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Vol. XIII.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

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LET HER DIE-T.

DR. TUPPER: Believe me, Sir, your regime don't agree with her, she's wasting away. Some invigorating tonic and a good warm blanket would revive her.

DR. CARTWRIGHT: Nothing of the sort. Give her New York ton and Boston sugar, and cover her up with the old blanket, it's good enough for her. Keep her cool and diet her: that's my system.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, 18th March, 1876.

THE SESSION.

The great political event of the week has been the division in the House of Commons on the Protection amendment proposed by Mr. Thomas Workman. It was so worded as to constitute a vote of want of confidence, and especially so, being moved in amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply. Sir John A. Macbonald supported the amendmeat. He made a speech in its favour; and rallied the Conservative vote. But the result showed the very great strength of the Ministry; the vote being yeas, 72; nays, 132,-majority for the Ministry 60. It is said the ministerial majority would have been less, if protection of agriculture had also been included in the motion. But this Mr. Workman refused to insert, although he was pressed to do so by Sir Jours. He determined to have the issue square and simple on the question of manufactures; and it is well to have had a vote on this issue unmixed with any other consideration. Ten of the ordinary Ministerialists voted against the Government on this occasion; and two of the ordinary Opposition voted with the Ministry. The question is not, however, finally decided this session by this vote.

Mr. Millis' Depression Committee, so it is called, has really been doing some valuable work in that it has elicited important information on that most difficult of subjects-the sugar duties. It has established that the trriff, as it stands, does discriminate against the Canadian Refiners, and the present system of the United States drawbacks actually operates for American Reliners as a protection in our markets. Hard white sugar has, therefore, ceased to be refined in Canada. And our people have been cheated with inferior and actually deleterious importations. This state of things is a shameful and crying evil; and it is to be hoped that the session will not close without providing a remedy.

The Public Accounts Committee has been busy. It has brought to light some of the acts of the late Agent-General, which have led to debates very disagreeable to the Ministry. It is certain they did not throw overboard that Jonah any too soon-especially in the present temper of Parliament.

The Session bids fair to be much longer than supposed. The Estimates have searcely made any progress; and it seems from the temper of the Opposition that they will be debated at every step.

A considerable number of Billshave been introduced, and motions discussed: but not any of importance beyond those we have alluded to. The proceedings during the week have been on the whole decorous and good natured. But the Opposition, in energy and freedom of speech, seem to of the public service, to the end that all 'Left Centre.

life of this Parliament is beginning to draw to a close. Their business, therefore, is to do the Government all the hurt they can before the country; and this is what we almost always see in such circumstances.

THE PERSONALITY OF SATAN.

An amusing theological controversy has just been judicially settled in England and as it relates to no less interesting a subject than our common enemy, Sat in, it deserves to be known beyond the immediate sphere in which it was originally carried on. The main facts are briefly these: Mr. Henry Jenkins is a parishioner of Mr. Cook, vicar of Christ Church, Clifton. He was a devout and worthy member of the Church of England. He is deeply interested in the study of theology. He has published two books, one entitled "Prayers for a Week," and the other "Selections from the Old and New Testament." It does not appear that they excited very much attention; and perhaps they would have slept in obscurity but for the accidental prominence which they get from a theological correspondence, between their author and Mr. Cook. The latter happened to preach a sermon on the eternity of future punishment. Next day be received a letter from his theological parishioner, protesting against the " irreligious tendency" of his discourse; and thus be gan a lively theological controversy, in which the layman criticised, the teaching of his spiritual guide with marked freedom of expression. In one letter Mr. Jenkins avowed that he had omitted from his volume of "selections" parts of Scripture which were in his opinion "in their present generally received sense quite incompatible with religion or decency." lenkins also corresponded with the bishop of the diocese, and intimated still more clearly his incredulity respecting the devil. This was the chief rock of offence. Mr. lenkins does not accept the popular notion as to the personality of Satan, and carefully omitted from his "selections' all passages which appear to postulate the personal existence of the Evil One. The effect of the controversy was that Mr. JENKINS received notice that if he present ed himself at the Communion Table the rite would be refused to him; but he dis regarded the warning, took his place along with the rest of the congregation, and was actually refused the rite. The case was taken before the Dean of Arches who derided against Mr. Jenkins on every point. The latter then appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and triumphed. The opinion of the Dean of Arches was completely reversed. Mr. Cook was admonished henceforth not to refuse the Sacrament to Mr. JENKINS, and he was condemned to pay all the costs. As a contemporary says, "it is now the law of the land that a member of the Church of England may in certain circumstances avow his disbelief in the personal existence of Satan without forfeiting his rights as a member."

OFFICIAL REFORM.

We had an article, last week, on Official Corruption, referring to the stupendous scandal in the War Department at Washington. It is a healthy sign that the whole American people have been deeply moved by these revelations and that a demand for reformation comes from all quarters. The Republican party leaders. with perhaps a little selfishness added to their patriotism, are already working to destroy the effect of these frauds on the prospects of their party, and the Union League of New York leads the way in a stirring spirit. It declares that in view of the recent and repeated exposures of corruption and fraud in the administration of public affairs, the welfare of the Republican party, as well as the country, demands and especially Dr. Tupper, the second in a searching and thorough investigation of

have commenced a policy of worrying the corrupt practices may be brought to light, Ministry. This is after all natural. They and that all who have abused and betrayed are weak in numbers in the House and the their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished. It demands that independent and disinterested Republicans shall be fairly represented in the selection of delegates about to be chosen to the National Convention, charged with the great duty of naming the candidates of the party for President and Vice-President of the United States. It insists that the representation of the State of New York in that Convention be suband unless this can be conceded it will refuse to be bound by its action. It desires promptly and explicitly to avow its conparty is not possible fuless the candidate of the Republican party be a man who is not only identified with its great principles, and possesses a proud appreciation of its pest services, but is also a man who proach on the fair name of the country and party, or has any suspicious association with those who have been guilty of these be in themselves a guarantee of a complete. renovation of public service, a thorough tration of the Government upon principles. of honesty, economy, intelligence, and public trust. In its judgment the country at this time demands a President who shall be deservedly recognized as a Reformer as well as a Republican.

THE NEW FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The newly-elected Legislative bodies met at Versailles on the 8th for the first time. The town presented a more crowd st and brilliant aspect, than ever during the last Assembly. The Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. Raspaul, and the Senators by M. Gaulthier on Rumilly. as Senior Presidents, proceeded to the Hercules Saloon in the Palace, where the Duke b'Audiffret-Pasquier occupied the post of honor, surrounded by the Bureau of the old Assembly, Messrs, DUFAURE, LEON SAY, WALLON, and CAHLAUX. The Duke said: "Welcome, new and freelyelected representatives of the public power. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the Constitution of the 25th of February, which is the work of conciliation and appeasement, thus acquiring a double authority. You have to continue to protect your predecessors' task and rally around President MacMahon to insure the order, peace and repose necessary for the country to repair the disasters of the past and support the burdens of the future.

M. GAULTHIER DE RUMBLY replied : The guardians of the Constitution will insure peace and security, and support the onstitutional President.

M. Defaure then said that President MacManos had charged him to declare that, with the aid of God and with the cooperation of the Chambers, he would govern conformably to the laws, and endeavor to country. The Duke o'Audifferer-Pasquira then formally transferred his powers, and DE RUMILLY delivered short and moderate inaugural addresses. The Chamber of Deputies provisionally elected M. GREVY President, he receiving 414 votes against 20, and M. RAMEAU, Vice-President. The French Ministry has been definitely constituted as follows :- M. DUFAURE, Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of Justice; M. Ricano, Minister of the Interior; M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship; M. CHRISTOPHLE, Minister of Public Works; M. Teissenence de Bart, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Admiral Foundamen, Minister of Marine; M. Leon SAY, Minister of Finance; General DE Cissey, Minister of War; Duc De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. All the menicommand, under Sir John, and the first the condition and conduct of every branch bers of the new Cabinet belong to the

THE FOUR-WHEELED SKATE.

Among the curious developments of the civilization of the hour in professorial and well-instructed Europe must be noticed the four-wheeled skate. The men who originated it must have been profoundly ignorant of mechanical truth. The skate forms a model on a small scale of the Canadian waggon, a vehicle which, with its acknowledged merits for rapid travel in a direct line, is the most difficult of any to turn. No wheeled vehicle, however, can make rapid turns, and all are dependent mitted to a delegation wholly unpacked, upon traction. The fair skaters who are constantly falling and breaking their limbs in this new recreation should not be characterized as "old women." The fault is viction that the success of the Republican in the vehicle. In making a turn on the skating surface, the body being thrown on the incline, finds itself resting on the two outer supports of the skate, and thus instead of the centre of the foot being supported in the movement, the entire weight has had no connection direct or indirect is thrown upon its edge, causing the frame with the abuses which have brought respectively. If, to avoid this, there is an instinctive attempt to keep the skate level with the surface on which it moves, the ankle is dangerously twisted, while the abuses, and whose name and career shall equilibrium is equally imperilled. Good artificial ice for real skating was introduced some time since in London. We know purging of official abuses, and an adminis- not why the plan should have been abandoned.

GIROFLÉ GIROFLA.

