THE RIDGEWAY MONUMENT FOR THE QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO.—SEE PAGE 458.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Tuesday, May 10.—Hon Mr. RYAN moved an address for the correspondence relating to the withdrawal of the troops and the transfer of fortified places to the Dominion Government. The motion was agreed to: the correspondence to be brought down when complete. The report of the committee on the Martin divorce case was presented, and the petition, on the recommendation of committee, was thrown out. The House divided on the third reading of the Tariff Bill with the following result:—Contents, 26; non-contents, 23. The Bill was then read a third time and passed. The Bill respecting the Auditing of the Public Accounts, and the Bill respecting Duties of Justices of the Peace on summary Convictions were read a second time. Also the Bill respecting Duties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; the Bank of Upper Canada Trustees Bill; the Raw Hides and Leather Inspection Bill and Bill respecting the Marking of Timber. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, April 11.—The Manitoba Bill was read a first time. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the second reading of the Superannuation Bill. After some remarks from Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST in depreciation of the bill, Mr. SANBORN moved the sixth months' hoist. After considerable debate the House divided: Contents, 12; non-contents, 27. The bill was then read a second time. After recess the House went into committee on the Bill respecting the Auditing of the Public Accounts. Committee rose and reported and the Bill was read a third time. The following bills were also passed through committee and read a third time:—Bill relating to Duties of Justices of the Peace on Summary Convictions; Bill relating to the Duties on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; Bill respecting the Trust of the Bank of Upper Canada; Bill relating to the Inspection of Raw Hides and Leather; Bill respecting the marking of Timber; and the Superannuation Bill. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Manitoba Bill. After some debate the bill was read a second time and passed through committee. On the motion for the third reading Hon. Mr. REESOR moved an amendment to extend the limits of the territory, which was lost on a division. The Bill was then read a third time and passed. The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 10.—The debate was resumed on concurrence on the amendments made in committee of the whole to the Manitoba Bill. Mr. FERGUSON moved to amend clause 16 so as to provide that the only qualifications of voters shall be that they are 21 years of age, subjects of Her Majesty and householders in the province. He contended that the young men sent to Manitoba as volunteers should be placed on an equal footing with the half-breeds. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied that it would be unwise to permit these young men sent out in a military capacity to exercise the franchise, and referred to the pernicious results that had arisen in the United States from the admission of the military to the franchise. He said it was not the intention of the Government to exclude from the franchise, such men as Dr. Schultz and Dr. Lynch, and read an amendment which would be offered on the third reading providing that any person who had been a householder in the province at any time within twelve months prior to the passing of the act should have the right to vote. Mr. BOWELL and Mr. YOUNG thought every British subject resident in the territory should have a vote. Hon. Mr. DUNKIN pointed out the danger of allowing every person to vote, householder or not. Parties would come in from the States solely for the purpose of voting, and would swamp the votes of the real settlers. After considerable discussion, Mr. BOWELL moved an amendment to the amendment providing that all householders for one month prior to the election shall have a vote. Hon. Mr. HOLTON would support this amendment as he considered it perfectly consistent with the democratic spirit of the bill. The House then divided on Mr. BOWELL's amendment, which was lost; Yeas, 35; Nays, 82. Mr. FERGUSON's amendment was also lost: Yeas, 41; Nays, 76. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL moved an amendment providing that no person convicted of or under arrest for felony shall be eligible to the Legislative Assembly of the province. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER hoped the amendment would be withdrawn as it would place the legislature of Manitoba on a different footing to the legislatures of the other provinces. Hon. J. H. CAMERON was opposed to the amendment as entirely at issue with the spirit of the British law. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL defended his proposition, urging that it would be a disgrace to see such men as Riel, Lepine and O'Donohue in the legislature. The amendment was lost on a division. Mr. MACKENZIE moved an amendment enacting that the children of the half-breeds should be entitled to not more than 200 acres of land on attaining the age of eighteen years. Lost: Yeas, 37; Nays, 80. Mr. OLIVER moved to amend by striking out the clause relating to education. Lost: Yeas, 34; Nays, 71. In reply to Hon. Mr. HOLTON, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that when the province became part of the Dominion the criminal law of England would be in force there and would continue in operation until superseded by the law of the Dominion. He then moved to refer the Bill back to committee to be amended as he had already stated. Carried. The Bill was referred back and amended and the House having concurred in the amendment, the Bill without further debate was read a third time and passed. The adjourned debate was then resumed on the item of \$1,300,000 for the North-West territories reported from Committee of Supply, with Mr. MASSON's amendment thereto. Hon. Mr. DUNKIN moved in amendment to recommit this item to the same committee to which the vote of \$1,460,000 in the supplementary estimates had been referred, with a view to placing them in juxtaposition. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS suggested that the stages could be taken now and the debate on concurrence. After some conversation, the House went into committee on the item of \$1,300,000 for the government of the North-West, which, on the motion of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, was not adopted, who also moved that \$1,460,000 for the same purpose be substituted, messages respecting both having been brought down from His Excellency. Some discussion arose as to the regularity of the proceeding, Mr. HOLTON maintaining that the first item was cancelled previously by act of Parliament. Several items of the Supplementary Estimates were then passed and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, May 11.—Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved concurrence on the report of Committee of Supply making an

appropriation of \$1,460,000 to establish a government &c. in the Province of Manitoba. Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) moved the amendment of which he had already given notice. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn. We had accepted the responsibility of establishing a government in the North-West, a bill had been passed with that object and the expedition must be carried out for the restoration and preservation of order. Mr. DUFRESNE would vote for the amendment. He thought a liberal law for the territory without sending bayonets would be the best policy. Hon. Mr. DORON deprecated sending an expedition which, he feared, would excite distrust and cause greater difficulties than before. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the authority in the territory which now legally belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company would shortly be transferred to the Dominion, and it was therefore the duty of the Dominion to send troops to maintain law and order in the Province. He announced that the purchase money had been paid, and there was no doubt that before a month the territory would be transferred to the Dominion. Mr. MACKENZIE expressed his astonishment at the tone of the remarks of the Hon. member for Hochelaga, and at his course in recognizing the emissaries of Riel and in voting throughout to please them. Hon. Mr. DORON said that, in so doing, he had merely acted in accordance with the instructions of the Imperial Government. Mr. MACKENZIE was astonished that the Hon. gentleman, after supporting the bill on every vote, should now refuse to make the provision necessary to protect those who had been driven from the territory by a mock legislature, that had even gone the length of condemning a fellow-subject to death. The murderers of Scott should be punished if British justice could reach them, and it was of vital necessity that the expedition should be sent. He would support the Government although he had opposed their bill. Hon. J. H. CAMERON announced on the authority of Dr. Schultz that the loyal party in the territory were satisfied with the Bill. Hon. Mr. HOLTON blamed the Government for not laying the correspondence with the Imperial Government before the House. He said that if the Government measure was a measure of conciliation then there was no necessity for sending this expedition. He thought the amendment of the member for Soulanges not only consistent with the bill but a necessary consequence of that measure of conciliation. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the Government had no right to produce the papers without the sanction of the Imperial Government; and as they had been refused in the Imperial House of Commons, it was not to be expected that they would be produced here. Mr. JONES thought too much information had been given already. Mr. MASSON then withdrew his amendment. Several items in the supplementary items were then passed, and several bills read a third time and passed. On the motion of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS the Supply Bill was read a second time. On the motion for the third reading, Mr. TREMBLAY moved in amendment to refer it back with instructions to provide that no sum of money shall be applied for the purpose of sending an expedition to the North-West territory, inasmuch as the responsibility of such an expedition should be undertaken by the Government of Great Britain alone. The House divided on the amendment, which was lost—Yeas, 13; Nays, 69. The "Yeas" were Messrs. Bechard, Benoit, Bourassa, Cheval, Coupal, Dufresne, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Killam, Pelletier, Pouliot, Poser and Tremblay. Mr. MACKENZIE objected to the item of \$70,000 for a commission to make uniform the laws of the provinces and moved that no sum of money be paid for that service to any member of Parliament. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER denounced the motion, which was lost on division—Yeas, 34; Nays, 43. Mr. MACKENZIE then spoke with much feeling of the illness of the Premier, and expressed his hope of shortly seeing him restored to health. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER then announced the prorogation for the following day, and the House adjourned at midnight.

Thursday, May 12.—The Speaker took the chair at 2.45. In reply to Hon. Mr. HOLTON, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the Government had not yet had time to consider what provisions of the Manitoba Bill required confirmation by Imperial enactment. Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought there was a difficulty connected with the representation of the province, for which there was no provision in the British North America Act. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL believed the Bill was a violation of the B. N. A. Act. The province was only entitled to be represented by one member and it was allowed four. He went on to urge the desirability of a thorough exploration of the North-West, especially the Neepigon region. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government would give the matter of the survey its most careful consideration.

THE PROROGATION.

At four o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General in state proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the third session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I cannot close the present Session without acknowledging the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourself to the dispatch of public business, and especially to the important objects which I recommended to your consideration.

In the measure you have adopted respecting Banks and Banking, and the issue of the Dominion notes, I trust efficient guarantees will be found for the protection of the financial interests of the community.

The measure which you have passed for the government of the new Province of Manitoba, and for the vast adjacent territories, and the just and reasonable conditions which you have sanctioned in favour of their inhabitants cannot fail to remove every trace of the misapprehensions which unhappily existed, and to plant in their stead a feeling of confidence in your good will, and of hope of the numerous and increasing advantages to be derived from joining the Dominion.

The military expedition, which it is necessary to send, will gratify and give confidence to all loyal and well disposed persons.

Her Majesty's troops go forth on an errand of peace, and will serve as an assurance to the inhabitants of the Red River

Settlement, and the numerous Indian tribes that occupy the North West, that they have a place in the regard and the Councils of England, and may rely upon the impartial protection of the British Sceptre.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the public service, and have observed with satisfaction the precautions you have taken to guard against any possible deficiency in the revenue.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

The information, which reached my Government from many quarters as to the designs of parties styled Fenians, armed and openly drilled in various parts of the neighbouring States, rendered it incumbent on me to apply to Parliament to pass an Act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, as well as to call out an armed force for the defence of the frontier.

The vigorous steps resorted to, and the laudable promptitude with which the Active Militia responded to the call to arms, chilled the hopes of the invaders and averted the menacing outrage, so that I now entertain a sanguine hope that I shall not be placed under the necessity of exercising the powers so entrusted to me.

The provisions which you have made for the taking of the decennial census in 1871 will be so carried out as to ensure, if possible, the taking of a simultaneous census in all Her Majesty's possessions in British North America.

A sincerely hope that the preparations which have been matured for the protection of the Canadian Fisheries will be effective. Every care will be taken to combine the maintenance of the undisputed rights of our fishermen with the regard due to the just claims of foreigners, and you will, I am persuaded, acknowledge with gratitude the countenance and moral support which Her Majesty's Government has announced the intention of affording.

The general tone of your debates, and the uniform expression of prevalent opinion, indicate that the people of Canada are sensible of the advantages arising from their existing form of Government.

I trust their contentment may be of long continuance, and take leave of you for the present, with the earnest wish that the determination and efforts of the country to preserve the blessings which it enjoys, may be crowned with the protection and distinguished favour of Providence.

His Excellency the Governor General with his staff then retired.

The following bills received the Royal assent:

- An act to amend an act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.
- An act respecting the coasting trade of Canada.
- An act to amend an act respecting the office of Queen's printer.
- An act to amend the act respecting the extradition of certain offenders to the United States of America.
- An act to amend an act respecting cruelty to animals.
- An act to facilitate the signing of militia commissions.
- An act to extend the powers of official arbitrators to certain cases therein mentioned.
- An act to amend an act relating to lighthouses, buoys and beacons.
- An act to amend the acts of incorporation of the Great Western Railway.
- An act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company.
- An act to authorize the town of Belleville to impose and collect harbour dues and for other purposes.
- An act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Company.
- An act further to amend the acts respecting the improvement and management of the harbour of Quebec.
- An act respecting the first census.
- An act to provide for the amalgamation of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the president, directors and company of the Gore Bank.
- An act to incorporate the "Society of Canadian Artists."
- An act to incorporate the St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Company.
- An act to amend the act 31 Vic., chap. 46, and to regulate the issue of Dominion notes.
- An act respecting banks and banking.
- An act to incorporate a company for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence.
- An act to authorize the Corporation of the township of Collingwood, in the county of Grey, to impose and collect tolls or harbour dues at the mouth of the Beaver River and for other purposes.
- An act to incorporate the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company.
- An act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships.
- An act for the better protection of the clothing and property of seamen in Her Majesty's navy.
- An act to revive the charter of the Grand Junction Railway Company.
- An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Sun Insurance Company of Montreal."
- An act to remove certain restrictions with respect to the use of bank notes in Nova Scotia.
- An act to amend an act respecting perjury.
- An act to amend the Penitentiary Act of 1868.
- An act to incorporate the Ontario and Erie Ship Canal Company.
- An act to amend an act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
- An act to amend the law respecting the Department of Finance.
- An act to continue and make permanent certain acts and parts of acts of the Province of New Brunswick relative to the police force in the parish of Portland, in the city and county of St. John.
- An act to empower the police court of the city of Halifax to sentence juvenile offenders to be detained in Halifax industrial school.
- An act to extend the operation of the act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 141, concerning the Synod of the Church of England in Canada to the Province of Nova Scotia.
- An act to amend an act respecting the security to be given by the officers of Canada.

An act to amend an act for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of public works.

An act respecting the Canada Central Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company.

An act to make provision for discipline on board of the Canadian Government vessels.

An act to amend and extend an act to provide means for improving the harbours and channels at certain ports in the provinces of the Dominion.

An act respecting ferries.

An act to continue in force the provisions of divers acts relating to La Banque du Peuple.

An act to amend the acts respecting customs and inland revenue, and to make certain provisions respecting vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal.

An act remedying the inconvenience which would arise from the expiration of an act and parts of an act herein mentioned before passing an act of this session to continue the same.

An act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the civil service of Canada by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases.

An act respecting certain works on the Ottawa river.

An act to amend an act imposing duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange.

An act to amend the law relating to the inspection of raw hides and leather.

An act to vest in her Majesty's Government, for purposes therein mentioned, the property and powers now vested in the trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An act respecting marking timber.

An act to amend an act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

An act to amend and continue the acts 32 and 33 Vic., chap. 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the Province of Manitoba.

An act to explain and amend an act respecting the collection and management of the revenue, the auditing public accounts, and the liability of public accountants.

An act for granting her Majesty's Government certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the public service for the financial years ending respectively 30th June, 1870, and 30th June, 1871.

An act to amend an act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of session in relation to summary convictions and orders.

An act respecting official assignees appointed under the insolvent act of 1864, and to amend the insolvent act of 1869.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

Rev. Father Ritchot arrived in Montreal on Sunday. During his stay in the city he stopped at the Bishop's Palace.

An excursion to California is being got up in Toronto and Hamilton by the agent of the Great Western Railway.

Messrs H. & A. Allan have instituted a suit for £10,000 sterling damages against the Gulf Ports Steamship Company, for injury done to the "Germany," in the late collision.

Considerable uneasiness was caused in Kingston on Monday by the rumoured capture of Red River Stores at Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie. The people recovered when it turned out to be a canard.

An extensive fire destroyed on Saturday last the premises of Messrs. McBean Bros., and Paish & Gorrie, carpenters and builders, in Toronto. Over 100,000 feet of flooring alone was burnt, besides the whole stock of timber, and several workmen's valuable kits.

A young man in the employ of one of the wholesale dry goods merchants in Toronto was assaulted last week by a lady, who threw a tumblerful of vitrol in his face. The young man is said to have seduced the adopted daughter of the lady in question, who took this means of revenging herself.

It is reported that a Convention of New Brunswick Senators, Members of Parliament, and Members of the Local Legislature, will be held to consider the best course to be pursued to obtain justice for that Province, with special reference to the duties on bread-stuffs and coal.

The water in Lake Ontario has been rising steadily for a month or so past, and does not yet seem to have reached its height. At Charlotte, along the shores and in the bays, it is all of two feet above the high-water mark of last year, and higher than ever known before.

The stone for the new pier and light-house at Buffalo is being quarried and cut at the Kingston Penitentiary works, and will be shipped this season by vessel. The Kingston limestone is acknowledged to be the very best for substantial water structures. It has been employed in a number of Government works in Canada, and has proved to be very durable.

The first detachment of the Red River troops, consisting of companies 1 and 4 of the Ontario Battalion, left Toronto on Saturday for Collingwood, where they were shipped on board the "Chicora," for Sault Ste. Marie. The second detachment—companies 2 and 3 of the Ontario Battalion—left Toronto on Monday morning, and embarked at Collingwood on the steamer "Waubano."

