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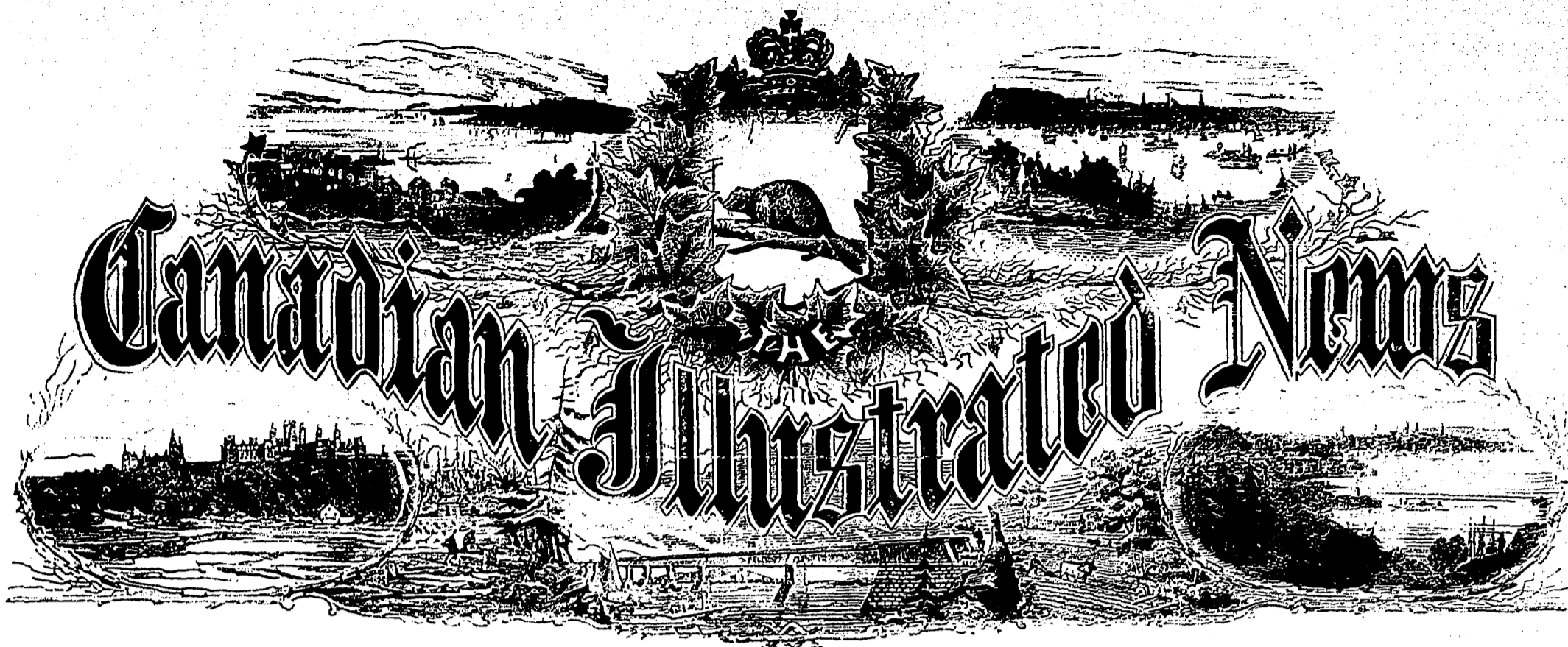
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Vol. I.—No. 4.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

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OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 2.—HON. WILLIAM McDougall, C. B.

On the evening of the 28th Sept. last, while the citizens of Montreal were entertaining the late Finance Minister, before his departure from Canada, another Minister had abandoned his portfolio and was then on his way westward from the Capital, to enter upon new duties. The Hon. Mr. McDougall, Minister of Public Works, having accepted the proffered appointment of Lieut. Governor of the North-West Territories, left Ottawa, on the 28th Sept. for Fort Garry, the Seat of Government for these regions. After spending a few days in Toronto, he proceeded *via* St. Paul's, and advices have since been received of his safe progress on the journey as far as the boundary line. His acceptance of this office, though removing him for a time from the political arena in the Provinces with which he was familiar through the associations of a lifetime, has placed him in a position where he can best contribute to the completion of the Union of the whole of British North America under the Canadian Government. The "North-West" question had been for years one of his most cherished hobbies; how to break up the Hudson's Bay monopoly; how to throw these fertile lands open for settlement; how to acquire them for Canada; were with him questions of serious and frequent consideration, and of much discussion both in the press and on the platform. And since the adoption of the Confederation policy in 1861, Mr. McDougall has never ceased to take a most lively interest in the project for the early acquisition of the North-West by the Dominion, and the opening up of its lands for settlement. It was most fitting, therefore, that he should have been offered and should have accepted the responsibility of organizing the government of these territories and preparing the way for the progress of immigration and the establishment of municipal and other local institutions within their boundaries. Though Mr. McDougall's commission will probably not issue until after the receipt by the Governor General of Her Majesty's proclamation annexing Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories to Canada,—which proclamation is expected to issue about the first of next month,—still, for obvious reasons, it was deemed expedient that he and other officers,—among them Mr. Provencher of the Executive Council, and Mr. Begg, Collector of Customs, should proceed to Fort Garry beforehand, to be prepared without delay to give effect to the new authority with which Her Majesty's proclamation will invest Canada.

William McDougall was born near Toronto, on the 25th January, 1822, and received his education there and at Victoria College, Cobourg. His father, (the son of a U. E. Loyalist) being a farmer, William, in his early days, was familiarised with the practical duties of the agriculturist; and though he studied law, it was soon made manifest that he courted journalism, his earliest efforts at which were directed to the instruction and improvement of the class from which he had sprung. In 1848 he established the *Canada Farmer*, devoted to agriculture, science and

literature; and this journal he continued, (having changed the title to the *Canadian Agriculturist*,) up to 1858, when he sold the copyright to the Upper Canada Board of Agriculture, which afterwards sold it to the Hon. George Brown. But agriculture had soon in great part to give place to politics in Mr. McDougall's literary labours. Even before he commenced the publication of the *Agriculturist*, he was a frequent contributor to some of the Reform journals then published in Toronto, though his name was not pub-

paper was not long in achieving a position of influence among Reformers for its Editor, who soon came to be regarded as one of the rising men of the party. The quarrels which had divided the Reformers, while their own friends were in power, were in great part made up, when it became known that the Coalition party of 1854 had effectually supplanted them in office. The personal hostilities, and the differences of opinion which had divided those of the Reform leaders who did not support the Coalition, were forgotten in view of the necessity of forming a united party; and in 1857 the *North American*, under this new political influence, was merged in the *Daily Globe*. Messrs. Brown and McDougall had reconciled their political differences, and the necessity for maintaining two Reform newspapers at head quarters no longer existed. Mr. McDougall then became one of the political writers for the *Globe*, and the same trenchant style which had made the *North American* felt, did not a little to increase the influence of the *Globe*. Mr. McDougall continued on the staff of the *Globe* till 1858 or 1861, when he retired from the field of journalism.

Mr. McDougall never followed the law as a profession. He applied himself to the study of the law in his youth, and was admitted as an Attorney; but as already remarked, he turned his attention to journalism. In 1862 he was called to the bar of Upper Canada. In 1854 Mr. McDougall aspired to Parliamentary honours, but in two contests during that year, he was unsuccessful, and a like result attended his effort to defeat Mr. T. M. Daly for Perth in 1857. In 1858 he was returned for North York, for which he sat till 1863. At the general election in that year, Mr. McDougall, then Crown Lands Commissioner, was returned for North Ontario; but on his accepting office in the Coalition Government of 1864, and appealing to the same constituency in July, he was defeated by Mr. Matthew C. Cameron, the present Prov. Secretary of Ontario. In November following, he was returned for North Lanark, which constituency he has since continued to represent up to the present time.

Mr. McDougall was appointed a Member of the Executive Council, and Commissioner of Crown Lands on the accession to power of the Macdonald-Scottie Government in May 1862. He was unaffected by the changes made in the *personnel* of that Cabinet just previous to the general elec-

HON. WILLIAM McDUGALL, C. B. From a Photograph by Newman.

tion in 1863; but retired from office with his colleagues in March following in obedience to an adverse vote of the Assembly. The party strength was so evenly balanced, however, that in less than three months the "Outs" defeated the "Ins," and then followed the Coalition of 1864, with Confederation of the Provinces as the basis of its policy. The Hon. Mr. McDougall was one of the two Reformers whom the Hon. George Brown took with him into the Coalition Cabinet, when he was appointed Provincial Secretary, which office he held till the dissolution of the old Provin-

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cial Government by the enforcement of the Union Act on the first of July, 1867. On that day he was sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and appointed Minister of Public Works in the Government then formed by Sir John A. Macdonald.

As an ardent supporter of the Union Mr. McDougall worked energetically to give full effect to the policy agreed upon at the Quebec Conference of which he was a member. He was chairman of the East India Commission in 1865-66, and a delegate to the Colonial Conference which sat in London in 1866-67 to arrange the terms of the British North America Act. On his return to Canada he heartily supported the policy of the Premier in disregarding old party divisions and adhering to the platform of 1864. In the general election held in August and September, 1867, he took an energetic part in the discussion of the questions then at issue before the people. Though an attempt was made to "keep him at home," by raising an opposition in his own constituency, he was elected by acclamation, and was thereby the better enabled to advocate the programme of the Government in other constituencies.

In the fall of 1868 Sir George E. Cartier and Mr. McDougall went to England to confer with the Imperial authorities on several matters of public interest, and especially with reference to the acquisition of the North-West Territory. In the negotiations relative to the last named subject the delegates were eminently successful, notwithstanding the many difficulties they had to encounter. The arrangement as finally completed gave general satisfaction to all parties in Canada and received the unanimous approval of Parliament. Mr. McDougall has thus been intimately associated with the "North-West question" in all its phases, and he now undertakes the completion of the work by directing the affairs of the provisional Government of the nascent Provinces of the West, which he will no doubt successfully guide into full partnership in the sisterhood which forms the Dominion of Canada, and in this great work he will have the hearty sympathy of all his countrymen, irrespective of past, or even of present, political differences.

Mr. McDougall was, along with several other members of the Colonial Conference, created a Companion of the Bath in 1867; and when last in England he was with Sir George E. Cartier elected an honorary member of the Reform Club. He has risen to his present honourable position by no adventitious aids, but solely through his own strength of character and personal ability. Had he in his earlier political career been more distinguished by the *suaviter in modo*, his natural tendency to the *fortiter in re* might have served him, perhaps, to better purpose. But his political ideas have kept pace with the progress of the country; and in laying the foundations of the new Western Provinces he will bring to the work a matured experience in the administration of public affairs, the lessons of which he has the judgment to comprehend and the courage to enforce.

"THE 78TH ADVANCING."—Among the ceremonies attending the reception of H. R. H. Prince Arthur at Halifax, in August last, a review of the troops of the garrison formed a prominent feature. The spirited sketch, which we print elsewhere of "the 78th advancing" on that occasion, was furnished us by an officer who was present at the review.

"TOURISTS AT THE KÖNIGS-SEE." This illustration gives a capital idea of how city folks disport themselves when on their country rambles. It represents the arrival at the boat of a crowd of up of several groups who are about crossing the Lake for the purpose of visiting the magnificent Alpine scenery in the distance. They are evidently bent on enjoying themselves. The Königs-see is in the Canton of Graubünden, Switzerland.

FORT BEAUFORT, SOUTH AFRICA.

Fort Beaufort is an important station in the eastern provinces of the Cape Colony. It is situated about fifty miles north of the city of Grahamstown, on the banks of the Kat River, a tributary of the Great Fish River, and near the border of British Kaffraria, which lies to the eastward. The geographical position of Fort Beaufort is about 26 deg. 40 min. east longitude, and 32 deg. 40 min. south latitude. It is the capital of a county bearing the same name.

HINDOO TEMPLES AT BINDRABUND.

The small town of Bindrabund, or Bindraban, in the district of Muttra, about a hundred miles from Delhi, stands on the right bank of the Jumna. The water of that river being regarded by the Hindoos as sacred, multitudes of devout pilgrims come to perform their ritual ablutions. To give them easier access to the stream, its shore is provided with fine ghauts or flights of steps, constructed of the peculiar red stone brought from Jeypoor. These steps, placed at intervals for a mile along the river-side, have numerous temples and shrines, which the worshippers can enter for their prayers or sacrifices. Here they pay their respects to Krishna, the Indian Phœbus Apollo, who is fabled to have played the flute and sported with the milkmaids in this pastoral neighbourhood, as well as to have slain the great serpent, Kaliya Naga, which lay across the river, and stopped its flow. The victory of Rama, assisted by Hanuman, the Monkey God, over the giant Ravana, tyrant of Ceylon, is celebrated also in these temples, and herds of monkeys are gratefully preserved by the

Brahmins in the adjoining groves. The buildings, usually erected by the zeal and munificence of wealthy rajahs, are costly in their structure and adornment, but not of large dimensions. The ground plan of the chief temple is cruciform, like that of a Gothic church in Europe: its walls and pillars are decorated with sculptures, and from its vaulted roof hang rows of idols carved in wood. Two other buildings, which are cylindrical towers rounded at the top, resemble the black pagoda of Juggernaut in form, but are much inferior in size. There is a square platform of stone on the bank of the river, where, in September and October, when the festival of Krishna is held, the Brahmins and their acolytes perform sacred dances in honour of that deity, as they have done for two or three thousand years.—*L. L. News.*

THE VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN AT ADELAIDE.

Amongst the wonders of the tropical vegetable kingdom of South America, the Victoria Regia or Victoria Regina, as it was originally called, is perhaps the grandest production. This magnificent water-lily is with justice denominated the queen of the South American waters tributary to the Amazon river. Its circular leaves floating on the water are five to six feet, and often more, in circumference; their turned-up edge, several inches long, is of a vivid green, and the purple back presents a netting of largely projecting prickly veins. With the splendid leaves corresponds the wonderful flower, the size of which is more than one foot in diameter. It is of a dazzling whiteness, the inside of a pinkish tinge, and spreads a fine, aromatic fragrance. Not less remarkable is the ball-shaped fruit, containing in the numerous cells of its fleshy pulp the seeds.

Already Haenke and Bonpland, at the beginning of this century, noticed this wonderful plant in South America; the French traveller, d'Orbigny, observed it in 1827 on the Parana river, and Pöppig in 1832 on the Amazon. It became, however, first generally known by the descriptions of Sir Robert Schomburgk, who has given it its name of Victoria Regina, in honour of our Queen. In Europe it bloomed first in the year 1849, in the hot-houses of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth. Since then, in many places on the continent of Europe, this wonderful flower has been seen in bloom; and has also been cultivated in many botanical gardens throughout the world. It only found its way to Australia last year, but has unfolded itself there, in the botanical garden at Adelaide, with unwonted luxuriance, as Dr. Schomburgk contrived to create for it a home very much adapted to its nature. The hot-house specially built for the reception of the South American water-lily is fifty-seven feet long, forty feet wide, and thirteen feet high. The oval-shaped basin in the centre of the house is thirty-six feet by twenty-six, with a depth of six feet, and is larger than most basins made for the purpose, and even larger than the famous basin of the Victoria Regia at Chatsworth. The basin at Adelaide has at its bottom a crossing of three-inch pipes running to the length of three hundred feet in different directions, and these pipes are connected with a cistern, and through it with the boiler. They are covered with a layer of gravel, over which is spread a bed of straw to prevent the earth from penetrating between the gravel; over this is placed a mixture of loam, peat and cow-dung to the depth of three feet, and on the top of it a layer of burnt earth, the natural quality of which has been much improved by the burning process, destroying, at the same time, insects and weeds. In the centre of the basin there is formed a little hill of burnt clay and peat in which the Victoria Regia has been planted. The basin contains eighteen thousand gallons of water, which is heated by the said pipes, and has a regular temperature of from 110° to 116° Fahr., while the temperature in the house stands at from 100° to 120° Fahr. Before the heated pipes reach the basin, they pass through an iron trough filled with water, and the steam produced by these means gives the atmosphere the requisite tropical dampness. A wheel driven by water-power keeps the water in the basin in an incessant slight motion; the water runs off on the other side. In this way the water is not only renewed, but kept at the motion of a gently flowing current. Around the walls of the house, there is a second row of pipes for the purpose of heating the interior; this set of pipes is heated by the same boiler, which is walled in outside the building. A regulator at the south side of the house shuts off the steam, when the requisite temperature is reached.

The seeds of the Victoria Regia had arrived from Europe at Adelaide in April, 1868, and as early as September the plant displayed its gorgeous flowers in grateful return for the trouble, care and great expense which were taken for its acclimatization.

Around the basin there are arranged several other water-plants, such as different species of nymphæa, nelumbiums, &c., which are also thriving luxuriantly in the temperature kept up for the Victoria, so that the Victoria Regia house in the botanical garden at Adelaide presents a glorious sight.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

It is rumoured that the Home Government will give to men of the Royal Canadian Rifles the alternative of accepting a discharge or of being drafted into other regiments.