About the coolest thing we have ever witness ed in our theatrical experience took place at the Academy of Music last week. It was the performance of Lecoco's Girotle-Girotla by the or-dinary company. The management thought dinary company. The management thought probably that because they had one lyric arrist in their midst .- Miss Clara Fisher they could venture upon the anluous task. But they forgot that un flore new la primavera-and that as one flower does not make a spring-tide, so one singer cannot make an opera. And yet the announcement was made with great confidence. The most beautiful scenery and stage effects were prepared; the most costly costumes were obtained; the most attractive hills were posted and the people were fold in large letters that this would be the first production of the opera, although it had been sung twice in another place, the week becuriosity to view the performance. Our mind was easy about the title-role which we know was safely entrusted to Miss Fisher, but we were on ins to see and hear the Marasquin and the Mourzourk, We saw and heard both. In fact, we sat out the whole opera, and to say that we were not amused would be a veiling of the truth, because we were intensely amused. It was a delightfully new sensation to see a performance hasting from eight o'clock till eleven, to hear an opera which, of all others, sparkles and bubbles a with melody from beginning to end, rendered by only one person who could sing. Never was the good-nature of the Montreal people so well displayed. They applauded whenever they could, and showed a kindly tecling throughout. In New York, Boston or Chicago, we know that the audience would have exhibited their impatience in a palpable manner. The press of the ity was likewise indulgent to a degree, when, if the critics had written as they felt, there would be thate not have been a second representation. These facts should be remembered by the management when they sometimes feel dissed to complain of both the press and the people. Surely when so great an outlay was made for costumes and other appointments, and so much valuable time was expended in rehearsal, there might have been efforts made to procure a basso and a tenor, or instead of the latter, conformably to the laws, and endeavor to a second seprane, to personate Marasquin, as promote the honor and interests of the the author intended. It would have paid to get professional artists for these two roles. With them and the excellent Miss Fisher, together with the really fine acting and all the magnifithe Chambers commenced their regular cent accompaniments, the opera could have been sittings. M. RASPAIL and M. GAULTHIER | made the most brilliant financial success of the season. It could have "run" for a fortnight or three weeks uninterruptedly. We make these remarks in good part, and as the exponent of the popular feeling loard on every side. has been to much judgment displayed hitherto in the management of the Academy, that we really regret the present mistake, and trust that it will serve us a salutary lesson.

CANADIAN BALLSTRATED NEWS

CANADIAN ILLISTRATED NEWS.

The current number of the above has an excellent full page carlinon, entitled. "Refined Protection." The scene is laid in Dominion Police Smition No. I. Ottawn, and shows Chief Mackenzie reclining complacently in a clusir, with his feet on his deak. In it eringing attitude the member for Montreal West stands, but in hand near the duor, white Officer Curtwright, standing at a desk says: "Hirre's apour Workmin, Chief, says as year told him to apply here for protection." The Chief replies "I told him one site at thing. Fut him out I There'd he a fight afore morning, if that fellow was let among them. Nova Scotla coal miners inside." Many a laugh will be caused by the engraving entitled "Come Along!"—a German matron pulling the skirts of her good man's coat while he stands entranced, gazing at a statue of the Goddess of Love. The hortor-stricken look of the old Indy is expellent. There are several engravings of passing events, and the letter-press, original and selected, is as mand, both luteresting and instructive.—Montreal Star.

OH, SOON RETURN!

The white sail caught the evening ray,
The wave beneath us seem'd to burn,
When all my weeping love could say
Wax, "Oh, soon return!,"
Through many a clime our ship was driven, Through mean a crime our stop was driven O'er many a billow rudely thrown; Now chill'd beneath a northern heaven, Now sunn'd by summer's zone; Yet still, where'er our course we lay, When evening bids the west wave burn, I thought I heard her faintly say,

Oh soon return!

If ever yet my bosom found
Its thoughts one moment turn'd from thee,
'Twas when the combat raged around,
And brave men look'd to me.
But though 'mid battle's wild alarm
Love's gentle power might not appear.
He gave to glory's bow the charm
Which made even danger dear.
And then, when victory's calm came o'er
'The heats where rage had censed to burn
I heard that farewell voice once more,
'' Oh, soon return t' Oh, soon return!

SARITA.

By Mrs. Alexander Fraser.

PART I.

She lay stretched on the cool greensward bemeath an old oak-tree. Her face, partially upturned to meet the sun-god's kisses, was a marvet of purity. The feature-swere small, and the fints as colourless as a statue. Long black lashes dramped low over white cheeks, and hair dark as night, waving and rippling, floated over her shoulders, its luxuriance unconfined by comb or fillet. Her surroundings were pleasant ones. The white walls and quaint angles and gables of her home gleaned through a wealth of toses and wistaria; a mellow flush of rosy light, the last rays of the setting sun, fell upon the glossy leaves and tender blossoms, that seemed to shine up and smile in the richness of the parting glow The waters of the miniature lake reflected each shade that melted and mingled in the deep purple. The fragrance of the air blended with the dewy freshness of the hour, and the woods and dells around were steeped in a sunlight, the tints of which were fraught with a softened glory that no limner's hand has ever caught. Silence and peace were everywhere, save in the girl's own heart; that heart was a hot and restless one - a heart that could beat wildly, love passionately, and endure nobly. Now it swelled high in blissful day-dreams the day-dreams that come at seventeen, when life holds out a bright vista of hope and joy, and youth wears rose coloured spectacles.

As her name rang out on the air, the black lashes parted slowly and reluctantly from their resting place, and the girl opened her eyes They were southern ever, big and luminous, and with a good deal of passion slumbering in their dusky depths; and when they were fairly open,

all resemblance to a statue ceased.

The teatures, wonderfully rife with human beauty and human feeling; indulatably suggested

Santa rose and went towards the house; but as though both to lose the beautiful outer world, she leant against the casement, with her gaze lingering on the scene.

Within the room her father, the pastor of the small village of Milton, bent over some theological work; while his wife, a wan fragile woman, with a red flush tinging her thin cheeks, nervously prosed the floor with an open letter in her hand

"From Millicent Chariville, to say she will be here to-morrow ! " she exclaimed in flurried accents as her daughter's shadow fell across the

"So soon !" and Sarita's check reflected back a bloom more vivid than that on her mother's. "I am so glad! Are not you?" sheasked cagerly

Mrs. Conway shook her head. The advent of an utter stranger in her feeble state of health was not an event to be cordially welcomed.

Millicent Charlville, a penniless, friendless girl waif, in truth, east by ill fortune rudderless on the rough waters of life was the orphan daughter of Mrs. Conway's only brother, who had been an officer in a colonial regiment, and had fallen a victim to the climate a very few years after his child's birth. Millicent's mother was a Quadroon, whose beauty in her younger days had been the toast of Jamaica. Now she lay buried, together with her faults and follies, by her husband's side.

Out of compassion the Conways had invited Millicent to their house for an indefinite period, and to Sarita the prospect of companionship with one of her own age was delightful in the extreme. Her eyes and smiles waxed doubly radiant as she realised the speedy coming of her

"We do not know what Millicent is like," Mrs. Conway remarked nervously. She was one of those beings that must have a "eross."

That cross, pro tem, was Millicent, and she shrank from the proximity of one who might turn out the very reverse of what she ought to be. "I am sure she is nice," Sarita averred with

an unreasoning positiveness that was truly fem-inine, and which drew a smile from her father,

'Sarita is too young to be sceptical, and let us hope that she will long preserve her unlimited faith in human 'niceness,' he remarked to

his wife.

"I have a thorough conviction, papa, that Millicent is charming. I am so glad she is coming!" and the girl, in the lightness of her spirits, whirled round in an officer dame; but | swered :

before she had accomplished many steps she was firmly pinioned in a pair of strong arms, and a man's face with laughing eyes looked closely into her own.
"Estcourt!"

There was no need to hear more than the bare intonation of the eight letters to know that Sarita had yielded up every wish of her great passionable heart to the bearer of the name.

She did not even attempt a struggle for freedom, but subsided at once quietly and contentedly into the embrace of her captor.

"What makes you so gay, Sarita?"
"Millicent Charlyille will be here to-morrow," she said joyfully, glancing up at him for sympathy in the pleasure she felt; but she was doorned to a lack of sympathy on the subject. No sign of gratification at the news was visible on Escourt Eyre's features, and in truth an incipient frown contracted his brow

'Are you sorry she is coming, Escourt?" she asked in surprise.

Why? at any rate she will be additional society."

"So my society does not satisfy you, Sarita!" he said reproachfully.

In a moment her soul was at his feet. Millicent or a hundred Millicents could weigh not a feather's weight in comparison to a hair's breadth of annoyance to this idol whom she had set up on high to worship all her life, no matter how faulty he might be.

"O Escourt!" and large tears rushed involuntarily to her eyes, and glittered on the long black lashes; but the lover kissed them off, and her heaven grew setene once more.
"We do not know what this Miss Charlville

is like," he said.

His words were a fac-simile of Mrs. Conway's sentiments; but Sarita's mood was quiet sub-dued now, and instead of launching into rhapsoiv or wielding the cudgels in the new-comer's defence, she contented herself with answering.

"In point of looks we do not; but her letters are frank and nice, and she appears to be so unfortunate and desolate that I cannot help pity-

"Is she suffering in pocket, or has any one been wicked enough to blight her young heart!" Estcourt asked laughingly.

"I cannot say about the condition of her heart, but the condition of her purse is forlorn chough. Millicent is an orphan, Estcourt, and unless we had invited her here, she would have seen forced to go out as a governess to earn her daily bread. The Charlvilles come of a good old stock, and it would have been rather infra dig. for her, you know.

Estcourt's laugh deserted him. He was both imaginative and inflammable. A picture of a young girl presented itself vividly to his mind.

A girl, orphaned and friendless, innocent and "put upon" possibly pretty and gently nurtified exposed to ravening wolves, having to run counter to the hardness of this world

The picture brought seriousness to his lin and ommiseration to his soul at once.

Sarita marked the change in his mobile face from levity to gravity, and she rejoiced at it. She had found a sympathiser at last - a powerful

coadjuter in Milheent's cause. "You do not so much mind her coming here, now that you know how unfortunately she is placed, Estcourt?"

Estcourt looked into the large dark eyes, a little worried still, but full of an intense worship for him and genuine pathes for her cousin, and

an ebuilition of affection came over him, "You are an angel!" he whispered, as he pressed an ardent kiss on the unresisting red ips of his bethrothed.

It was the last fervent kiss his lips implanted on hers, and just as it was given a tall man with a muscular figure and aristocratic air came upon the scene.

The sight of that caress was evidently a distasteful one to him, for a heavy cloud flitted quickly over his broad forehead and sunny blue yes, and he bit his nother lip hard under the

shadow of his long tawny moustache.
"Arthur!" Sarita exclaimed, with a hot blush

all over her face and throat. "In a very inopportune moment, I perceive, Sir Arthur Eyre observed with a lame attempt at a smile; but the smile died away in an almost imperceptible quiver, and his voice had lost its usual pleasant ring.

"Your presence does not discompose me in the least," Estcourt said carelessly; and throwing an arm round Sarita he tried to draw her closer to him; but she quietly disenguged herself, and moved off a few paces, looking shy and a little ill at ease.