A serious accident occurred on Friday week at Paris, Ont., to a train loaded with stock going east on the Grand Trunk railway. As it was approaching the Grand River bridge, an axle broke, throwing several cars off the track in a dangerous position, and precipitating one car over the bridge, totally destroying it and killing a great part of the cattle, but, fortunately, no passengers were injured. The train was running slow at the time, otherwise it would have been more serious.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

An ocean cable is to be laid between some point in Wales and Rhode Island.

The Austrian Government has expressed its resolve to renege the proclamation of infallibility by the restoration of the *placetum regium* abolished in 1855.

The following is the result of the vote on the plebiscitum in Algeria:—Civilians: Yes, 10,791; no, 13,481. Army: Yes, 36,165; no, 6,029.

Some fifty suspected Fenians, armed with revolvers, and having plenty of money, were arrested at London just as they were stepping off the train from Birmingham. The arrest naturally caused a good deal of excitement. They have been remanded.

It has been officially announced that in the new French Cabinet the Duke de Grammont has been given the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Jacques Philippe Mige is Minister of Public Instruction, and Charles I. Plychon will take charge of Public Works. The Corps Législatif re-assembles next Tuesday.

An expedition is to start shortly, under the auspices of the Austrian Government, to explore the regions of the South Pole. The expedition will be conducted by Dr Nuumayer, who was for many years director of the Melbourne Observatory, and is well acquainted with the parts for which he is bound.

The Swedes are preparing a new expedition to the North Pole. They have taken up the idea, first mooted by Parry, of penetrating to the Arctic regions north of Spitzbergen, and are now preparing for wintering in these islands. Professor Nordens Kyoeld, who is to have the direction of the expedition, is about to start for Lapland, to purchase dog-sleighs for the use of the expedition.

MR. INMAN AND THE "CITY OF BOSTON."—It is said that Mr. Inman intends taking legal proceedings for libel against the writer of a letter which appeared in a contemporary on March 12. The alleged libel was contained in an extract from a private letter of the Halifax (Nova Scotia) merchant, and was to the effect that the "City of Boston" was over-laden to the extent of 18 or 20 inches, and also defective in her screw arrangements.

In the British House of Commons on the 12th instant, a motion for the postponement of the bill granting women the right to vote, was carried by a majority of 126. On Saturday, in the same House, the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, stated that as the Atlantic Steamship Co. persisted in their refusal to take the only compensation Postmaster-General Cresswell was empowered to offer, any amelioration of the mail service between Great Britain and the United States was at present impossible. On Monday, after a long debate, the clause in the Irish Land Bill providing for advances to tenants was carried by a majority of 88.

The "Sappho" has won the second of three races with the "Cambria," owing to the latter refusing to sail in the manner directed by the umpire. The wind was W. S. W., and the "Cambria" desired a triangular course, but was refused. Mr. Ashbury then won the toss for sixty miles sail to windward, but the arrangement not being satisfactory, he signalled, "This is not a dead heat to windward," and was answered, "It is the best the umpires can do, being only half a point off the wind." The "Cambria" therefore, refused to take her station, and the "Sappho" sailed over the course alone. It is expected that Mr. Ashbury will protest against the prize being given to the "Sappho." A good deal of discussion has arisen in England respecting the race.

Subscriptions are being made among the Greek merchants in England for the families of the gentlemen murdered by the Marathon brigands. The King of the Hellenes has presented Mrs. Lloyd with £1,000 from his private purse, and Messrs. Schilizzi and Co. have subscribed 100 guineas to the fund. The Athenian papers state that M. Soutzos, the Greek Minister of War, who was consulted by the captives as to the safety of the expedition, not only knew of the presence of the brigands at Marathon, but was in actual communication with their leader, and that the innkeeper from whose house the party started, sent on notice of their departure to the gang. And yet the tourists were assured by these infamous scoundrels that the expedition could be made with perfect safety.

UNITED STATES.

Some three hundred Cubans, five American captains, with seven thousand rifles, ammunition, &c., have left New York on the steamer for San Domingo.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher opened the proceedings at the Women's Suffrage Convention on the 12th inst. Miss C. E. Beecher also addressed the Conventions, setting forth and defending her objections to Female Suffrage.

The verdict of "not guilty," rendered in the McFarland case, has caused a great deal of excitement in New York. Some ladies are agitating to have McFarland sent to a lunatic asylum, others think the jurymen who gave the verdict more worthy of such a fate.

A shocking accident occurred on Thursday week on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The express train which left Atcheson, Kansas, the previous evening, collided, 28 miles from St. Louis, with an extra freight train going west. 16 persons were killed outright, and 20 wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said a weekly literary journal is to appear in Ottawa.

Many of the Mississippi river steamboats publish daily papers during their trips.

Lady Molesworth is said to be "the first dinner-giver in London."

A country newspaper editor in Canada West affectingly calls upon his subscribers to pay up in eggs or cordwood, or both.

The Bombay Gazette announces that "Mr. A. R. Scoble, Acting Advocate General, has been appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in the room of Mr. Alexander Brown, resigned." Mr. Scoble is a son of Mr. John Scoble, ex M. P. P., for West Elgin, who was for a short time editor of the Hamilton Times.

Detroit was visited the other day by a twelve-year old boy who, at the railroad station, took a chair, unlocked his satchel, made a dinner of a piece of bread and a herring, and then brought out his pipe for a quiet smoke, and asked in regard to the inducements held out in Detroit for a boy about his size. Not finding the information to his liking, he picked up his satchel, knocked the ashes from his pipe on the heel of his old shoe, and passed out, remarking that he would go to Chicago.

The Welsh newspapers mention that practical jokes have been played off on certain clergymen since Mr. Gladstone appointed a Welshman to the see of St. Asaph. When it became known that "a native" would be made bishop, there was quite a flutter among Welsh-speaking clergymen, and some, disappointed at the award, have since, we are told, received by post a lawn pocket-handkerchief, with a deep mourning border, and in each corner a bishop's mitre reversed, with the motto, "Paradise Lost."

A young lady clerk employed in the Treasury Department at Washington, was frightened nearly out of her wits last Monday while at work, by finding a mouse snugly ensconced in her chignon.

Advertising will shortly become more than ever one of the necessities of life. Witness the following "Wanted," cut from the Jersey Times:—"Wanted, on Tuesday evening next, a handsome, tall, and highly respectable unmarried gentleman, to escort a young lady to an entertainment. Address, inclosing carte, Constance, Post Office, St. Heliers."

Some years ago a Lazy Man's Society was organised in London, and one of the articles required was that no man belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. If he violated this article he was to stand treat to the other members. Now it happened on a time that the village doctor was seen driving post haste through the streets to visit a patient. The members of the society saw him and chuckled over the idea of a treat, and on his return reminded him of his fast riding and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor, determined not to be done; "the truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him." They did not catch him that time.

At a recent examination of the Windsor Infant School, a little boy was asked to explain his idea of "bearing false witness against your neighbour." After hesitating, he said it was "telling tales," on which the examiner said, "That's not exactly an answer. What do you say?" addressing a little girl. She immediately replied, "It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it." "Quite right," said the examiner, amidst irrepressible roars of laughter, in which he could not help joining.

LOYALTY.—An old Scottish nurse was at the point of death, who was the sole depositary of a mysterious secret affecting the descent of property, and touching the good name of the house in which she had lived. A priest urged her to confess, and reminded her of the necessity of providing for the safety of her soul. "The safety of my soul!" she said: "and would you put the honour of an old Scottish family in competition with the soul of a poor creature like me?"

Abraham Lincoln used to say that the best story he ever read of himself was this: Two Quakeresses were travelling on the railroad, and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war. "I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed." "Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the other. "Yes; but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied, conclusively.

The Foreign Secretary recently sent a circular to the British Envoys abroad, inquiring whether it was possible to effect any retrenchment in their respective staffs. Mr. Odo Russell, the resident at Rome, quaintly replied:—"Your lordship is pleased to ask me to explain my views as to the staff which I consider is absolutely required at my Mission. I can only say, in answer, that I have been my own staff for eleven years, and that I cannot possibly do with less in future."

An Easter ceremony, renewed this year from the ancient customs of the Tuileries, is the baptising of the infants for whom the Emperor accepts the *corvée* of standing sponsor. These babies arrive with their *cortège au grand complet*—papa, mamma, nurse, and all. A large silver ewer and basin are placed upon the marble fount in the chapel—never to be used on any other occasion. After the ceremony the Emperor, who has been all the while in his tribune watching his proxy without interest, repairs to the little *salon* adjoining the chapel, where the parents of the babies are introduced to him, and thus the business concludes. The illustrious godfather distributes a lot of bonbons to the company, and the pen with which he has signed the obligation he incurs is raffled for in the name of the babies, and becomes the property of the one in whose name has been drawn the highest number.

The students of the Indiana State University were once suspected to be in the habit of drinking more brandy than the rules allow. Where they got it was a mystery. One day the President, calling at a drug store, was asked by the druggist "how that student, Mr. Carter, came on?" With suspicions aroused, the Doctor answered in an evasive manner, and very soon drew out of the apothecary that the students under suspicion had been in the habit of purchasing brandy for this mythical Mr. Carter; that he was quite low and was kept alive by stimulants; that the young men seemed very devoted to him, etc. The next time the students were assembled for prayers, the President cast his eyes over the crowd and satisfied himself that Carter's nurses were all present. The devotions were duly conducted, and then he had a mournful task to perform; as the President of the University, it became his duty to announce the death of Mr. Carter. After a lingering illness of several weeks, a portion of which time he was kept alive by stimulants, he had breathed his last. He had no doubt that this announcement would fall sadly on the ears of those who had so faithfully attended to his wants, but he hoped they would reflect on the oft repeated words, "*Memento mori*"—that he would detain them no longer, but leave them to their own reflections! The result of this announcement was startling. None of the Professors and but few of the students had heard of this man Carter. "Who is he?" was whispered; none knew but the kind friends who had attended him, and they wouldn't tell, and the President seemed so much affected they didn't like to ask him.

The London Court Journal has the following curious letter from a subscriber: "Mr. Editor,—One of your contributors in a recent article mentions an anecdote in which the Baron James de Rothschild is represented as having sat for a beggar before Scheffer, the painter. This anecdote is perfectly true, but it is not complete. Here are the particulars:—While the banker, covered with rags and tatters, was putting himself into position before the artist, I entered the studio. Feeling touched with the miserable appearance of my friend's model, I approached him and placed a louis in his hand, which he at once put into his pocket. Ten years later I received one morning a letter containing a cheque for ten thousand francs, with the following words:—'Sir,—One day you gave a louis to me in the studio of Ary Scheffer. I have made good use of it, and herewith send you the little capital, with interest. A good action is never lost. Your grateful servant, Baron James de Rothschild.' I immediately went to Rothschild's bank, where I found the baron, who showed me how the louis had been made to reach the great sum of ten thousand francs.—A SUBSCRIBER."

No. 33.—HON. H. L. LANGEVIN, Q. C., C. B., MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Hector Louis Langevin is the son of Jean Langevin, Esq. of Quebec, and was born there on the 26th August, 1826; and educated at the Seminary of that city. Having completed his educational course he entered on the study of the law in the office of the late M. Morin, in this city; and afterwards completed his articles with Mr. (now Sir George) Cartier. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada in October, 1850, and created Queen's Counsel in 1864. Commencing in 1847, he edited, for two years, the *Mélanges Religieux*; and afterwards the *Journal d'Agriculture*. A few years later, having removed from Montreal to Quebec, where he commenced the practice of the law, he became also editor of the *Courrier du Canada*. In 1855 he published an Essay on Canada which, in the general competition that then took place, was awarded the third prize; and in 1862 he published a work entitled, *Droit Administratif ou Manuel des Paroisses et Fabriques*. In this intimate connection with literature Mr. Langevin had no doubt, while serving the public, also qualified himself for the important offices of public trust soon afterwards conferred upon him. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the North Shore Railway Company; a few years later he became a member of the Quebec Corporation, and in 1857 he was elected Mayor of the ancient capital, which office he held for three years. During that time he visited England on Corporation affairs. In later years he has held the highest offices in the *St. Jean Baptiste Society* and in the *Institut Canadien* of Quebec.

In 1857 he entered the Legislative Assembly of Canada as member for the County of Dorchester, and continued to represent that constituency until the Union. At the last general election he was

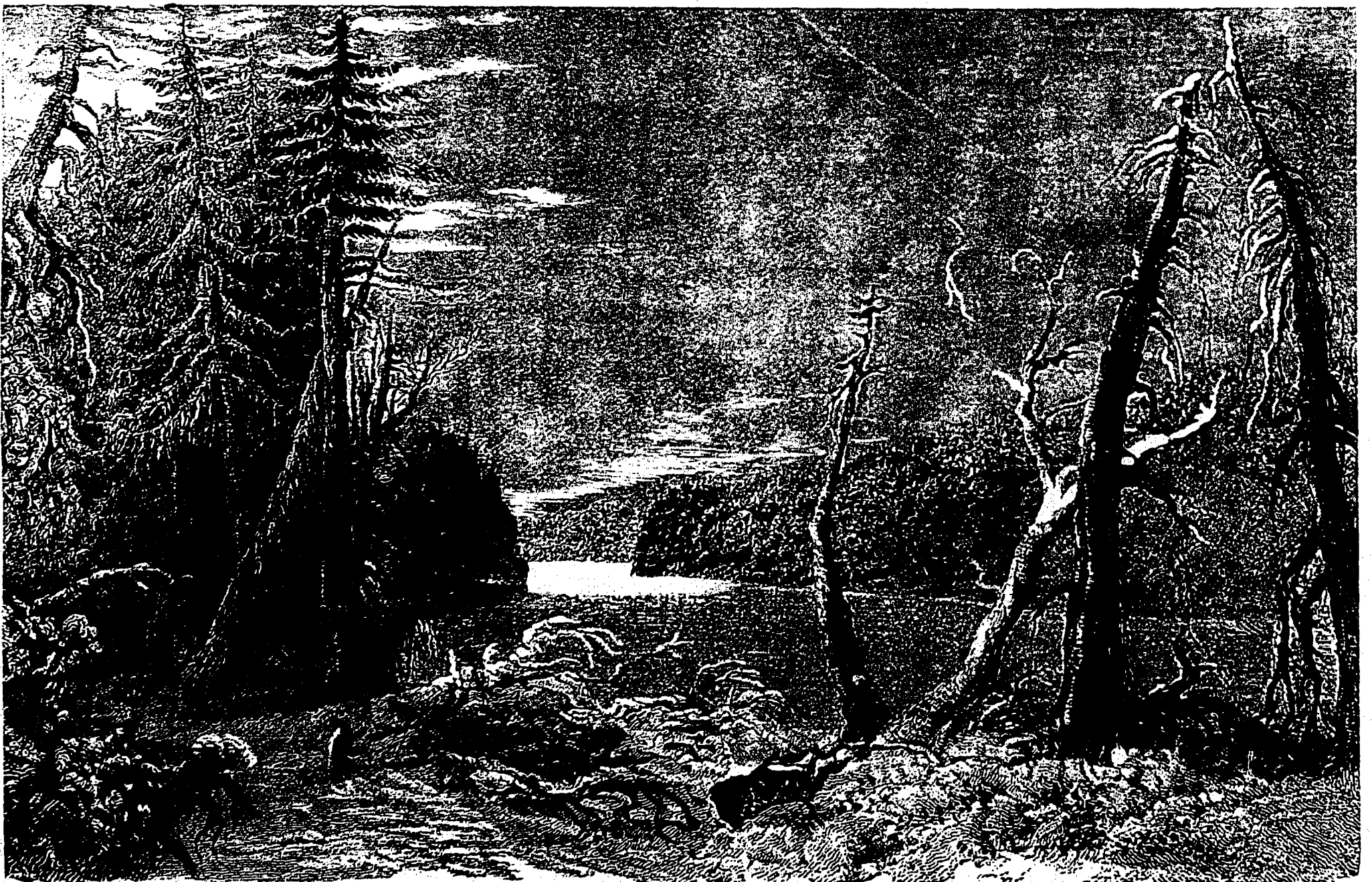


HON. H. L. LANGEVIN, Q. C., C. B. From a photograph by Notman.

elected by acclamation for the same county to represent it both in the House of Commons and in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Mr. Langevin's career in parliament has been comparatively smooth. He first attracted general attention by his Motion of Want of Confidence in the Brown-Dorion Cabinet, August, 1858; and a few years later he secured the passage of two bills through the Assembly—one relating to the rate of interest, the other for the abolition of public executions, but both were stopped in the Legislative Council by the dissolution which took place in May, 1863. When the Macdonald-Dorion Government was defeated in March, 1864, Mr. Langevin took office with his party, being assigned the position of Solicitor-General for Lower Canada. In November, 1866, he was appointed Post Master General; and on the 1st July, 1867, he was appointed a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Secretary of State in the Government that day formed by Sir John A. Macdonald. In November of last year, when the reconstruction of the Cabinet took place consequent upon the resignation of several members, Mr. Langevin was transferred from the Secretaryship of State to the Ministry of Public Works, which office he now holds.