Mr. Henry Colbeck, an officer in the money order and savings' bank at the Hamilton Post Office, has been appointed Assistant-Postmaster in that city.

The nomination for Brome takes place on the 26th inst., and as the only writ issued is for the House of Commons, it is to be inferred that the Hon. Mr. Dunkin intends to retain his seat in the Local Legislature.

It is reported that Vice-Chancellor Spragge is to be appointed Chancellor of Ontario, Justice Gwynne Vice-Chancellor, and Speaker Cockburn appointed to the Judgeship vacated by Justice Gwynne.

Sir William Logan is understood to have tendered his resignation as Chief of the Geological Survey, and to have recommended to the Government as his successor Mr. Selwyn, of the School of Mines, London, who has had 17 years experience in Australia.

The Legislature of Quebec was opened on the 23rd inst. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech promises a bill to regulate the police force of the Province, and the reintroduction of the measures in the programme of last session, the consideration of which was then postponed for want of time.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—After a lengthy debate Mr. Boyd's Income Franchise bill was defeated on the motion for the second reading, by a vote of 47 to 26. Mr. Trow has introduced a bill to extend the time for shooting deer, &c., from 1st December until 1st January. A committee is appointed to report upon the endowment and management of Upper Canada College. The bill vesting the appointment of Notaries Public in the Lieutenant-Governor, instead of the Governor-General, was read the second time. On Friday last the Premier announced that he expected the House to begin work in earnest, as it was the intention to finish the business of the Session before the holidays. On Monday a select committee was appointed to examine and report upon the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal project. Mr. Blake's resolutions on the Nova Scotia settlement, praying an address to the Queen for the disallowance of the Nova Scotia Act passed by the Canadian Parliament, were defeated by a vote of 42 to 35. The last resolution affirming "that in the opinion of this House the interests of the country requires such legislation as may remove all colour for the assumption by the Parliament of Canada of the power to disturb the financial relations established by the Union Act as between Canada and the several Provinces," was agreed to.—*years, 64; days, 12.*

The St. Paul *Press* of the eleventh November gives the following statement regarding the alleged troubles in the Red River Territory:

"We learn from Mr. Sandford, who arrived yesterday from Fort Garry, that the reports received here greatly exaggerated the threatened movement of the half-breeds to prevent the entrance of Governor McDougall, and that in the end it dwindled down to a very farcical demonstration indeed. A posse of about a hundred half-breeds started for the frontier to carry out their purpose of intercepting the new Governor, but the party was rapidly diminished by desertion till it numbered only about fifty men, who amused themselves by barricading the road over which the Governor was to pass. But upon the Governor's arrival, a few moments conversation served to satisfy them of the innocuousness of his intentions, and of their own accord they removed the fence from his path, and though not a little mortified at having made such asses of themselves, escorted him with every mark of respect and hospitable courtesy to the capital of his new dominions. We have heretofore referred to the hunting expedition to the Red River, which was organized by Mr. Sandford, who brought his own horses, waggons and outfit from Canada, by way of Superior, and thence to Red River by way of Sunrise and Clear-water, where Mr. Sandford has a hunting lodge, and where he is accustomed to spend a portion of his summers in the vigorous sports for which the woods and lakes of that vicinity afford such ample resources. At Clear-water the hunting party was joined by Hon. Joseph Howe, who accompanied them to Red River, and who returned some ten days ago."

UNITED STATES.

Private letters report that a fire had taken place at Fort Sully, Dakota, and destroyed Government property to the amount of one million dollars. The entire post narrowly escaped destruction.

A terrible hurricane prevailed in Albany on the morning of the 20th, blowing roofs from houses, and scattering them all over the streets. Broadway was blockaded in some places with the rubbish.

It is stated that the subject of the resumption of specie payments is being boldly advanced by Gen. Garfield, and other Western members of the House, and it is considered probable that the discussion will be opened in Congress.

The storm on the night of the 24th did immense damage in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and neighbouring localities. Damage in Hudson County, N. J., alone, by the gale and flood exceeds eighty thousand dollars. At Springfield, Mass., Burland's new hotel, six stories high, was blown down.

A Japanese Prince and suite arrived by the steamer *China*, at San Francisco, on Tuesday last. He is sent as a special Commissioner by the Emperor to enquire into the condition of the Japanese labourers on the sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands.

On the 17th a Fenian demonstration was held at Waterford. There was a torch-light procession, in which nearly 5,000 men took part. The band played Fenian airs. The streets were crowded with spectators. An extra police force was on hand, but did not interfere with the proceedings, and there was no disturbance.

The Secretary of State has informed the Hon. John Lynch, Chairman of the Special Committee on Navigation, that he had instructed all the Consuls, including those in the Canadian Dominion, to collect and furnish the Committee with the information desired by them relative to ship building in the countries where they are located.

On the morning of the 21st an attempt was made to blow up Hudson County gaol with gunpowder. There was a loud explosion. The windows were broken, and the surrounding buildings were shaken. Great cracks were made in the wall nine feet long; the design, however, was frustrated. Suspicion rests on two notorious criminals confined there.

The official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Government during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, shows that the former were \$609,621,828, and the latter \$584,777,996. The principal items in the Revenue were: Customs \$180,048,426; Internal Revenue \$158,356,160; and loans \$238,678,081. *Per Contra:* Interest on the public debt swallowed up \$130,694,242; Pensions \$35,579,544; Army \$78,501,990; Navy 29,000,757; Miscellaneous \$56,474,061.

A special despatch from Washington to the *New York World*, says that Secretary Boutwell will propose the following programme for a return to specie payments:

1. The national banks to redeem their notes for greenbacks by July 1, 1870.
2. The government to redeem its greenbacks in gold after January 1, 1871.
3. Free banking for all parties upon bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent in gold.

The question of establishing a cable telegraph between New York and the Hague, recently submitted to Government, has already received consideration, and at the proper time due acknowledgment will be made to the Netherlands Government for the motives which prompted concession to an American citizen. Reciprocity, especially as to terminal, is doubtless the

principle which will govern future official proceedings, and it is said the President will, at an early day, call the particular attention of Congress to the subject. The Government favors an American company, based on sustaining American rights.

At a meeting of Fenian leaders held at headquarters in West Fourth street, New York, on Sunday evening last, a proposition to aid the Winnepeg insurgents was discussed with much animation. One member declared that as the insurrection was against the Canada Confederation, and not against Great Britain, interference on the part of declared enemies of the Mother Country would probably be unwelcome to the Red River half-breeds. Another urged that the coldness of the weather in the Hudson Bay region would prevent for some months, at least, extended military operations. After a brief but lively discussion, the further consideration of the subject was deferred till a future occasion.

The Tribune of Monday last says:—"The Canadian denial of any threat to do away with fishery licenses, and to tax our coal and breadstuffs, in retaliation for the absence of reciprocity, is met to-day by a very suggestive statement. It is shown that not only the Ottawa Finance Minister and the Minister of Fisheries and Marine, but also the Privy Council, have coincided in the view that all concessions made to American fishermen in the treaty of 1854 should be withdrawn. The late Minister of Finance was responsible in part for the recommendation that American broadstuffs, of which more than \$12,000,000 are imported into the Dominion yearly, should pay a certain duty. We may, therefore, look upon the features of retaliation described as portions of a threatened or foregone policy, as the Canadians please."

A terrible affair occurred near Tiptonville, Tenn., on Sunday last. A party of masked men went to the house of Wm. Jones, planter, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. Mr. Jones having intimation of their coming, determined to resist, as the negroes had been peaceable and well disposed, and made proper means for defence. When the raiders came they were met with a destructive fire, which caused them to retreat, leaving one of their number dead and two mortally wounded. The excitement next day was intense. Officers came to arrest Jones and six negroes, but owing to the excitement Jones was taken to the river in charge of the Deputy Sheriff, placed on the steamer "Louisville," and brought to Memphis; while the Sheriff, with the negroes, started for Troy, but on the way were attacked by a posse, who took five of the negroes into the woods and shot them down. The excitement in Tiptonville is intense.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was seriously ill at the end of last week.

General Dulce, recently at the head of the Government in Cuba, died at Madrid, on the 23rd inst.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Alexandria, from Port Said, on the 24th.

There have been many failures in the grain trade at Liverpool. Several of the firms had extensive American connections.

The sailing of H. M. S. "Monarch," with the remains of the late George Peabody, has been postponed until Friday, December 2.

The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the neutrality of the Suez Canal as a trespass on his sovereignty.

The Bishop of Orleans reprimands M. Venillot, editor of the Ultramontane organ, for the publishing of articles in favour of the infallibility of the Pope.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—His Holiness the Pope has written to the Grand Duchess Olga, asking her to intercede with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics of Russia.

Venezuela news is that the Government forces occupied Maracaibo and Pritgar. The leaders of the revolutionists have taken refuge on an English gunboat.

The Empress has presented to the Armenian Catholic Church at Pera a tapestry copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration," manufactured expressly at the Gobelins, and valued at 10,000*l*.

The betrothal of Louis II. King of Bavaria, with the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrovna of Russia, will shortly take place. The Queen of Wurtemberg, aunt of the fiancée, who is now in Munich, has negotiated the marriage.

The Madrid Journals contradict the report which has gained some credit outside of Spain, that in many political circles the Duke of Aosta was preferred to the Duke of Genoa for the throne.

Advices from Jaemel to the 10th instant, state that the insurgents in the south of Hayti are victorious. Salnave's most trusted general had deserted him and joined the insurgents who were endeavouring to force his abdication.

Private advices received in Washington say the sugar cane burning in Cuba has been much more extensive than Havana authorities have admitted. The work will, it is said, be made general.

A despatch from London, Nov. 22, says:—The Suez Canal is not considered here a complete success. It is claimed that improvements must be made before it can meet all the requirements of commerce.

Accounts have been received of a destructive earthquake in the Philippine Islands. The sea rose, buildings were thrown down, and the loss of property was very great. At the port of Manilla eight persons were killed, and many injured.

It seems the recent despatches announcing the suppression of the Dalmatian insurrection were premature. News has been received that the Austrian forces have captured a defile heretofore held by the insurgents near Fort Dragoly, with a loss of only 30 men.

It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, is safe. The Duke of Argyll received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, on Monday last, containing information that he had just received a letter from Dr. Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Dr. Livingstone was in good health, and everywhere well treated.

Brigandage seems to be reappearing or reviving in what was the kingdom of Naples. Two Government engineers and a contractor have been captured by bandits in the province of Aquila. Letters from Sardinia also describe the existence of a state of things in that island involving serious insecurity to life and property. Murders and robberies are frequent, and wide-spread brigandage prevails.

Mr. Layard replaces Sir J. Crampton as British Minister at Madrid, and is succeeded at the Board of Works by Mr. Ayrton. It has been determined that the third Lordship of the Treasury, held up to the present time by Mr. Stanfield, shall be abolished; and the right hon. gentleman has accepted the post of Financial Secretary.

Private advices received at Paris contradict positively the impression that Italy favours the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the Spanish throne. A despatch from Madrid, however, states that Gen. Prim assured the Cortes that the proposition meets with the favour of King Victor Emmanuel. The Duke of Genoa now has 165 deputies pledged to his support.

Mr. Layard's appointment as Ambassador to Spain, finds precedents in the cases of Mr. Canning, who, after he had been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, and of Lord Wodehouse, now Lord Kimberley, who, after holding the same post, was appointed Minister Extraordinary to the Danish Court during the Schleswig-Holstein war.

The Czar has issued a ukase instituting a new censorship in the kingdom of Poland. In future the Polish press is to be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior. The duties of the local censorship at Warsaw will be to give the necessary authorization for the performances of dramas at the theatre in the Russian language. Dramas in any other language but the Russian cannot be performed without the permission of the governor of the province. This will exclude all works in the Polish tongue. The local censors have also to confiscate papers coming from abroad, and to examine books, paintings, engravings, sculptures, lithographs, and photographs imported into the country. They have also to keep an eye upon the printing press, and the lithographic and photographic establishments of the kingdom.

The Ex-Queen of Spain.—The Paris correspondent of the Echo writes:—"Isabella the second continues to be one of the chief subjects on the tapis. It is said that a refroidissement has arisen between her ex-Majesty and the Imperial Court. It is well known that the Empress left for the East without bidding an *adieu* to her Royal friend, and we now learn that the Emperor has refused twice to give her an audience. The cause of all this is thus explained by the *Gambais*, which has often turned out right in Spanish matters. It appears that Napoleon III. some time ago advised Isabella II. to abdicate in favour of her son. The ex-Queen promised to do so—first, on the eve of the Carlist insurrection; and secondly on the outbreak of the Republican manifestation; but in neither case has she kept her word. This greatly annoyed the Emperor, and on her asking for an interview a few days ago, the *Gambais* says that his Majesty replied, by one of his secretaries, that he regretted to be unable to accede to her demand, inasmuch as she had already twice deceived him, and that he had no intention of being deceived again.

BEARDS AND THEIR USES.—The question of beards for the army has recently again been brought under notice, and the repeal of military shaving orders has been asked for, on the triple ground of economy, appearance, and humanity. The best argument in support of this demand may be found in the general principle that the life of the soldier in the time of peace should be such as to prepare him for war, and in the fact that war sweeps shaving orders away. Sir George Brown was the reputed author of a compound assertion that might have been borrowed from the Oxford pluck papers. He said: "Where there was hair there was dirt, and where there was dirt there was disease." He had, therefore, something that passed with him for a reason why shaving should be enforced; but yet he failed to enforce it. Razors were lost, and beards grew, in spite of him. There can be no reasonable doubt that he was altogether wrong, and that beards furnish a protection that nothing can fully replace. The immunity from quinsy of those who wear them is well known and highly instructive, and they must certainly be, to some extent, useful as respirations. The argument from appearance brings the question beyond the reach of discussion; but it must be conceded that, at present, the national taste is in favour of the beard. And it seems hard to compel a man to undergo a sort of mutilation, only because he wears a red coat, and has sworn to defend his country.—*London.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The event of the past week was the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal on the 16th. The Empress Eugenie arrived at Port Said, where she was received, and subsequently visited on board the yacht "Aigle," by the Viceroy of Egypt and the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Holland, and the commanders of the men-of-war in the harbour. The Empress subsequently landed, and assisted at a *te deum*, and at the Mussulman prayers which were chanted on the occasion of the inauguration of the canal. In the evening the shipping in the harbour was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks on sea and shore. On the following day the first detachment of the fleet with the visitors made the trip from Port Said to Ismailia, in eight and a half hours. Four steamers from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, arrived at Ismailia at about the same time. In the evening the town, the banks of the canal, and the vessels were illuminated, and the night given up to festivities and rejoicing.

At the shallowest point between Ismailia and Port Said the water in the canal was found to be 19 feet deep, and the depth generally 25 to 30 feet along the whole line. The festivities were continued with great magnificence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors, from all parts of the world, was gathered at Ismailia. The number of guests specially invited by the Khedive exceeded 3,000 Europeans and 25,000 Orientals. On Thursday evening M. Lesseps gave a magnificent banquet to the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, members of the Press, &c. In the harbour of Ismailia there were forty-seven sea-going vessels, averaging 1,000 tons burthen, the largest of which was a Russian frigate. On the morning of the 19th the whole fleet sailed for Suez, the Imperial yacht "Aigle," with the Empress on board, taking the lead, and arrived at the light-house in Bitter Lake, where it anchored for the night, reaching Suez on Saturday last.