As the two brothers stood side by side, Sir Arthur's Saxon face and fair curling hair afforded a curious contrast to Estcourt's Murillo-like beauty of raven locks, and eyes dark as mid-

Both men were undeniably handsome; Est court's features perhaps the more perfect of the two, while the charm of Sir Arthur's countenanance lay in its expression.

"Good news for you, Arthur. The close advent of a beautiful woman, to whose charms of course you must fall a prey, and whom we shall salute as Lady Eyre by and by. What will the downger say to it, I wonder?" Estcourt cried, remembering his regal mother's adhesion to dignity, and her repugnance to a wife for her

His brother flushed up brightly. An acute physicgnomist might have detected a quick yearning glance go out towards Sarita as he an-

"Cupid and I are sworn enemies. No fear of my falling a prey to any one's charms, so the Dowager Lady Eyre may rest content.'

" How sweet are looks that ladies bend On whom their favours fail!

For them I battle till the end,
To save from shame and thrall.

But all my heart is drawn above,
My kness are bowed in crypt and shrine:
I never felt the kiss of love, Nor maiden's hand mine!

Estcourt spouted mockingly. A red spot burnt

more deeply on Sir Arthur's cheeks as he listened.
"That is quite true," he said quietly, and with grave eyes that silenced his brother's remarks. "Is the new-comer your cousin, Sarita!"

He always lingered over her pretty southern name, as if it was pleasant to him to do so, and he uttered it so softly and tenderly that it sounded differently to the girl from his lips than from any one else's. Even Estcourt's voice failed to convey the same impression to her ears, although that voice was the music of the spheres to her. "Yes," she replied.

Somehow her discourse with her brother-inlaw elect was usually limited to monosyllables. In spite of the efforts she made to conquer it, she could never throw off completely a species of constraint in which his presence wrapped her, although she admired and liked him more than any man she had seen in her life, save Estcourt.

"We lead so peaceful and primitive an existence in this paradise of Milton, that it would be a pity for a serpent to crawl in among the Elen flowers. Not that I mean to insinuate Miss Charlville is an anguis in herbá," Arthur observed with a laugh.

"It is a shame to allow oneself to be preju-I daresay Miss Charlville is both beautiful and charming," Estcourt flashed out in a hot impetuous way that was habitual to him.

The picture he had conjured up was yet present to his mind, and, unknown to himself, the original had created an interest within him. But Sarita, tired perhaps of championship, kept a dead silence, wondering to herself whether Estcourt's belief would be realised.

A tall girl with magnificent shoulders and a slight supple waist, soft silky hair of a russet brown, with golden gleams athwart it, crowning her dainty head; a face simply perfect, with pure pink and white tints and small straight features, and almond-shaped eyes of the deepest gray looking out dreamily on the world.

This was Millicent Charville, the homeless and friendless waif, the would-be governess. Her face was a fortune in itself.

In point of beauty Esteon i's belief was fully exlised. Would be find or "charming" as well? Sarita questioned her heart sorrowfully.

She was utterly free from all pettiness of feeling cuvy, malice, and all uncharitableness found no place in her breast but she was human, and she was desperately in love.

Involuntarily her spirit sank as she noted the marvellous hair, the bewildering gray eyes, that were to be under Estcourt's gaze and undoubted approval day after day in the familiar routine of country life.

Sarita was not vain, and, in comparison with Millicent, her own swarthy attractions grew dreadfully mean and despicable. Millicent's style, too, was irreproachable as far as refinement went; though to Sarita, born and brought up like a wild flower, the sweetness and freedom of nature untrammelled by social doctrines and ignorance of the courewances, her cousin seemed slightly manieree and a shade artificial in her

Millicent had taken off her simple travelling garb, and donned a white dress, fresh and flowing, and passed a deep-violet ribbon through her hair, when she went into the drawing-room and sat down by the window during the interval be-

It was superb July weather, bright and sultry. and an errant sunbeam lit up her face, tinted like a rich damask rose, when Estcourt's gaze burst upon her. Sarita watched the expression of his eyes with a beating heart, and the study was unsatisfactory; for she turned away with a pallid face and a stiffed sigh to Sir Arthur, who stood near, looking cool and imperturbable to the charms that had called up a vivid colour to his brother's dark cheek.

In a little while Estcourt, oblivious of Sarita's claims, devoted himself assiduously to the fair wait's material requirements, while she thanked im with lanouid eves and wonderfully made. lated tones.

In reality Millicent's voice was thin and metallic, but she had schooled it into the softness of silver bells.

Is she not beautiful, Arthur !" Sarita whispered with an irrepressible falter in her accents.

"Not to my thinking. I hate those pink-and-white dolls," he answered curtly. The falter in Sarita's voice had hurt him like a knife thrust. She was his life.

Since she was a child she had grown nearer and dearer daily to his heart, and the bitterest hour he had known was that in which Estcourt had acknowledged that he loved Sarita, and that the love was returned.

If Estcourt had been different from what he was—if he had possessed a little of stability— Sir Arthur would have yielded up the girl he so dearly loved with less regret; but he knew his brother's character so well, its tickleness and its weakness, that he trembled for Sarita's future. And now, as he marked Estcourt's undisguised admiration for Millicent Charlville, he felt both contempt and anger for the unstable, selfish spirit that could deliberately wound a loving trusting heart for the sake of self-gratification.

A gratification of the senses, too-for it was through his eyes only that Millicent had fascinated him and detained him at her side all that first evening—the longest, most dreary evening that Sarita had ever spent; and when it came to a close, she could barely repress a shudder as a conventional kiss, light and unmeaning, fell on her cheek from Millicent's perfect lips.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE will shortly comence a new serial story in Temple Bar.

Mr. Sala, who has been dangerously ill, has much improved in health during the last few week

A translation of Schleicher's work on the German language, "Die deutsche Sprache," is being prepared.

MDLLE. HE LA RAME, better known to readers of sensational fiction as "Ouida," has, it is said, been lately married to a Russian gentleman. MR. THOROLD ROGERS has in the press

Epistles, Satires, and Epigrams," the first two adapted on Horace and Juvenal, but entirely modernised. WE have to report the death of Lady Chat-

terion. She was the author of many novels, poems, and books of travel in Ireland, the Pyrenees, &c. She also wrote a Life of Admiral Lord Gambier. THE St. James's Magazine for March contains

an original sonnet by Shelley. It is said to be in the poet's own handwriting, and forms one of a series of Shelley MSS, in the possession of Mr. Townshend It is said there is a probability of Sir Archi-

bald Alison's autobiography seeing the light shortly. It contains keen and discriminating criticisms on many of the historian's literary and political contemporaries. PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has undertaken to

edit for the University Press all the sacred backs of the world, except the Bible and the Chinese Scripture, which hast will be allotted to the eminent sinologue, Dr. Legge, who is to be the first occupant of the Chinese chair at Oxford.

ONE of the French academicians, Count Louis ONE of the French academicians, coarse and de Carné, died the other day. He was a contributor to the Reuse des Deux Mondes, a follower of Guizet in thought and style, and, when elected to the Academy in 1858, was considered to be worthy of the distinction from the value of his works on political history.

THE Marchioness of Salisbury is a contributor to the Quarterly Review, the recent article on "Hatheld House" being hers. It is some time since her lady-ship, as Lady Robert Cecil, ceased her connection with the Saturday Review, to which she used to contribute some of these caustic articles on the follies of the day to which that journal owes its first reputation for satire.

A relic of the conquest of Great Britain by the Romans has been brought before the Paris Academie des Inscriptions. A Latin inscription recording the triumph of the Emperor Claudius over the Britons and the taking of Caractaens has been found engraved on a stone in the wall of the ancient Cyzicus, in Asia Minor and the copy brought to France. Claudius is here design ated as Vindex libertuis.

ARTISTIC.

THE well-known Austrian sculptor. Franz Moinitzky, died recently. In Vienna his works are ranked among the best productions of modern sculpture.

Metssonien's "Charge de Cuirassiers, 1807," purchased by Mr. A. T. Stewart, for sixty thousand dol fare, has been photographed in Paris, and copies are to be found at Schaus' Galiery.

A London house has just successfully cast a bronze statue, eight and a haif feet high, of Dr. Living-stone, which is to be erceted in Eduburgh. In one hand the great missionary holds a Bible; in the other an axe.

Mr. George Smith, the Assyrian explorer, has started for the East to renew his explorations. He proceeds first to Constantinople next to Alexandretta, and thence he will perhaps, take a different route, to the interior from that he has formerly followed.

THE proprietor of Meissonier's picture called "Eighteen Hundred and Fourteen," is M. de la Haute, who paid \$5,000 francs for it. A picture dealer recently offered 200,000 francs for the painting, but M. de la Haute replied that he would not sellit for less than 250,000 francs for himself and 50,000 francs for M. Meissouler.

MR. RUSKIN spoke in rather complimentary terms of a young artist's work. He made a remark to the effect that he would have to go through the valley of humiliation before reaching the mountains of beating. He meant himself, of course, not the young artist, but the young artist, wrote to Mr. Ruskin saying that ne greatly valued the advice of so eminent a critic, and that he would be highly delighted to koow what this phrase actually meant. Mr. Ruskin's reply was to take a tumbler, place it bottom upwards, put half a dozen cherries round the tumbler, and send him a water-colour sketch of this subject; then he would tell him his meaning. The artist did as he bid (cherries are not to be had for love or money), and sent the sketch. Mr Ruskin returned the sketch, asking why the shadow of cherry number six had been made broader than the shadow of cherry number five, whereas it ought to have been narrower? The ingenious painter humbly replied that he had eaten the shadow first, before the cherry. MR. RUSKIN spoke in rather complimentary

HUMOROUS.