With the other members of the Government he attended the Charlottetown Convention held in the summer of 1864, and also that of Quebec held in October following. He was, as a member of the Coalition Government of 1864, one of the "fathers of Confederation," and has of course since that time supported the policy throughout. In 1856 he was one of the six Canadian Ministers who went to London to attend the Colonial Conference at which the British North America Act was drawn up; and two years later he administered the Department of Militia and Defence in



ORFORD LAKE IN WINTER. From Willis' Canadian Scenery.—See PAGE 458.

P O R T R A I T G A L L E R Y .

the absence of Sir George E. Cartier in England on the North-West question. In 1868, Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon Mr. Langevin the order of the Companionship of the Bath (civil) in appreciation of his distinguished public services.

Mr. Langevin has been especially remarkable throughout his public career as a most efficient departmental administrator. In connection with the Secretaryship of State he had charge after Confederation of the Indian Lands Department, and we have heard more than once of his prompt and business-like manner of equitably disposing of long disputed cases that had been allowed to drag their "weary length" for many a year. He had charge of the famous Lower Canada School Bill in 1866, conferring upon the Protestant minority of Quebec such privileges as fairly shocked their brethren of the West. That bill, it may be remembered, had to be withdrawn; and at the close of the session of that year it caused no little amount of uneasy feeling, which has all been long since dissipated by the action of the Quebec Legislature. In the Department of Public Works he will find ample scope for his administrative talents. That department has been singularly destructive of Ministerial popularity heretofore, but Mr. Langevin will no doubt sustain his already well-earned reputation in his management of it. As a speaker he is clear and consecutive; in his native tongue especially he is eloquent; but he seldom troubles the House with speeches; avoids all personal contentions, and when he has a measure in charge addresses himself solely to its merits. During a former session he introduced and passed a comprehensive measure for the management of the Indian Department and the gradual enfranchisement of the Indians, under which Indian affairs are still administered.

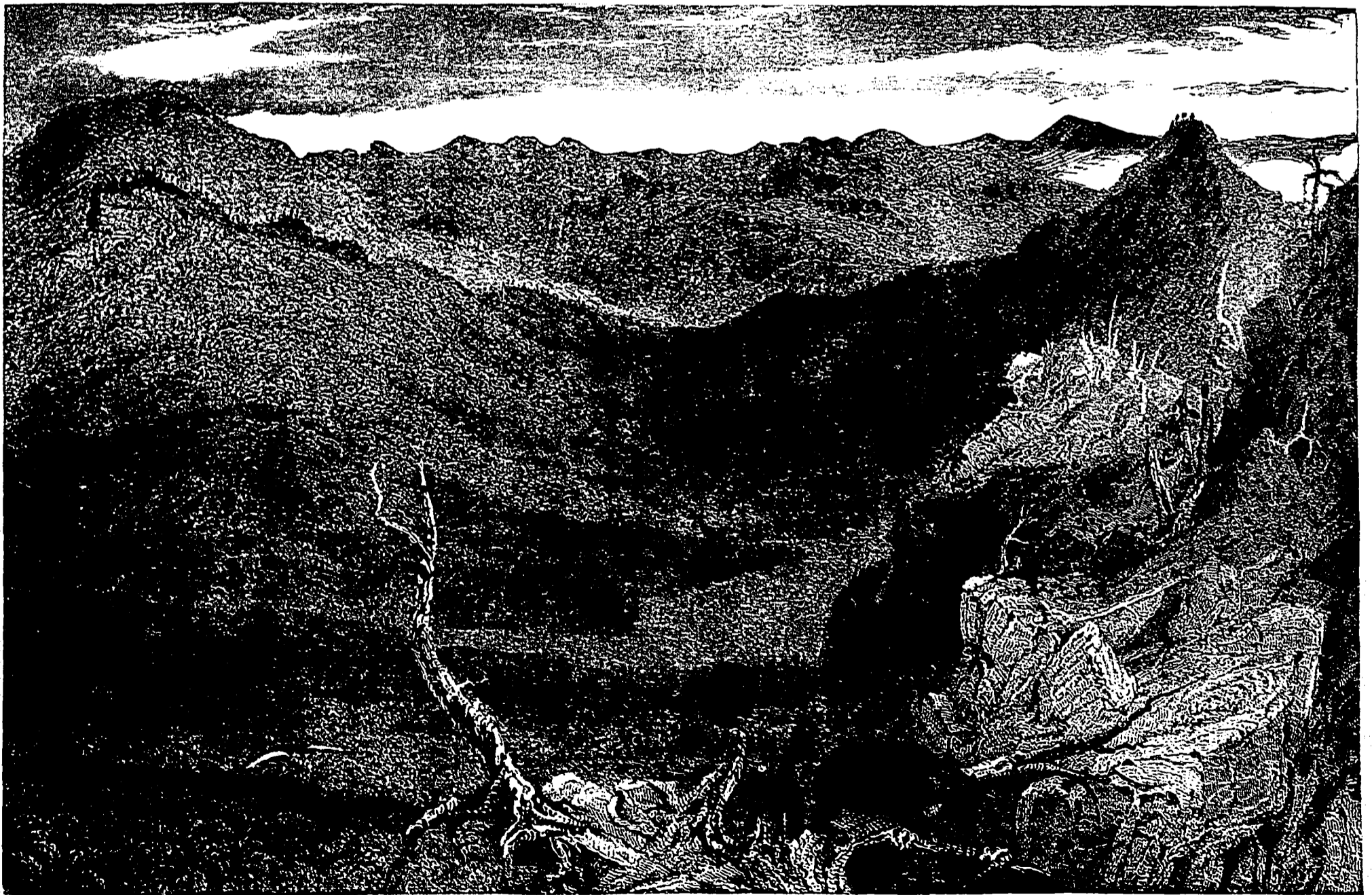


HON. S. L. TILLEY, C. B.—From a photograph by Notman.

No. 34.—HON. S. L. TILLEY, C. B., MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Among the public men of the sister Province of New Brunswick, Mr. Tilley has long held a foremost rank. For some time Premier of the Provincial Government, and for many years the leader of the Reform party of his native Province, his name is intimately identified with the principal political events that have taken place therein for the past fifteen years. During that time he has had frequent occasions of conferring with the colonial office in London concerning New Brunswick affairs, and also took an active part in much of the preliminary arrangements that were entered into for constructing the Inter-Colonial railway as an inter-Provincial work, before the movement for confederation had taken definite shape. When, therefore, the first Queen's Privy Council for Canada was sworn in on the 1st July, 1867, nobody was surprised to find that Mr. Tilley's name ranked third on the list, being put next after that of Sir George E. Cartier.

Samuel Leonard Tilley is descended from a U. E. Loyalist family, formerly resident in York State, who settled in New Brunswick at the termination of the American war. He was born at Gagetown, Queen's County, N. B., on the 8th May, 1818, and having completed his educational studies, went to St. John where he successfully followed commercial pursuits for many years. For a short time in 1850 he was one of the representatives of the City of St. John in the Legislative Assembly, but he soon retired, and did not re-enter political life until the general election in 1854, when he was again returned for the city. Two years later he was defeated, but the next year, 1857, he was elected again and sat until March, 1865, when he fell a victim to the anti-union sentiment of his constituents. The following year,



L A K E B E N N E A T H O W L ' S H E A D .—From Willis' Canadian Scenery.—See page 458.

however, restored him to his seat; and at the next election which followed, the first under Confederation, in 1867, he was returned to the House of Commons by a majority of more than two to one.

In November, 1854, Mr. Tilley was appointed a member of the Executive Council with the office of Provincial Secretary. At the session of 1855 he introduced what was popularly known at the time as a "Maine Liquor law" bill. It was a most stringent measure, prohibiting the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, within the Province. As an enthusiastic teetotaler and a firm believer in the suppression by the legislature of all opportunity for doing wrong in a direction which he regarded with especial abhorrence, he advocated this bill with great zeal; and so far as the Legislature was concerned with equal success, for the bill was passed by a large majority. But the New Brunswickers had no appetite for such coercive legislation; they refused to accept temperance enforced by Act of Parliament; though willing to recognize the power of the Government to punish vice, they did not precisely see that it could create virtue, so the hubbub to which the attempts, mostly futile, to enforce the act gave rise, induced the Government to advise a dissolution the following year, when Mr. Tilley was defeated, and the new Legislature repealed the Act. This is the only experience of a thorough uncompromising anti-liquor law in a British Province, and its warmest promoters had to confess that it was a failure. Next year, however, another dissolution took place, parties being too evenly balanced to make legislation possible. Mr. Tilley was then returned, and came into office with his friends, taking his old portfolio as Provincial Secretary. This was in 1857, and he continued to hold the same office until March 1865, having been leader of the Government for the previous four years. Among the measures of this Government may be mentioned the introduction of the ballot and extension of the franchise; besides a general system of aid to railways under which much progress has been made in railway extension throughout New Brunswick. In March 1865 Mr. Tilley's Government fell on the Union question and Messrs. Smith & Anglin held the reins for a brief space; but the following year, a dissolution of the Legislature having again taken place, the cause of Union was triumphant at the polls and Mr. Tilley with his friends returned to power. The legislation which followed was mainly directed to a reduction of the Provincial Legislative machinery to adapt to the lesser duties imposed upon the Local Governments under the Union Act.

In addition to Mr. Tilley's excursions to England and to Canada on Intercolonial and other matters before the Union question came up, he also attended the Charlottetown and Quebec conventions in 1854, and was one of the New Brunswick Delegates at the Colonial Conference held in London in 1866-67, when the British North America Act was agreed to. It has been said that New Brunswick secured peculiar and exceptional advantages in the terms of Union; but it must be supposed that good reasons were shewn for the concessions made. At all events, when the delegates returned, and when the Union Act came into effect, Mr. Tilley was sworn into the Privy Council, appointed Minister of Customs, and, by command of Her Majesty, decorated with the order of the Companionship of the Bath; and when the general election took place a couple of months afterwards, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Union party elect some twelve out of the fifteen representatives appointed to New Brunswick. Succeeding legislation on the tariff, and other matters chiefly of a fiscal character, have considerably cooled the ardour of several of these Confederates; but Mr. Tilley has boldly vindicated the necessity of the Government policy, and made several effective speeches shewing the real bearing of the imposts upon the altered circumstances of the country. He also made a stout, though an ineffectual fight against the North Shore route for the Intercolonial railway; but Imperial, Canadian, and Provincial interests were too powerful, in spite of the many recruits he made for his cause in the west. This matter was settled just as another matter was settled a long time before—according to the first intention of the Imperial Government. When the scheme of re-uniting Upper and Lower Canada was broached in Imperial circles, it was then pointed out that Bytown (Ottawa) was the proper site for the future capital; and more than twenty years ago, when the Intercolonial railway was surveyed, it was then unmistakably declared that the northern was the proper route. To fight against recorded decisions in such high quarters when one believes he has a good cause is perfectly legitimate; but to secure success in the face of the cogent reasons which must be presumed to have first determined them is a feat that has yet to be performed. Mr. Tilley has, therefore, little reason to regret his discomfiture beyond the consciousness that he was unable to bend the general policy of the country to the service of local and purely sectional interests. As a departmental administrator he is able, painstaking, and industrious; his department is a laborious one, for, besides the routine administration of one of the largest branches of the public service, he has to take his share in the work and deliberations of the Treasury Board, of which, *ex officio*, he is a member. In Parliament the same words might almost be applied to Mr. Tilley as have already been used in describing his colleague, whose portrait also appears in this number. Questions of a sectional or Provincial character occasionally call him up in explanation or defence; but as a rule, he strictly limits himself to questions before the House; and upon these he seldom enters unless connected in some way with the branches of the public service under his immediate control. Indeed, as to temperament, manner, and close application to business, Messrs. Tilley and Langevin may fairly be placed side by side; and both give promise of yet having a long, honourable, and useful public career before them.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that all local canvassers for subscriptions to the *Canadian Illustrated News* are duly provided with a written authorization from the undersigned, or his general agent, Mr. A. P. MORIN. No payments to unauthorized canvassers will be recognized at this office.

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE,
319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, }

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 LEFEVRE'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 WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1870.

SUNDAY,	May 22.— <i>Rogation Sunday</i> . Institution of the Order of Baronets, 1625. John Wilson Administrator, 1816.
MONDAY,	" 23.—Savonarola burnt, 1498. Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842. Albert Smith died, 1860.
TUESDAY,	" 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
WEDNESDAY,	" 25.—First R. C. priests settled in Canada, 1615. Princess Helena born, 1846.
THURSDAY,	" 26.— <i>Ascension Day</i> . Venerable Bede died, 735.
FRIDAY,	" 27.— <i>Ven. Bede</i> . Dante born, 1265. Battle of Fort George, 1813.
SATURDAY,	" 28.—Birth of Pitt, 1759. Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829. Great fire at Quebec (1,500 houses burnt), 1845.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870

HAVING already glanced at the temper of the public mind, on affairs of State, as it was manifested during the closing days of the session, a brief review of the actual work done by the Legislature may not be without interest, as shewing that in spite of the disappointments in some particulars wherein, perhaps, too much had been hoped for, there has still been substantial progress made in the public business. The Supreme Court bill and the new election law both go over for another session. The delay in the former may be some cause for regret, as questions will very likely arise wherein the intervention of such a Court would be found of great advantage; but with respect to a new election law, there is little pressing need for it. Though desirable that the law should be uniform throughout the Dominion, it appears that in this matter, as in that of the rate of interest, diversity of Provincial laws or customs may safely be tolerated so long as the people more immediately concerned are satisfied. New Brunswick would not have been pleased to have been deprived of the ballot; Ottawa and Quebec would certainly not have been satisfied to accept it; and so of other Provincial discrepancies, which it was intended to have abolished. The Election bill can well wait for another session, especially as there is no great probability of a general election until the summer of 1872. The discussions which took place upon both these bills were not entirely lost, as they served to show the state of feeling concerning them. There were other matters brought before the Legislature, the discussion of which was of the utmost importance, though the decision arrived at was a negative one. Prominent among these was the question of our trade relations with the United States, and the right of Canada to assume the treaty-making power independent of Great Britain. The debate to which the motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington and the amendment of Sir A. T. Galt gave rise, was one of more than ordinary importance. It demonstrated conclusively that the idea of Canadian independence had no hold on the public mind—that the few who favoured it, did so rather as a vague possibility in the indefinite future than as a living issue of to-day; it also proved that Canadians were not disposed to enter into commercial arrangements with foreign nations which might prove detrimental to the trade between Canada and the rest of the Empire; and finally that, with respect to the treaty-making power, Canada already enjoyed every privilege consistent with the maintenance of the Imperial connection and every privilege which she desired to possess. It is necessary, betimes, that these theoretical questions which men of active temperament are so often ready to spring upon public attention as a remedy for evils having their origin in other than political causes, should be fully discussed

and their demerits exposed; for then they cease to divert consideration from more practical and more easily attainable measures.

The number of bills passed during the Session—fifty-eight—is not very great, judging from past experience. But the local Legislatures now relieve parliament of a large amount of private legislation; and the public will rather look to quality than quantity when determining the value of the labours of the session. The three leading measures of the session—that relating to Banking and Currency; the Tariff; and the North-West Territories—have already been pretty fully discussed, and two of them at least have had the merit of generally fulfilling the public expectation. The *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act has been condemned as a needless precaution; but the error, if error there was in passing it, was surely on the right side. No Government will undertake the responsibility of arming itself with such exceptional powers except to escape the still greater responsibility of putting the peace of the country in peril.

The commercial interests of the country have been cared for in a great many ways. In addition to certain Acts passed at the instance of private members, there is an Act respecting the coasting trade; an Act to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels; an Act to provide means for improving the harbours and channels at certain points in the Provinces of the Dominion, &c., &c.; all pointing to renewed activity in the Public Works and Marine and Fisheries departments for the promotion of the general interests of trade. Some important private enterprises have also been newly chartered or resanctioned. The Hon. John Young has got a charter for the Caughnawaga Canal, the construction of which is expected to be pushed forward without delay. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is empowered to proceed with its bridge between Fort Erie and Buffalo; another Company is authorized to tunnel the river between Detroit and Windsor; the charter of the Canada Central Railway Company has been extended; the New Brunswick and Quebec Railway Company has been incorporated, and several other charters have been granted for important undertakings, some of which, it is true, may never be realised, but still the agitation for these improvements shows conclusively that there is a spirit of enterprise abroad in the country. Even the new features of the tariff, to some one of which almost everybody has an objection, were introduced in the interest of certain branches of trade or native industry; so that questions of a practical character have received a very large share of attention, even if they have not always reached the most desirable solution.