The Suez Canal has thus been demonstrated to be a complete success. Vessels drawing seventeen and a half feet of water can navigate it from end to end without inconvenience. The "inauguration" fleet, though comprising forty-five vessels, entered the harbour of Suez without the assistance of a single pilot. The arrangements for the entertainment of visitors at the three chief points—Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, are

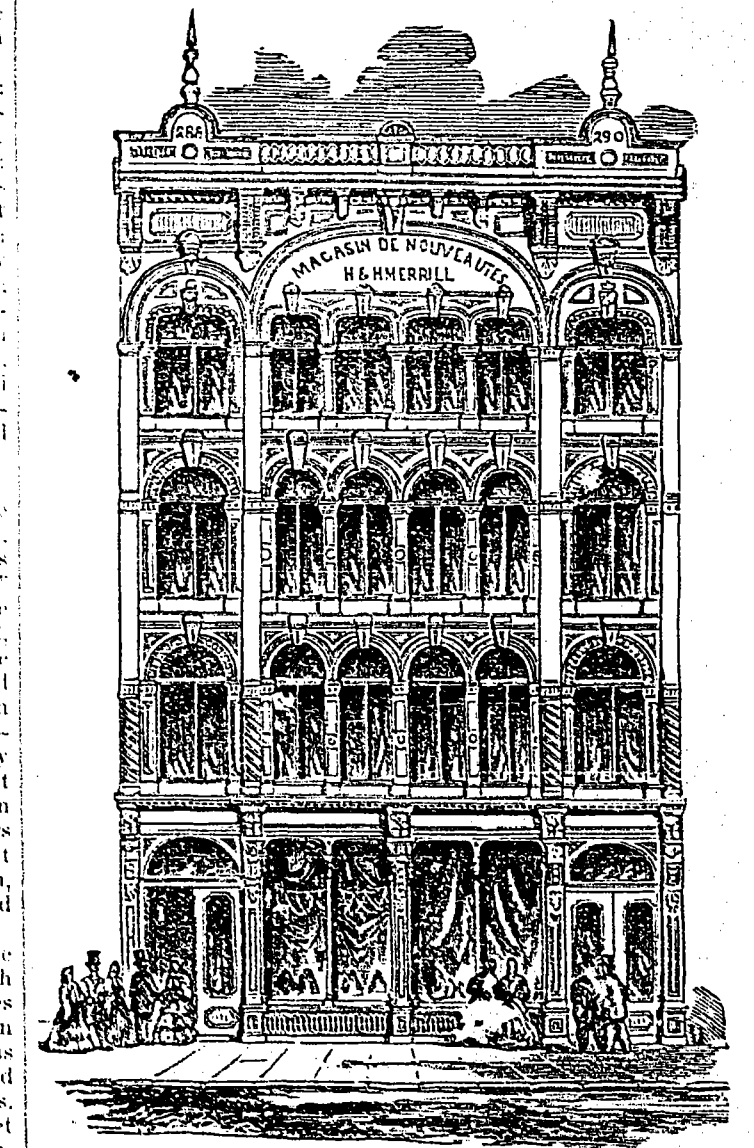
reported to have been excellent—the festivities magnificent, and the enthusiasm of the participants in the celebration unbounded. It was a thoughtful and generous act to remember the Englishman, Waghorn, who first projected the canal, at a time when its completion was being celebrated. On Monday last a statue was erected to his memory at Suez, and on the return of the fleet to Port Said, a like honour was paid to M. DeLesseps. Thus, at either end of this great work, the names of these men to whom the world is indebted for its conception and construction, will be appropriately perpetuated. M. DeLesseps has also been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

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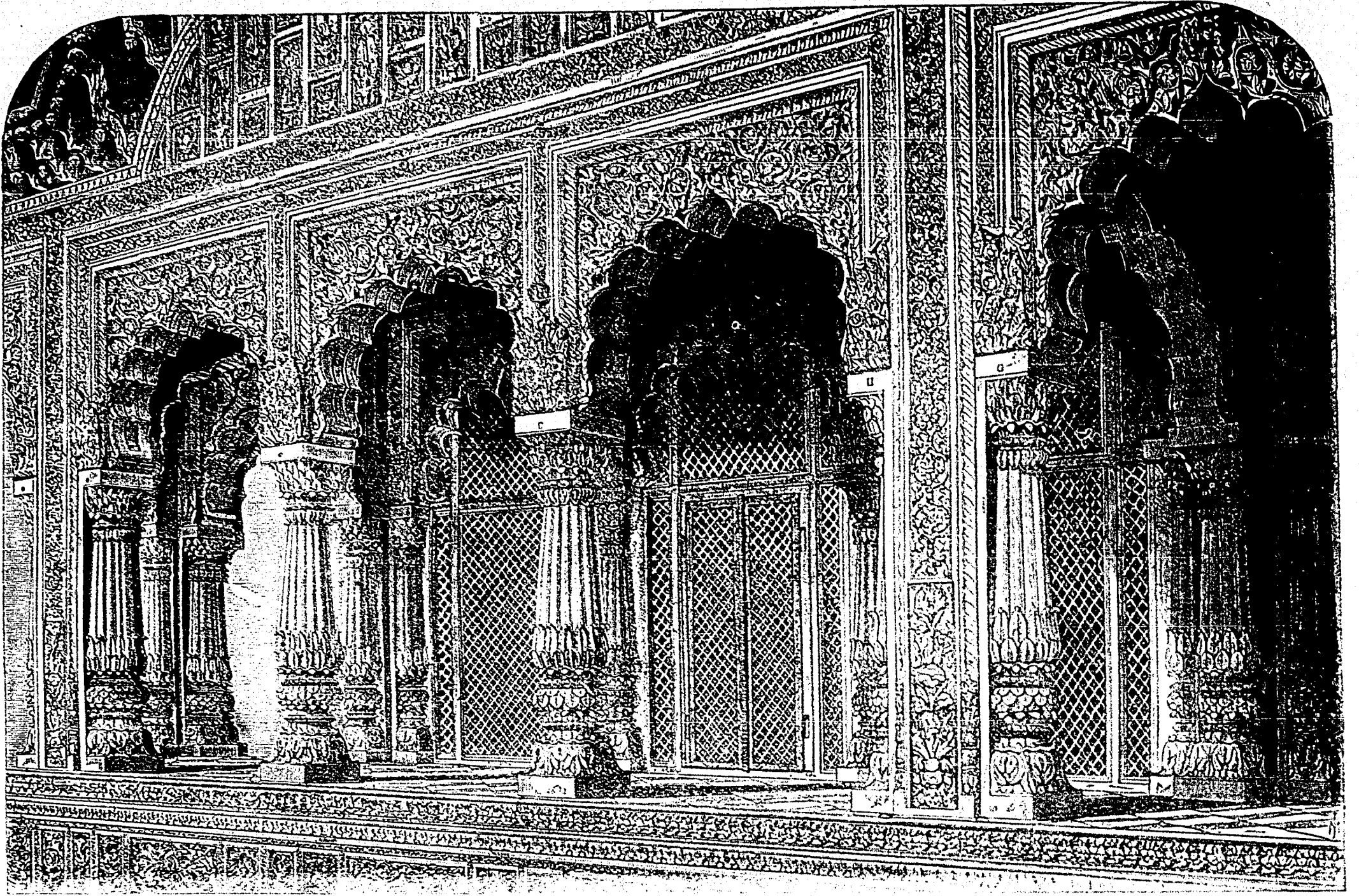
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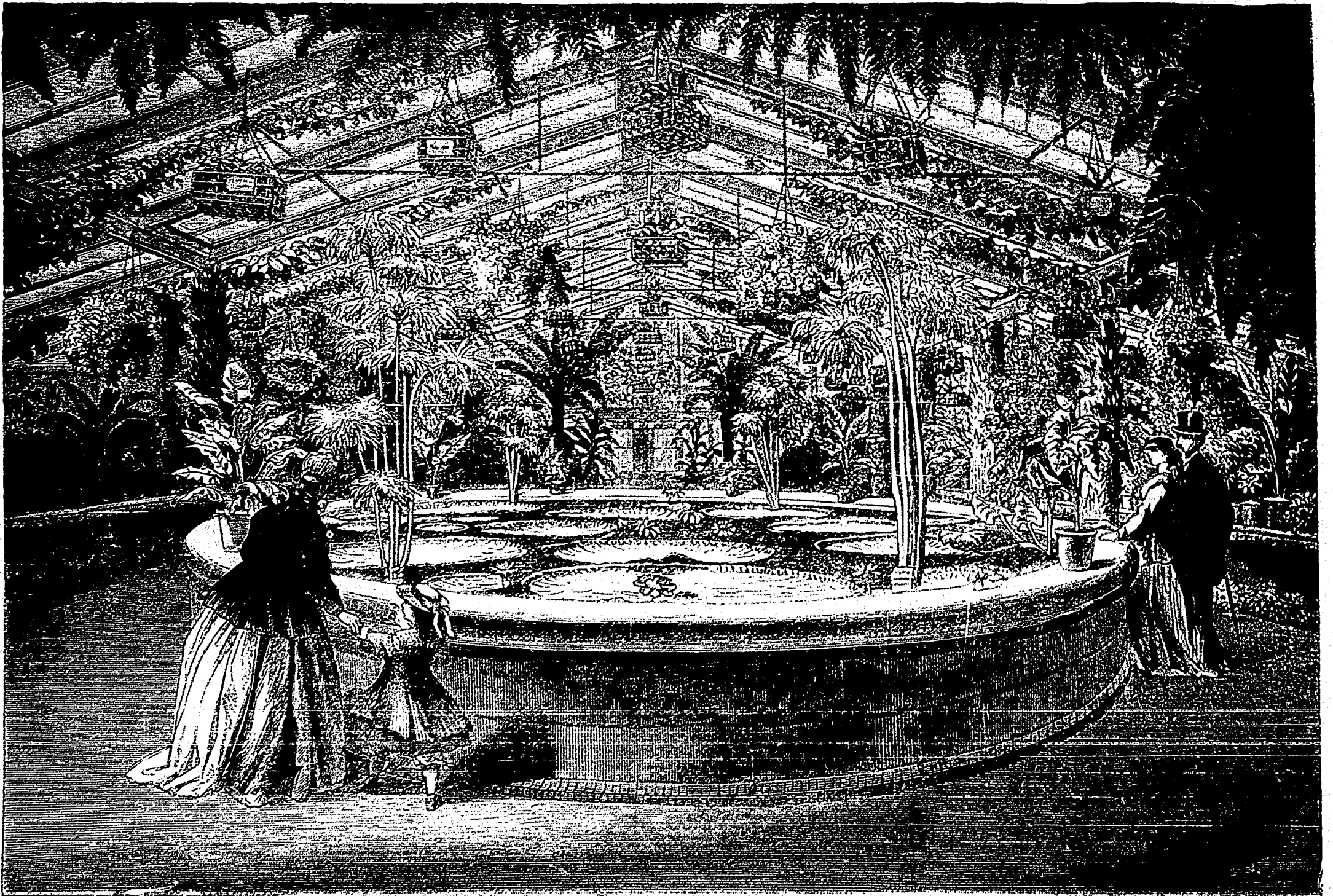
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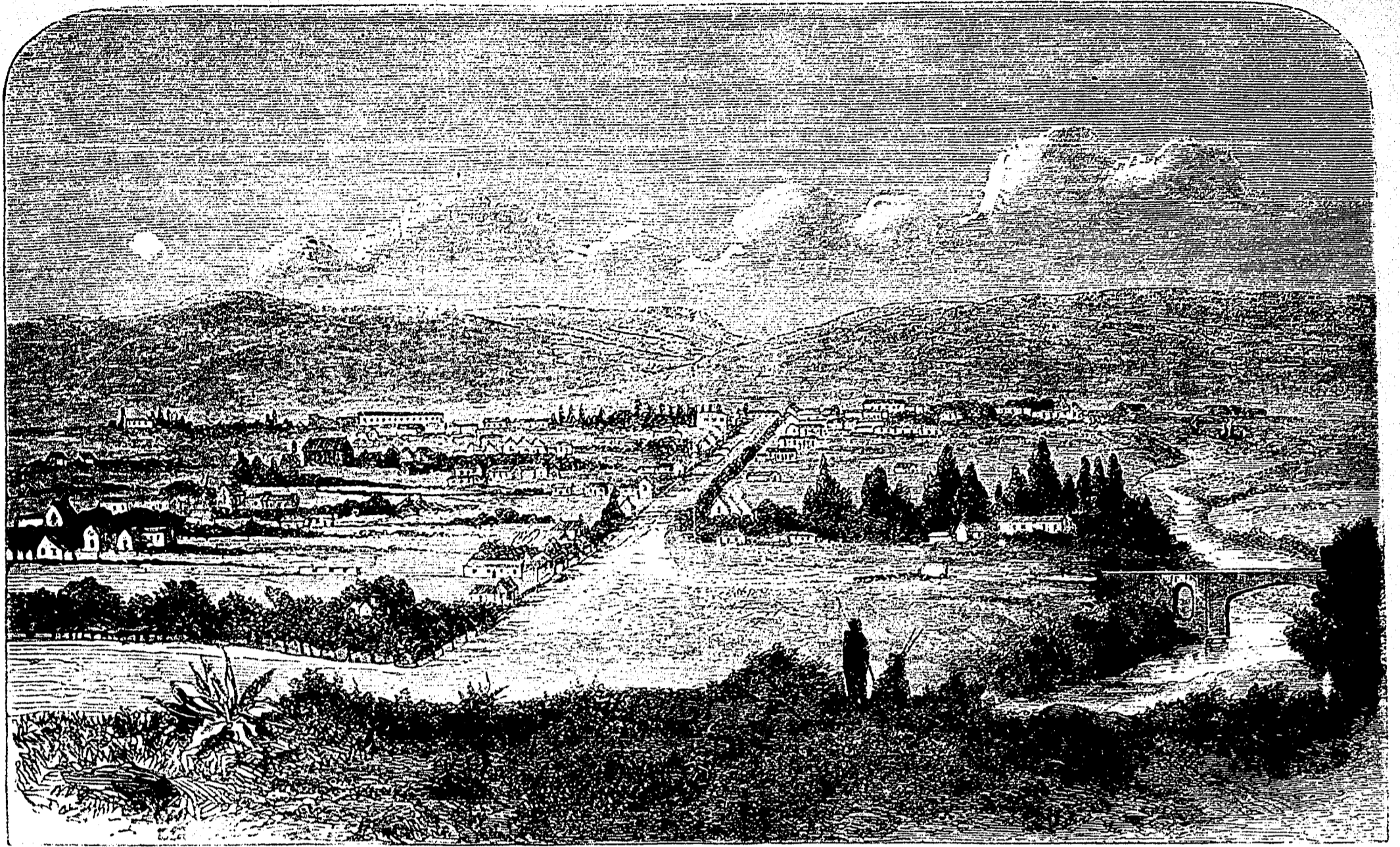
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ANCIENT HINDOO TEMPLE AT BINDRABUND.—SEE PAGE 50.



THE VICTORIA REGIA HOUSE IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN AT ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.—SEE PAGE 50.



FORT BEAUFORT, SOUTH AFRICA.—SEE PAGE 50.



"78TH ADVANCING." From a sketch by a Capt. of the R. A.—SEE PAGE 50.

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

THE Legislature of Ontario has refused, by a vote of 46 to 27, to sanction an Income Franchise bill. The act proposed to confer the privilege of voting upon all persons assessed for annual incomes equivalent to the annual value of real property, or rental, which, by the existing law, gives the right to vote for members of the Legislature; and the class to be enfranchised, it will readily be understood, embraces many men of education and good social position, employed as clerks, accountants, mechanics, tradesmen, &c., not otherwise qualified as occupants or owners of real estate. Had the phrase "no taxation without representation" any substantial recognition within the prevailing system of British representative government, the argument in favour of the Income Franchise would be unanswerable. But as a matter of fact—and the theory of the constitution must be with the fact in this case—taxation has only an accidental association with the exercise of the parliamentary franchise. The *cess* which qualifies the elector, under the existing law, is not made by the Legislature, nor for the purposes of national or provincial taxation, but solely for parish or municipal objects; and the Legislature has, merely as a matter of convenience, chosen a certain minimum figure of this entirely local valuation, to determine who shall be entitled to the exercise of the franchise. The adoption of the local assessment roll for this purpose, proves no connection between taxation and representation: in fact, it proves nothing except that the Legislature has chosen it as the foundation of a system for the registration of voters, and the bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, merely proposed to extend the qualification, on the same basis of the local assessment, to persons rated for annual income. So far as an income test would indicate the possession of individual capacity, it may be admitted that it would prove, in many instances, superior to that of ownership or occupation of real estate. But if the franchise is not a reward for, nor a right acquired by, the payment of taxes, neither is it an attribute of individual genius or superior education. The man does not vote because he is a scholar, or a gentleman, or a skilful craftsman, or a man of letters and leisure, who knows how to decide public questions in the general interest; but because the law presumes him to have a certain stake in the well-being of the country, which stake is measured, for the sake of convenience, by his local assessment. It has been argued that the possession of this assessed property qualification implies a certain amount of education, intelligence, &c.; but such argument is utterly beside the question, from the fact that the veriest noodle, having the requisite assessment and the mere physical capacity to pronounce the candidate's name, has just as good a vote in the eye of the law as the most intelligent, wise, and far-seeing man in the country.

Those who would get at the bottom of the nature of the existing electoral qualification must discard both taxation and intelligence as essential elements in its composition. They are merely incidental, the one the consequence of the possession of property, the other a requisite to its acquisition and management. The basis of the franchise is real property in possession, and the proposition which the Ontario Legislature has rejected was to introduce an additional basis, or, in other words, to recognize property in labour by the same test—that of the assessment roll—as property in real estate is now recognized. Theoretically the class excluded from the franchise has no grievance, though practically the education of its members and their general familiarity with public affairs may better qualify them for an intelligent exercise of the franchise than a large proportion of those who by the existing law are entitled to vote. But the theory on which the franchise is based is that the elector shall have a property stake in the country; either as an owner of real estate, in which case his interest in the prosperity of the commonwealth cannot fairly be doubted; or, as a

tenant when he is, presumably at least, the head of a family, which confers upon him a title to an interest in the State even greater than that of the ownership of a patch of land. On the other hand, the man having no apparent motive for permanent attachment to the country, indicated either by the possession of real estate, or by the occupation of a house, is deemed undeserving the privilege of exercising the franchise.