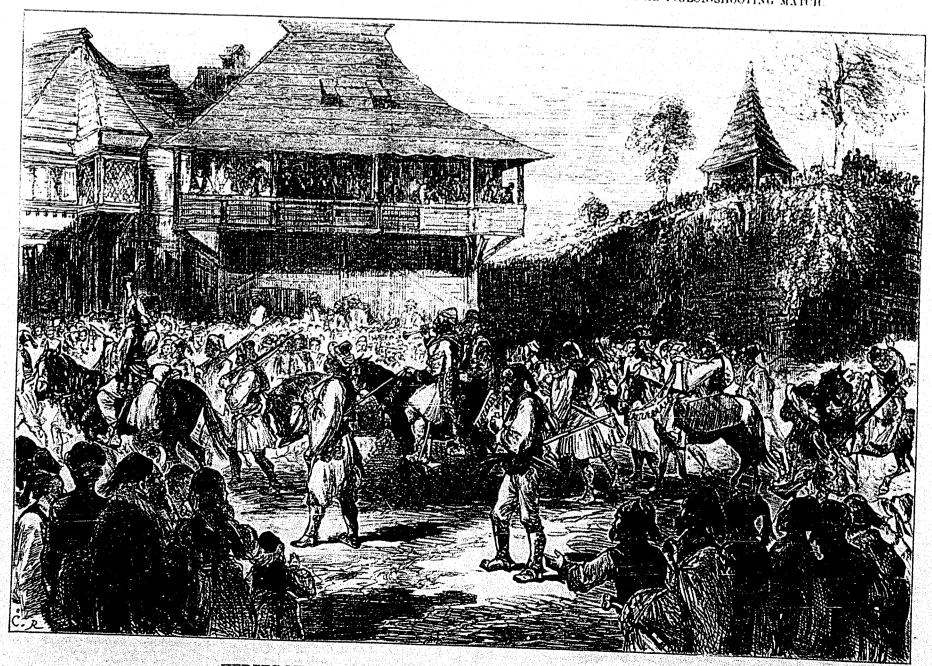
THE man who painted Patience as a healthyooking female perched on a chunk of sandstone, never saw an editor chewing the end of a pencil, whilst three compositors stood in the back-ground yelling for copy.

FRANK BEARD, the artist, while at dinner recently, was told of a man in Nassau street with three hands. "How is that?" asked Beard, "He's got a little behind-hand, "was the reply, "You are a more extraordinary man," was the reply, "for you have two heads; you have a head of your own, and you've got a-head of me."

A French doctor many years ago, advertised a cosmetic-the "bain of one thousand flowers." It finally gothim into court, charged with swindling the manify got aim into court. Chargest with swinding the purchaser, because it would be impossible to collect and combine the odor of "one, thousand flowers." But the witty Frenchman with a ready smile, put them down with the reply, "Honey "—which was one of the ingredients in the "balm."

ANCIENT pomological prophets are prope to ANCIENT pointological prophets are proue to prognosticate that sleet is productive of an excellent fruit crop. Let us, therefore, be thankful. 'As we caress the payement with the back of our head, let us reflect that it sall for the good of the penches, and as we laminate the terminal of our spinal column on the key humanocks of the street, let us rise and shout "bully fer the apple pruspects." There is a hidden blessing in all things where there is not an apparent one, philosophy teaches.





HERZEGOVINA:—ARRIVAL OF A COLUMN OF BACHI-BAZOUKS AT MOSTAR.

CLEVER CHILDREN.

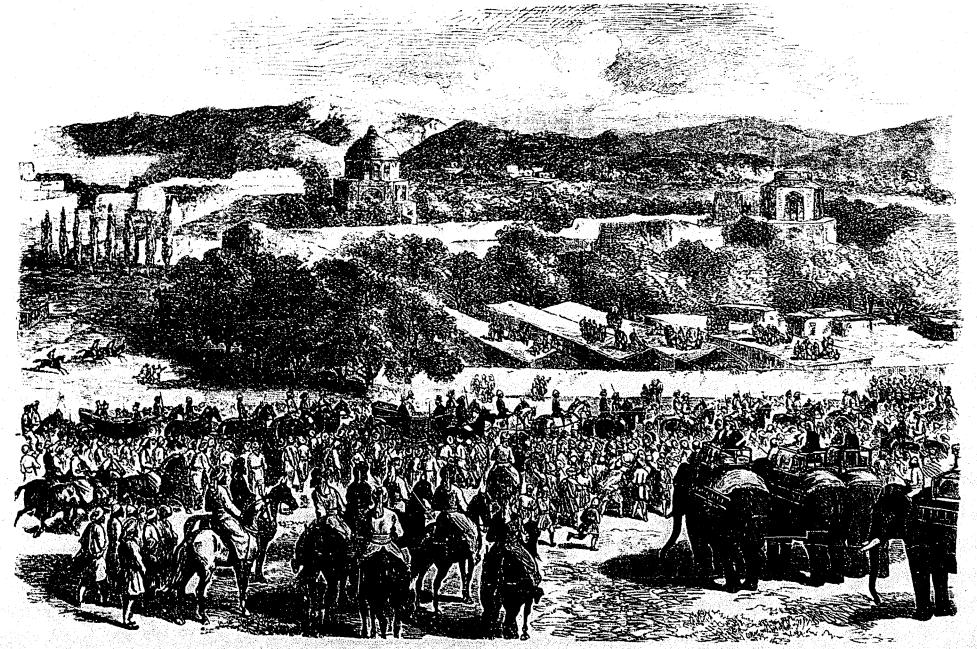
An exceptionally sharp and intelligent child is acceptable to most teachers, who feel that they have in it material which, if properly handled, cannot fail to do them justice. They know very well, therefore, that it is worth their while to devote a great deal of care and attention to it, while, on the other hand, they are perfectly assured that a dull child will not, apparently at any rate, repay the labour which may be bestowed upon it. This being so it is, perhaps, natural that many teachers are led to neglect dull scholars to the profit of bright ones. At the same time it is certain that those teachers who do this fail those teachers who do this fail to appreciate the importance and responsibility of their office, and are guilty of manifest in-justice. Moreover, though it is true that dull children suffer when they are neglected, it is by no means sure that the majority of bright children repay, permanently, the extraordinary time and attention which are bestowed upon them. It is a significant that a large number of heil. fact that a large number of brilhant boys develop into the re-verse of brilliant men, while many are injured in health, if they do not positively break down. The reason of this is that they are pressed beyond their powers by teachers who are anxious to establish reputa-tions, and who, in their desire tions, and who, in their desire to make their pet scholars shine, render the latter's existence a joyless one. Nor is the fault all the teacher's, upon the shoulders of certain parents themselves resting a good deal of blame on account of the mischief that is being wrought. These parents second the efforts of the injudicious teachers by keeping their chiblem grinding at the mill when they ought to be indulging in those exercises be indulging in these exercises and recreations which, while strengtheding their physical na-ture, would also do no little good to their minds. Such in-judicious persons can see the



THE WARY OLD FISHERMAN, AND THE LOOSE FISH. "I have caught some queer fish in my time, but I am afraid that my hon. friend.... is too loose a fish for me ever to catch."—(Vide Sir John A MacDonald's speech of Feb. 29.)

checks of their children paling, and their bearing continually displaying weariness and lassi-tude, but, in the hope of caus-ing the unhappy youngsters to win an empty honour, they pause not. Perhaps, the honour is won; the children are flat-tered; and the teachers are advertised. But at what cost is all this done? The parents have the mortification of seeing the children, after they have reached a certain point, come to a sudden stand-still, while slow-er travellers pass them and push onward, and of learning that a great deal of what the children have been crammed with is positively useless. Moreover, the children are, in not a few cases, rendered incapable of original thought, their receptive organs being fostered at the ex-pense of more useful ones. Many, no doubt, rise superior to the depressing influence to which they are subjected, but even of these a large proportion abandon their studies upon the first opportunity, and even look back with disgust upon their days, and regard with aversion all that pertains to learning. It would, then, be well if parents and teachers treated children as children, remem-bering that it is unwise in the extreme & place severe strains upon minds before they have become matured.

Now, most teachers teach in order that they may live. It is, therefore, natural that they should avail themselves of any opportunity to advertise their merits. In the competitive examinations for children which animations for children which have become so common of late years they see a means of advertising themselves; and so long as the same bears the stamp of public approval they will readily have recourse to it. Perhaps if people would cease to believe that the teacher, whose pet pupils shine most brilliantly at these competitive examinaat these competitive examina-tions, is the best teacher, the cramming system would fall somewhat into disrepute.



INDIA: -- AN EXCURSION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE ENVIRONS OF BENARES.

SAD WISDOM-FOUR YEARS OLD.

"Well, but some time I will be dead;
Then you will love me, too!
Ah! mouth so wise for mouth so red.
I wonder how you knew.
(Closer, closer, little brown head—
Not long can I keep you!)

Here, take this one poor bud to hold, Take this long kiss and last; Love cannot loosen one fixed fold Of the shroud that holds you fast— Never, never, oh, cold, so cold! All that was sweet is past.

Oh, tears and tears and foolish tears, Oh, tears and tears and roomsn ears, Dropped on a grave somewhere! Does not the child laugh in my ears What time I feign despair! Whisper, whisper—I know he hears, Yet this is hard to bear.

Oh world with your wet face above
One veil of dust, thick-drawn!
Oh, weild voice of the hopeless dove,
Broken for something gone!
Tell me, tell me, when we will love
The thing the sun shines on!
Miss. S. M. B. Platt.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STREETS OF QUEBEC.

By the Author of " Album du Touriste, de".

Concluded from our last.

"You never tread upon them but you se Your feet about some ancient history.

The plot was to strangle Champlain, pillage the warehouse and afterwards betake themselves to the Spanish and Rasques vessels, lying at Tadousac. As, at that period, no Court of Appeal existed in "It Noncelle France" - far less was a "Supreme Court 'thought of -- the trial of the chief of the conspiracy was soon despatched and the Sieur Jean du Val was" presto well and duly hanged and strangled at Quelee aforestid, and his head " affixed to the top of a pike-staff planted on the "highest eminence of the Fort." The ghastly head of this traitor, on the end of a pike-staff, near Notice Dame street, must certainly have had a picturesque effect at twilight.

But the brave Captain Testu, the preserver of Champlain and of Quebec,—what became of him !-- Champlain has done him the honor of naming him and here the matter ended,—neither monument, nor peem, nor page of history, nothing was done in the way of commemorating his devotion. As in the instance of the illustrious man, whose life he had saved, his grave is unknown, - according to the Abbe Tanguay, none of his posterity exist at this day.