One of the peculiarities of the session has arisen from the excited state of feeling out of doors, on the North West troubles. The House of Commons is exceedingly sensitive to popular pressure; and though on this question the peaceful turn which affairs took at Fort Garry, and the measures concerted between the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the establishment of legitimate authority in the Territory, tended to calm the popular feeling, there is still a degree of uncertainty as to the manner in which the expedition may be received, that has, as it were, placed the public mind in suspense, and if any untoward event of a serious nature should unfortunately happen, there will be an outburst of indignation throughout the country, that may tend to the disturbance of some existing political alliances. These alliances have been severely strained during the past session because of the delicate nature of the questions which became the themes of warm debate or angry declamation outside, and which had to be dealt with in the cool spirit of enlightened statesmanship by the Government. Should, as is earnestly hoped by all parties in Canada, the military expedition accomplish its mission by restoring order without bloodshed, then unquestionably the public will endorse, by as large a majority as did the Legislature, the Manitoba bill and the general policy relating to the North-West.

Mr. GEORGE E. DESBARATS has resigned the office of Queen's Printer, deeming its retention incompatible with the publication of his two journals, as impartial commentators on passing events and independent exponents of public opinion. The management of the *Canadian Illustrated News* and *L'Opinion Publique* will be a sufficient tax upon his time and energies, without the distraction of official duties, and to forwarding these two enterprises he has resolved to devote his attention. Though his resignation was sent in some time ago we have not heard that a successor has yet been appointed; but the names of several parties, well qualified for the duties, have been mentioned in connection with the office.

Mr. Wake, in the Anthropological Society of London, has lately read a paper suggesting that the original seat of human civilization was probably the island of Madagascar.

SIR JOHN. A. MACDONALD'S ILLNESS.

We are very glad to be able to announce that at the latest advices from Ottawa the Premier, though still very weak, and in fact in a very low condition, had so far improved as to give his medical attendants every confidence of his ultimate recovery.

The Hon. Mr. Kenny has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia during the four months' absence of Sir Hastings Doyle, and the Hon. Mr. Archibald has received the Lieut.-Governorship of Manitoba.

The appointment of Mr. Kenny is a graceful act, which will be appreciated by his own countrymen especially, and by the people of the whole Dominion. Mr. Archibald is eminently qualified for the office for which he has been chosen.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BAFFLED, OR MICHAEL BRAND'S WRONG, By Julia Goddard: New York, Harper Bros.: Montreal, Dawson Bros.

The author of "Baffled" has succeeded in putting before the public a very readable book, and one which is sure of success. The plot has the advantage of being very simple, and is entirely destitute of those impossible turns and situations which are such favourites with novelists of the Miss Braddon school.

THE LAST THREE BISHOPS APPOINTED BY THE CROWN FOR THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA. By Fennings Taylor. Montreal: John Lovell.

We have received a copy of this interesting and elegantly bound volume, but have to defer further notice of it until next week.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARLIAMENTARY, &c.

OTTAWA, May 16, 1870.

Of the last days of a session there is not much to record. There is hurry and bustle enough; a general clearing up, or clearing off, but the life and spirit and animation of the thing is exhausted. It has become flat, tiresome, and uninteresting.

On Monday, a last, and for that honorable and quiescent body, a severe and unusual fight for free coal and breadstuffs, came off in the Senate. It was not unexpected, and it was deemed necessary to apply the Government whip to drive straying dignitaries back to their post.

The three last days of the Session, in the Commons, were devoted almost entirely to the Manitoba Bill. A multitude of amendments were proposed by the opposition, but all were rejected, and generally by large majorities.

between ourselves and that far-outlying member of the British family. The Commons met on Thursday afternoon, but there was no business to do, and the time was devoted to a varied conversation on the North-West and matters appertaining thereunto.

Precisely at seven minutes past four p.m. on Thursday the three welcome knocks were heard at the door of the House of Commons, which announced that the messenger had arrived to summon the tired legislators to another place to receive a joyful and most welcome release from their arduous labours.

DR. SCHULTZ.

On Monday afternoon last a number of prominent citizens met in the office of Messrs. Lyman, Clare and Co., St. Paul Street, and presented Dr. Schultz with a handsome double barrelled breech-loading fowling piece, by Schofield of London, and through him for Mrs. Dr. Schultz, with a very elegant tea service.

THE COST OF WAR.—In the Crimean war there perished 256,000 Russians, 107,000 French, 45,000 English and 1,600 Sardinians. The Polish insurrection cost 190,000 lives, the attempt to liberate Greece, 148,000. In Africa, 146,000 Frenchmen lost their lives; and the Italian war cost the lives of 59,661 Austrians, 30,220 Frenchmen, 23,410 Italians, 14,000 Neapolitans and 2,370 soldiers of the Pope.

THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."—We have received amongst our exchanges the Canadian Illustrated News, and, as an illustrated journal is an exception, it is worthy of a short notice. The journal in question is full of information, and is published by Mr. G. E. Desbarats, Montreal.

THE MUSCULAR FORCE OF THE HUMAN HEART.—A curious investigation of the muscular force of the human heart, and the comparative amount of work it performs, has recently been made and published by Mr. Haughton, an eminent English mathematician. Starting with the postulates—first, that three ounces of blood are driven from each ventricle at each stroke of the heart; second, that the hydrostatic pressure in the left ventricle and aorta against which the blood is forced out amounts to a column of blood nearly ten feet in vertical height;

CURIOUS BLINDS.—Nature mentions a new contrivance for preventing people looking into a room, while light is not excluded. It consists of a number of glass rods arranged either vertically or horizontally, and secured together by appropriate frames, forming a series of cylindrical lenses which break up the light and throw it into every part of the room, thus producing a soft and diffused glow which is very beautiful and pleasant.

A San Francisco paper declines to publish particulars of three murders, as "there was nothing novel or original about the modes of death."

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, William McNaughton, Esq., 998 Dorchester Street, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, Catherine Amelia, daughter of Antoine Daigle, Esq., of St. Ours, to Thomas Bottomley Hawson, of Montreal.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending May 17, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. and 3 columns: Day, Max., Min., Mean. Rows include We'nsday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday for both temperature and barometer data.

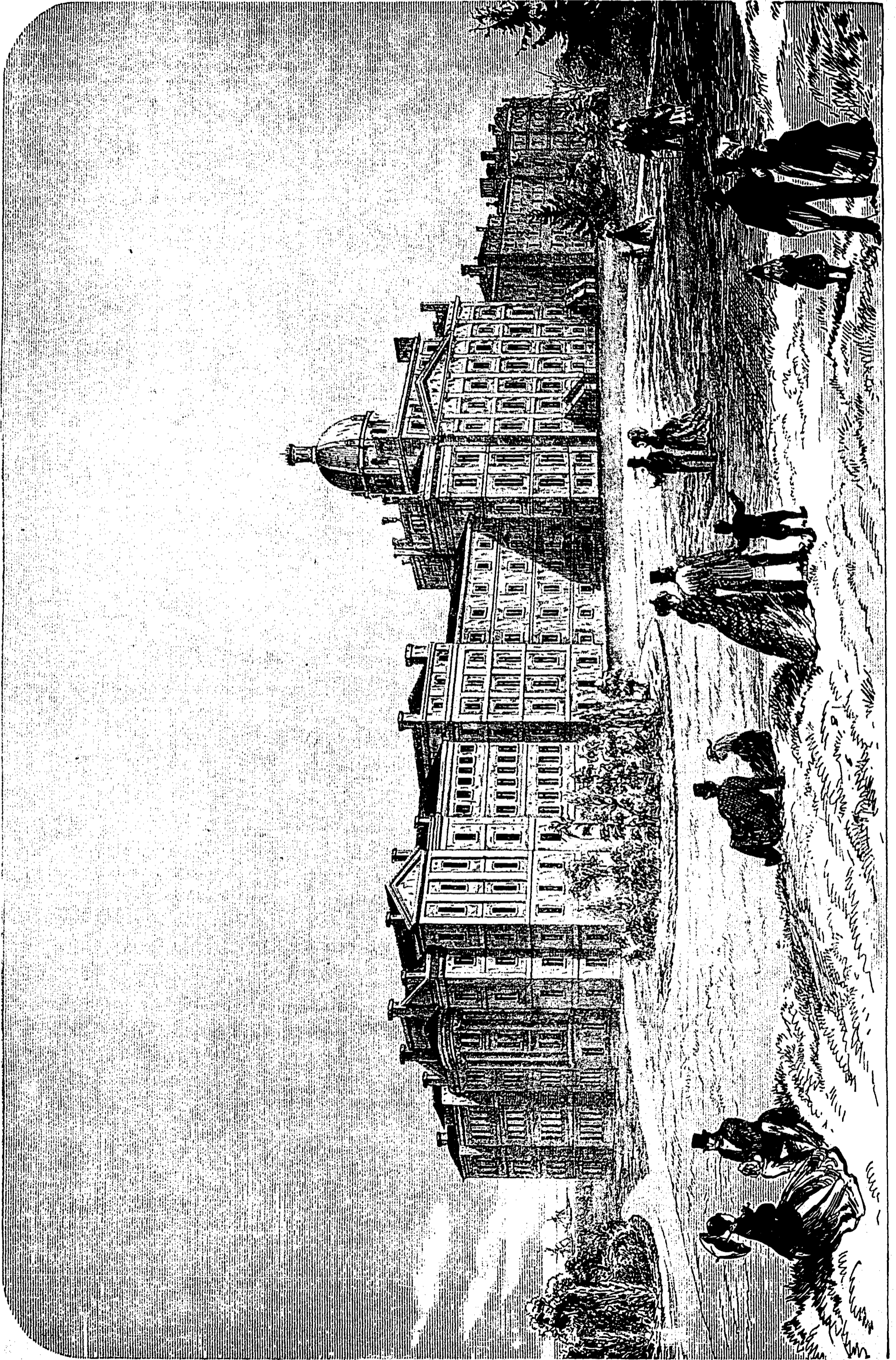
Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. Rows include We'nsday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

CHESS.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA NO. 1.

- White. 1. Kt. to Q. B. 8th. 2. K. takes P. 3. B. mates. Black. P. takes Q. (best.) P. moves.



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.—SEE PAGE 458.



H. R. H THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

SEE PAGE 458.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

ONLY A DREAM.

BY JOHN READE.

I.

I was with angels in the Perfect Land;
And in my dream had never heard of sin
Or anything that dared give God the lie.

The peace of God was as the air we breathed,
His smile, the food which kept us what we were,
And in His love to be was more than bliss.

What words could tell the beauty of that Land?
The gates of pearls, the walls of precious stones,
The sapphire pavement and the crystal stream
That issues from God's Throne—Oh! what are these
But symbols of the beauty angels see?
And in my dream beauty was everywhere,
And through the ages, we, the sons of God,
Sang of the glories of the Infinite;

Sang—for all speech was music; every word
Was like the throbbing of an organ's heart,
According to the burden, loud or low.
But all of grand or sweet in Nature's voice,
And all the captive melodies of Art,
Are dumbness to the music of my dream.

How long we sang I know not. In my dream
There was no gauge of time; no sun or moon
Doted out our happiness by months or years.
And still the bliss grew more the more we sang
Until—a jar—a horror,—and a flash
As of a meteor-sword,—each following each
So rapidly that all seemed merged in one—
Shook darkened and relit the Perfect Land.
And then the music rose and swelled again;
And every sunny jewel in God's crown
Lit from the centre to the farthest end.
The universe with tidings of Sin's death.

II.

I woke and gathered meaning from my dream:
Beauty and Music are God's Will and Work,
Twin harmonies; the sudden jar is Sin;
The horror is God's frown; the meteor flash
Is Justice wielded by the Arm of God;
And the new song is "Paradise Regained."

III.

Awake, we measure time by sun and moon,
But in our dreams such cycles roll along
As baffle all the science that we boast.
And which is the true time? A thousand years
Are but a day to Him who rules the suns.
Nay, more—a million million million years
Are but "the twinkling of an eye" to Him
Who holds Eternity within His hands.

IV.

When the Great Restitution* comes of all,
Mayhap my dream may be a dream no more.

* Acts of the Apostles, iii. 21.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

One of the lions—and one of the greatest of the lions of Toronto is the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. It is an immense building—it ranks third in point of size and number of inmates in the whole Continent of America, and moreover it is so admirably conducted that it has become, and justly so, one of the wonders of the West. The Asylum is situated in the western suburbs of Toronto, at the extreme end of Queen street, about three miles from the City Hall. It consists of a main-building and two wings. The main-building faces northwards, with a frontage of 584 feet, and from each end a wing extends southwards at right angles for a distance of 220 feet. The whole building thus forms three sides of a quadrangle, the centre of which is occupied by wash-houses and other out-buildings. The main-building is again divided into a centre portion, five storeys high, and two side wings having only four storeys. The centre portion, 120 feet high, is topped by a hideous dome, evidently a relation of the pepperboxes that adorn the roof of the British National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. The wings are of the same height as the main-building, and both these and the side wings are furnished at their extreme ends with roomy verandahs, properly grated to prevent any accident. Our illustration, taken from the north-east angle of the building, shows the whole of the frontage and the eastern wing.

The erection of the present Asylum was commenced in 1845. Previous to this the old gaol in the centre of the city had been occupied as an asylum for the relief of the insane, and two other buildings had been converted into branch asylums. On the 26th of January, 1850, the present asylum was entered, and, though it was still in an unfinished state, 112 patients were transferred to it from the three temporary establishments. The building then consisted merely of the main portion, built under the direction of Mr. J. G. Howard. In 1865 the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the erection of wings, which have since been built under the direction of Kivas Tully, Esq., the architect appointed to succeed Mr. Howard, who in 1856 retired from his profession. A noticeable feature about these wings is the manner in which they are connected with the main-building—by a two-story iron passage, 16 feet long. The object of this iron passage is, in case of fire in any one of the three buildings, to isolate the other two. Ample arrangements are of course made for the speedy extinction of fire, but it was thought advisable to give this additional security.

The centre of the main-building contains the rooms occupied by the Superintendent and his assistants, the chapel, waiting-room for visitors, offices, etc. On either side, and on every flat, this portion of the building communicates with the two side wings and by them with the wings. The eastern part of the buildings is occupied by the female patients and the western part by the males. Both the main-building and the wings are laid out in long corridors opening on one side into bed-rooms and sitting-rooms. An upper flat, which is furnished in a superior style, is reserved for patients of a higher class than the general run, who pay a small sum for their accommodation. These rooms are exceedingly comfortable, and are furnished in a very elegant and tasteful manner. The whole of the Asylum is kept wonderfully neat and clean. Not a speck of dirt or dust is to be seen throughout the building, and the dress of the patients, though coarse, is clean and tidy.

The grounds in which the Asylum stands consist of 50 acres, a space by far too small for the size of the building and the number of its inmates. In March last there were 528 patients, and complaints are made of the limited space available for providing out-door occupation for so great a number, and also as proving a serious drawback to the profitable and economical management of the affairs of the institution.

What most strikes the visitor to the Asylum is the perfect understanding that appears to exist between the Medical Superintendent and the patients. Dr. Workman must be congratulated upon the perfect success—for such it appears to outsiders—of the system he has followed. He has succeeded in making his patients, or the majority of them, look upon him rather as their friend than their superintendent. It is noticeable to any one going the rounds with the doctor that many of them look upon him as their personal and particular friend. Not only does he possess a moral power over those in his care but he has so far won the respect—the affections even of his "pupils," that there seems to be but little need for exerting his power. Of course there are exceptions, but the majority appear to hold the doctor in such esteem that his mere word is law to them. His treatment has other effects too to show. "Of 51 patients discharged" says the Report "35 had fully recovered, 25 were improved and one was unimproved." With such results Dr. Workman may be proud of the institution under his care. He has evidently entered into his work heart and soul, after a long study and with a thorough knowledge of the disease he has to combat, and the results of his labours are eminently flattering to his zeal and skill.

THE BITTER LAKES, SUEZ CANAL.