Whether a departure from this theory would tend to the general good is the real question raised by the advocates of an extension of the suffrage on the basis of assessed income. The plea of injustice to the class excluded will not hold water. The law, as it stands, is exceedingly liberal; even the advocates of the income franchise complain that it is too liberal, in that it enfranchises a number of very incapable men; and they bring forward their proposal as a corrective to this alleged evil. No serious consequence would be likely to ensue from the enfranchisement of the class referred to; their weight would be little felt except in the large cities; and even there they would be pretty evenly distributed among existing parties. But there is no pressing reason why young men should be prematurely forced into the political arena. They are not the victims of any special act of oppression, nor the repositories of an exceptionally large stock of political wisdom, hence their enfranchisement would neither benefit themselves nor confer much advantage upon the community at large. When they come into the possession of property, or find their way on to the assessment roll, either as owner or tenant, they give substantial proof of their having a more than merely personal interest in the good government of the State, and then the law gives them the privilege of exercising the franchise. Much has been said of late years about compulsory education, compulsory rates for local or sanitary improvements, &c. Would it be worth while to try the experiment of compulsory voting as an agent for the purification of the political atmosphere? There may positively be as much room for reform in that direction as in the enlargement of the franchise, for it is a notorious fact that many of those who have the largest stake in the prosperity of the country take the least interest in its political affairs. Perhaps the Member for Prescott will take our hint and invite the Ontario Legislature to consider the propriety of enforcing the exercise of the franchise upon all who are legally qualified.

THE opening of the Suez Canal to the ships of all nations is an event of the utmost importance to the commerce of the world. It gives a new channel of trade, or rather it restores an old one, so long ago abandoned that its influence had been all but obliterated, and its existence nearly forgotten. Through this canal England will find a shorter road to her Indian Empire; the maritime nations of Europe will gain new facilities for trading with the far East—with India, China and Japan, with Abyssinia, and the unfamiliar countries on the Eastern coast of Africa; and these regions will in turn receive the advantages of more intimate intercourse with Europe. The nations bordering on the Mediterranean will speedily develop their mercantile marine under the new stimulus to trade which the opening of the canal cannot fail to impart, and it would not be surprising if, a few years hence, the neighbouring Republic had to surrender its present rank, as a maritime power among the nations, in favour of some of the European States who now rank far behind it. The canal, while inciting to fresh efforts for the development of the commercial marine of Europe, will also in some measure be a competitor with the Pacific Railways, built, or in prospect, across this continent, so that it may be looked upon in the light of another element of strength conferred upon the old world to enable it the better to hold its own against the new. But the volume of trade is large enough to fill all these fresh channels, and the thought of rivalry or competition between conflicting routes is lost in the contemplation of the fact, that a stupendous work in the interest of human progress has been achieved.

The change in the current of trade, and the fresh development of commercial enterprise which are certain consequences of M. Lesseps' grand achievement, will not be without their political significance. The West of Europe will have a new interest in the preservation of the Turkish Empire; and as the canal has been from first to last under the patronage, so to speak, of the French nation, it may readily be imagined that the Emperor has studied well how to make it tributary to the political influence as well as the commercial interests of France. The presence of the Empress at the opening festivities is not without its meaning, and whatever may be the future course of action on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt towards the Sultan, it is safe to predict that it will not be uninfluenced by friendly counsel from the Tuileries.

When the project of the canal was first mooted, England, under Lord Palmerston's guidance, seemed disposed to

discourage the work, not, we believe, from an idea of its impracticability so much as from State notions of maintaining her supremacy in the East. But the progress of the work necessitated a change of policy, and though some of her Naval Stations, on the West Coast of Africa, have been rendered of much less strategical value, England is still prepared to reap many and great advantages from the opening of the canal, and will doubtless act in concert with France, in assisting to maintain such relations between the Viceroy, and the Sublime Porte, as will leave no room for the interference of the Emperor of Russia, and the aggrandisement of his Empire, at the cost of the Sultan's sovereignty and the commercial and political interests of the Western Nations of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has also shewn his keen interest in the canal by being present in person at the opening festivities, while Prussia was represented by the Prince Royal. Though there may be room for doubt as to the attitude of the Prussian Court towards the Sultan, or towards the ill-concealed designs of Russia, the intimate accord of France and Austria on the "Eastern question" is not open to question, and it may be inferred with almost equal certainty that England, having interests in common with the two powers named, will be at one with them in maintaining a good understanding between the Khedive and the Sultan, and so preventing complications, the unravelling of which would involve momentous results. The Suez Canal will give a fresh impetus to commerce, and furnish a new element in the calculations of diplomacy; if it serves to link in close and permanent bonds of amity, the nations of Europe having a common interest in the East, it will have conferred greater benefits on the world than those which will flow from all its commercial advantages put together.

THE NORTH-WEST.—The Red River rising is apparently more serious than was at first anticipated, though the telegraphic despatches from St. Paul are hardly to be relied upon. Mr. McDougall remains at Pembina waiting further developments, and the insurgents are said to have taken possession of Fort Garry and organized a provisional government, with one John Brown, or Brouse, for President. It is further said that six hundred men, sworn to resist Canadian authority, and calling themselves Liberators, are in arms; and that letters from Fort Garry represent the insurgents as having the support of the Scotch and English settlers in a greater degree than was expected. The Fort and the Government House were quietly given up on the 2nd instant, and the attempt to organize an opposing force was abandoned, there being no hope of a restoration of order without bloodshed. The insurgents have adopted a constitution and the republican form of government, and are to forward petitions to Washington praying for annexation. It is also reported that they have been joined by a large band of Crow Indians, under their Chief Tiskatores, who has sent messengers among the Indian tribes to secure their assistance. The co-operation of the Indians is expected, because they fear that immigration will deprive them of their hunting grounds. Mr. McTavish is said to be dangerously ill, and the Hudson's Bay authorities have taken no steps to support Mr. McDougall. Such are the statements and reports from Fort Garry to the 6th and St. Paul to the 22nd instant. Advices since received indicate an early and peaceful termination of the disturbance. It is reported that a strong party of the settlers are prepared to assist Mr. McDougall and sustain his authority as soon as he is in a position to assume it.

BELLS.

Perhaps a few remarks on the subject of bells, their origin, and antiquity, may be of some interest. From such authorities as Hawkins' History of Music, Burney's, and the Encyclopædia Britannica, I have endeavoured to cull the most interesting facts concerning them. The invention of bells, such as are used in the church steeples and towers, is ascribed by Ptolemy, Virgil and others to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, a city of Campania, about the year A. D. 400.

In the time of Clothair the Second, King of France (610), the army of that king was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of the church of St. Stephens. Ingulphus mentions that Turketulus, Abbott of Croyland, who died about the year 870, gave a great bell to the church of that abbey, and subsequently added six others, two of which he called Bartholomew and Bettelin, two Turketul and Tatroin, and two Pega and Bega. Bells usually had pious inscriptions, often indicative of the wide-spread belief in the mysterious power of their sound. They were believed to dispel storms, drive away enemies, extinguish fire, and numerous other things. A common inscription in the middle ages was:

"Fimera plango, fulgura frango, Sabbata pango, excito lentos, dissipato ventos, paco crucentos."

The practice of ringing changes is said to be peculiar to England, where it is reduced to a science, and brought to great perfection. Pevs had been invented bearing the names of the inventors. Some of the most celebrated peals were composed by a man named Patrick, who was a barometer maker, who styled himself a Torricellian artist, after Torricelli, inventor of barometers. In 1684, Abraham Rudhall brought the art of bell founding to considerable perfection. According to the computation of ringers, the time required to ring all the possible changes on twelve bells would be seventy-five years, ten months, one week, and three days.

Kircher tells of a great bell at Erfurth, cast in 1497, by Gerard Von de Campis, at the expense of the neighbouring princes, gentry, and citizens, a quarter and half a quarter of an ell thick, four ells and three-quarters high, its exterior periphery fourteen and a half ells, and its weight fifty-two hundred pounds. He says it required twenty-four men to ring it, besides two others to shove forward the tongue. It could be heard a distance of three German leagues. It is a common tradition that the bells of King's College Chapel, in Cambridge University, were taken by Henry the Fifth from

some church in France, after the battle of Agincourt. Bells have been cast of steel, some of which have had a tone equal in firmness to the best bell-metal, but wanting in duration, having less vibration. Some have also been cast of glass, with considerable thickness of material, which give an extremely fine sound, but are too brittle to stand the continued use of a clapper. In remote antiquity, cymbals and hand-bells were used in religious ceremonies.

In Egypt the feast of Osiris was announced by ringing bells; Aaron and other Jewish high priests wore golden bells attached to their vestments, and in Athens the priests of Cybell used bells in their rites.

The use of bells in churches and monasteries spread rapidly throughout Christendom.

They were introduced into France about 550, and Benedict, Abbot of Wearmouth, brought one from Italy for his church about the year 600. Pope Sabinian ordained that every hour should be announced by sound of bells, that the people should thereby be warned of the hours of devotion. Bells came into use in the East in the ninth century, and into Switzerland and Germany in the eleventh. Most of the bells first used in Western Christendom appear to have been hand-bells, made of thin plates of hammered iron, bent into a four-sided form, and bronzed or brazed. Perhaps the most remarkable is that said to have belonged to St. Patrick, called Clog-an-cadhacta, or the bell of St. Patrick's will. The four-sided bell of St. Gall, an Irish missionary who died in 646, is still shown in the monastery of the city in Switzerland which bears his name. In the thirteenth century bells began to be increased in size, but it was not until the fifteenth century that they attained any considerable dimensions. The bell Jacqueline of Paris, cast in 1400, weighed 1,500 (pounds); another Paris bell, cast in 1470, weighed 2,500; the famous bell of Rouen, cast in 1501, weighed 36,364. The largest bell in the world is the great bell or monarch of Moscow; it is above twenty-one feet in height and diameter, and weighs one hundred and ninety-three tons. It was cast in 1734, and fell down during a fire in 1737, remaining buried in the ground until 1837, when it was raised, and now forms the dome of a chapel made by excavating the space below it. Another Moscow bell, cast in 1819, weighs 80 tons. The great bell of Pekin, fourteen feet high, with a diameter of thirteen feet, weighs 53½ tons; those of Olmutz, Rouen, and Vienna, nearly 18 tons; the first, cast for the new Palace at Westminster (cracked), 14 tons; that of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Montreal, cast in 1847, 13½ tons; Great Petu, at York Minster, cast in 1845, 10½ tons; Great Tom, at Lincoln, 5½ tons; the great bell of St. Paul's 5-1-10 tons. There is a bell belonging to the church at St. Ann's, P. Q., said to have been presented by Queen Anne, to which attaches quite an history, I cannot just now find its weight.

The principal cities of Canada—Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Fredericton—have peals of bells. At Buffalo and at Philadelphia I believe there are carillons. Carillon is the name of a small instrument somewhat resembling a piano; it is used for a large series of bells, which are tuned accurately to the tones and half tones of the scale with strong wires that are connected with hammers that strike the bells, and at the other end with keys, and pedals for the lower notes of the scale, on which the carillonneurs perform music in parts by striking the keys forcibly with their hands and feet. The keys are projecting sticks, wide enough apart to be struck with velocity by the two hands edgewise. The performers wear a thick leather covering to protect the hand. The first and second trebles are played with the hands, and the bass with the feet on the pedal keys. The keys to the carillons at Amsterdam have three octaves, with all the semi-tones complete in the manual, and the octaves in the pedals. The custom of tolling the passing bell was discontinued by the beginning of the eighteenth century. During the Reformation it was used to admonish the living, and to excite them to pray for the dying. The practice of slowly, solemnly, tolling the bells at death is continued to the present day as a mark of respect to the deceased. The ringing of the curfew bell, supposed to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror, was a custom of civil and political nature, only strictly observed until the end of the reign of William Rufus. Its object was to warn people to extinguish their lights and fires at eight o'clock. The custom still continues in many parts of England and Scotland. Great proficiency has been attained in the Netherlands in the ringing of bells. In the church towers of that country the striking, chiming, and pealing of bells is incessant. The tower of Les Halles, a large building in Bruges, is allowed to contain the finest carillons in Europe. There is a set of music bells in the steeple of St. Giles Church, Edinburgh. In certain seasons tunes are played on them for an hour daily, by a musician in the pay of the town corporation. Most of the church towers of London are provided with peals of bells. One of the most celebrated peals in London is that of St. Mary-le-Bone, Cheapside.

CALZABIGI.

MONTREAL GARRISON BALL.—On the evening of the 17th inst., the Montreal Garrison Artillery gave a concert and ball in the Drill Shed, under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. The concert began by the P. C. O. Rifle Band playing the Prince Arthur March; and at about half-past eight o'clock, the arrival of His Royal Highness was announced. The Prince entered the room, accompanied by the Mayor, and was received by Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Ferrier and other officers. A Company of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, formed the guard of honour, and they, with a large number of firemen in uniform, were drawn up in line in front of the platform, on which seats for the Prince and other invited guests had been provided. After listening to the music for about an hour, Prince Arthur left the hall and was cheered by the audience on his departure. At the conclusion of the concert, the platform was cleared and the dancing commenced which was kept up with spirit until four o'clock in the morning.

A Catholic paper gives the following account of the persecution of Christians at Tsen-y-fou. On the 14th of June in the afternoon the gates of the town were suddenly closed, and a mob of pagans fell upon all the Christian establishments, the two churches, the dispensaries, the boys' and girls' orphanages, the workshops, and a good many private houses. Their rage for destruction was so great that they carried away the materials and sold them, leaving not a tile nor a brick upon the ground. They went so far as to dig up the foundations of the houses, even of those only hired by the missionaries, and

disinterred and dispersed the bones of M. Macaire, who died in 1868. Several Christians were seriously wounded, and one of the missionaries was stripped, beaten, and dragged through the town. A price was placed on the heads of the Christians—200 taels, £64, for an ecclesiastic, and 300 sapeks, about 1s. 2d., for lay Christians and the children of the orphanages. This, it is said, is probably the first time that the children of the "Sainte Enfance" have been subject to persecution. About twenty children escaped to Kong-yang-foo by climbing over the town walls, or by selling their clothes and bribing the pagans to connive at their escape; many were said to be dying of hunger and fatigue on the road. The orphan girls found a refuge in the house of a Christian mandarin, and three missionaries in the tribunal of the sub-prefect. The letter giving this account was written on the 20th of June. On the 11th of July the news was that the town of Tsen-y-fou was becoming quiet again, but that the pillage was still at its height in the surrounding country. At Takiti the catechist Tao had been murdered; and in the western district five other Christians had met with the same fate, and many houses of Christians had been burnt. The mandarins are said to have been guilty of connivance either from hatred of Christianity or indifference. The prefect, at whose house the missionaries sought shelter, refused to receive them, and it was then that they were obliged to seek an asylum with the sub-prefect.

SOMETHING NEW IN WORKING PLASTER OF PARIS.—The *Druggists' Circular* says:—"It is a well-known fact that powdered gypsum, when freed by calcination of its water of crystallization, regains to a great extent its original hardness when incorporated with water enough to form a stiff paste. In order to attain this end, there is at least thirty-three per cent. of water required, wherefrom twenty-two per cent. is withheld as water of crystallization. The rest evaporates, and thus brings about the porosity of the hardened gypsum. In working up a small quantity of gypsum, one has only a few minutes' time for using the paste for moulding or putting, as it soon becomes hard. With larger quantities, in which case the making of the paste requires a longer time, the mass hardens, sometimes, during the operation of dressing. According to Mr. Puscher, of Nuremberg, this inconvenience may be got rid of by mixing with the dry powdered gypsum from two to four per cent. of finely pulverized althea-root, (marsh mallow) and kneading the intimate mixture to a paste with forty per cent. of water. In consequence of the great amount of pectin which is contained in the althea-root, and which in fact amounts to about fifty per cent., a mass similar to fat clay is obtained. This mixture begins to harden only after a lapse of one hour's time. Moreover, when dry it may be filed, cut, twined, bored, and thus become of use in the making of domino-stones, dies, brooches, snuff-boxes, and a variety of other things of a similar character. Eight per cent. of althea-root, when mixed with pulverized gypsum, retards the hardening for a still longer time, but increases the tenacity of the mass. The latter may be rolled out on window-glass into thin sheets, which never crack in drying, may be easily detached from the glass, and take on a polish readily upon rubbing them. This material, if incorporated with mineral or other paints, and properly kneaded, gives very fine imitations of marble. They bear coloring also when dry, and can then be made water-proof by polishing and varnishing. The artisan, in the practice of his trade, will probably find it to his advantage to make use of this prepared gypsum in place of that usually employed by him; the manufacturer of frames need have no fear that his wares will crack if he uses a mixture of the above-indicated composition; moreover, the chemist and chemical manufacturer will find that the same does excellent service in luting vessels of every kind. The exact proportion of water to be made use of cannot be given exactly, as it varies within a few per cent., according to the fineness and purity of the gypsum employed. The above-mentioned althea-root need not be of the very best quality, the ordinary kind serving the purpose perhaps quite as well."