The most spacious, the most remarkable of these substantial vaults of French construction, are those which new belong to the Estate Poston on the north side of Notre Dame street nearly op-posite the church. It is claimed that these vaults were so constructed as not only to be ire-proof but water-proof likewise in the seasons of high water in spring and autumn.

During the siege of 1759, we notice in Panet's Journal, "that the Lower Town was a complete mass of smoking ruins; on the 8th August, it was a burning heap (brasier). Wolfe and Saunder's bombshells had found their way even to the under-ground vaults. This epoch became disastrons to many Quebecers." The English threw bombs (pats a feu.) on the Lower Town, of which, says Mr. Panet, one fell on my house, one on the houses in the Market-Place and the last in Champlain street. The fire burst out simultaneously, in three different directions; it was in vain to attempt to cut off or extinguish the fire at my residence; a gale was blowing from the north-east and the Lower Town was soon nothing less than a blazing mass. Beginning at my house, that of M. Desery, that of Maillon, Sault an matelot street, the whole of the Lower Town and all the quarter Cal de See up to the property of Sieur Voger, which was spared, in short up to the house of the said Voyer, the whole was devastated by the fire. Seven vaults had been rent to pieces or burned; that of M. Perrault the younger, that of M. Taché, of M. Benjamin de la Mordic, of Jehanne, of Maranda. You may judge of the consternation

which reigned ; 167 houses had been burnt."

One hundred and sixty seven burnt houses would create many gaps. We know the locality on which stood the warehouse of M. Perrault, junior, also that of M. Taché (the Chronicle

Mordic, Jehaune, Maranda?

It is on record that Champlain, after his return to Quebec in 1633, "had taken care to refit a battery which he had planted on a level with the river near the warehouse, the guns of which commanded the passage between Quebec and the opposite shore." (1) Now, in 1683, "this cannon battery, erected in the Lower Town, almost surrounded on all sides by houses, stood at some distance from the edge of the river and caused some inconvenience to the public; the then Governor, Lefebere de la Borre (2) "having sought out a much more advantageous locality towards the Point of Rocks (pointe des Roches,) west of the Cal de Sac, and on the margin of the said river at high-water mark, which would more efficiently command and sweep the harbour and which would cause far less inconvenience to the houses in the said Lower Town," considered it fit to remove the said battery, and the Reverend Jesuit Fathers having proposed to contribute towards the expenses which would be incurred

(1) " Cours d'Histoire du Canada," Ferland, Vol. 1, p. 2-0.

of the lot of ground (emplacement) situated in front of the site on which, is now planted the said cannon battery, **** between the street or high road for wheeled vehicles coming from the harbour (I) and the so called Saint Peter street."

Here then we have the origin of the Napoleon wharf and a very distinct mention of Saint Peter street. The building creeted near this site was sold on the 22nd October 1763 to William Grant Esquire, who, on the 19th December 1763, also purchased the remainder of the ground down to low-water mark, from Thomas Mills, Esquire, Town Major, who had shortly before, obtained a Grant or Patent of it, the 7th December 1763, from Governor Murray, in recognition, as is stated in the preambule of the Patent, of his military services. This property which, at a later period belonged to the late William Burns, was by him conveyed the 16th October 1806 to the late J. M. Woolsey. The Napoleon wharf purchased in 1842 by the late M. Choninard from the late M. Buteau, forms at present part of the Estate Cheminard; in reality, it is composed of two wharves joined into one; the western portion is named. "The Queen's Wharf." The highway which leads from the Cape towards this wharf is named " Sous le Fort" street which sufficiently denotes its position; this street, probably, dates from the year 1620. When the foundations of Baldwin, &c. This brings joy to the heart of Fort St. Louis were laid, we may presume that, the poor ship-carpenters whose whitewashed in 1663, it terminated at "la Pointe des Roches." cottages are grouped all along the river near by. In the last century, " Sous le Fort street" was graced by the residences, among others, of Fleury de la Gorgendière, brother of Fleury de la Gorgendiere, brother-in-law of the Governor de Vau-

In this street also stood the house of M. George Allsopp, the head of the opposition in Governor Cramaho's Council, &c. His neighbor was M. D'Amours des Plaines, Conneillor of the Superior Council: further on, stood the residence of M. Cuvillier, the father of the Honorable Austin Cuvillier, in 1844, speaker of the House

In this street also, existed the warehouse of M. Cugnet, the lessee of the Domaine of La-

with the Queen's Wharf, the property of Mr. Woolsey. From the King's Wharf to the King's forgos (the ruins of which were discovered at the beginning of the century, a little further up than the King's store), there are but a few

steps.
G. Bellet, M. P., resided on the property of Mr. Cheminard, at the cerner of St. Peter and Sons le Fort streets. In the space between the Queen's Wharf and the jetty on the west, belonging to the Imperial authorities and called the King's Wharf, there existed a bay or landing place, much prized by our ancestors, which afforded a harbour for the coasting vessels and small river-crafts, called the "Cal de Sac." There also, the ships which were overtaken by an early winter, lingered until the sunny days of April released them from their bonds through the melting of the icy masses born of the river. There the ships were put into winter-quarters, and securely bedded on a foundation or bed of clay; wrecked vessels also came hither to undergo re-pairs. The Cul de Sac with its uses and marine traditions, had, in bygone days, its usefulness in our incomparable sea-port. In this vicinity, Vandreuil had in 1759, planted a lattery.

The old Custom House was built on this site towards 1833. The Cul de Suc re-calls "the first chapel which served as a Parish Church at that which Champlain caused to be built in the Lower Town in 1615, in the Cul de Suc bay, where the name of Champlain is identical with the street which was bounded by this Chapel. The Revol. Fathers Récollets there performed their clerical functions up to the period of the taking of Quebec by the brothers Kertks,

1615-1629, (Laverdière). Nothing less than an urgent necessity to provide the public with a convenient market-place, and to the small coasting steamers, suitable wharves, could move the municipal authorities to construct the wharves now existing and there, in 1856, to erect out of the materials of the old Parliament House, the spacious Champlain Hall, so conspicuous at present. The King's Wharf and the King's stores built on the same site, Bureau), but, who can point out to us where possess also their marine and military traditions. Stood the houses of Desery, Maillou. Voyer, de Voisy, and the vaults of Messieurs Turpin, de la were quartered there during the stirring times of 1827.8. when "Rob Syraes" dramed each 1837-8. when " Bob Symes" night of a new conspiracy against the British Crown, and M. Aubin perpetuated, in the Ambrosia of his "Fantasque," the memory of this loval magistrate.

How many saucy Frigates and Admirals, of the British Navy, have made fast their boats at the steps of this wharf! Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Nelson, Bougainville, Cook, Van-clain, Montgomery, have, one after the other, trodden over this picturesque landing place commanded as it is, by the guns of Cape Diamond. Since about a century, the street which bears the venerated name of the Founder of Quebec, " Champlain " street, unmindful of its ancient Gallic traditions, is almost exclusively the headquarters of our Hibernian population. An ominous-looking black board, affixed to one of the projecting rocks of the Cape, indicates the spot below where one of their countrymen, General

(i) M. de Laval, in 1661, described the city, as follows Quebecum vulgo in superiorem dividitur et inferio-rem urbem. In inferiore sunt portor, vadosa navium ora, mercatorum apoticae ubi et merces servantur, com-mercium quodifitet peregitur publicum et magnus civium numerus commorator,

in so doing, he made them a grant "of a portion | Richard Montgomery, with his two Aides de Camp Cheeseman and McPherson, received their death blow during a violent snow storm about five o'clock in the morning, the 31st December 1775. On this disastrous morning, the Post was guarded by Canadian Militia men, Messieurs Chabot and Picard, Captain Barnesfare an English mariner had pointed the cannon: Coffin and Sargeant Hugh McQuarters, applied the match. At the Eastern extremity under the stairs, now styled "Breakneck steps" according to Messrs. Casgmin and Laverdiere, was discovered Champlain's Tomb, though a rival antiquary M. S. Drapeau says that he is not certain

A little to the West is Cap Blanc, inhabited y a small knot of French Canadians and some Irish; near by, there was launched in 1673, the first ship built at Quebec; at that period, the lily flag of France floated over the bastions of

'ape Diamoud.

Champlain street stretches nearly to Cap Rouge, a distance of six miles. During the winter, the most marked incidents which take place, are: the fall of an avalanche from the arow of the Cap on the roofs of the houses beneath, occasionally carrying death in its train; the laying of the keel of a large vessel in the shipyards of Messieurs Gilmour, Dinning, Except during the summer months when the crews of the numerous ships, taking in cargo alongside the beoms, sing and dance in the adjacent "shibeens," the year glides on peacefully. On grand, or gala-days, in election times, some of the sons of St. Patrick will perambulate the historical street, armed with treepails, or shillalents, in order to preserve the peace???? of course. To sum up all, Champlain street has

an aspect altogether Sai generis.

Among the streets of Quebec, the most yelebrated in our annals by teason of the incidents which atmen themselves, we may name the frowsy and tortuous highway which circulates from the foot of Mountain street (1), and runs for a distance of two hundred feet below the cape, We must not confound, (as M. Brunet had up to the still narrower pathway which com-done before M. Buteau, the Napoleon Wharf mences or terminates Saint James' street and leads to the foot of the hill " de la consterie (2); all will understand we mean Sault an matchet street. Is it because a sailor no doubt partially relieved from the horrors of sobriety or are we te attribute it to the circumstance of a dog named "Matelot" ("Sailor") there taking a leap (3)? Consult In Creux. Our friend Marmette appropriated it for the reception of his hero " Fint de Loup."

This still narrower pathway "of which we have just spoken, rejoices in the name "Ruelle des Chiens" (Dog Lane); soit is called by the people; the Director's name it "Petite rue Sault au Matelot." It is so very narrow that, at certain angles, two carts passing in opposite directions, would be blocked. Just picture to yourself that up to the period of 1816 our magnanimous ancestors had no other outlet in this direction at high water, to reach Salut Roch (for Saint Paul street was constructed subequently to 1816, as M. de Gaspe has so well informed us.) Is it not incredible!