In a former number (No. 2.) we gave a full account of the Suez canal and the country through which it passes. Several illustrations accompanied the account as well as a map of the country and a portrait of M. Ferdinand Lesseps, who has successfully carried out the gigantic scheme of connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. We give a view in this number of the Bitter Lakes. On referring to the map on page 21, it will be seen that these Lakes lie half-way between Ismailia and Suez. The lakes form a link in the canal between Chalouf and Serapeum, and a branch sweet-water canal goes round the lakes from Lake Timsah to Chalouf. The greater part of the Great Bitter Sea has dried up or turned into swampy ground, from which rise large salt cliffs, composed of the purest and whitest salt. We may state that recent reports represent the canal as fully answering the expectations of its projectors. As yet England has been the country whose commerce has profited the most by the use of the canal, and it is not improbable, especially with the extraordinary enterprise of the great shipbuilding firms on the Clyde and the Mersey, that she will still continue her naval pre-eminence, notwithstanding the advantages this canal affords to Mediterranean ports. The following table of the saving of distances *via* the canal from Bombay, India, to the places named will show at a glance the vast importance of this canal, the Atlantic route being by the way of the Cape of Good Hope:

	By the Atlantic.	By Suez.	Diff.
Constantinople.....	7,100	1,800	5,300
Malta.....	6,840	2,662	3,778
Trieste.....	5,960	2,340	3,620
Marseilles.....	5,650	2,374	3,266
Cadix.....	5,200	2,224	2,976
Lisbon.....	5,350	2,500	2,850
Bordeaux.....	5,650	2,800	2,650
Havre.....	5,800	2,824	2,976
London.....	5,950	3,100	2,950
Liverpool.....	6,900	3,050	2,850
Amsterdam.....	5,950	3,100	2,850
St. Petersburg.....	6,550	3,700	2,850
New York.....	6,300	3,761	2,439
New Orleans.....	6,450	3,724	2,726

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

On the 10th of March, 1863, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The reception given to the Princess on her arrival in London will long be remembered as the most enthusiastic ever witnessed in London, not even excepting the receptions extended to Kossuth and Garibaldi. Since her marriage the Princess has won golden opinions from her future subjects by her affability and kindness, and at the time of her recent illness the greatest sympathy was manifested for her by all classes. Her Royal Highness possesses one qualification which goes far to make even princesses happy—simplicity of character. Herein she resembles her fair sister—the eldest daughter of England, who, in the somewhat stiff Court of Prussia, disregarded the musty rules of oldfangled etiquette, and introduced the healthier tone which had become natural to her on Osborne's emerald lawns and the hills around Balmoral. It is well-known that the Princess of Wales, soon after her marriage, made a bonnet for Her Majesty; and a very charming work of art they say it was, and this pretty incident had such an effect on the ladies of England that bonnet-making became quite a fashionable amusement with them, to the temporary relief of poor Paterfamilias, wont previously to pay two or three guineas for as many shillings' worth of ribbon and lace, transmuted into a bonnet by the deft fingers of an Arcadian milliner. For our own part, we cannot see why a lady should not make a bonnet as well as a bouquet. Hard work for women, whether of mind or body, we deprecate. We would not have them profess difficult sciences, or toil "in the eye of Phebus." But to arrange in perfect form either lace and ribbons or flowers and foliage is quite a ladylike occupation. Let us be grateful to the princess who makes it fashionable.

We may connect with the Princess's gift to Her Majesty that other gift which she herself received from King Frederic VII. It was a perfect facsimile of that wondrous cross—

A glory of the East, with Christ thereon,
In the agony divine, and Mary mild,
And other saintly figures fealty wrought
By some wise workman of Byzantium—

which King Valdemar the victor, many centuries ago, placed on the fair young breast of his girl-queen Dagmar, and which lies even now in her coffin at Ringsted. That cross has its legend—"What shall I give thee for a morning gift?" asked the warlike monarch of his lovely bride; and she asked him to set free his prisoners and to take the plough-tax from his peasantry. But no, he gave her this cross instead; yet Dagmar, never weary of the toil, still urged her prayer; and ancient legend says, that when the King from a great conquest came, and up the city street with all his knights rode stately, Dagmar in her youth was dead. Valdemar sprang from his horse; he would not believe she was dead; he called on her by name with that same voice which in the front of war affrighted armies, imploring her to say one word to him, one only. And then there was a miracle: her sweet eyes opened

brighter than ever, for they had seen the light of heaven, and once more she entreated him for the overtaxed peasants and pining prisoners, and when he would have kissed her she was dead.

This beautiful tradition, far more poetic than the utterly baseless legend about Godiva of Coventry, hallows the cross of which our Princess wears an exact copy. No gift could have been more fitting for England's future Queen. Our present Sovereign has had kingly work to do, and now for more than eight years without the sufficient aid rendered by the late Prince Consort; but the Princess of Wales has an easier destiny, and need undertake no heavier toil than to soften and beautify life by her example and influence.

THE RIDGEWAY MONUMENT, TORONTO.

This handsome monument, of which an illustration will be found on another page, has been erected in the Queen's Park, Toronto, to the memory of the volunteers who fell at Ridgeway, at the time of the Fenian raid in June, 1866. The monument stands on the west side of the Park, at a short distance from the University, and will be unveiled on Tuesday next, the Queen's Birthday. It is an exceedingly handsome piece of work, and reflects great credit on the sculptors, Messrs. Reid & Mavor, of Montreal. Its height is 36 feet, and it will stand on a terrace of earthwork four feet high, thus reaching a total height of 40 feet from the ground. The materials used are Montreal lime-stone for the base, and for the rest, with the exception of the statues, Nova Scotia sandstone. The statuary is executed in Italian marble—the white, veined variety usually used for garden-statues. The monument is divided into three stages, or stories, crowned by a colossal figure of Britannia, with spear and shield. The first stage is decorated at the corners with carved trusses, ornamented with laurel wreaths, and contains four panels, one on each side. The front panel bears the British coat of arms carved in bold relief; the right hand panel the arms of Toronto; the left those of Hamilton, and the panel at the rear bears an inscription of which the following is the text:—

C A N A D A

ERECTED THIS MONUMENT

AS A MEMORIAL

OF HER BRAVE SONS THE VOLUNTEERS

WHO FELL AT LIMERIDGE,

OR DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION,

OR FROM DISEASE CONTRACTED IN SERVICE

WHILST DEFENDING HER FRONTIER

IN JUNE, 1866.

The whole of this stage is surmounted with an enriched cornice on which stands the second stage. Each panel of this story contains a niche, corbelled at the bottom, for the reception of the statuary. The front statue is a life-size figure of Grief, in the rear a similar figure of Faith, and at each side stands a figure of a Rifleman in an easy military attitude. This stage is also surmounted with a cornice. The third story has small shields with wreaths and military insignia. The figure of Britannia which surmounts the whole is 8 ft. 4 in. in height, and is cut out of a solid block of marble. Our illustration is legittyped from a photograph taken of a model of the monument in the possession of Mr. Reid.

THE CARNIVAL AT THE SKATING RINK.

Notman's picture of the Carnival at the Skating Rink has attracted so much attention and become so well-known in Montreal, that it appears desirable to reproduce it in these pages for the benefit of our readers at a distance. The Leggotype copy does not of course give an adequate idea of the beauty of the original, but it serves to show the arrangement and grouping of the scene, and the variety of costumes and characters partaking in the entertainment. The original has been on view at Mr. Notman's studio for the past few weeks. It is a beautifully coloured photograph, and is exhibited in a way that sets it off to great advantage. The picture is placed in a recess draped with crimson curtains, and light is thrown upon it from above by a concealed lamp and reflector. The room in which the picture is exhibited being dark, the effect of the brilliant colours and the light is magical, and on using a powerful magnifying glass the deception is complete. The visitor has before him the scene exactly as viewed from the gallery of the Skating Rink.

In our next issue we will give an illustration of the same scene, prepared and photographed by Mr. Inglis. Our readers may remember that shortly after the carnival was held we gave a sketch of it from the pencil of our own artist.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG AND ORFORD LAKE.

We give this week illustrations of two of the finest pieces of scenery to be met with in the Eastern Townships. We have already given a view of Lake Memphremagog, but in the account of the lake accompanying the illustration no mention was made of the Owl's Head. We now give a view of this prominent feature in the scenery of the Canadian Killarney, and also a winter view of Orford Lake that speaks for itself. Both of these sketches are copied from Barrett's illustrations of Willis' Canadian scenery.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Canadian Emigration office, 14 South Frederick-street,
Dublin, April 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I would esteem it a particular favour if you kindly permit me, through your influential and widely read journal, to correct an erroneous impression which appears to be largely shared by the emigrating portion of the community. I refer to the wide spread belief that "free or assisted passages" are provided by the Dominion Government of Canada for those who desire to emigrate thither. This opinion seems to have obtained more shape and form since the display of an official placard, issued by the Government of Ontario, in the several post offices throughout Ireland, by order of the Postmaster-General. I have one of these documents before me as I write, and I am unable to trace in it the most remote allusion to free or assisted emigration. "A free grant of land" is mentioned;

but nothing whatever is said to warrant the assumption that the Government of Ontario ever contemplated an undertaking so imprudent as that of defraying the expenses of emigrants from Ireland, or elsewhere, to Canada. I say imprudent, because it were absolute folly to expend money in assisting emigrants to reach Ontario, or any other part of Canada, when out of 10,000 so assisted there would be no guarantee that ten persons would remain within the confines of the Dominion. Were Canada isolated geographically, as Australia or New Zealand, and that those who made it their destination would have no option but to remain, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Government would expend a large sum of money annually in promoting emigration from Ireland, by granting free or assisted passages. For the reason indicated, this course of action cannot be followed.

It is to be regretted that the policy of the Imperial Government, in reference to the encouragement of emigration from Ireland to Canada is so cramped and narrow. In fact, I feel bound to correct myself, and say it is do-nothing policy. Government ships were anchored in the Thames last year to transport to the new Dominion nearly two thousand of the discharged employees of the English dock-yards, at the public expense. Not a shilling of public money has been expended towards assisting the thousands of deserving people who are anxious to exchange Ireland for Canada, and who would be a far greater acquisition to the latter country than have been the majority of those who were landed in Quebec during the course of last summer. Beyond placing the fact on record, and expressing some little surprise at what must appear a strange infatuation on the part of British statesmen—that no effort should be made by them to turn the tide of British emigration towards their own possessions—I have no concern. I cannot, however, forbear expressing the opinion that generally obtains throughout British America, namely, that England has committed and is committing a vital mistake in remaining passively indifferent to the destination of her out-going myriads. Even the people of the United States, whilst driving incalculable advantages from the exodus, do not conceal their astonishment, *à propos* of the apathy or blindness of the British Government in the matter of emigration.

It is true, there are several societies organized for the purpose of encouraging and assisting emigration from Great Britain and Ireland. There are private enterprises undertaken for the most part by philanthropic or self-interested parties. The class of persons usually aided by such societies is not of that stamp which would add to the moral or physical advancement of the country to which they are freighted. They are, in the main, persons of unsettled calling and habits, incumbences upon parishes and unions; in a word, those who cannot or will not in their native land become useful or creditable members of society. Nevertheless, the members of these organizations, by some strange method of reasoning, come to the conclusion, that the ne'er-do-wells of Britain are quite good enough to take their place among "mere colonists," and that their efforts in sending us such living cargoes should be held in high appreciation. Of course, many deserving persons are assisted by the societies to which I refer, who, by steadiness and industry, can attain to positions of respectability and independence, but such a class forms the exception to the generality of those who receive aid from the quarters indicated. Canada is not the country for the idle, the lazy or the dissolute. The pseudo-philanthropist, or keen-sighted capitalist or property-holder, who has in view the reduction of taxation by the removal of burdensome drones, perpetrates a serious injury and injustice by transporting to a young country, like Canada, the dregs of society in Britain.

If the ocean passage to Canada be not free or assisted, there is ample encouragement held out to the industrial classes to undertake the expense of the voyage. I would here, again, take occasion to state that skilled and unskilled labour is adequately remunerated. The ordinary labourer on the railroads is paid from 4s. to 5s. per day. The farm labourer, who understands his business well, can obtain employment at from £25 to £35 a year with board. Tradesmen, who are steady and industrious, need never be idle, and are liberally compensated for their toil. I may mention that carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, blacksmiths can earn from 11 10s. 0d. to 3l. per week. The cost of living for those classes is much cheaper than in this country or in England.

Free grants of land are offered by the Government of Ontario to actual settlers. Each married person can obtain 200 acres; and single men, over 18 years, 100 acres. The father of a family, in addition to his own share, can secure 100 acres for each son and daughter over 18. The land is wooded; but owing to the contemplated extension of railways into the Free Grant districts, the settler will be enabled in future, to sell the wood which he clears from the land at a good price, instead of reducing it to ashes, as heretofore. Besides clearing his land for cultivation, the settler will be more than paid for his labour by the proceeds derivable from the sale of his timber. Here there is a splendid field for the small farmers of this country, who are ground down by heavy rents and taxation; who have grown up sons and daughters without hopes or prospects here, to assist them to have and to hold their own land, and to arrive at comfort and independence. There are thousands of Irish farmers in Canada who twenty-five, twenty, and even ten years ago, attacked the forest, with no other capital than their axe, a little pork and flour, a stout pair of arms, and a determined will, and are to-day the owners of highly cultivated farms and well-appointed homesteads, and who have a larger margin at their bankers than many of those who "hold high heads" in Ireland.

Constant applications are being made to me by farmers possessing some means for information as to the propriety and safety of investing money in the cleared lands of Canada. From day to day improved farms can be purchased, in fee simple, at from 8l to 10l an acre, in desirable localities, where the advantages of a railroad, a good market, churches and schools of the prevailing denominations are to be had. It would be advisable that the intending purchaser should see the land when the crops are standing, as he would be the better judge thereby of the quality of the soil.

Letters innumerable are pouring into this office from members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, inquiring whether they can obtain immediate employment in the "Constabulary Force of Canada," and also from young men engaged in various mercantile pursuits, asking about the prospects of procuring situations, &c. I cannot hold out any certain encouragement to such persons. There is no Constabulary Force in Canada as in Ireland. The demand for drapers' and grocers' assistants is very great; but these, like the members of the Constabulary Force, will have to go to Canada on their own respon-

sibility, and take their chance for employment in their respective walks of life.

I would again repeat through your columns that the Government of Canada is well and wisely administered. It guarantees to all perfect civil and religious liberty, protection to life and property, and laws based upon principles of justice and equity. Our laws are made, our taxes imposed, our revenue collected and expended, our tariff regulated, our postal, militia, customs, and excise departments are controlled by a native Parliament. What more do we want? We desire those of the old world who are not equally privileged to come and share the blessings which we so abundantly enjoy.—I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES G. MOYLAN.

P.S.—The steerage fare from Dublin to Quebec is 6l 6s. A steamer sails every Thursday. Further particulars can be obtained on application to this office.

HINTS TO SMOKERS.—Avoid smoking on an empty stomach. Smoke slowly; the enjoyment is prolonged, and the danger of accumulation is lessened. Let your tobacco be dry. Nicotine is volatile at the temperature of combustion, and the greater part contained in a cigar evaporates in the air; but nicotine is very soluble in water, and what is thus dissolved, instead of evaporating enters the system. The practice of wetting the cigar all over before lighting should therefore be avoided. Those who are susceptible should be careful in their choice of tobacco, the different kinds of which have widely different amounts of nicotine. In that of Turkey, Greece and Hungary there is scarcely a trace of the poison. In that of Brazil, Havana and Paraguay the amount is 2 per cent. In that of Maryland 2.29; of Alsace, 3.21; of Kentucky, 6; of Virginia, 6.87; and of France, 7.30 per cent. Constitutions vary so infinitely that it is scarcely possible to lay down many rules, but most physicians would, we imagine, endorse one or two; as, for example, that a severe cold is always a hint to diminish tobacco, that it should never be taken fasting, and that to most men it is specially injurious during the intervals of sleep. It is in every man's power to answer for himself whether tobacco is injurious to him. Does he suspect any evil influence? Let him abstain, and closely watch the result. If, with no other change in his way of life, he can detect the disappearance of any marked symptom, which reappears whenever he resumes his cigar, then he may be sure that it is wrong for him to smoke.

HINTS TO WEARERS OF KID GLOVES.—It is not generally known, even by those who wear kids almost exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much upon how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to fit much better, and to wear double or nearly that length of time longer than the other. When purchasing gloves people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for the glove is made to fit never after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to fit as well for it. All of the expansion should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they prove too small for durability, comfort, or beauty. When selecting gloves, choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length; take time to put them on, working in the fingers first, till ends meet ends; then put in the thumb and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that fits well will usually wear well, at least they will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the side of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretcher has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand, so that it cannot be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kids into a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until they are moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely until they dry, but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not fit so perfectly as at first.—*Scientific American.*

TRAUMATIC TETANUS CURED BY CHLORAL.—M. Verneuil has presented a note to the French Académie des Sciences, by the hands of M. Wurtz, in which he observes that, experiment having established the fact that chloral is antagonistic in its action to strychnine, it might almost be anticipated that it would prove useful in tetanus. And this hope seems to be realised, for M. Liebreich has already reported a case of rapid recovery from trismus under its use. A second still more demonstrative instance is afforded by a case that has just occurred in the Lariboisière Hospital. The patient was a young and healthy mason, who at the end of January crushed the extremity of the right radius with a stone. On the eighth day tetanus supervened, and quickly extended to the muscles of the face, jaws, neck, spine, abdomen, and lower limbs. The pain was intense and persistent. Subcutaneous injections of hydrochlorate of morphia, and the internal use of chloral, were simultaneously employed. The action of the latter was prompt and decisive, the contraction of the muscles diminishing, and the pain being allayed almost instantaneously, succeeded by long and profound sleep. The chloral being intermitted, the symptoms reappeared, to vanish again as soon as it was recommenced. A month elapsed before complete recovery took place. The daily dose amounted to from one drachm and a half to three drachms, administered in water. No derangement of the stomach was produced, and the patient was able to digest easily a very abundant dietary. A case of a similar nature is reported to be under the care of MM. Dubreuil, Lavaux, and Onimus.