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPLES OF POPULATION: Montreal compared with London, Glasgow, Manchester, &c., &c., by ANDREW A. WATT. Montreal: Murray & Co., Stationers' Hall, 1869.

This is a pamphlet of 36 pages, reprinted from contributions to the local press in refutation of Dr. Carpenter's data and conclusions concerning the alleged excessive death rate in Montreal. Mr. Watt argues correctly enough that any comparison of death rates where the birth rate is not accounted an element in the calculation is utterly fallacious, and this point appears to have escaped the attention of Dr. Carpenter, as well as of other writers on vital statistics. The conclusion at which Mr. Watt arrives is that Montreal is more healthy than London or Glasgow, and that the deaths of children in the first year of life in Montreal are not only not excessive but actually less in proportion to the number of births than in London. The apparently low rate of mortality in the Metropolis of the Empire is accounted for by the low birth rate, just as the seemingly high rate of mortality in Montreal is explained by the high birth rate. Where the birth rate is high, there the average of life will be shorter than where the birth rate is low, though in other respects the localities compared may be equally healthy. Canada is as yet but imperfectly supplied with the machinery for correctly registering vital statistics, but Mr. Watt's pamphlet will assist those who peruse it, in forming a correct value of such returns when they are procured. Doubtless, Dr. Carpenter will make a rejoinder in defence of his own conclusions which, judged by the light of this pamphlet, have been very ill-founded. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that the fair fame of the city has been freed, apparently at least, from the aspersions cast upon it by the Secretary of the Sanitary Association; but we should be sorry to believe that this vindication would lead to the relaxation of any efforts in contemplation for the still further improvement of the sanitary condition of the city.

One day, at dinner, a scientific lady asked the late George Stephenson, "What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?" "Oh," said he, in a gallant spirit, "I will soon answer that question: it is the eye of a woman for the man who loves her; for, if a woman look with affection on a young man, and he should go to the uttermost ends of the earth, the recollection of that look will bring him back. There is no other force in nature that could do that."

SUPPOSE.—Suppose that women qualify themselves to be good wives; suppose they learn to superintend the household, to direct the cook, to control the nursemaid, to keep the butcher-boy and grocery-man up to the requirements of the occasion and the letter of their contracts. Suppose they study economy, acquire the skill necessary to fit their dresses, and the good sense to cut their cloth according to their means. Suppose they educate themselves partially, so as to be useful and pleasant companions, not mere dolls and toys. Suppose they practise keeping accounts, so that they can have some idea how the money goes. Suppose they try to go without morning visits and evening parties—matinées, balls and routs. Suppose they strive to appreciate the fact that they are not meant merely to make peacocks of themselves. Suppose, when they have done all this, we let them work as much besides as they may wish, provided they insist upon it.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

The Arkansas papers announce of a frequently divorced man, recently shot, that he leaves several families of numerous children.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Business during the past week has been exceedingly quiet, and for the present we may look for no activity. Advices from England are adverse to any rise, and stocks here are accumulating, so that a dull market must be anticipated.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR.—The market has been dull and prices irregular, but the tendency has been downwards. We give the latest quotations: Extra \$4.80 to \$4.95; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.75; Supers Canada Wheat \$4.20 to \$4.35; do from Western Wheat \$4.20. There is a demand for Strong Bakers' which command full prices, and owing to their scarcity are likely to range high, we quote them at \$4.70 to \$4.90; Canada Supers No. 2, \$4.25; Western States do. \$4.25; Fine \$4 to \$4.10; Middlings \$3.50 to \$3.60; Bag flour U. C. \$2.17½ to \$2.20; City brands \$2.25.

WHEAT.—There is no change to report, the market is still dull. **CORN.**—Nothing doing; the imports are light.

BARLEY.—Very little has been done during the past week; the demand from the States is likely to be large, but so far prices have not been arranged.

OATS.—The quantity likely to be offered apparently being above previous calculation, no price is at present fixed.

We give the imports and exports of the Port of Montreal, from 1st January to 18th November for the last four years:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
RECEIPTS.				
Flour, brls.....	822450	690296	622628	637628
Wheat, bu.....	6941210	2145347	2838592	794760
Corn.....	166600	1041606	824856	2105320
Barley.....	524602	56597	118358	283322
Pease.....	306416	480310	1279704	999102
Oats.....	27758	101591	258839	733108
EXPORTS.				
Flour, brls.....	511627	247471	209532	155456
Wheat, bu.....	5464413	1020801	1456960	2903
Corn.....	77408	736568	658496	1852877
Barley.....	226	6726	116986	202897
Pease.....	436843	616336	1587745	996887
Oats.....	70612	710549	658496	2839091

PORK.—The Market for Mess is very active, and old is exceedingly scarce and commands from \$23.75 to \$29; Prime Mess and Prime are nominal.

LARD.—Active at 15½c. to 16½c. according to packages. **BUTTER.**—The business during the week has been dull, and now that the navigation has closed we are likely to have a dull period. Stocks, however, are pretty well reduced, and no immediate decline in prices may be expected. First quality, 20c. to 21½c.; second do., 19c. to 19½c.; and medium, 17½c. to 18c., with but little offering.

ASHES.—The demand for Pots is quiet. Firsts worth \$5.25 to \$5.30; Seconds \$4.80. Pearls.—Firsts \$5.65 to \$5.70.

GROCERIES.

There have been several Auction Sales during the past week, and the attendance has been average, but not up to general expectancy. The bidding was languid, and although a considerable amount was placed, still the business done was not satisfactory to sellers.

COFFEE.—There has been but little done, prices are: Laguayr 16½c. to 17c.; Maracaibo 17c. to 18c.; Jamaica 16c. to 18c.; Java 25c. to 28c.; Rio 14½c. to 15c.

FRUIT.—The market is quiet, but full prices are obtainable, especially after the recent advices from England and the Continent. Layers, new, \$2.45 to \$2.50; Old, \$2 to \$2.15; Valentias, new, 8½c. to 9c. Currants range up to 7c. for new good fruit. Figs are 10c. to 15c. for Turkey, according to quality. Prunes scarce and in good demand at 6½c. to 6c. We may expect an active demand for all imported fruits for some weeks at full prices.

FISH.—There have been large sales on the wharf at full rates. Labrador Herrings have ranged from \$4.75 to \$4.87½; for brls. inferior splits \$3.62½; half brls. \$2.87½,—other qualities in proportion.

MOLASSES.—Several lots have been sold at full prices, say—Barba-does 46c. to 48c. Clayed 35c. to 37½c. Centrifugal 30c. to 31½c.

SYRUPS.—Standard 46c.; Golden 50c.; Amber 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine are firm at 47½c. Rosins in good demand at \$4 to \$5 for best grades. Pitch and Tar nominal at \$4.

OILS.—No change in our last week's quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The demand is active at last week's rates. We look for rather a firmer market during the coming week; 30c. to 32½c. is the current price.

RICE.—In spite of the decline in Flour, which to a large extent influences the price of Rice, the market has not declined, and \$3.90 for Arracan and \$3.20 for Rangoon is readily obtainable.

SALT.—There has been very little done in Liverpool Coarse, and prices are unchanged.

SUGARS.—The great interest is now in the state of matters in Cuba; should the revolutionists persist in destroying the Sugar plantations, as they have already commenced, it is impossible to state what might be the effect on the market. There is great excitement in New York, and our market is very stiff. We quote Porto Rico \$9.25 to \$9.50; Cuba \$9 to \$9.50; Barbadoes \$9 to \$9.50. Refinery prices: Dry Crushed 12½c.; Ground 12½c.; Crushed A 11½c.; Yellow Refined 9½c. to 10½c.

TEAS.—Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.'s sale fell flat, and only a few lots of the amount offered were placed. But there is a good jobbing demand at full rates in anticipation of the winter trade.

TOBACCO.—We give the latest prices: Western 10's 14½c. to 18½c.; Montreal 10's 18½c. to 22c.; Western Navy 19c. to 22c.; Montreal Navy 22c. to 23c.; Western Bright Solace 22c. to 27c.; American Tobacco, Bright, 35c. to 40c.; American Leaf 8c. to 9c.; Canada Leaf 10c. to 12c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—The market is firm for all classes of the heavier wines, such as Ports and Sherries; but the sale of the light wines is over. Spirits rule high, and outside rates are readily obtainable.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The market for Pig Iron has been very stiff, and prices have advanced fully 50c. under recent advices from England. We quote Garbshem's, \$23, and other brands in proportion. Bar and Band Iron have also advanced and are now rated at: Bar Scotch, \$50 to \$52; do. Refined, \$56 to \$60; do. Swedes, \$85 to \$100; Hoop and Band, \$56. The manufacturers are demanding an advance in Cut Nails, say \$2.75 to \$2.00; Lathes, \$3.10 to \$3.20.

LEATHER MARKET.

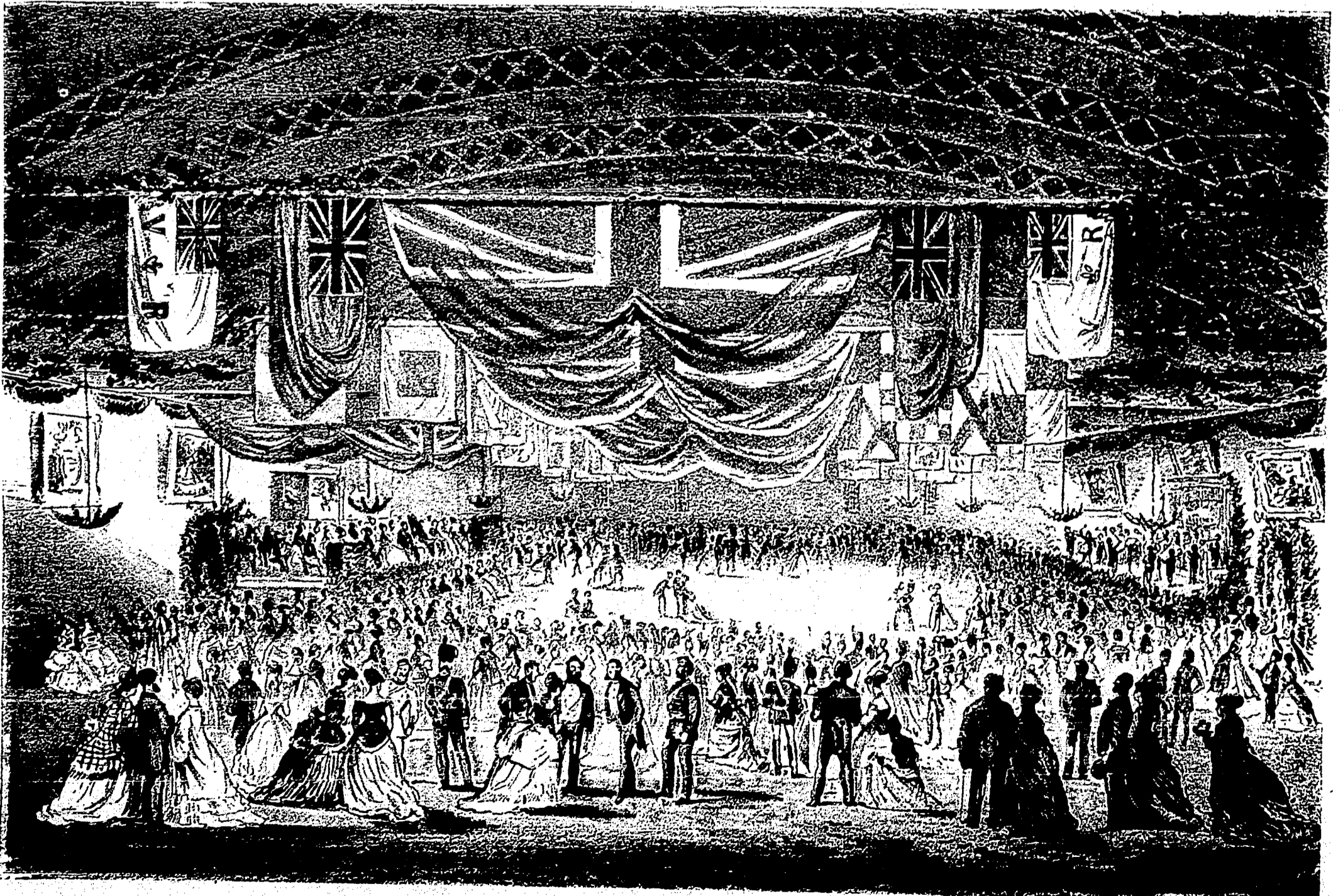
There has been a fair business done in staples, and the stocks of Spanish are somewhat diminished. There is some demand for Waxed Uppers at our rates. We give the latest quotations: Spanish Sole, No. 1, 21½c. to 22c.; No. 2, 19c. to 20½c. Slaughter Sole, No. 1, 24½c. to 25c. Harness, 27c. to 29c. Upper Waxed, 38c. to 40c. Splits, large, 25c. to 27c. Patent, 19c. to 19½c. Enamelled, 18½c. to 19c.

DRY GOODS.

The Fall business is now over, but when the winter roads set in, we may expect a revival, although the country merchants have pretty well stocked themselves.



TOURISTS ON THE KÖNIGS-SEE.—SEE PAGE 50.



MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY BALL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR.—SEE PAGE 55.

SCENE
IN THE
HIGHLANDS.

It seems to be the peculiar character of Scottish Highland scenery generally, to give to the pencil of the landscape painter, especially if he happens to be a native of the country, a force and vigour of touch and handling in harmony with itself. Its stern and rugged features, even under the most softening influences of atmospheric effects, compel a boldness of treatment which would be entirely out of place amid scenes of another kind; and were an artist tempted to try a contrary method of procedure, he would inevitably find himself foiled in realizing the expression of what lies in the landscape before him.

Whether or not Mr. Carrick is entitled to be called a Scotchman or an Englishman we are unable to say, though we believe him to be the former. At all events, in this picture he shows the true spirit of Highland scenery, giving to the subject a boldness of treatment which—allowing for certain points of hardness that might judiciously have been kept down—amounts almost to grandeur of effect. Darkly, and charged with thunder, rolls that sea of clouds over rock and heather and distant hills far as the eye reaches; the sun breaking through momentarily, and shedding a bright gleam over a portion of the foreground and on a far-away spot of the landscape. It is a wild and weird scene, one whereon the witches of Macbeth may have gathered to mix the contents of their incantatory caldron, but over which we now see the rough-hided cattle of the Highlands winding along the serpent-like path that leads homewards. The picture is a striking passage of Scotland's scenery most characteristically represented. — *Art Journal*.

Let a young man at twenty years of age put twenty dollars at interest, instead of expending it for tobacco. Then next year repent it, and include also the principal and interest of the former year, and so on until he shall have reached the age of 70; the amount he would realize would exceed thirty thousand dollars.



S C E N E I N T H E H I G H L A N D S . From a drawing by Mr. Carrick.

**UNDER WATER
SIXTY-TWO YEARS.**
—On the 22nd of October 1777, the British ship of war *Augusta* was partially burned and sunk not far from Philadelphia, and the *Post*, of that city, of a recent date, gives the following later chapter in her history:—
“She has laid imbedded in the mud until within two years back, when a party of five men determined to attempt the raising of the wreck, being stimulated thereto by the supposition of there being in the hold a quantity of specie. Their names are James Powell, Joseph Moore, George Murphy, Gabriel Shapely, and Charles Myers. Since that time they have laboured continually, and now, after expending over \$4,000 and their time, their efforts have been rewarded, and the wreck has been moved up as far as Gloucester, where the greater portion can be seen any day at low tide. Within the past few days a number of relics have been recovered, among them a lot of sterling silver spoons, marked ‘H. W., 1748,’ with a coat of arms consisting of an ancient shaped cross, an old English bull’s-eye watch, seven guinea pieces, bearing the vignette of George III., and with dates ranging from 1760 to 1770; some Spanish silver dollars, three guns of heavy calibre, which now lie on the beach at Red Bank; about sixty tons weight of balls, and about one hundred tons of Kentledge iron, which had evidently been used as ballast. The iron is in square pigs, and bears the old English brand—an arrow head. Three human skulls have also been found, one of which is remarkable for its thickness. There has also been found a small piece or strip of copper, about three inches in length and one inch in thickness, upon which is stamped the Lord’s Prayer, with the words, ‘David Pyeth, Delt. & Cult, Edinburgh, March 1774,’ the letters being all in capitals. The vessel had been constructed of Irish oak, and joined together with trunnels of the same material, not a single metal bolt being used. The timber is today pronounced as good as when put together.”

E L O I S E .

[Written for the "Canadian Illustrated News."]

I.

I'll call thee Eloise. Such eyes as thine
With fatal beauty marred
The peace of Abelard,
And dimmed with human love the light divine
That lingers near Religion's holy shrine!

II.

O pitiless eyes, you burn into my soul,
Each one a living coal
From off Love's altar! Fall, O silken lashes,
And shade me, like a screen, from their control,
Ere all my warm delight be turned to ashes!

III.

Oh, no! I cannot bear the shade; burn on,
And let me slowly perish with sweet fire,
Myself at once the victim and the pyre,—
I die of cold when that dear heat is gone.