As, in certain passes of the Alps, a watchman no doubt stood at either extremity of this pass, armed with a speaking-trumpet, to give notice of any obstruction and thus prevent collisions. This odoriferous locality, especially during the dog-days, is rather densely populated. The babes of Green Erin, here revel like rabbits in

Adventurous tourists who there risk themselves in the sunny days of July, have found themselves bewildered at sight of the wonders of the place. Among other indigenous curiosities, they have there noticed what might be taken for any number of aerial tents improvised no doubt as protection from the scorehing rays of a meridian sun. Attached to strings stretched from one side of the way to the other, was the family linen put out to dry. When shaken by the wind over the heads of the passers by, all these articles of white under-clothing, (chemistre), flanked by anythy passalling pathers. settes), flanked by sundry masculine nether-garments, those fragments of linen so indispen-sable to infancy, presented an effect, it is said, in the highest degree picturesque. As regards our-selves, desirous from our earliest days, to search into the most minute details of the history of stirring times of our City and to recount them in all their spark-dreamed each ling reality, for the edification of the distinguished tourists of England, France, and of the United States, it has been to us a source of bitter mortification to realize that the only visit which we ever made to Dog-Lane (Ruelle des Chiens), was subsequent to the publication of the Album du Touriste; a circumstance which explains the omission of it. Our most illustrious Tourists, the eldest son of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, his brothers the Princes Alfred and Arthur, the Dukes of Newcastle, of Manchester, Generals Grant and Sherman, Prince Napoleon

Bonaparte, all, all, it is said, took their leave of Quebec without having visited that interesting locality, "In Ruelle des Chiens," probably unconscious of its very existence! Nevertheless however, this street possesses immense historical interest. It has resechoed the trumpet sounds of war, the thundering of camion, the briskest musketry; there fell Colonel Arnold, wounded in the knee. He was carried off amid the despairing eries of his soldiers recking in gore, under the sword of Dambourges, of the fierce and stalwart Charland, of the brave Caldwell, followed by his friend Natru and of their chivalrous militiamen. Our friends, the annexionists of that period, were so determined to annex Quebec, that they threw themselves as if possessed upon the barriers (there were two of them) of la Ruelle des Chiens, and in Sault au Matelot street; each man (says Sanguinet,) wearing a slip of paper on his cap on which was written "Mors and Victoria," "Death or Victory!" One hundred years have clapsed since this fierce struggle.

A number of dead bodies lay strewn in the vicinity; these were carried to the Seminary. Ample details of the incidents of this glorious lay will be found in the " Album du Touriste. It is believed that the first barrier was placed at the foot of the stone demistance where, at present, a cannot rests on the ramparts; the swond was constructed in rear of the present offices of Mr. W. Campbell, N.P., in Sault as

Matchet street.

Sault an Matelot street has lost all the mili tary renown which it then possessed ; apart from the offices of M. Ledrad, of the Chronicle, of Messieurs the Cullers, it now appears to be a stand for the carters and a numerous tribe of coopers whose casks on certain days encumber the side-walks. It might be desirable that the municipal authorities should enter into some arrangement with these honest artisans in older to fix the rate at which they would consent to cave the public way free to the passers by.

Saint Paul street does not appear on the plan of the City of Quebec of 1660, reproduced by the Abbe Farlian. This quarter of the Lower Town so populous under the French regime and whore, according to M. de Laval there was in 1661, "Magnus auguerus Cremm," continued, until about 1832, to represent by the burry-scurry of affairs and the residences of the principal merchants, one of the wealthiest portions of the City. There, in 1793, the lather of our Queen, Colonel of the 7th Regiment, then in garrison at Quebec, used to partake of the hospitality of M. Lymbutner, one of the metchant princes of that period. Was the chere signs, the elegant Barenne de St. Laurent, who lived with him as his wife, during twenty eight years, of the party? We found it impossible to ascritain this from our oid friend Hon. William Sheppard, of Woodfield, near Quebec, (who died in 1867). from whom we obtained this incident. Mr. Sheppard, who had frequently been a guest at many of the most distinguished drawing rooms of the ancient capital, was himself a contemporary of the generous and jovial Prince Edward.

The Sault an Matchet quarter, Saint Peter street, Saint James street, down to the year 1832, contained the residences of a great number of ersons in easy circumstances; many of our best families had their residences there. The evidences of the luxuriousness of their dwelling

rooms are visible to this day.

The modern system of drainage was, at that period, almost unknown in our good City. The Asiatic scourge in that year decimated the population: 3,500 corpses, in the course of a w weeks, had gone to their last resting place. This terrible epidemic was the occasion, so to speak, of a social revolution at Quebec; the land on the St. Louis and Foye roads, became en-hanced in value; the wealthy quitted the Lower Town. Affairs however, still continued to be transacted there, but their actual residence was selected in the Upper Town or in the

country parts adjacent,
The Firf Sault au Matelot, which at present belongs to the Seminary, was granted to G. Hebert on the 4th February 1623, the title of which was ratified by the Duke de Ventadour on the last day of February 1632. On the ground on the last day of rebruary 1632. On the ground reclaimed from the river, towards 1815. Messrs. Munro and Bell, eminent merchants, built wharves and some large warehouses, to which, "Bell's-lane" so named after the Honorable Mathew Bell, (1) the streets "Saint James," "Arthur," "Dalhousie" and others lead. Mr. Bell, at a later period, one of the lessees of the Saint Maurice Forges, resided in the house situate at the corner of St. James and St. Peter streets, now belonging to Mr. J. G. Clapham, N. P., an influential citizen. Mr. Bell commanded a troop of cavalry, which was much admired by those warlike gentlemen, our respected fathers. He left a numerous family, and was related in marriage to the families Montizam-bert, Bowen, &c. Dalhousie street, in the Lower bert, Bowen, &c. Dalhousie street, in the Lower Town, probably dates from the time of the Earl of Dalhousie (1827), when the "Bourse" (Quebec Exchange), was built by a Company of Merchants. The extreme point of the Lower Town, towards the north-east, constitutes "La Pointe à Carey. In the offing, is situated the wharf alongside of which, the beautiful frigate Captain De Horsey, passed the winter of 1866-67.

The extension of commerce at the commencement of the present century, and the increase of population rendered it strongly desirable that means of communication should be established between the Lower Town and St. Roch.

¹²⁾ Concession de La Barre aux Jésuites, 16 Sept 3623

⁽¹⁾ In 1694, "Mountain" street which, as reported by Labbé Laverdière, had borrowed its name from an in-dividual named "Lamoutagne" who resided on its com-monage. It was known as "the street which leads to the warehouse "the first building in the Lower Town, rected as we know, by Champlain.

⁽²⁾ The Jesuit Fathers were in the unbit of fastoning their canoes at the foot of the hill, "la consterie," on their return by water from the farm called "Ferme des

Anges.

(3) Did the Dog belong to Champlain, an antiquary asks as I "Ad hevum fluit amnis St. Laurenti, ad dex" train S. Caroli fluviolus. Ad confluentem, Promon" torium assurgit, Saltum Naute ynlgo vocant, ab canis "hujus nominis qui se allies ex so loco priccipitum dedit." (Historia Canadensis.—Creuxius, p. 294.)

⁽¹⁾ Opened by the Honorable Mathew Bell, in 1841.

less rugged and inconvenient than the tunnel "Ruelle des Chiens" (Dog's Lane), and the beach of the river St. Charles at low water. Towards 1816, the northern extremity of St. Peter street was finished which was previously bounded by a red bridge, still remembered in the popular mind. The Apostle St. Paul was honored with a street, as was his colleague St. Peter. Messrs. Benj. Tremain, Budden, Morris son, Parent, Allard and others, acquired portions of ground, on the north side of this (St. Paul) street, upon which they erected wharves, offices and warehouses.

The construction of the North Shore Railway will have the effect, at an early date, of augmenting, in a degree, the value of these properties, the greater portion of which now belong to our fellow citizen M. J. Bte. Renaud, who, it appears, purposes shortly adorning this portion of the Lower Town with first class buildings. Let us hope that this quarter may flourish and that our enterprising fellow-citizen may not suffer in consequence. (1) So mote it be!

(i) We borrow from the "Directory for the City and Suburbs of Quebec," for 1726, by High MacKny, printed at the office of the Yuebec Herald, the following paragraph, "Ruen Ecarter" (out of the way streets,) "Lat" Canoterie (Canoe Landings) follows the street Stadt "an Matchd, commencing at the house of Cadet (where Mr. Oc. Aylwin tendes), and continues up to Mr. (Grant's distillery, St. Charles street commence there and terminate below Palace Gate; St. Nicholas street extend from Palace Gate to the water's edge, passing in front of the residence of the widow Latvallee; the cld ship yard apposite to the beat yard; Cape Diamond street commence at the wharf owned by Mr. Autrobes and terminates at the onler extremy of that Mons, Dunière indernoath Cape Diamond; the streets Carriers, Mont Carrowl, Mr. Genevier, St. Donis, Des deciman are all situated above St. Lonis street.

3, M. LeMoine.

J. M. LEMOINE.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

We clip the following from a late number of the Ottowa Timey;

To the Eliter of THE TIMES :

DEAR Sig, "Your paper is a sort of omnibus, and a very nice one; can you find room in it for a young Lely without crowding out some of chaining articles in which we so much delight, about bishops, and priests of St. Allians, and aprons, and candlesticks, and Alderman Waller, and Mr. Martin. Try like a good soul. thir dear Covernor's ball has been talked about and written about a good deal and not badly, though I have heard there is high authority for saying that the account of it has yet to be written. But nobody has adverted to its constitutional victues and the impetus it has given to loyalty. In the dark days of 1837, when rebellion was rife, Lard Gosford, a good kind soul. as ever lived, seems to have forgotten this point of policy - and the extract I send you from papers of the time, will show you the peril to which the State was exposed in consequence. Miss Quadrilly was my grandmana, a worthy girl as ever lived, and no more inclined to look to Washington than one of Her Majesty's Ministers, as loyal and as British as the fair lady who enacted Britannia at Rideau Hall. Think of the pent up soffering she must have endured before she was forced in her agony to cry out as she did. Lord Gosford gave the ball and saved the country; our Governor, more far-seeing, gave his ball without waiting even for a hint; he knew the "well understood wishes" of the ledies and met them, and he has not only been good himself but has made others good by his example, and those ducks of Ministers and their charming ball fellowed his lead of course. I am in possession of the archives of the Quadrille family, and if your readers desire it, I can show them Lord Gosford's answer, which my dear grandinama used to say he sang most feelingly to the air of "The Sprig of Shilelah," like a jolly son of Erin, as he was. I have an account of the fancy ball too of the time, reported by a very junior member of your profession, since perhaps an editor or dead. Before closing, I must tell you that at a jolly meeting of a number of young men and maidens, who had been at the ball, I ventured modestly to imitate my tuneful ancestress and sang :--

Round me while singing, exultingly stand, ye boys. And ye girls, smiling all i-and ye girls and ye boys, July in one cheer for the Chief of the Claudeboyes. Giver of beautiful balls!

chours: No, no, nothing's the matter new. No, no, nothing's the matter new. No, no, nothing's the matter new. Duffesin gave as the ball!