COLOURS AND COMPLEXIONS.—Blondes should wear blue or green. Blue imparts orange to the blonde, thereby enriching the white complexion and light flesh tint, and improves their yellow hair. Green is becoming to blondes who have little colour, because it heightens the pink of the cheeks and the crimson of the lips; it should be a delicate green. If the blonde

has much colour, she should indulge most in blue; but if she wears green it should be very dark. If the complexion is, as is often the case with blondes, of a brownish orange hue, the green should be dark, or else it will impart to the countenance of the wearer a brick-red hue. Yellow imparts violet to the pale complexion of the blonde, and this hue is not desirable to the Circassian race. Orange makes a blonde look still paler or yellow. In fact, it becomes neither light nor dark beauties, and should not be worn near the skin. Red increases the effect of whiteness in the blonde, and suggests a greenish hue to the pink of the face. Rose-red destroys all the freshness of a good complexion.

Brunettes should wear yellow or red. Yellow has the effect of neutralizing the yellow in the orange complexion of the brunette, and at the same time increases the red, thus giving freshness to the black haired beauty. Red is chiefly to be used to increase the whiteness of the brunette's skin, and it should be used sparingly, even by the darkest ladies. Blue should be carefully avoided by all brunettes with much orange in their face, as it imparts orange. Orange, of course, does not suit an orange complexion, nor any other, for that matter. It gives a brunette a dull, whitish, bluish, pallid, appearance, without increasing her red, as does yellow. It has the same objections for brunettes that red has and in a still greater degree. Violet imparts yellow, which, in a brunette, is highly undesirable.

THE UPAS-TREE.—A careful investigation has revealed the fact that the Upas-tree is perfectly harmless, and that the destructive power is due alone to fumes of sulphurous and carbonic acid gas coming from volcanic openings in the region. There is a famous "Valley of Poison" at the foot of the volcanic Papandaging, in Java, where scientific travellers have found a great number of dead animals of various kinds, as dogs, cats, birds, tigers, rhinoceroses, squirrels, and snakes. The soft parts of the animals, as the skin, and muscles, and hair, and feathers are preserved, while the bones crumble and disappear. No living thing is found in the vicinity save the Upas-tree, and it is not surprising that superstitious notions of its malarious power should have been wide-spread. The true cause of death in this case is very obvious, as there are many crevices and openings in the side of the mountains, from which carbonic acid gas and sulphurous fumes are emitted in great quantities. It was by such emissions that the elder Pliny and his companions were suffocated, at the time of the destruction of Herculaneum, though they were miles away from Vesuvius.

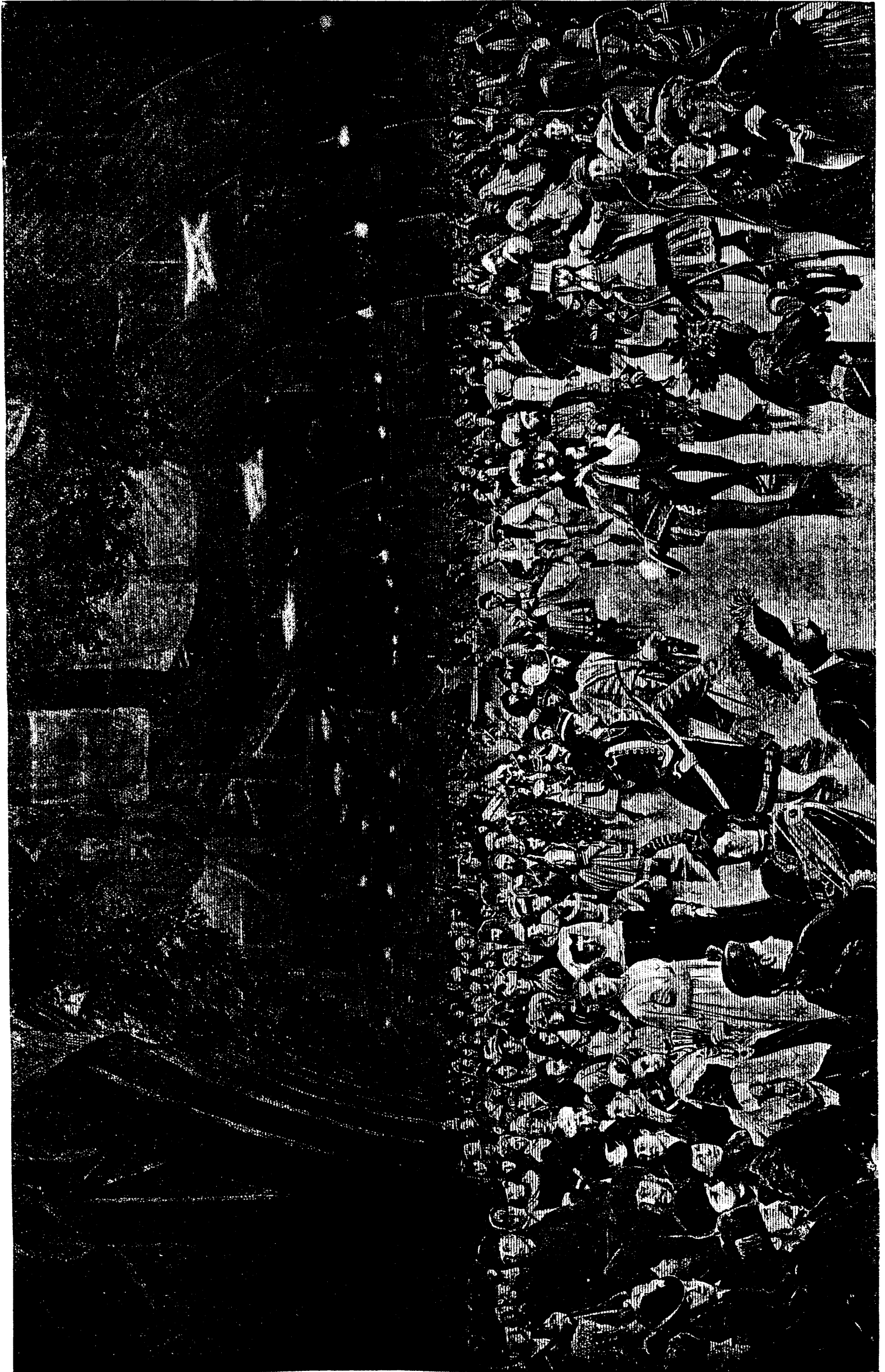
HORRORS OF A LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—The body of the fireman was found on the left side of the wreck, his clothes wet from both the water and steam, and his face covered with blood, as though bleeding from every pore. It was evident that he was killed instantly. On the right side of the track, and perhaps twenty feet farther toward the rear of the train from where the fireman fell, the engineer was lying upon his face, still gasping for life. A pool of blood, rapidly increasing in size and around the face, was bubbling as each gasping breath was made. On examination it was found that a rough chunk of iron had been hurled into the abdomen of the victim, and that the intestines were protruding from the aperture. A deep cavity, which would admit the thumb, was found in the right temple, and the blood from this was pouring like a rivulet. The bones of both arms, from the shoulder to the elbow, were crushed. The teeth and a part of the jaw were mashed down the throat and the mouth was but a shapeless hole, through which the blood and death-froth oozed and bubbled at each spasmodic gasp. The scene thus presented was terrible in the extreme. But the man seemed the very embodiment of that vitality and vigour which defies death to the last, and it seemed as if the pale monster had found in him a foe who knew no conqueror. Those who saw the explosion assert that the engineer upon being dashed upon the ground instantly raised himself up, and in all his awful agony from his ghastly wounds walked with a defiant step to the place where he finally fell. This assertion seems almost incredible, but its truth is ascertained by the distance from his body to that of the fireman.—*Toledo Blade.*

Previous to the late Duke of Buccleuch's quitting his princely mansion of Drumlanrig, he had occasion to visit a certain burgh lying some ten or twelve miles to the northwest. On this occasion he preferred riding on horseback, and unattended, to any other mode of conveyance, which was a very common and unostentatious habit of his grace. He had passed the romantic and woodland way so much admired by every traveller, and now entered a landscape less interesting and inviting, as he neared the termination of his journey—absorbed in thought, it may be, on the sublime and beautiful. Be that as it may, he was suddenly aroused from his reverie by "mine gatherer" of the customs: "The toll, sir, gin he please." His grace immediately pulled up, and while searching for the needful to satisfy so just a demand, he was thus accosted by the gatekeeper: "Heard ye ony word o' the duke comin' this way the day, sir?" "Yes," was the reply, "he will be this way, to-day." "Will he be in a coach an' four, or only in a carriage an' twa, think ye?" "In all probability on horseback," was the brief rejoinder. "In that case do ye think he wad be offended gif I offered him back the change should he gie me a saxpence or a shilling to pay wi' as he passed?" The duke, stretching forth his hand to receive his balance, and with an arch and knowing look, replied, "Try him, friend, try him;" and quietly pocketed the coppers, muttering to himself, "Not to be done in that way."

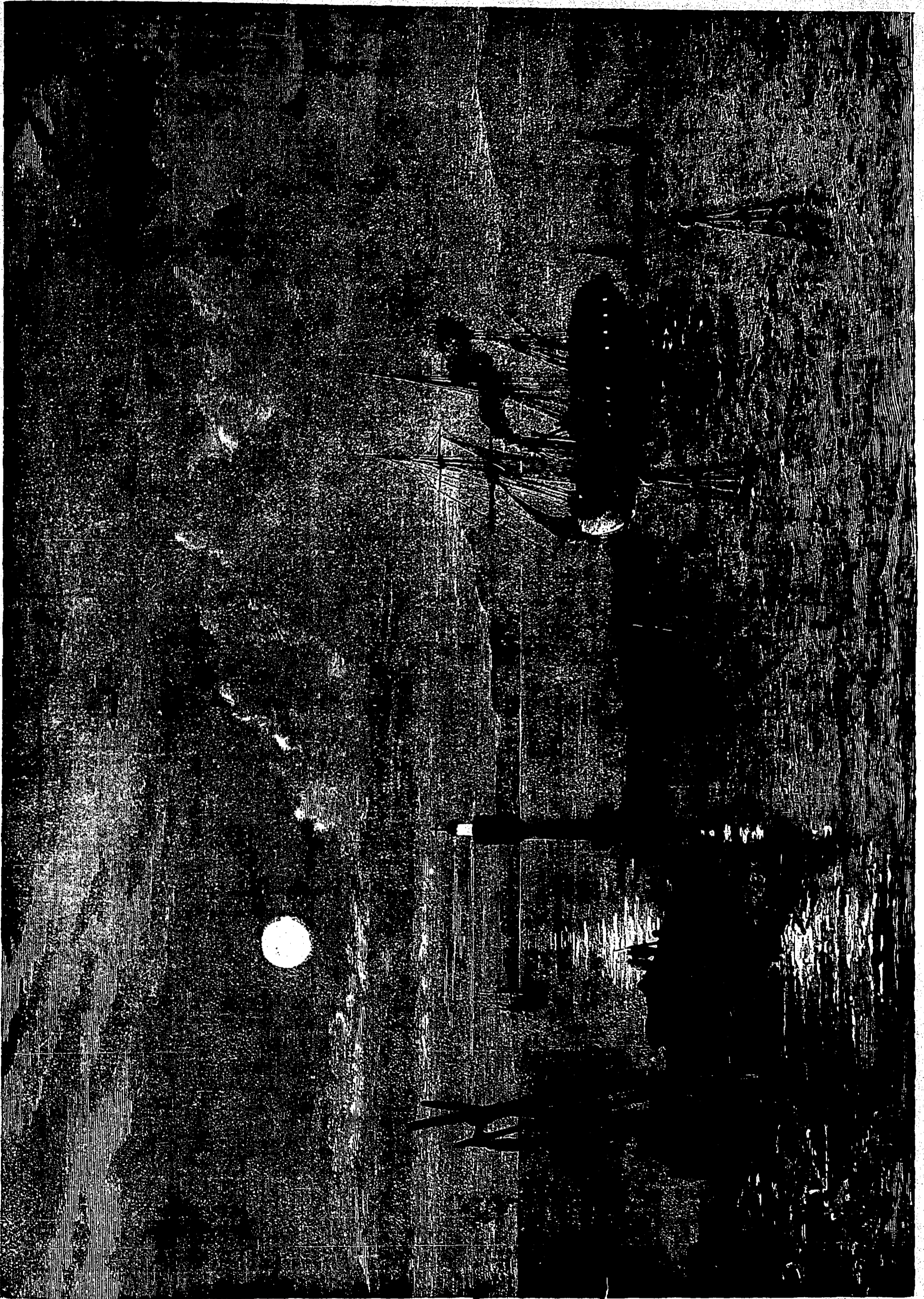
There is a joker at Keswick who might visit Yankeeland and hold his own in that line. He lately placarded the following announcement:—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, and an unlimited right of pasturage." It turned out that the gentleman was in the bee line, and had several hives of them to dispose of.

A cynical observer says that "Everybody in Nice speaks English, except some of the Americans."

A fashionable boot and shoemaker in Paris has formed an interesting collection of the boots and shoes worn by his illustrious patrons for many years. These are arranged on shelves affixed to the walls of a vast *salon*. To each pair is affixed the wearer's name, and they vary in size from the diminutive slipper of Cinderella to the seven-leagued boots of the giant of the nursery legends.



THE CARNIVAL AT THE SKATING RINK. From a photograph by Notman.—See page 458.



THE BITTER LAKES, SUZ CANAL.—SEE PAGE 458.

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A TALE OF THE WAR OF 1757.

BY AUGUSTUS REWARD.

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

CHAPTER IX.

While our friends have been arranging their plans, the Indians on the other side are still intently watching. To a careless onlooker, no sign of their presence would have been apparent, but behind every convenient shelter was an Indian. Respect for Lightfoot's rifle kept them thus, for whenever any of them sought to leave their hiding place, its dark muzzle would instantly cover them, and they too well knew how fatal was its fire to trifle with the owner's temper. Edwin and the scout had formed a rampart of the dead, and behind its cover they were safe, but whenever they ventured to leave this strange breastwork bullets pattered on all sides. At length darkness spread its mantle over the earth, and then Lightfoot, touching Captain Herbert on the shoulder, let him know that it was time to commence their journey. The scout was the first to leave. He crawled slowly and silently along the ground, and Edwin followed his example, and the two were soon out of rifle shot from the Indians. They were congratulating one another upon their success so far, when flames arose from where the savages lay, evidently kindled with a double object, to indicate to those of their band who had gone round the ravine, where the enemy lay, and to prevent the two whites from attempting to escape in the darkness. Edwin and his companion, although they still continued their progress, were even more wary in their movements. They saw that the fire was a large one, and the scene of their late encounter was soon perfectly visible to the savages, and it was not long before their sharp eyes detected that the dead were the sole tenants of the spot. Fearful yells told Edwin and Lightfoot that their absence was discovered. They could see some of the warriors preparing to take the leap which had been already so fatal to one of their number, but after considering a while, to the great relief of the watchers, they seemed to think it too hazardous. This was not from want of bravery, but rather because not knowing of the descent from the cliffs, they imagined that our hero and his companion would be intercepted by the rest of the band.

After half an hour's walking they arrived at the place where they were to commence their perilous descent. In the day time this would have been difficult, but by night the danger was still greater, as they had to feel for every ledge of rock. In one way, however, the darkness favoured them, for they could not see the terrible steepness of the ravine, nor were they aware how great at times was their danger. Lightfoot had commenced the descent first, and seemed to think more of Captain Herbert's safety than his own, for every now and then Edwin could hear his voice encouraging him, and indicating to him as best he could where to place his foot. To Edwin it seemed as though they would never end their mid-air journey, when suddenly a struggle was heard, succeeded almost immediately by a thud on the ground beneath. Lightfoot had missed his footing, and it was the sound of his body coming in contact with the ground which his companion had heard. Edwin made the best of his way to the bottom of the cliff, where he was greatly relieved by finding that Lightfoot had not been much hurt by his fall, although it was plainly to be seen, from the way he limped, that this accident would somewhat impede their progress.

Morning set in with a heavy rain, that kind of fine rain which almost imperceptibly wets one through. The sky was overcast, and of a dull leaden hue, and no sign of a favourable change was to be seen; and to add to their discomfort hunger was now torturing them.

Continuing their progress Edwin and his companion reached Fort Edward before night-fall, where they were received with delight. Captain Herbert's company especially were overjoyed at his reappearance among them, for they had believed him dead, and he learnt to his horror that word to that effect had been despatched to Albany.

CHAPTER X.