JOHN READE.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

But Paris became a sojourn of terror. The friends of the released and divorced Madame de Fontenay, those soft Girondists and noble enthusiasts who strew flowers on the craters of the revolution—those poetic and valiant politicians—were either exiled and proscribed or had been executed. She must therefore go from Paris where the cruel men of terror ruled, and be away from that soil which at any moment might open and swallow another victim! On to Bordeaux, to which place her friends, the proscribed of Quiberon, are flying;—on to Bordeaux, the true capital of the Girondists, where they will gather and arm in revenge against the *Sans-culottes*!

Thérèse Cabarrus, Madame de Fontenay, hastened to Bordeaux. But Jacobinism was already there in vogue, the *Sans-culottes* being masters of the place and butchering without mercy Girondists, aristocrats and other suspected persons. From Bordeaux it is not far to Spain, and thither the young Senora, finding herself now without protection, wished to go; to the province of Aragon, to the city of Saragossa and to the house of her mother, there to nurse and console her.

One day her steps were dogged by a young man in clogs and with a red cap over his blonde locks. It was Gilbert Cardourel. The beauty of the young Spaniard had excited this young debauchee; he followed into her house and into her very room; there with horror she heard the vows of love from this *Sans-culotte*, and indignant at such an outrage ordered a servant of the house to turn him out. Gilbert swore vengeance at such an insult, and truly she had cause for being afraid of this villain. She hastened to leave Bordeaux and to escape to Spain, but before her back was turned to the city, this mad Gilbert Cardourel, with his confederates, had stopped her carriage. She was arrested and pointed out as suspected. From the fate of the executed she could guess her own, and when she entered the cell of the Ombrière, she knew that death was certain and fell sobbing on the bed, praying and crying that she so young and beautiful was doomed for the grave.

Anxious days passed. Every morning she heard from the court yard into which the window of her cell opened, the rattling of the cart on which the condemned were sent to the scaffold; she could see all those unfortunates, men and women, old and young, through her window when she stood upon the side of her bed. She herself was not called either to her trial, or to the headsman. But vain it would have been for her to hope!

Hope almost died within her when one morning the turnkey, a young lad who had been wounded in the left arm before Toulon, and who took great interest in her, had opened her door at an unusual hour, and there stood before her a young man in the uniform of a commissioner of the convention; his head, with bristling, reddish hair, was covered with a round hat surmounted by the tricolored feather; a tightly fitting dress-coat, a tricolored sash around his waist, sword and top-boots, completed his costume.

With his fierce eyes he cast a long and searching look upon her, then sharply asked her who was now deadly pale with fright, her name, her relations and crime, and bestowing upon her a piercing glance, left her without another word.

An hour afterwards Benoit, the turnkey, came to her cell; this was an unusual occurrence, and the more remarkable as he was much excited.

"What is the matter with you?" she asked,

"Am I called before the tribunal?"

"Ah," he cried with tears in his eyes, "I am afraid, you will not stay much longer with me, citizen! The commissioner who was here is Tallien; those he sees are doomed to die."

Thérèse Cabarrus sighed. She knew the name of the deputy of the convention, Tallien, in Paris, and his wild appearance had taught her that he would answer the trust the government of terror had placed in him, when he was sent to Bordeaux. But the words of the turnkey, the tone in which they were uttered, and the tears in his eyes, first arrested her attention.

"Why," she therefore asked, "do you take so much interest in my fate?"

Benoit blushed and confusedly answered:

"Who would not do so, citizen? You are so young, so beautiful. . . Oh! pardon me!"

Thérèse sadly smiled. She saw that the honest young turnkey loved her.

"My friend," she said taking his hand, "for the many kindnesses you have shown me I thank you. And if I am condemned to die the silver cross I wear on my breast shall be yours. It shall be a keepsake to you from your grateful prisoner."

With these words she drew forth a small cross which she had succeeded to conceal from her wardens when she was taken prisoner.

Benoit was beside himself with joy.

"Oh!" he ejaculated passionately, my place, my honour, and perhaps my life may be at stake! What does it matter! Command! and I shall obey; bid me go! and I shall go; say to me: die! and if necessary, I shall die!"

She made no answer. The zeal of this young man alarmed her. But after further reflecting upon it she came to the conclusion that she might, with his assistance, effect her escape, as Benoit had declared he would sacrifice everything for her.

Some days passed and Thérèse still avoided mentioning her desire to be free; she did not like to owe so much to the love of this man, and become the cause of his misfortune. She contented herself with letting him divine what she wished, and was not disappointed to notice that Benoit, of his own accord, was making the necessary preparations for her successful flight.

The day before these arrangements were completed, the door of her cell was again suddenly opened, and once more stood before her Tallien, the commissioner of the convention, the dreaded man who held life and death in his hands. He caught her unawares, and when she aghast jumped up and threw a shawl around her shoulders, he exclaimed—

"Wherefore, citizen! Do not distress yourself, I rejoice to see you yet alive!"

Did he mean to mock her that he thus spoke? Or did he come with the intention to announce her death? But no,

with an expression of love and kindness, which caused Thérèse to realize that the tiger at this moment had turned a lamb. He hastily closed the door, leaving the turnkey outside, and whispered to her in an excited tone—

"I would wish to save you, beautiful Spaniard! Your fate is in your own hands, if you can comprehend me. I cannot return here a third time."

He then withdrew, and Benoit immediately locked the door. Thérèse stood as though she were in a dream. Was this the tyrant? No, she felt that love had subdued this man of terror.

She tried to clearly comprehend what he meant, and what she now had to do. He had said that he would save her, and certainly it was in his power to do so.

But why had he ordered the door to be closed again upon her? Why had he not granted her at once her liberty as he had the authority to do?

Instead of this he had left her to decide for herself; this hopeful moment was fraught with pain. How was she to decide when she had only these few words with their uncertain and suspicious meaning? Thérèse was too sensitive not to understand the full scope of these words. She should deliver herself up to Tallien; as a price for her liberty she should belong to this monster, who, in her presence, had lost his nature and become a man of feeling and passion. She shuddered. "Rather death," she thought, "than decide to be his."

Had she not the honest love-sick Benoit, who would open all the locks by a word from her? Did he not give by his love as much as the all-powerful Tallien could give, and did he not give it without a price?

Benoit came as usual in the evening to enquire after the wants of his prisoner. He was shy and down-cast, his cheeks were pale, and his dark eyes gloomy. The Spaniard perceived that he was not the same Benoit as formerly. "My friend," she said when he was about to leave her, "you are much changed since morning. You distress me."

"Oh no, citizen," he replied constrainedly, "I am still the same."

"Something troubles you, Benoit. Tell me."

Retaining his answer for a while, he said at last—

"I heard every word the commissioner of the convention has told you."

"Well?" asked Thérèse, blushing involuntarily. She wondered what interpretation of Tallien's words Benoit would give.

"The commissioner is very kind to you. He will pardon and acquit you."

"And this causes you sorrow, my friend?"

"Not this exactly; but I am sorry for what you will do."

"And what shall I do? In truth, I do not know it myself! What citizen Tallien has said to me, is yet a riddle to me."

"Oh, you will solve it at the right time. You have heard him saying that he will not come back to you, and this means that you have to decide soon, or he will not save you."

"Do you think so, Benoit?" asked Thérèse not without alarm.

"When he went away," continued the turnkey, "he gave me permission to fetch you paper, pen, and ink, if you should wish it, and in case you should write him a letter, to forward it to him. Do you understand now?" She shuddered inwardly.

"I understand," whispered she, and then Benoit quitted her cell.

Thérèse was now left to her own thoughts and irresolution.

Thoroughly she understood what Benoit had said and what the commissioner of the convention desired and expected from her; she was to write that he was understood, and that she was to give him her love for his mercy. Heart and pride of this beautiful woman revolted at this idea. How detestable this man of terror was, and what a sanguinary monster had he proved himself! And Thérèse Cabarrus, Madame de Fontenay, should deny her taste so far as to become his beloved? Not for one day, not for one hour.

How different she thought was Benoit's timid, respectful love! She had to confess that his affection was of an enthusiastic and romantic nature, and quite adapted for exercising in her present condition a great charm over her. With a mixture of sympathy and pity she received the address of this poor turnkey—what else could she do? Benoit felt grieved, almost hurt at the visible benevolence which the all-powerful commissioner of the convention evinced for her. He appeared jealous at the boon which another and great man was willing to grant out of mercy, while he was ready to bestow it as evidence of his love. He seemed offended at the idea that the object of his love might sell herself for the sake of life to his rival, the prince of terror of Bordeaux. Would Benoit still work for her rescue? Would he still be willing to sacrifice himself for her?

With these thoughts Thérèse Cabarrus had fallen asleep.

Next morning at the usual hour Benoit came to her cell to attend to his duties. He was silent, but before quitting the cell he stopped at the door and cast a wistful and enquiring glance upon her, then asked:

"Citizen, do you require anything?"

"Nothing, my friend," she replied with a sigh; still she did not look sad. She almost smiled as though all danger for her had past, and that she was anticipating a triumph rather than a defeat.

Benoit left her shaking his head; then Thérèse indulged in that play of fancy and meditation in which we have seen her.

However quick and changing the pictures of her life passed before her mind's eye, the thread of her thoughts spun further and further, interweaving the perplexing problem of what would be best for her to do, if it should not be already too late. Benoit or Tallien—to which of them should she owe the rescue both offered her?



The Beautiful Prisoner.—"Throw this pile of accusations into the fire there, and I will believe you to be worthy the love of a woman."

there was something in the way he spoke these words that reassured her, and gave her new hope.

"Citizen," she replied, gazing upon him half-frightened, half-curiously, "what brings you here?"

"Oh, I perceive that you are not such a hardened aristocrat as you are accused of being. Do you consider yourself a guilty citizen?"

"Why should I be guilty?" she said in a mild, angelic voice. "I am not aware of having committed a crime."

"I wished you were a good patriot, though you have been the wife of an emigrant," said Tallien half aloud, as though speaking to himself, at the same time his eyes rested on her

"The poor Benoit, if he effected her escape, must sacrifice his office, perhaps his life—how could she take upon herself so great a responsibility? Should his love for her, which was already so hopeless, be his ruin? And even if Benoit parried all the dangers with which he would be threatened through his devotion, there would such an obligation devolve upon her that could only bring him sorrow and misery. No, she should not give Benoit such a claim on her gratitude, if there was any other resource left. The other resource, the more she reflected on it, had something tempting; the road on which it led was mysterious, which pleased her adventurous spirit. If she accepted Tallien's mercy and gave him room to hope for her love, could not female ingenuity find a large field for usefulness? Thérèse inwardly measured her strength for such a game, and concluded that victory would be all but certain. The man of terror might be overcome when he fancied he was triumphing. Tallien in her eyes no longer appeared so formidable, and she now felt no horror for this man of bloodshed. She recollected the soft, longing gaze he had cast on her, the loving words he had whispered, and reasoned that this Tallien could not be a man of cool judgment, but rather a man of passions. If Thérèse succeeded to rule his sentiments and passions, if she could elevate his love for her to such a height and strength so as to influence his whole being, what bright days might yet dawn upon her after her long night of misery! Sensual love only enfeebles man, but if love draws its strength from the soul, it ennobles. Thus reflected the high-minded prisoner. The smile of triumph played on her finely chiselled lips, in her thoughts seeing the prince of terror as her slave, the man of blood changed into a man of clemency. And if not, what was to be lost by this game, that was not already lost?"

Our heroine had now taken her resolution. She sprang from her bed and nervously paced her cell, then knocked at the door and called the turnkey. Benoit came and opened her cell; he anticipated what she was about to say.

"Benoit," said she imploringly, "I wish to write a letter."

The turnkey sadly nodded his head.

"I thought so, citizen," he replied; "it is a letter to the commissioner Tallien."

"Yes, my friend; I have decided to avail myself of this mode of escape."

"He will watch over you safely," he sighed, and retired to fetch the writing materials.

Soon after he returned with them and said in a trembling voice, "here, citizen."

"Benoit," she replied, "I fear I have grieved you in taking this step for my delivery."

"Not so, citizen; I only regret that I may not meet you again."

"What, if I were condemned to die?"

"Oh, you would not have died; I should have saved you."

"Noble friend, and through me you might have perished yourself."

"What would it matter," said he nervously.

Thérèse wrote a single line and showed it to the turnkey.

"Read, my friend. This is all I have written: Citizen Commissioner! Grant me an interview! Thérèse Cabarrus."

"It is sufficient," he replied.

She then folded the note, addressed it and gave it to him.

"I shall immediately deliver it, though this service for you will cause me misery."

Then poor Benoit retired and locked the cell.

CHAPTER III.

THE MAN OF TERROR.

Nor an hour had passed since Thérèse had written the note to Tallien, when Benoit came to inform her that she was expected by the commissioner, and that he was to conduct her to him. Meanwhile she had spent her time in growing impatience, and had studied the conversation she was to hold with this terrible man, so as to be prepared for every contingency at the interview. But both the uncertainty and the stake she risked in this new game, made her violently quiver at the very moment when she was called to his presence.

Benoit cast a serious look upon her while in haste she was arranging her toilet, showing, in so doing, that she intended to please. She looked charming to perfection, when she had folded a white cashmere shawl around her person, and thrown a large black lace veil over her face, the waxy complexion of which produced a most striking effect. Her dark eyes sparkled, scorn and delight played around her lips, and her cheeks glowed with inward excitement.

"Let us go," she at last said to the turnkey, "I am ready."

Benoit was going to open the door, when he hesitated.

"Citizen!" he exclaimed with painful emotion, "do you think you will come back?"

She looked alarmed, almost ashamed at this question.

"My poor friend," she replied with great sympathy, "I comprehend how painful it is for you to lose your prisoner. Here," she added, drawing forth the small silver cross and presenting it to him, "is the keepsake I have promised you."

Benoit hesitated taking it, but stared at it with tears in his eyes. Though he had a great desire for it, a kind of delicacy made him fear that the acceptance of this keepsake would humble his love for the beautiful prisoner.

"Well?" continued she in a cheerful tone, "you will not take it? Ah, Benoit, I wish to give it you as you are good and honest. If I gain my freedom, this cross shall be to you a sign of my gratitude! Should you only wish to take it if I were condemned to die?"

"To die!" he exclaimed. "To die! You shall not die!"

"Who can pretend to know it? This hour will give me either liberty or death."

"You are right," answered Benoit. "Either is the same to me. Your pardon, citizen. I am a fool!" Then taking the cross which she still held in her hand, he pressed it to his lips and fervently kissed it. "You have so much kindness for a poor simpleton as to leave him this keepsake?" added he. "Oh, I thank you. You will soon have forgotten me, but I shall never forget you."

He then opened the door and preceded her through the long corridor which led to the main building, and by mounting a flight of stairs, to the office of the all-powerful commissioner of the convention, Tallien. In the large ante-room they met a few *Sans-culottes* with their red caps on their heads, who acted as orderlies for the ruler of Bordeaux. Benoit delivered to them his prisoner, and turning round, was about to leave the room, when Thérèse called him back, her tone expressing gratitude, as well as anxiety for the step she was about to take.

After he had approached her, she extended her hand, and his look of pleasure showed the consolation he felt at this last act of sympathy.

"Good-bye, citizen," said she. "Ah, these men here—how much afraid I am of them! Tell them that the commissioner wishes to speak to me."

"They know it," replied the turnkey, adding in a whisper—"Be cautious and prudent! Your life will depend on it."

He then withdrew, when one of the red caps approached her, crying aloud:—

"This is the aristocrat! You are a beautiful woman, and no one can blame you for begging for your life. Come, citizen—that door there takes you to the commissioner."

He conducted her, who was now trembling violently, to the door.

"Do not spare your tears," he added good humoredly; "it may help you in the end, you beautiful witch."

The door which he opened led to a large apartment, in the middle of which a huge, old-fashioned desk was placed. Before it, in a carved wooden chair, sat the man of terror, the deputy of the convention, Tallien, who was sent to Bordeaux to administer dreadful justice upon all criminals and suspected; he was like a king in power, employed by the kings of the convention to execute their will, a gloomy Pluto in his place, by whose anger and nod the guillotine mowed down heads. He was still young, scarce above four-and-twenty, but was already a very successful politician. He had been destined for a lawyer, but the revolution had employed his literary talents. In the "Moniteur" he had assisted to record the progress of the revolution, and afterwards edited a paper of his own, the "Citizen Friend," which published in 1791, daily, all the government matter. Huguenin, the president of the revolutionary common-council, appointed him, in the following year, his secretary, and with his advancement his power grew. The more wildly the tide of the revolution rushed on, the more the passions of this young and ambitious man influenced his mind. He was elected to the convention where the maddest Jacobins became his associates, and the day on which the king was executed, he was made their president. He, with deputy Carra, were then sent to the mutinous department of the west, where the first terror of his name was spread, thereby removing any and every doubt that there was any clemency in his character. Thus he became the leading man of Bordeaux, the seat of the Girondists, where he, with his colleague, Isambert, were to clear the field and cultivate the soil for the last harvest of the revolution. With terror he ploughed the land, with blood it was manured, and soon it should lose its old nature and be then gained for the future.