And I assure you the chorus could not have been given more heartily, if Mr. Dixon had written for us and Mr. Mills had drilled us.

Affectionately yours, Miss Quadrille, Jr.

Ottawa, March 3, 1876.

EXTRA EXTRAORDINARY. We have just received the following communication announcing a danger with which Her Majesty's Government is threatened from a new

and unexpected quarter: (For the Quebec Morning Herald).

MR, Entrop. -1 am commanded to inform you that the sentiments expressed in the following song have been unanimously concurred in by a brilliant assembly of no less than 92 ladies. If the grievance complained of be not speedily redressed, let the parties implicated look to it.

l am, Mr. Editor, Your obt, servant,

Miss Quadrille.

Quebec, 18th Dec., 1837.

Am-40h dear, what can the matter be! Oh dear, what can the matter be? Dear, dear, what can the matter be? On dear, what can the matter be? Nobody gives us a ball.

Vainly my ringlets I braiding and curling am, Vainly in dreams too' I whisting and twirling am, Oh, my LORD GOSFORD, Great Baron of Worlingham, Why don't you give us a ball? Oh dear, &c.

He promised, when first be came, he'd give us plenty. We thought in each season we'd get, at least, twenty: But if to perform that fair promise be meant, be

Would surely now give us a ball.

On dear, &c.

Then our beaux are all priming and loading and drilling. With brave loyal ardour each bosom is thrilling. If the brave love the fair—why the fair love quadrilling—Then why don't they give us a ball f. Ob dear, &c.

Let them no'er think that balls check men's ardour for fighting.
Or that pumps throw cold water on what they delight

For the man who all points of war's science was right in.

To Waterloo went from a ball.

Oh dear, &c.

If our flovernor, lovers, or brothers or spouses. Will not open their eastles, their hearts and their houses, And their tyranny once our resistance arouses. We know who will give us a ball. Oh dear, &c.

We'll resolve that the grievance surpasses all reason: We'll declare such brutality justifies treason: We'll compound with the reliefs for one merry season; And Papinean II give us a ball. Oh dear, &c.

Every lady who can sing will please to chaunt the above on all fitting occasions, until our grievance is redressed, or "we seek elsewhere a remedy for our afflictions."

By order of the Committee,

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

This being Leap Year, we will print for nothing the name of every girl who "leaps,"

"That's going too far," as the Boston man said when his wife ran away to San Francisco with snother man.

FOOTE, on being scolded by a lady, said "I have heard of tartar and brimstone; you are the cream of the one and the flower of the other.'

"Suart I have your hand!" said Augustus to Matilda, as the dance was about to commence. "With all my heart," responded Matilda.

"ANGRAISA, dear, are not my moustaches be-ming?" Well, Adolphus, they may be cone ay, but, so far as I can see, they haven't begun to arrive yet.

White an Iowa woman was struggling in the water and likely to drown, her husband yelled out, "New bonnet - swim for life!" and she

THERE is something so peculiarly delightful in locking arms with the woman he loves, that a man will cheerfully wade through mud up to his knees rather than to have her let go.

A poetron was discovered holding a young lady in his lap the other evening, but he stated he was examining her for an affection of the heart, and she remarked that there was nothing wrong in laying her head on her piller.

"You didn't laugh at my stopidity before we were married; you always said I was a duck of of a lover," grumbled a complaining husband. "Yes, that's so," replied the wife; "and a duck of a lover is almost sure to make a goose of a

husband."
"Do you trust anybody nowadays (" asked a beautiful young lady of a jeweller,, as she toyed with the diamonds in a case before her. "No, ma'am," said the jeweller, "I don't trust anybody with anything; in a lady's case, I shouldn't dare to trust my feelings."

"I nore your wife is a good behancet for you," said an affectionate old lady to her favourite nephew; to which he enthusiastically re-plied, "Oh, yes, auntie, that she is. She knows all about ment, and they taught the girls carving where she went to school."

At Cincinnati, a little girl, while playing, stuck her tougue through the crack of a door, when other children suddenly closed the door, cutting two-thirds of her tongue completely off. This is a very sad accident, but the girl's chances of securing a husband, when she grows up, are greatly increased thereby.

HE was taken sick in the night, and in her youthful ignorance she made, two: mustard plasters and put one in front and one behind, and then with horrid sarcasm she asked him how he But he was a well-bred man and merely said that he realized with a tenderness he had never known before, the true position of a sandwich in the community.
"My dear husband," said a devoted wife,

why will you not leave off smoking? It is such an obnoxious practice, and makes your breath smell so !!" "Yes," replied the husband 'but only consider the time I have devoted and the money I have spent to learn to smoke. If I should leave off now, all that time and money would be wasted, don't you see !"

HE was a good singer, says a New York paper and the boys at the club always liked to hear him. "Home, home; there's no place like home!" He rolled it out so sweetly and feelingly, it brought tears to their eyes; and then he went home, and sneaked round the back-way and un over the woodshed into the bedroom, so that his wife couldn't eatch him at a disadvan-"Home, home; there's tage on the staircase. no place like home.'

A gentleman passing by the gaol of a country town, heard one of the prisoners, through the gates of his cell, singing in the softest and most melodious tone, that favourite song—"Home, sweet home." His sympathies being very much His sympathies being very much excited in favour of the unfortunate tenant of the dungeon, he inquired the cause of his incareration, when, to his disgust, he was informed that the fellow was put in gaol for beating his wife!

A LADY residing in New York, who, by the way, was one of the strictest of church members, chanced to go into the country on a visit to her brother, who was a deacon. On the first Sunday of her visit a little son of her 1 rother's came running into the house with a couple of eggs which he had just found in a hen's nest. -- "See, aunt," he exclaimed, "what our hens have been laying to-day!" "What!" exclaimed the lady, litting up her eyes in horror; "is it possible that your father, a pious man and a deacon, allows his hens to lay on Sunday?"

Our of the exuberance of his heart, a Galena man warbled this morning, "When the Spring time comes, gentle Annie;" and at the conclu-sion of the first verse he was reminded by his wife of the fact that when Spring did come, the children would have to have a new suit of clothes, the house a fresh coat of paint and the madame a stylish bonnet and pull-back. seventeen-hundred-dollar mortgage would have to be lifted, a wood-shed built, a spare bedroom furnished for his mother-in-law who was coming to stay all summer, and sundry other little matters looked after. When his better-half had matters looked after. finished her remarks, the husband changed his tune and poured forth in a melancholy tone, "I would not live alway, I do ask not to stay."

SKETCH IN THE OLD FORT, TORONTO.

This being the centennial year of American Independence when the triumphs of peace will culminate in a world's fair, it may be pertinent to take a look at one of the few remaining reminiscences of the early struggles of Canada; not however to flatter ourselves on our military genius, or excite ill-feeling in the mind of a reconciled enemy. On a sunny summer afternoon with only a passing reflection on the sentimental wounds which time has healed, we can contemplate rather admiringly a patch of potatoes in blossom regardless of the warriors' bones that lie beneath. Or sitting on the breech of one of the guns, thankful that there is no martinet about the place to suspect our dishonest intentions with regard to the old iron, we try to realize what Judge Laminerit, of Rome, Ga., has married having been killed here. There is no board commender up his account he had better appear only by substitute. parts, and also a "caution" to cattle not to stray in there or they "will be impounded." Whether the former order has ever been formally revoked or not, it is just as practically disregarded as the latter is by the uneducated cows which find this an excellent pasture. A cow is rather a pensive animal to lay claim to any of the warlike attributes of Job's horse. It is certainly not for the purpose of "smelling the battle afar off" that it suiffs at a cone of forty-eight pound shot, but to browse on the choice grass that grows in

Othello's occupation seems gone and glorious war has gone into husbandry, but the time comes once a year at least, when a battery from Collingwood or St. Catharines goes into quarters here for a week of "dummy drill." They are à mat in the "killing trade" and experience relief when the morning's work has been gone through; then they are no longer listless, coats are off, arms are bared and each man is ready to attest with his whole might that peace hath its triumphs as well as war in the manner shown in the sketch. That little episode in the corner is evidence that the very ancient partiality exist-ing between Mars and Venus is likely to continue. There is still a little trade on the lakes and it is clear by the swallows on the telegraph wires that it is a long time since that gun was

THE FRENCH CHANSON.

However deficient in the higher qualities of poetry, France remains absolute mistress of the chanson. In England the song (except in some very rare cases) has dwindled downward into such imbecility, that bolder musicians have begun to intimate the possibility of dispensing with "words" altogether, and expressing their sentiments, so far as articulation is necessary, by the inane syllables of the Sol-fit system - a tremendous irony, which, if it were intentional, rould do more to demolish our lesser songsters than all the bands of literary criticism. idea is barbarous; but it is partially justified by the nonsense verses which we constantly hear chanted forth in drawing-rooms, to the confusion of all sense and meaning. But the song in France has never dropped to this miserable level. The crisp, gay, sparkling verses—the graceful sentiment, a little artificial, and reminding the hearer, perhaps, of Watteau's wreathed lyres and quaint garden groups—the captivating peculiarity of the refeath—combine to give a certain identity to these charming trifles. They may have no high title to poetic merit, but still they vindicate the claim of the literary voice to have some share in all expression of feeling. It is impossible to treat them as mere "words for music," or to throw them aside for the barbarous ja gon of the Sol-fa.

MUS JAL AND DRAMATIC.

A new opera called "Angela, or the Vision," by Theodore Stanffer, has just been brought out with success at Zorich.