Edwin could not endure the idea that false tidings should reach Florence, and remain long uncontradicted. With the instinct of a lover he had perceived before his departure that Florence deeply loved him, and he was fearful of the effect which the news might have upon her. He therefore deemed it advisable to ask the commander of the fort for his discharge, which he obtained without diffi-

culty, as there did not appear to be further need of his services, Montcalm having retired to Crown Point, and Teconderago and the British general not feeling justified in advancing upon the enemy. Having resigned his command, his next care was to look for a companion who would willingly brave the dangers of the wilderness with him, and his thoughts naturally reverted to the faithful Lightfoot, who acceded to his request, although still suffering from the effects of his fall.

On a lovely autumnal morning the two friends started on their long journey. The leaves of the trees had been touched by an early frost, which had caused them to assume those beautiful and varied tints so peculiar to Canadian scenery. The nights at this season of the year are always chilly, and our travellers had taken the precaution of carrying with them a thick blanket each. In high spirits they commenced their journey, Edwin because he fondly believed that before long he would be able to console Florence for the grief which he doubted not she would feel upon receiving the intelligence of his supposed death, Lightfoot because he was glad to be of service to one of whose confidence he had received undoubted proof. They had not travelled far when the scout said:

"It would be far better for us, and we should reach Albany much sooner, if we travel by water. Before we started I thought of this, and I remember the place where I concealed a canoe on my way to meet your detachment this spring, and which in another day we shall reach."

Arrived at the place spoken of by Lightfoot, they found the canoe exactly as he had left it, and soon they were afloat upon the Hudson. Relieved of the weight of their guns and blankets, they made rapid way in their little craft, the management of which they both thoroughly understood. To recount the progress made each day would be wearisome and monotonous; suffice it to say, nothing special occurred to retard them. At night they landed, and finding a suitable place made a fire, and after partaking of their simple meal, one watched while the other slept, for though they knew of no lurking enemies, yet were they careful lest when least expected some wandering Indians might attack them. Leaving Edwin and Lightfoot thus travelling, we shall now seek the home of our heroine.

CHAPTER XI.

In the library which we once before had occasion to visit, Florence and her father were seated. From the appearance of both it was evident that the sad news of Edwin's death had already reached them. Florence was dressed in deep mourning; her lovely complexion was sadly altered, and her eyes, although their beauty could not be dimmed, yet had lost much of their vivacity and brightness. It was but too plain that deep grief was afflicting her, grief which would not only last for days, but might be the means, unless allayed, of bringing the lovely girl to an untimely grave. Her father was striving to console his beloved child by telling her that although the news appeared true, yet looking at the many uncertainties of Indian warfare, Edwin might have escaped into the woods, or was perhaps now a captive of the Indians. These attempts at consolation seemed at times to soothe the young girl, at other moments however they had a contrary effect.

"Oh, father, what is the use of trying to hide the truth from me; did not the cruel letter say that when last Edwin was seen he was bravely fighting against overwhelming numbers, and since then nothing has been heard of him. Oh that I had never consented to his leaving his home, if I had not done so he would not have gone! Alas! he is now lying cold and dead on the battle-field, the prey of wild beasts, or still worse, desecrated by the fiends in human shape who caused his death."

The horrors which Florence had conjured up were too much for her; all strength seemed to desert her, and no longer able to conquer or conceal her emotion, she wept long and bitterly. Her father hoped this natural outburst of grief might relieve the weight of sorrow which oppressed the heart of his gentle daughter, and for a time forbore all remonstrance. With every expression of deep affection, he strove to soothe and console his only and beloved child. Reminding her how injurious such excessive grief must prove, he endeavoured to impart to her mind resignation and calmness.

"Florence, my child," he said, "if Edwin is taken from this world of trial and suffering, he is not lost, but gone before, and doubtless his spirit will be continually watching over his beloved one. Besides, has my Florence no one left on whom to bestow some affection? Does not her father still live? and do you not feel any love for him who so deeply sympathises with your grief, and still hopes to see it relieved? We may yet again even in this life see our Edwin. Who knows but at this moment he is living, but held captive by the Indian foe. Let us not cease in our prayers, nor yet give up hope that he will ere long return to gladden our hearts."

In some measure consoled by her dear

father's words, Florence was at length induced to retire to her room, but not to sleep, for grief and anxiety deprived her for many long hours of that "friend of woe." The old man still sat up, and when his daughter left the apartment, his features plainly gave evidence of the anxiety he felt on her account, and sinking on his knees he prayed earnestly to One who, when earnestly asked, never fails to accord that which we demand, provided it be for our good. For some time the father remained in humble supplication for his darling child, and then with a more hopeful countenance he arose and prepared for rest. Our old friend, Patrick, accompanied the judge to his room. Even on this worthy the melancholy tidings which had brought grief to the judge and his daughter had produced a sad, though almost ludicrous effect. For in spite of his really feeling, and trying to appear grave as befitted the occasion, the merriment natural to his lighthearted nature was continually struggling to shew itself in defiance of his sense of propriety, and the sincere sympathy he felt for the sorrow of his young mistress and his good and kind master.

And now the house was still, and all slept save Florence, who until the near approach of morn sought in vain for "tired nature's sweet restorer." Little did she think, that one of two forms, now passing and repassing in front of their house, was that of Edwin. The two travellers had come from a long distance, and were much fatigued. To the solitary watchman on his midnight beat, their movements seemed, to say the least, suspicious. Both were armed, he noticed, and one was pointing out to the other the house of Judge Temple. In this life how often are actions, the most innocent and harmless, misconstrued. To the watchman these two men appeared as burglars, bent upon entering the Judge's house, while in reality they were peaceable men, and one was merely showing the house to the other, so that he might be able to return there in the morning with a message. To the relief of the policeman, they continued on their way, but he resolved to follow them, satisfied they were bent upon some mischief. He could not hear their conversation, for it was conducted in a low tone, and this fact increased the man's suspicion. At length, those he was following stopped opposite the door of Mr. Herbert's house, one of the wealthiest citizens of Albany. Now the watchman was sure the burglars were about to commence operations, he therefore went to procure assistance, for he felt that alone he was unequal to the task of encountering two armed men. When he returned with assistance, the two men were not to be seen; lights were moving through the house, in front of which he had left them. Thinking that robbery, and perhaps murder was taking place, the police made their way to the door, and commenced ringing violently. They soon learned who the two were, whose movements had caused such vain alarm. To their relief they were told that Mr. Herbert's son, whom everyone had believed dead, had returned in safety from the wars, and that he was accompanied by a man who had acted as his guide. The guardians of the law were given some refreshment, and thanked for their trouble, which had happily proved so unnecessary; they then departed but barely convinced that they had not been dreaming.

CHAPTER XII.

The morning after the return of Edwin Herbert, Florence was so ill that she could scarcely leave her room, but not wishing to cause her father anxiety on her account, she dressed, and went about the house as usual. Scarcely had they partaken of their breakfast, for which Florence had displayed but slight appetite, when Patrick announced the arrival of a person who wished to speak to Judge Temple in private. Patrick received permission to show the stranger to the study. Thither the Judge followed, after telling Florence he would soon return to her. Feeling, as he entered the study, not a little anxious as to the cause of a visit at such an unusual hour, he now saw before him a man of about forty years of age, dressed as a trapper; and requesting his visitor to be seated, Judge Temple enquired what was the business about which he desired to speak to him, Lightfoot replied:

"I suppose, sir, you are Judge Temple? If so, I have come from Capt. Herbert to tell you that although said to have been slain on the battle-field, he in reality made his escape from the Indians who had taken him prisoner, and upon reaching home found his father mourning for him. Thinking you would be glad to hear of his safe return, he sent me to tell this news. These glad tidings filled the heart of the affectionate father with happiness. Neither did he forget the gratitude due to the great Healer and Answerer of prayer, when breathed in humility and faith. Scarcely could he restrain his joy, and to the amazement of the scout, the old man excitedly walked up and down the room, exclaiming:

"Oh, you don't know how you gladden my heart by this happy intelligence; you have indeed changed my sorrow to joy. But I was forgetting,—you have not told me your name; do let me know it, that I may ever remember it with gratitude for the consolation you have imparted."

"My name is Lightfoot, sir, and I am a scout in the British service. I have travelled with Captain Herbert from Fort Edward, and we only arrived here last night."

"Oh!" continued the Judge, delightedly, "while I impart this joyful intelligence to all, will you, my worthy friend, pardon my absence, and if you will wait, I shall return immediately."

But Lightfoot, now that his message was delivered, felt himself in the way, and told Judge Temple he would now return to Capt. Herbert. Patrick, therefore, showed the visitor to the door, wondering as he did so what kind of a man he was, for his strange dress had excited the Irishman's curiosity.

On returning to the breakfast room, the Judge found Florence seated pensively near the table. On perceiving her father's approach she strove to assume a cheerful manner, and, more from a desire of having something to say than anything else, she asked her father who the visitor was who had called so early.

"The visitor, Florence," returned the Judge, "is one who has come a long distance, in fact, he comes from Fort Edward, and he tells me that Edwin is supposed to have escaped into the woods, may that he has escaped, for our visitor has been with him, since the date of the massacre."

As this joyous intelligence was heard by Florence, her complexion changed alternately to the deepest crimson, and then to the paleness of marble. In fact the good news was so unexpected, after the grief she had experienced, that it almost overpowered her. And when by eager questioning she ascertained the whole truth from her father, to his alarm she suddenly swooned, and it was some time before he could bring her to herself. Even when she did revive she was so weak that they had to help her to her room where indisposition kept her for a time, notwithstanding her eager anxiety once more to assure herself, by the evidence of her own eyes, of the return of one she so fondly loved.

Our readers can well imagine the happiness of Florence and her lover, whose affection seemed intensified by the trials and anxieties of absence. Hours seemed as minutes to the fond girl, who had so lately believed him to be no more, the friend of her childhood, and the lover of her youth.

A few weeks after Edwin's return Mr. Herbert's house one evening was brilliantly illuminated, and from the stir among the domestics, it was evident some great joy was approaching. Mr. Herbert was giving a grand ball to celebrate the safe arrival of his son, to which all the *élite* of Albany and its vicinity for many miles round were invited, and gladly came to offer their congratulations on an event at once so happy and so unexpected. Dancing commenced, and the ball lit at its height. Every type of loveliness had here its representative. But among all the beauty so prodigally displayed none exceeded that of Florence. Her dress was white, and in exquisite taste, and displayed to perfection the contour of her beautiful figure. In her perfect black hair she wore a sprig of red jessamine, which contrasted well with her dark locks. Edwin also looked well and radiant with the joy which filled his heart.

Not many months after this Florence and Edwin were united, and in their new home, the happiness of our old friend the faithful Patrick was not forgotten, and it was the pleasure of his life to minister to their comforts and wants.

Years after his marriage, Edwin received a letter from a friend of his who was fighting on the frontier, and among its contents was the following:

"One day a fine powerful-looking man, somewhat aged, was brought into our post mortally wounded, who repeatedly mentioned your name with his dying breath, and requested he might be buried near a certain ravine which he minutely described. On conveying his body to the place indicated, two skeletons were found just where Lightfoot (for such he called himself) wished to be buried. From their appearance it was evident they had lain there for years, exposed to the storms of winter and heat of summer. There we buried him. Before his death he requested that his rifle, the article he seemed most on earth to prize, might be sent to you, as he said he 'knew you would take care of it.'"

By this intelligence of the fate of the good and faithful Lightfoot Edwin was deeply moved, and when not long after he received the rifle, which at one time had done such good service in the scout's hands, in protecting them from the Indians, he placed it in a conspicuous position in his room, and often did it recall to him the memory of the faithful Lightfoot, and his strange life.

In 1775, when the American revolutionary war broke out, Edwin was found fighting under the flag of old England, and when the country passed from under British rule, Edwin's loyal feelings would not allow him to remain in the land of his birth. He and his family, with many others, entered Canadian territory, and his descendants at this time are no doubt to be found on the soil of the New Dominion of Canada.

THE END.

Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.

MY VISIT TO FAIRVIEW VILLA.

BY MRS. LEPROHON.

Whether owing to the struggle going on within me, my voice had assumed a degree of coldness I had not intended it should, or that the words in themselves, containing a sort of implied wish to rid myself of the duty of supporting her, incensed her proud spirit, she instantly raised her head from my arm, and with the look and bearing of an offended queen, flung my coat from her and walked forth in the midst of the deluge coming down still with undiminished violence.

"Miss Otway," I besought, I urged, "for heaven's sake wait a few moments longer. This heavy rain will soon be over!"

She made no reply beyond slightly contracting her dark eyebrows, and pursued her course. It was distressing beyond measure to see that delicate frail creature exposed to such a storm, and I renewed my entreaties for her to return to the shelter of the wood, but received no reply, nothing but contemptuous silence. Again a vivid flash of lightning, a crashing peal of thunder overhead. "Ah, poor girl, she will stop now," thought I. But I was mistaken. Her indomitable pride triumphed over every feeling, and though her cheek became if possible of a still more deathly whiteness, she steadily kept on her way. I came closer to her, proffering my arm, my coat, which were both mutely but disdainfully rejected. Thus, I following her in an ignominious, valet style of companionship, we plashed on through rain and mire till we at length reached our party, the men of which had constructed a temporary shelter for the ladies by drawing the carriages together.

"Why, you are in a shocking plight, Miss Otway. I hope friend Saville has taken good care of you," said Mr. Merton.

"Oh yes," she rejoined with stinging sarcasm; "he is such a very prudent young gentleman."

"Come, Geraldine, don't be cross because your pretty bonnet is among the things that were," interrupted Miss Merton, who always kindly came to my rescue.

"But did you not meet Willy and the shawls?" questioned our host. "He set off some time ago with a sufficient quantity to construct a wigwam if you had desired it, not to mention two umbrellas and a parasol."

"We did not meet him, Mr. Merton. I suppose he has been seeking for a short cut through the wood, which instead has proved a long one."

"Geraldine, quick, step into the carriage. We have plenty of place for you," called out Miss Gray.

"Yes, if you are not afraid of getting your dresses wet or spoiled, or of my fatiguing you otherwise," she replied, darting another withering look towards my hapless self.

"What an unlucky fellow I am," I mournfully thought when, fairly started some time later on our homeward route, I wondered over the events of the day. "I have made myself fairly odious to her; and heavens! what a fire-brand she is!" But, alas, I vainly sought to fortify myself by the latter uncharitable reflection, and I was no sooner in my own room, whither I had instantly retired on arriving at the house, to change my wet clothes, than I found myself kissing like a verdant school boy the silk lining of my coat collar against which her soft cheek had so prettily nestled a short while ago.

"Fool! idiot! mad-man!" I groaned, as the full meaning of this act of folly rose suddenly upon me, revealing that love for this peerless creature had indeed, spite of all my resolutions and efforts, crept into my heart. "All I can do now is to hide my madness from every eye, but from hers above all others. She hates, scorns me now, but, so help me heaven, she shall never laugh at me!"

On entering the drawing-room, there was Miss Otway in a fresh, delicate tinted robe, showing no signs of the late great fatigue and exposure she had undergone beyond a brighter flush on her cheek and a greater brilliancy in her dark eyes. She never noticed me all the evening beyond launching at my devoted head, on one or two occasions, some sarcasms as cutting as they were wholly unprovoked, and from which I sought refuge in the society of Miss Merton. The companionship of the latter really pretty, amiable girl was always agreeable to me, principally for two reasons. First, she was quite in love, I well knew, with the gallant Captain Graham, of the —th, a handsome young officer who had lately joined our party, (and who by the way was hopelessly in love himself with Miss Otway) so I saw no risk of my attentions being misinterpreted; secondly, she was an intimate, or as young ladies call it, a bosom friend of the wilful mistress of my heart, and often chose her for the theme of our long chats together, recounting so many instances of the generosity, kindness and better nature of the latter that my chains after each such dangerous dialogue were more closely riveted than if I had been in company with Miss Otway herself. The conduct of that young lady continued the same for a few days as it had been on the

evening of the luckless pic-nic, I, all the time, even whilst smarting under her petulant injustice, finding a gloomy satisfaction in the thought that my secret was safe. Then again her mood changed, and she became friendly and conciliating even to the point of making advances which I certainly did not meet more than half way, even if I went that far.

One beautiful afternoon that several of us had gone on an exploring expedition on horseback to some fine view in the neighbourhood, I found myself by her side with Capt. Graham as we were turning our horse's heads homeward. Suddenly she discovered that "she had forgotten her lace handkerchief, and hoped that Captain Graham would have gallantry enough to go for it." The directions, to say the least, were rather vague, and the accomplished son of Mars departed on his mission, smiles on his lips and weary disgust in his heart. Turning towards me she said with her softest smile:

"Spur up, Mr. Saville. We can ride two abreast here."