Thérèse entered; Tallien remained sitting in his high chair. He looked up but did not disturb himself in his work. Her heart violently beating, she waited for a few moments near the door and gazed, not without horror, on this tall young man, whose head with bristling red hair depicted his wild energy, and whose freckled but pale and delicate face had not lost its fine features. He was writing. What could he be writing, but the names of those who were doomed to death, or reports giving testimony of the efficacy of his reign of blood? Thérèse found her courage and self-possession deserting her; at this moment she sought for both in vain. At last Tallien cast his piercing eyes upon her. "Citizen," said he, "approach!"

Hesitatingly she complied with his command, which was not uttered without politeness in the tone.

"You have understood me," continued he, resting his ardent gaze on the youthful beauty. "You are aware what I expect of you if I save you?"

The cheeks of the Spaniard became crimson, her pride was roused, and she now recovered her self-possession. "I do not understand you, citizen," replied she with indignation.

Tallien smiled and rose from his seat, taking her hand which she did not venture to withdraw, and saying, with a cordiality that surprised her:

"Beautiful woman, can you not understand that I love you?"

He wished to draw her towards him, but she freed herself, and reluctantly overcame by the unexpected gentleness of his words, replied haughtily:

"With what right do you dare to talk thus to me? It is my misfortune and defenceless condition that induce you to offend me?"

"To offend you?" quietly replied he. "Does my love offend you?"

"Independent of your deeds which outrage female delicacy, are you a human being that can speak of love? Does a wolf love a lamb which he frightens before tearing it to pieces?"

"Am I like a wolf to you? And why?"

"Why should I tell you what your deeds prove a hundred-fold?"

He again seized her hand, and looking earnestly in her face said: "Woman, you talk as if you had not passed through a great revolution which inexorably carries out its law, though single individuals may try to hinder it. He who has become the executioner of the law of necessity, is but a limb of a scorpion seeking victims for its dreadful work. Do I not remain a man though I am the executioner of the law?"

"A man of blood," exclaimed she in a tone of horror, "cursed with malediction."

"Be it so," replied he, more passionately. "I shall be so for others, for the whole world—but not for you, beautiful woman, who are exercising over me an unknown charm. For you I wish to be the man that is free from the duty of terror, for you the man that opens all gates to his heart, that sacred passions may break forth and receive back from you all that glows in your heart. I do not deny, I am ensnared by your charms and that I will save you, to love you."

Thérèse now perceived the advantage she had gained; the man of terror was already caught in her net. But she assumed an air of indifference, while in reality the words of Tallien showing the sincerity of his sentiments had made a strong impression upon her, and frowning with anger, said:

"I could have begged for my life—but your love is more terrible to me than death!"

"My office shocks you; but I do not despair that you will find the man worthy of your love."

"How can I separate the man from what he is? He is judged by his deeds, and if these are detestable, so is he. And by your deeds you deserve to be called the most dreaded of the terrible. Not only have you accepted an office which is fit only for the most heartless and insensate nature—no, you have administered it with such a sanguinary disposition as to make you appear the accomplice of your headsmen. Say, can

you sleep without dreaming of blood and seeing before you the heads of all the executed who accuse you not only before men but also before God?"

She stopped short, as if frightened at the impression her words had made on Tallien.

The commissioner shrugging his shoulders, said: "I condemn no one; it is the tribunal that does it."

"Yes, the tribunal which is intimidated by you and is obliged to condemn all those you have accused. And you whose thoughts are of blood, and whose deeds form a chain of crimes—you dare to speak of love? What a contradiction in nature? The hyena also loves, but loves its own. Am I like you that you expect to find with me reciprocity of your feelings? Oh, these passions of yours rise all out of the same abyss; the demon which you are when you rule, you are also when you love."

Tallien did not appear to be much touched by this description.

"That you talk this way, proves that you do not know me. You are an enemy of the republic, and I am not surprised at your judgment. I am sorry, Thérèse Cabarrus, to find you of a worse disposition than I had imagined."

"Citizen," she replied, not without dread that Tallien's political passions might get the ascendancy over his better feelings, "I am not an enemy of the republic, of which I am as fond as of liberty; no woman in France has hailed it with more enthusiasm than I have; none can be more French, more patriotic than I am, who am a daughter of Spain. The revolution, even in its passionate excesses, is to me a sublime spectacle, and seems to resemble a river into which the waters from the mountains wildly rush, so that it not being able to receive them in its bed, overflows and breaks banks and dikes, and inundates in majestic and destructive grandeur far and wide the rich and blooming land. But can he who tries by flight to save himself from the death-carrying flood be reviled at, or accused of cowardice and treachery? And this is the crime for which I have languished in prison, for which my life is given into your hands that you may have me drowned in the deep waters, if I am too proud to become your slave. For though, as a matter of course, the excited waves have transgressed their bounds and become destructive, I nevertheless despise the heartless man who, instead of damping the flood, in his malignity and cruelty attempts to extend it farther, that he may rejoice over its victims to his heart's content?"

"And do I really appear to you such a monster?" asked he.

"Can you be surprised at it? Do you not intend to be the man of terror? What is amiable in you who are still so young? Where are your noble qualities, which could be admired by a woman, if she was not ashamed of her own nature? What else can your love be but an impure desire?"

"And you tell me all this, because I have wished to save you?" asked Tallien, partly in a threat, partly crushed by the accusations of this young woman, whose beauty the more strongly captivated him, the more this excitement animated her eyes and flushed her cheeks. "Is it for this reason that you have asked an interview with me, while I presumed that you had accepted my help and would show yourself grateful for it? Truly, the way I have acted towards you gives the lie to your accusations, and you ought to have reason to find me amiable."

"Give me proofs that you are sincere, and I will believe you," exclaimed she with vivacity, drawing near to him.

"You ask for proofs? Is not my sincerity sufficiently proved by having opened the door of your cell, if you in gratitude for it will be my beloved, my wife? I ask from you nothing degrading. Here," continued he, taking from his desk a pile of papers, in which he turned over the leaves, and extracting one from among them; "here is your accusation. I will destroy it and you will be free—will this proof be sufficient?"

"Oh, by no means," replied she. "You will destroy a single leaf, not for the object of saving my life, but of satisfying one of your whims."

"Can you reproach me if I claim your affection as the price for my deed?" asked he.

"You would not have so much humanity if I refused you my affection. It is no proof of your generosity, on the contrary."

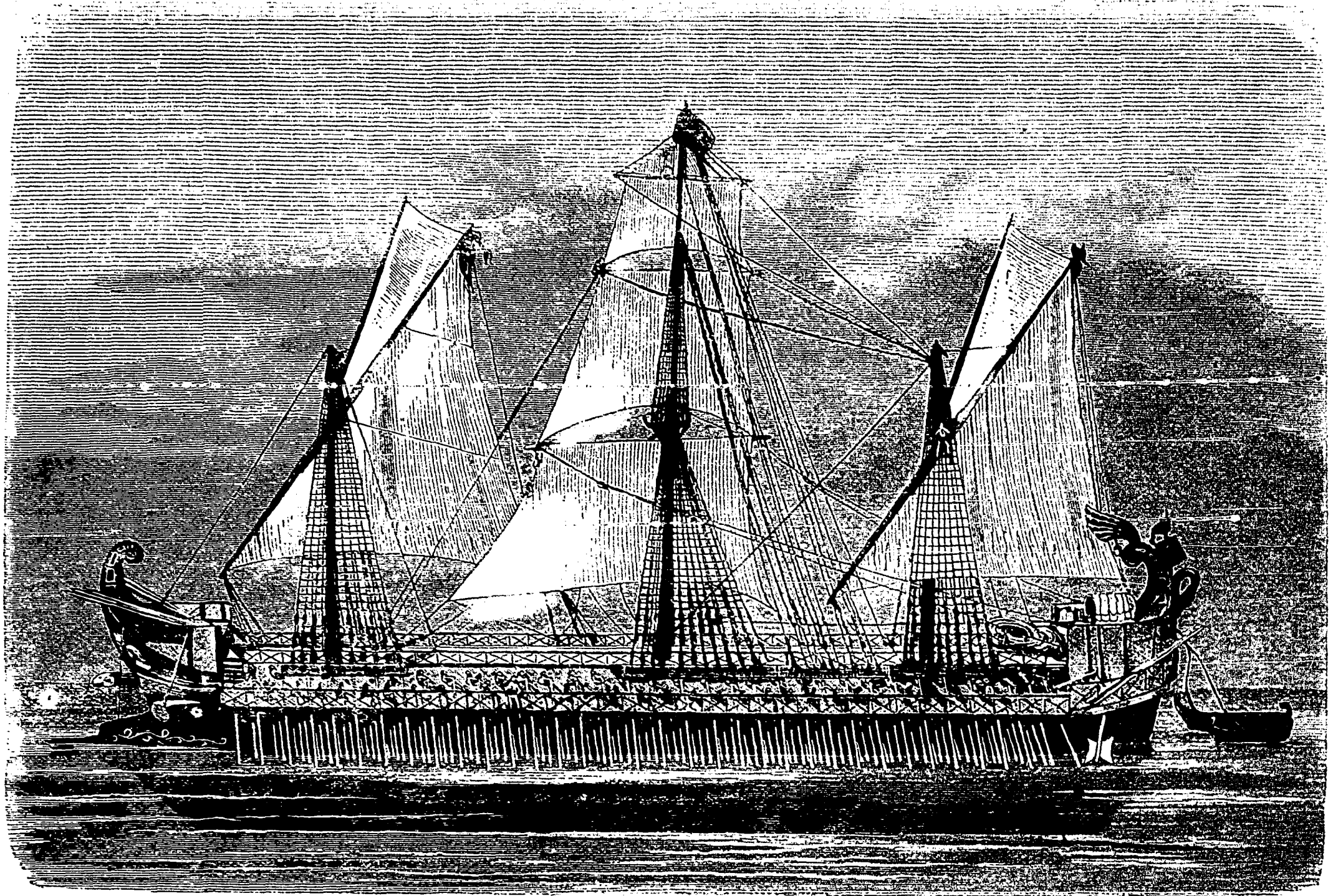
"Woman, what more do you want? Did I compel you to love me? No, but I ventured to hope for your love, because I wished to obtain a claim to it. I save your life and you do not thank me?"

Thérèse seized his arm, exclaiming enthusiastically—"Throw this pile of accusations into the fire there, and I will believe you to be worthy the love of a woman."

(To be continued.)

The following is of course quite true. It has, at least, gone the rounds:—Notwithstanding the strike of the shopmen, or perhaps from that very reason, there was a large number of customers at the Magasins du Louvre yesterday. This is the commencement of the winter season, and the female thieves are perfectly aware that this is the period most propitious to their operations. All at once some piercing cries were heard from the midst of the crowd. Every one hastened to the spot, but the terror was changed to amusement as soon as the cause of the emotion was discovered to be a superb living crayfish clinging to the fingers of a woman who had attempted to take a portmonnaie from a pocket—not her own. Madame R—then told the persons present that having been robbed last year, she had thought of this means of catching the culprit.

A correspondent at Pesth says:—"Seldom has a Sovereign led so simple a life as the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and in her castle at Godollo she has ample opportunities of gratifying her rural taste. She goes daily for a solitary walk in the park, which on ordinary days is open to the public, and her children frequently make excursions into the villages and converse familiarly with the people. The Crown Prince, Archduke Rudolph, usually rides a fiery hunter, and the Archduchess Gisela a Spanish mule. The Empress herself is passionately fond of riding, and in her habit of black velvet, with a black kolpack (Hungarian cap) on her head, she gallops across ditches and rivers so broad that the most daring of her suite sometimes hesitate to follow her. She also has a great liking for agricultural pursuits. She works in her own garden, and the other day appeared with a sickle in her hand, to assist at the mowing in a field of oats, with the produce of which she feeds her horse."



MODEL OF A PENTERRE IN THE TIME OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE IN ANCIENT TIMES.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE "C. I. NEWS," FROM THE GERMAN OF CAPT. WERNER.]

During the last forty years a great revolution in the marine of civilized nations has taken place. The application of steam to navigation, the invention of the screw, the large increase of international commerce with the competition resulting from it: the iron-clads, and connected therewith, the constant enlarging of ordnance, have exercised the greatest influence on the building of merchant vessels and men-of-war. A comparison of our iron-clads with Nelson's flag-ship "Victory," or of the "Great Eastern" with any trading vessel at the commencement of this century, shows strikingly what giant progress in naval architecture has been made in so comparatively short a time, and we have a right to be proud of such results. Navigation has ever been promoted as the education of mankind has improved, and each is dependent on the other.

A retrospect of the marine of the time when the culture of Greece and Rome had progressed so far as to be even now a model for some branches of art, will therefore not be without interest to him who makes this branch of science his study. He will notice the correctness of the remark that education and navigation are reciprocally connected, but at the same time he must confess that we have no reason to be proud of the development of our navigation, inasmuch as the progress made in ship-building during 2000 years is but comparatively small.

As to the date when navigation was first introduced, we can only make conjectures: it is clear, however, that it goes back to the remotest period; if we take the figures in the Bible, according to which Noah's ark was 600 feet long, 120 broad, and 60 high, we find that the vessel was about the same dimensions as the leviathan ship "Great Eastern."

The difficulty of crossing rivers which impeded the spread of mankind, naturally led to the first means of navigation: rafts were floated into the water, out of which rafts—the first type of the vessel of to-day—were formed; next came the canoe, hollowed out of a tree by means of fire or a stone, and then, as necessity demanded, appeared the river-craft and sea-going vessel, which were composed of several parts, and provided with sails, helm, anchor, and all those thousand things which make the modern ship a little world of its own.

The invention of those different improvements is ascribed by the ancient writers to mythic persons; thus is the sail to Dedalus and Aeolus, the helm to Typhis, &c.

Recent discoveries prove to a certainty the advanced state of the art of navigation in pre-historic times. A German explorer, Dr. D., who made the discoveries, has brought with him from Egypt a highly interesting collection of photographs and drawings of sculptures, inscriptions, &c., taken from the tombs belonging to the time of the first Egyptian dynasties, i. e., 4000 years before Christ, and this collection promises to be of the greatest importance to the students of archaeology. The same contains also images of ships, and in such colossal proportions as to give a pretty correct idea of their construction, size, and management. These vessels were moved by oars and one sail, the mast being in the middle; their length was

from 50 to 60 feet, and usually held from 30 to 40 people; they had neither anchor nor helm, and we take it for granted that they were only river-crafts; the steering was done by means of oars which were larger than those used in propelling the vessel.

Two thousand years after the period to which Dr. D.'s discoveries extend, the colonization of Greece by Egyptians commenced; in the 19th, 16th and 15th centuries B. C. Inachus, Cecrops and Danaus landed in that country; we also learn that about the latter period Sesostris built a fleet of 400 vessels, but have no information as to the state of marine architecture at that time.

We are better acquainted with the Phenicians, those bold traders and sea-farers who, two thousand years before the Christian era, navigated and colonized the different coasts of the Mediterranean, and are even said to have visited England and the Baltic shores. Navigation on the Mediterranean, with its sudden heavy gales, requires sea-fit vessels, strong enough to sail to the north of Europe. The Argonautic expedition appears to have been the first voyage of the Greeks, though it is not proved in history. We have more particular information of the Trojan expedition, which took place in 1100 B. C.; the fleet taking over the Grecian army consisted of 1,186 vessels, the largest of which could carry 120 men and the smallest 50; they had one mast and a row of oarsmen, but their construction needed no great perfection or strength, as the Egean sea they had to cross is very quiet in summer, and is interspersed with so many islands which offer protection by land every four or five miles. Such historical facts make also very doubtful the historical faithfulness of father Homer with reference to the ten years' roving by Ulysses.

The Grecian navy improved considerably in the following centuries; and at the commencement of the Persian wars, about 500 B. C., they had fleets of men-of-war with three tiers of oars; while at Salamis and in the Peloponnesian war battles were fought with three-decked vessels, and when Syracuse aspired to the sway over the Mediterranean, the navy was brought to a high state of perfection, combining the superiority of Grecian and Carthaginian architecture.

Ships with four to five decks were built, with which Philip of Macedonia, and his great son at the head of Greece, snatched from the Syracusans the sway over the Eastern Mediterranean.

Till lately we were at a loss as to the construction, size and strength of the ancient vessels, as the statements made by the classic writers were, in many cases, imperfect and exaggerated, and far less could the figures on coins, &c., of that period, be relied upon.

It is only within the last ten years that any doubts entertained on this subject have been solved, and this by getting an insight into the nautical affairs of Athens at the time of Alexander the Great.

In the year 1834, while digging the foundation for a magazine at Pyreus, the port of Athens, the workmen found the ruins of a colonnade, belonging to the late Roman period, with seventeen marble plates, all bearing inscriptions of date 330 to 310 B. C., from which we gather information of the state of

the Athenian marine of that period; although this information does not reach us in a direct way, we are yet enabled, by drawing conclusions, making calculations, &c., to form a very correct idea of it. From the dimensions of parts of vessels given on the plates referred to, a German professor has constructed a model of an antique five-decked vessel, which was rigged out in the royal dock-yard at Dantzig. From an inspection of this vessel we have a very fair idea of the state of the navy two thousand years ago, and cannot help being struck with the progress made in ship-building at that time.

In former times the greatest difficulty for the explorer was to place the men, the number of which, according to the old writers, often amounted to one thousand men on one vessel. Vessels of eight, sixteen, and even forty tiers are spoken of by these writers. They do not, however, explain how so many oars could be managed; we now learn that the seats were arranged one above the other like steps, placing the men in such a position that the head and shoulders of one rowed between the legs of the one above him.

From these records we also learn particulars regarding the dimensions and crews of such ships, i. e., five-deckers, were 168 feet long, 22 to 26 feet broad, and drew 12 feet of water; their tonnage was 534 tons. The crew numbered 275; of these 310 were oarsmen, 15 to 20 marines, and the remainder, officers. The proportion of length to breadth of these men-of-war is very remarkable, being on the average 1 to 16, while the proportion on ships of our time is 1 to 6. The difference in these proportions is easily accounted for, from the fact that vessels of the olden time had no means of fighting unless brought in contact with each other. Their tactics in a naval engagement consisted almost entirely in running each other down; the greatest swiftness and skill of manœuvring was therefore necessary. Sails alone being insufficient, the oars were the chief means of moving vessels which, consequently, were built very long in proportion to breadth.

The extraordinary length of the ships required a very firm, and at the same time elastic, construction, to enable them to overcome the motions of the waves and to defeat their adversaries without suffering any injury themselves.

This problem was solved in a masterly manner by the ancients, and as at that time the supremacy over the Mediterranean signified as much as the supremacy over the whole, then known world, we can easily understand that the naval powers should have directed their whole energy to the improvement of ship-architecture, in which we find they have been most successful. The fine and slender forms of their ships excite our admiration even at the present day. The principles of constructing ships were at that time the same as at present; the exterior form of the antique vessels, however, differed from ours, in so far as both their fore and aft parts were pointed. The helm was arranged in a different way from ours, which being hooked on the stern-post, passes through an opening into the inside of the vessel; their stern-post was bent and did not allow the helm to be hooked on it; they were obliged to hang the helm at the side of the stern-post, and to place its axis in the opening of the ship. This fastening was very deficient; they tried to remedy it, partly by availing themselves of two smaller helms instead of one large one (one at

each side), partly by making a singular and very practical construction, which modern ship-builders now use for the better steering of large, and with difficulty, managed iron-clads. This is the so-called balancing rudder. The whole surface of this balancing rudder, when it is turned, acts on the steering, and as the pressure of water on one side of the axis works against the other, the one side nearly balancing the other, the total pressure of water is reduced to one-third.

The old ships were like our iron-clads, provided with a beak, the so-called rostrum of the Romans, which being level with the water, was composed of a set of beams strongly connected with the fore-part of the ship and ending in a blunt point mounted by three metal prongs.

The drawing given is the model of a Pentere which was constructed by a German professor, and shows the ship with its sails and oars; one of the helms is likewise seen.

The inner construction deviated a little from ours. The length of the ship was divided by two open partitions into two compartments for the crew, and the oarsmen passed through these openings to take their seats. The anchoring arrangements were not much different from those of the present day. In former times stones were used as anchors, afterwards metal bars were applied, and the not always credible Diodorus,—a writer at the time of Caesar,—narrates that the Phenicians had once replaced the bars of lead which served them as anchors, by silver, when their ships could not load any more of this precious metal. The next anchors were made of wood with a hook, and were similar to those found on Chinese junks at present, those old-shaped vessels which, in keeping with the general stability of the Celestial Empire, have not changed in structure for the last three thousand years.

At the time we speak of, great progress had been made in the rigging of vessels. The three-tier ship had three masts; the middle one, consisting of one piece only, was provided with three sails, and rigged in the same way as the present main-mast of a ship. The fore and mizzen masts were considerably shorter than the main-mast. They carried on a sloping yard-arm triangular so-called Latin sails, like those still in use on French luggers. Our bowsprit was not known by the ancients, and would have been an impediment in their tactics of grounding other vessels. Each three-tier ship carried two boats.

From the foregoing facts it is evident that the marine of the olden time was in a high state of perfection. The swiftness of these vessels was extraordinary. Regular mail connections were kept up between several ports on the Mediterranean, and it is proved that these ships, by means of oars and sails, made their passages with the speed of our common ocean steamers, *i. e.*, on the average eight nautical miles an hour.

We are not less astonished when we consider the number of the fleets at that time. We find it recorded that Athens possessed in the year 332 B. C. 413 war-ships, with a tonnage of 102,500 tons; amongst which were found 350 of three tiers, 50 of four, and 3 of five, the latter of which were just then introduced. Antique marine had not reached the perfection above spoken of until the time of Alexander the Great. Lysimachus of Thracia built an eight-tier ship, 500 feet long, with 1,600 oarsmen; Demetrius Poliorcetes a six-tier ship, the dimensions of which are not well known, but which was said to have possessed a wonderful mobility; and Ptolemy Philopater built a forty-tier ship, which, however, proved itself neither fit for sea nor for war purposes. Remarkable is the harmony in the dimensions of that ship with the English iron-clad frigate "Warrior." Both have the same length of 420 feet; the breadth of the "Warrior" is 58, that of the antique ship 57. Ptolemy IV. had a ship built of 560 feet long, 76 broad, and 100 high. The crew numbered 4,000 oarsmen, 400 sailors, and 2,850 marines. This was the "Great Eastern" of two thousand years ago.

We possess an accurate description of the "Syracusia," the largest transport ship-of-war of the ancient world. It was built by Hiero of Syracuse in the year 264 B. C., probably after a plan of Archimedes, who had carried out its launching, and was given under the name of Alexandria as a present to Ptolemy of Egypt. It was a sailing vessel, without oars, of 4,200 tons, and carried three full-rigged masts like our frigates of to-day; was manned by a crew of 1,000 men, and had a leaden-plated bottom.

At that time Carthaginian and Grecian ship-building had reached its highest point of perfection.

The Romans, in the meantime, had commenced to rank as a sea-faring power; up to that time they, as strictly military people, had looked with contempt on navigation; but at the first Punic war they were taught that the want of a navy was an insurmountable check to their domineering spirit, and that without it they were unable to subjugate either Carthage or Greece.



THE LOST PLEIAD.

After the model of a Carthaginian vessel (stranded on their coast), they with their known energy constructed, before the first Punic war was over, and within two months, a fleet of 120 vessels, with which, in the year 264 B. C., they completely defeated the Carthaginians at Myla. The Romans owed this victory to the introduction of new tactics, by which they endeavoured to make up for their want of knowledge in the management of war-vessels; these consisted in manœuvring at sea precisely the same as on land. As the war tactics consisted in running the enemy down, it was necessary that the greatest possible speed should be attained.

Mr. Lough's statue is in marble, and has never been publicly exhibited; it was bought in his studio before completed. It is to be regretted that the sculptor of such a work very rarely makes his appearance in the Academy or elsewhere.—*Art Jour.*

A new literary journal, partly theatrical, partly humorous, has been started in London, under the title of the *Gaiety Gazette*. Mr. Sala is said to be the leading man in it, and among the regular contributors are Boucicault and Hollingshead.

We therefore find that while on the Grecian three-tier ships 194 oarsmen and sailors were employed, there were only 10 marines. The Romans reversed these proportions, and though in the meantime they had to accept the given proportions, they took advantage at close encounter to fight in their own style. They strongly manned their ships with marines, made preparations for grappling the enemy's ships when they came near enough, boarding them and gaining the battle by their military superiority in a hand to hand fight. These new tactics, as soon as they had succeeded, required a change in the building of ships, and while heretofore everything depended on swiftness, and an easy mode of moving, which permitted at the same time the giving of ships graceful and slender forms, now it was found necessary to erect on board the ships towers, castles, grappling bridges, and other clumsy constructions, which demanded a larger space, more strength, and, in consequence of which, fuller and heavier forms of ships. The loss, however, was made up by fitting out their ships with all kinds of luxury and elegance; this was principally owing to the general effeminacy of the nations bordering on the Mediterranean, which prevailed at the beginning of our era. The most refined enjoyments and comforts of country life were transplanted on board these vessels, and, trusting to reports, our modern and most beautiful steamships can hardly vie with those antique vessels, as regards luxury and magnificent furniture.

Charming flower-gardens, cascades, fountains, boudoirs and dining-halls, furnished with gold and ivory, belonged to the equipment of such a ship, and when the voluptuous Cleopatra in the year 30 B. C. visited Antonius in Cilicia, her vessel had oars mounted with silver, the stem gilded, the silken sails dyed purple, music accompanied the strokes of the oars, and beautiful girls and boys clad as graces and cupids surrounded, fanning a cooling breeze around the sumptuous couch, beneath a golden canopy, on which Cleopatra reposed.

Until the second century after Christ, the navigation of the ancients remained stationary; but when the Romans had subjected the whole Mediterranean, a further opportunity for greater sea-fights being wanting, and the warlike spirit of the nation being sunk in oriental luxury, the marine on the Mediterranean became decayed. At the time of the crusades navigation was roused again from its slumber, passed on the Mediterranean through a short lustrous period, and then ceded the first rank to the northern nations of Europe, which now accomplish the most in naval affairs; while at the time of Caesar they possessed but small boats plaited of willow and covered with skins.

THE LOST PLEIAD.

FROM THE STATUE BY J. G. LOUGH.

It is somewhat refreshing to realize a new idea in a work of sculptured Art. The fabled gods and goddesses of the ancients have been worked out till one is well-nigh weary of them, though "a thing of beauty" is said to be a "joy for ever" and so some sculptors have turned aside from Venus, and Diana, and Flora, Mercury and Cupid, in search of some novelty more in relationship with ourselves and those among whom we live; hence the origin of "The Reading Girl," "The Broken Daub," and others of a similar character. But thanks to the verses of a lady, Letitia E. Laudon, who once shone as a bright star in the constellation of modern poets, Mr. Lough has found a subject in her, "The Lost Pleiad," which comes not within either of the two classes indicated, but is simply a poetical imagination, and very elegantly has he embodied it in human form. The attitude of the figure is suggestive of sorrow; the starry crown, taken from the brow, is held lightly in her hand, as if she were about to cast it earthwards; and she rests on a sphere encircled by the Hours to indicate her fall from the heavenly estate: the composition, both as a whole and in all its details, is most attractive.

The idea of what we call a "shooting star"—or, as astronomers would, we presume, denominate it, a meteor—being the final extinction of one of those glorious orbs which "in their courses run and shine," is a theme well calculated to waken the strings of the poet's lyre with music, which finds an echo in the heart of the sculptor.

THE YOUNG IDEA.



"Oh my lad! do you always smoke Cigars?" "Not always; when at home, I generally smoke a Pipe!"

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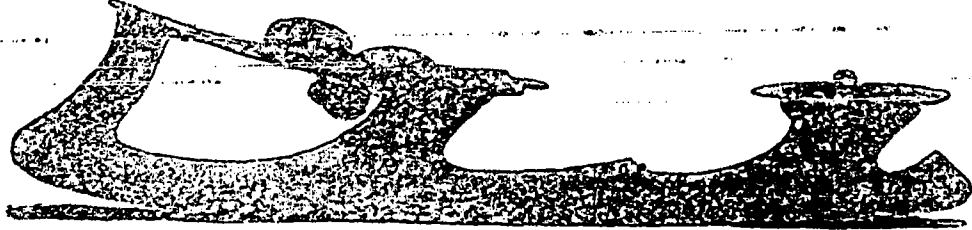
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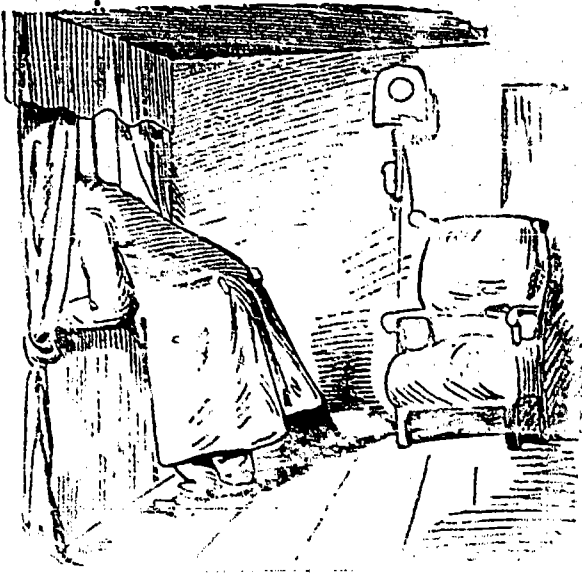
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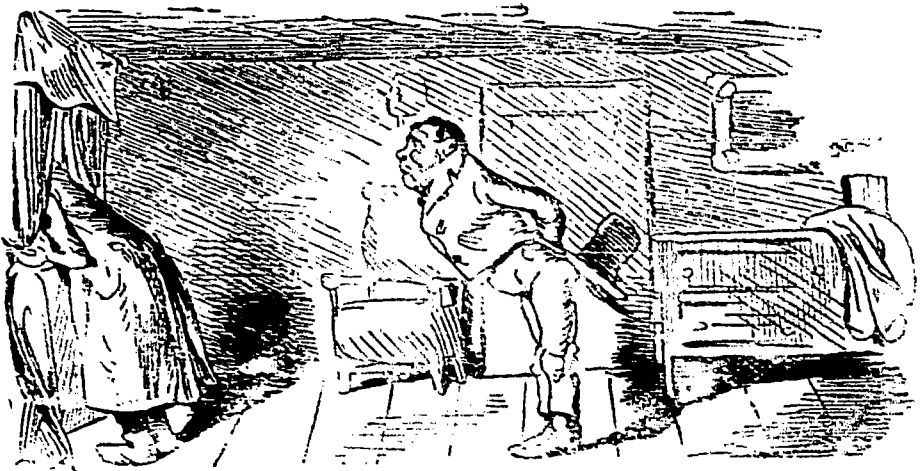
Mr. Cucumber, as a pleasant diversion from ennui, takes a nap.



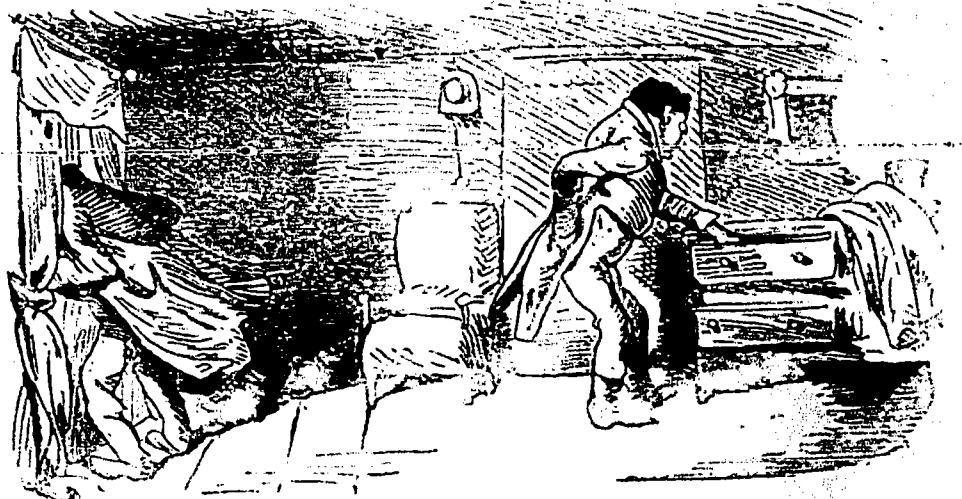
Surprised by a noise in the street he puts his head out at the grated window to see what is the matter.



He is still more surprised when he finds that his head is caught between the bars.



Mr. Cucumber receives a visitor who is exceedingly surprised at the attitude of his host.



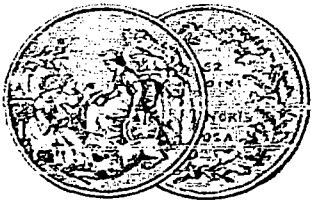
The visitor at length comprehends, and begins to "improve the occasion." (Part Second will appear in the next Number.)



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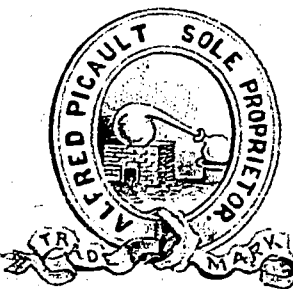
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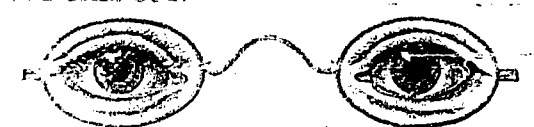
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