Ah! merciless coquette! arch traitress! she was determined on leading me into a confession. How could I resist her? Would that she had been a serf—a peasant girl, anything that I might have hoped to have room for my own, but instead she was the petted heiress, the merciless flirt, and I a miserable captive with nothing to console me under the weight of my chains save the certainty that none knew I wore them. Very calmly I accepted her invitation to ride beside her, and we journeyed on, the golden sunlight quivering through the green branches overhead, the soft summer winds caressing our foreheads, and yet our talk was as dull and prosaic as if we had been a couple of elderly respectable people with the cares of the state, or of a family, on our shoulders. Suddenly she turned full towards me, saying with a charming smile:

"Now for a race, Mr. Saville. If you win, you may name your reward."

With a look of laughing defiance that wonderfully heightened her exquisite beauty, she glanced archly at me and then set off at full speed. Easily I could have overtaken her and she must have known that well, for few horses excelled in speed my own good steed kindly accommodated with a comfortable stall in the stables at Fairview Villa, but I had no intention of jeopardizing my secret which this girl seemed bent on wringing from me, and at a very moderate rate of speed I followed in her wake. After a time she looked sharply round, and either angered by the slowness of my pace, or by my preoccupied look, she struck her spirited little mare angrily across the ears, and the latter catching the fiery mood of her mistress, gave a bound forward and set off at break-neck speed. Anxious beyond measure, I spurred forward, dreading every moment some accident to the frail girlish creature I saw flying before me through the interstices of the wood with such reckless disregard of caution. Now, had I not firmly determined when commencing this humble recital, that it should possess the merit of being at least veracious, even at the expense of dullness, I should here enliven it by a rapid, brilliant account of some deadly peril which would suddenly menace Miss Otway, say for instance, her horse rearing on the brink of a precipice, from which strait she would be delivered entirely by my strength of arm and presence of mind; but resisting manfully the temptation, doubly strong in the present case, as I feel convinced I could make a graphic, indeed splendid sketch of the thing, I will honestly confess that she at length drew rein, safe though flushed and panting, at Fairview Villa.

I hastily dismounted so as to assist her to alight, but without waiting for my help, she sprang to the ground at the risk of a sprained ankle if not of more serious injury, and as I pressed towards her, uttered the one word, "Laggard!" with a look and voice of indignant contempt, striking at the same time her horse another light but angry blow over its neck. From her expression as she swept by me, I knew she would much rather have applied the whip to my own shoulders, but had she done so, I would not only have borne it, but spaniel-like have caressed the hand that struck me, for alas! my desperate struggles were but riveting my chains the more securely, and I felt I was beginning to love Geraldine Otway with a love almost terrible in its intensity. Surely, surely, I was foolish—mad—to remain longer exposed to the fascinations of this temptress. I must leave without delay, leave before yielding to the impulse of some moment of passion, I should utter words of love which would be answered by smiles of ridicule; before laying bare feelings too sacred and secret to be made the jest of a hollow-hearted coquette and her friends.

How she persecuted, lashed, tau ted me that evening! More than once I retorted, sharply if not rudely, for my own character was beginning to suffer from the peculiar irritation engendered by mental suffering. Really this girl was trying me in every way beyond my strength! On my pillow, that night, I made up my mind that the next day should be my last at Fairview Villa and that I should tear myself away from the fascinations of this

Eden, the memories of which would embitter many a long hour in the dreary future.

With the sunshine of the following morning, Miss Otway's smiles had returned, and as the day was bright but pleasantly cool, Miss Gray proposed a botanizing excursion to the woods, indignantly protesting against baskets of refreshments which would give our expedition the air of a vulgar, every day pic-nic, instead of a scientific exploration. "Papa" Merton quietly smiled at this, and in despite of the warning, some hampers containing the *matériel* of a very dainty lunch, were slipped into the carriage, proving I may as well say before hand, as welcome to Miss Gray as to the rest of our hungry party when luncheon hour came round.

The members of the coming expedition were already standing in groups on the verandah when I joined them, and Miss Otway, radiant in fresh loveliness, and in the coolest and most becoming of morning toilettes, was standing chatting to Miss Gray who, armed with a basket and some tiny garden implement for transplanting, looked as if she intended business.

"Who knows anything about plants, their classes, orders and genera?" inquired Miss Otway.

As she fixed her eyes on me at the conclusion of the sentence, I muttered something about having forgotten Botany since I had left college. The other gentlemen of the party murmured a similar confession.

"Well, as I do not intend that Miss Gray, who is really well versed in it, shall have all the glory of the expedition to herself, I propose we make it a sort of generally scientific thing. Each member shall pursue the study for which he or she has most aptitude, be it geology, mineralogy, botany, so that all may return learned-looking and triumphant. What do you think Mr. Saville?"

"I have forgotten them all," I pleaded. A general and significant cough of acquiescence, each on his own count, again ran round the gentleman of the circle, when Miss Otway reported:

"I see Mr. Saville is bent on demoralizing our scientific forces, so to punish his indolence and keep him out of mischief, I shall condemn him to hold my specimens. He will at least be able to do that."

Thus enlisted in her train, and only too happy, if the truth be told, for the circumstance, I approached her side, inwardly thinking that as it was my last day (for her smiles and charms had but strengthened my resolve of leaving her) I might take one more sip of the intoxicating happiness I found in her society ere I renounced it for ever.

Started on our way, she turned to me, saying, "Now, every little weed or wild flower you see, gather it so that in such a number we may chance on getting some verdant treasure with which to astonish and delight the real botanists of the party."

Oh, what a walk that was! Loitering among sunshine and flowers—stooping sometimes to gather some plant or fern.

"It is fortunate for me," thought I, "that this is the last day of temptation, or otherwise I should surely make a fool of myself."

"Come, show me the fruits or rather flowers of your industry, Mr. Saville. What! common clover—dandelion—cattail—why, what are you thinking of? If this is a specimen of your abilities, I fear I will never be able to teach you even the little botany I know myself."

I looked steadily, earnestly at her as she stood beside me, smiling up in my face, and then suddenly said, it seemed in spite of myself:

"You have taught me one lesson too many already—one which I only hope I may be able to speedily forget."

To be continued.

RINGLAND & STEWART.

GENTLEMEN save 25 per cent. by buying SHIRTS, HOSIERY, TIES, and UNDER-CLOTHING at the MAGASIN DU LOUVRE, 375, Notre Dame Street.



MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE. TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the Department, Ottawa, until Monday the 30th day of May, up to six o'clock P.M., for certain alterations, additions, &c., to the Royal Insurance Building, intended for the new Custom House at the city of Montreal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of M. Laurent, architect, at Montreal, on and after the 26th instant.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become security for the due fulfilment of the contract, to be submitted with each Tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender, for Alterations, &c., Custom House, Montreal."

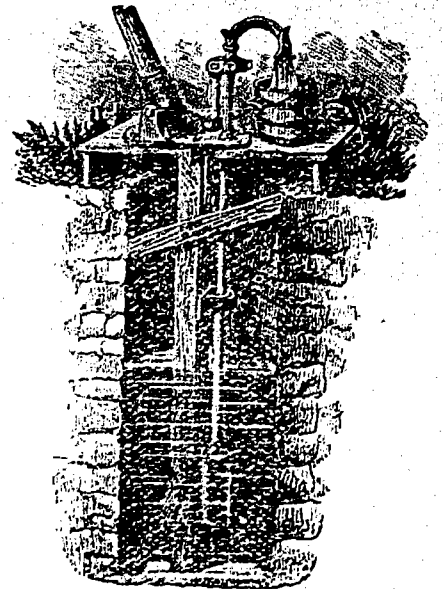
The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Ottawa, 17th May 1870.

THE SUBMERGED NON-FREEZING DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP.



PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO DEEP WELLS AND CISTERNS.

OPERATING DIRECTLY OVER THE OPERATING PUMP-TURN.

S. B. SCOTT AND CO., AGENTS. 254 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. ADVANTAGES. SIMPLICITY.—The entire Pump is composed of but few parts, which any ordinary mechanic can take apart or put together. DURABILITY.—As it is always submerged it is perfectly lubricated and requires no packing! Those galvanized resist the action of salt water and most acids or alkalis better than any other metal usually used for pumps, besides imparting no unusual taste to water, while, as they are placed in the bottom of a well, they always furnish the coldest water. IT NEVER FREEZES.—As no water remains in the pipe when not in motion. POWER.—As before stated, it exceeds in power any other pump of its size, the smallest sizes, with hose attached, will throw a stream from 60 to 70 feet with one hand at the brake; hence it is especially valuable for extinguishing fires, washing waggons, watering gardens, lawns, &c., bringing water from great depths with comparative ease. CHEAPNESS.—In proportion to its capacity, together with the fact that it seldom, if ever, gets out of order, it surpasses all others in economy by at least ONE-HALF.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department, at Ottawa, up to NOON of MONDAY, the SIXTH day of JUNE, 1870, for the construction of Light-Houses, Light-House Buildings, etc., at the under-mentioned places, viz.:

- South Point of Island of Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Deadinan's Island, do.
Cape Chatte, do.
Seven Islands, do.
River Madalene, do.
Bird Rocks, do.
Cape Bay, or Duck Island, Newfoundland.
Cape Ferrul, Straits of Belle Isle.
Cape Normau, do.
La Monte da Lae, River St. Lawrence.
Main a Dieu Passage, West End of Seatarie Island, Nova Scotia.
Ingonish, Victoria County, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars of the required works, may be obtained, and Plans and Specifications may be seen at the following places, on and after the 17th instant:—At the Agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Saint John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.; and at the City of Quebec: at the office of the Trinity House, Montreal; at the office of the Collectors of Customs of the Ports of Gaspé and Newcastle, Miramichi, and at the Department at Ottawa.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for the construction of a Steam Fog Whistle and Engine House at the South Point of the Island of Anticosti. Plans and Specifications of which can be seen at the Trinity House, Montreal; Trinity House, Quebec, and at the office of the Government Inspector of Steamboats, Saint John, N. B.

Tenders will be received for the Fog Whistle and Engine House separately.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for the construction of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cranberry Island, Cape Canso, Nova Scotia. Plans and Specifications of which can be seen at the office of this Department at Halifax, and at the office of the Government Inspector of Steamboats, St. John, N. B.

Tenders will only be received on the Printed Forms to be supplied by the Department at the places named, and intending Contractors must comply with the conditions appended thereto. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 12th May, 1870.

29b



MERCHANT TAILOR and GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY, 10, ST. JOSEPH STREET, and 25, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Montreal. SUITS MADE IN TWELVE HOURS. 254



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 6th May, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

14



Too Fond of Pictures.



GENT.—"Did the fall hurt you, Pat?" PAT.—"Arrah! your honor, 'tis not the fall, but the stopping so sudden."

J. BAYLIS.—CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c. NOTRE DAME ST., EAST OF MCGILL. GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.—For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents. ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—The Best in Use.—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF REFINED ENGLISH CAMPHOR AT THE MEDICAL HALL, St. James Street; and Branch, Phillips' Square. ONLY 60 CENTS PER LB. 26tf

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY, RICHMOND SPENCER, CHEMIST, Cor. of McGill and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL. Has just received the largest and most complete assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., including DRESSING AND POCKET-CASES. The attention of Physicians, Surgeons, and Medical Students throughout the Dominion, is respectfully invited to this stock. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. 27tf

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL. An unusually large supply of the undermentioned goods from the above celebrated house, just received ex Ship "Lake Erie." PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, FRUITS IN SYRUP, CRYSTALLIZED AND DESSERT FRUITS, POTTED MEATS AND GAME, &c. &c. 77, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. DAVID CRAWFORD. 27tf

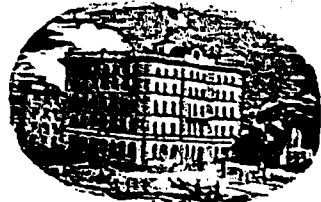
FOREIGN LIQUEURS. MARASCHINO DI ZARA. CURACOA (Amsterdam). Do. (Extra Sec.). CHERRY BRANDY (Copenhagen). CHARTREUSE (Yellow). NOYAU DE MOKA. Do. CACAO. ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX. ORANGE BITTERS. ANGSTUR BITTERS. EXTRACT D'ARSINTE SUISSE. PERS'S "MEIWAY." DAVID CRAWFORD. 77, ST. JAMES STREET. 27tf

NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN. Try the new BASS BROOM instead of the old Corn Broom. It is better and cheaper. Parties furnishing call on the Subscriber for COAL AND WOOD COOKING-STOVES, STEP-LADDERS, CORNICES, CUTLERY, WIRE MEAT-SAFES, REFRIGERATORS. The very best CLOTHES-WRINGER in the world. Call and see it. L. J. A. SURVEYER, 524, CRAIG STREET. SIGN OF THE GOLD PADLOCK. 27tf

DOMINION METAL WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1828. CHARLES GARTH & CO., PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS-FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS, COPPER SMITHS AND MACHINISTS, &c., &c. Manufacturers and Importers of PLUMBERS', ENGINEERS' AND STEAM-FITTERS' BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WORKS, GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS, &c., &c. And of all descriptions of Work for Gas and Water Works, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Light Houses, &c., &c. Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Gastin's Improved Patent Hot Water Apparatus. Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus with the Latest Improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. On hand and for sale at the lowest rates all kinds of Gasaliers, Brackets, Pendants, Glass Shades, &c., Wrought Iron Pipe with Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, for Water, Steam or Gas. Office and Manufactory: Nos. 536 to 542, Craig Street, MONTREAL. 11f

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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS," The PRESENTATION PLATE, framed in suitable styles, at low rates, at SCOTT'S ART REPOSITORY, No. 383, Notre Dame Street. 27d



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The undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

under the management of Mr. Samuel Montgomery (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederick Gerikon, both well-known to the travelling community both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall. The ST. JAMES' is favourably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and the Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses. The rooms, being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families; while the menage will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage. 27tf H. HOGAN & CO.

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Alkabasary FROM CONSTANTINOPLE Will arrive as soon as navigation opens. REJOICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at the happy intelligence. 26d.

EX-AUSTRIAN, TWO CASES SCARFS AND TIES JUST RECEIVED. PAUL MALL, CLUB HOUSE, EXCELSIOR, MOGADOR, PRIM, PROMENADE, &c., &c. Also one case "Dent's" Celebrated Kid Gloves. P. T. PATON & CO., 425, NOTRE DAME, CORNER OF ST. PETER. 23c

COALS! COALS! COALS! SCOTCH STEAM, PICTOU STEAM, NEWCASTLE GRATE, LEHIGH, WELSH ANTHRACITE, FOR SALE. J. & E. SHAW, 13, Common Street. 12

"ALWAYS READY" LIQUID GLUE. THE NEATEST AND BEST GLUE IN THE MARKET. Will mend articles of Card, Wood, Veneer, Papier Maché, Ivory, Leather, &c. ONLY 25 CENTS. AT THE MEDICAL HALL, AND AT ALL DRUGGISTS. 26tf

T.F. STONEHAM MANUFACTURER OF WINDOW SHADES MONTREAL.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, (LATE WEST END GROCERY.) THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform the Public that they have opened the Store formerly occupied by A. WALSH (Nos. 3 & 5, St. Antoine Street), and known as the WEST END GROCERY, where they will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the City. C. H. & G. LEFAIVRE, 3 & 5, ST. ANTOINE STREET. 25tf

CUT THIS OUT. LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., Manufacturers of the Celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES. CRYSTAL BLOCK, 286, NOTRE DAME STREET, (Up Stairs.) P. O. DRAWER, 163, MONTREAL. 13f

SKATING CARNIVAL, VICTORIA RINK, PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. NOTMAN, And dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR, Now ready, and for Sale—various sizes. BLEURY STREET, 21st March. 22tf

ENGLISH REFINED CAMPHOR. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale by J. E. D'AVIGNON, CHEMIST, CITY DISPENSARY (Opposite Mason's), 252, NOTRE DAME STREET. 27tf

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NEW STYLES OF SCOTCH-FACED TYPE OF THE EXTRA TOUGH METAL, FANCY AND JOBBING TYPE OF THE LATEST STYLES. SUPERIOR WOOD LETTER, PRINTING PRESSES, OF every manufacture, BLACK AND COLOURED INKS AND ALL PRINTERS' REQUISITES. BOOKS AND JOB WORK STEREOTYPED AND ELECTROTYPED IN THE BEST MANNER. A new SPECIMEN BOOK will shortly be issued. 16f

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT LARGE FOUR-STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Thérèse Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 48, Great St. James Street. 14

"THE RECOLLET HOUSE." BROWN AND CLOGGETT, MONTREAL. Strangers and Tourists should not fail to visit this Renowned Establishment, as they will always find a choice Stock of the latest novelties: SILKS, VELVETS, MOIRES ANTIQUES, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES, JOUVIN, DUCHESSE AND TWO BUTTON FRENCH KID GLOVES. 26tf

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

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

NOW KNOW YE and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the herebefore 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. 19m

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