A dramatic version of "Bleak House" will be brought out shortly at the Globe Theatre, with a

In a box of books left by Alexander Dumas at Saples has been found the manuscript of an unpublished drama by the celebrated author, cutified "Le Légu-

SIMS REEVES, the celebrated English Tenor, is announced to receive fitty guiness for each song, that he will sing on Good Friday night at the Alexandra

JENNY LIND has given five hundred dollars to a home for musical students established in Milan. Italy, recently, and offered to sing at a concert to be given for its benefit.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG denies the report that she is to marry a New Yorker. She says it will be time enough to think of marrying twenty years hence, when she is too old for the stage.

MR. W. S. GILBERT and Mr. Arthur Sullivan nre to write a new comic opera in two acts for Mr. Charles Morton. It will probably be produced at the Winter Garden Theatre.

Signor Arbiti left London for Vienna to conduct performances of Italian Opera. The company engaged includes Madame Patti, Madame Lucea, Mdlie, Heilbron, Signor Marini, Signor Nicolini, and M. Caponl.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS have arrived in London, from Italia. Mr. Charles Mathews will not reappear in London till Easter when he will resume at the Gulety Theatre his performance in his popular comedy." My Awful Dad."

THE Musical Standard says it is proposed to form a body of amateur players of inusical instruments in London who shall hold themselves at the disposal of clergy who may wish to give services with orchestra on special occasions.

The council of Trinity College, London, has instituted a preliminary "arts" examination of a moderate standard, which all future candidates for its musical diplomas will be expected to pass. This is to be noted as the first step in this desirable direction which has been taken by any English examining body in connection with the musical faculty.

As excited supernumerary in a theatre at AS exercited superfruintriary in a finalize at Shields, England, aimed his nurket close in the face of the bandit here of the play, and the heavy charge of powder and waiding hurled the actor from a platform. The antience applianted what they took to be uncommonly good acting and were astonished by the announcement that the bandit was dangerously hort.

Acollection of Cremona violins belonging to Accordance of Cremona violins benchinging to Mr. John Thorniey of Lancashire was recently sold in London. Twenty-six instruments and three bows brought £1,167 6s. 6d., the most valuable being an Antonios Stradmarius of 1694, which sold for £117 12s.; a Nicolaus Amati of 1691, £115 10s.; another of the same make, £120 15s., and a Joseph Guarnerius, £75 12s.

It is stated that Mr. Boucleault has, in consequence of the sad loss of his son, abandoned his engagements in America. He was guaranteed £125 a night for thirty-nine weeks. The banquer tendered to Mr. Boucemut by the Irish members of Parliam-entand Irish residents in London, which was postponed in consequence of the sad bereaveneet which recently befel that gentleman, has now been fixed to take place in July next.

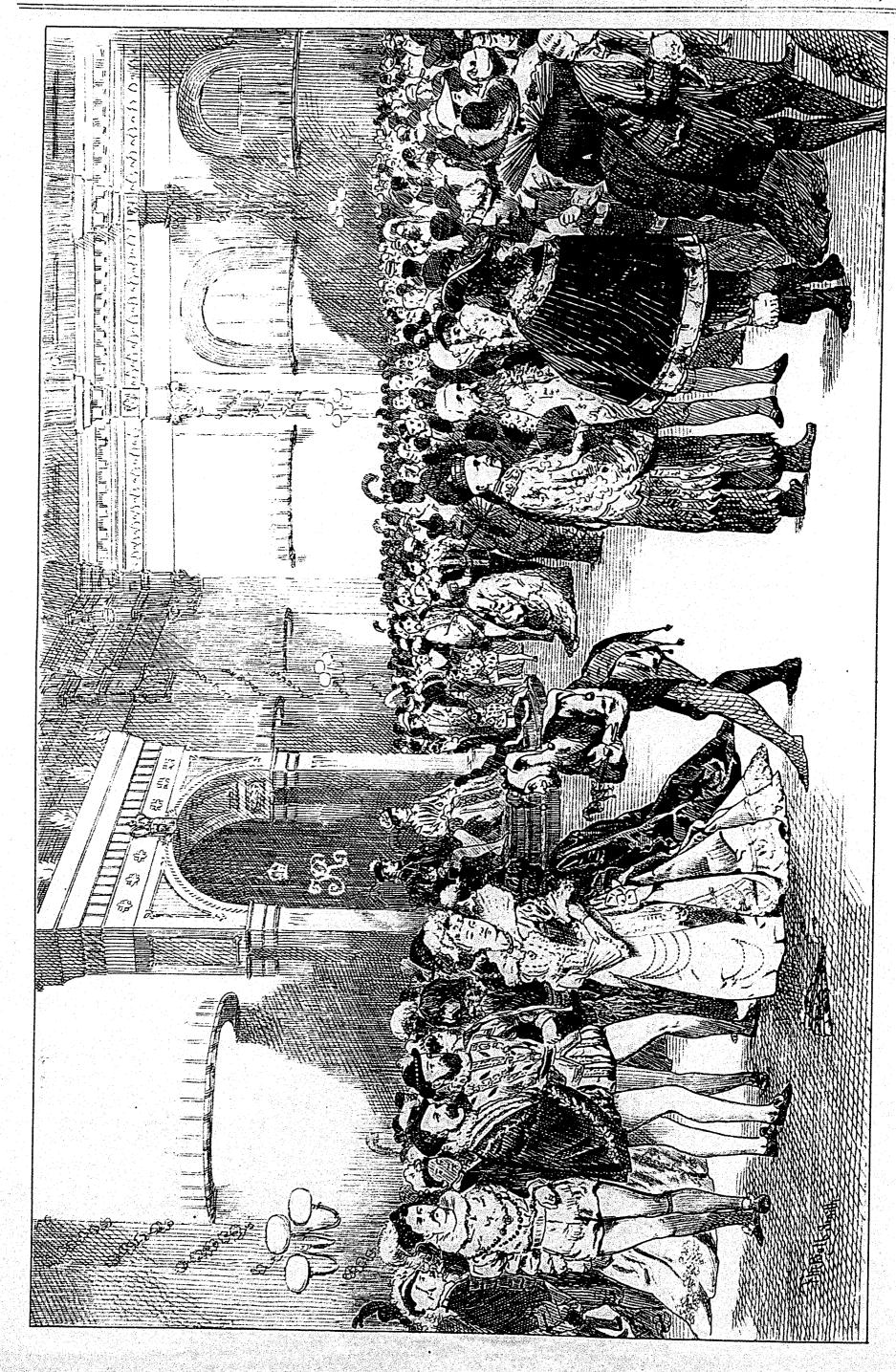
Southockes's tragedy of "Antigone" was re-cently produced at the Theatre Royal in Dublin, with Mendelssohn's music, and the gallery gods were so well pleased that, according to their custom, they demanded a sight of the author. "Tring out Sapherelaze," they yeiled. The manager explained that Sophoeles had been dead two thousand years or more, and couldn't well come. Thereat againin shouted, "Then chuck us out his numous." his minimy.

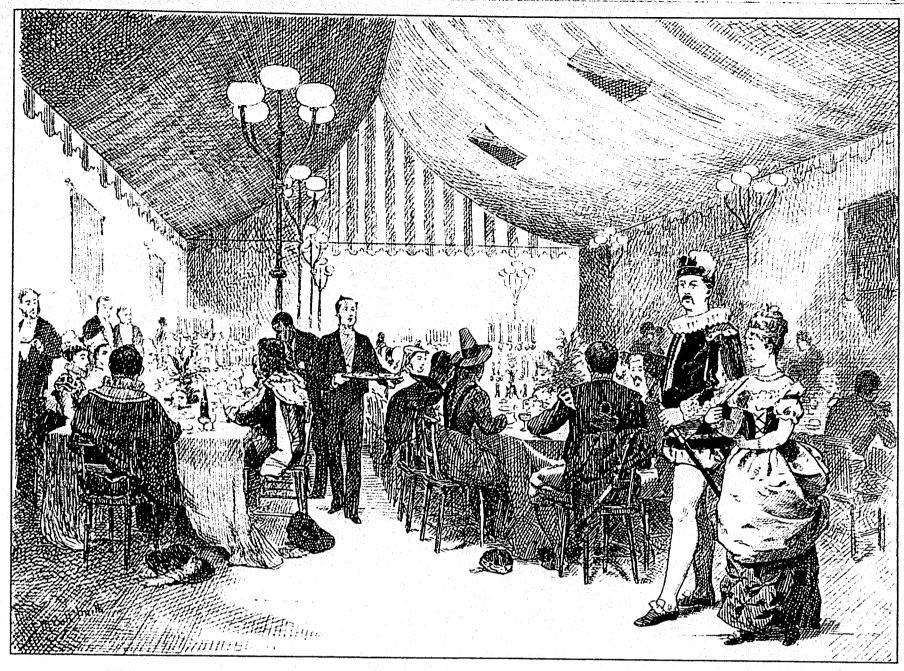
All the old Bompartists seem to be re-enter-All the old Boundattists seem to be re-entering public life. Vivier, the famous performer on the French horn, amounces some performances. He is more celebrated as being the only man who could cause Napoleon III, to shake both his sides with laughter, as he had the privilege to amuse his Majesty with broad grins. Vivier made quite a fortune on the entry of the French troops into Mexico. He was passing a green's shop, and observing some monster Portuguese onions, he at once wrote in large letters on a sheeted paper. "Newly arrived from Mexico." The citizens flocked out of particism to purchase the new fegume that their army had been the means of introducing to European house. had been the means of introducing to European house-

In deference to fashion, which affects to con-In deference to fashion, which affects to consider all opera Italian, the managers of operain England insist upon vocalists, however British their origin and patronymic, taking a name with an Italian ending. It is no secret, for instance, that the Signor Enrico Campobello, of the London lyric stage, is Mr. Henry Campbell. By a conceit of another kind Miss Hairs, of England, is now singing in Florence as MdHe. Chiomi: Mr. Walker, a rising operatic tenor, calls himself Signor Valchieri. The late Mr. Jules Porkins, an American, was permitted to retain Perkins intact, on condition of making Jules into Giulio. These transformations are usually stipulated for by an express clause in the artist's agreement with the manager.

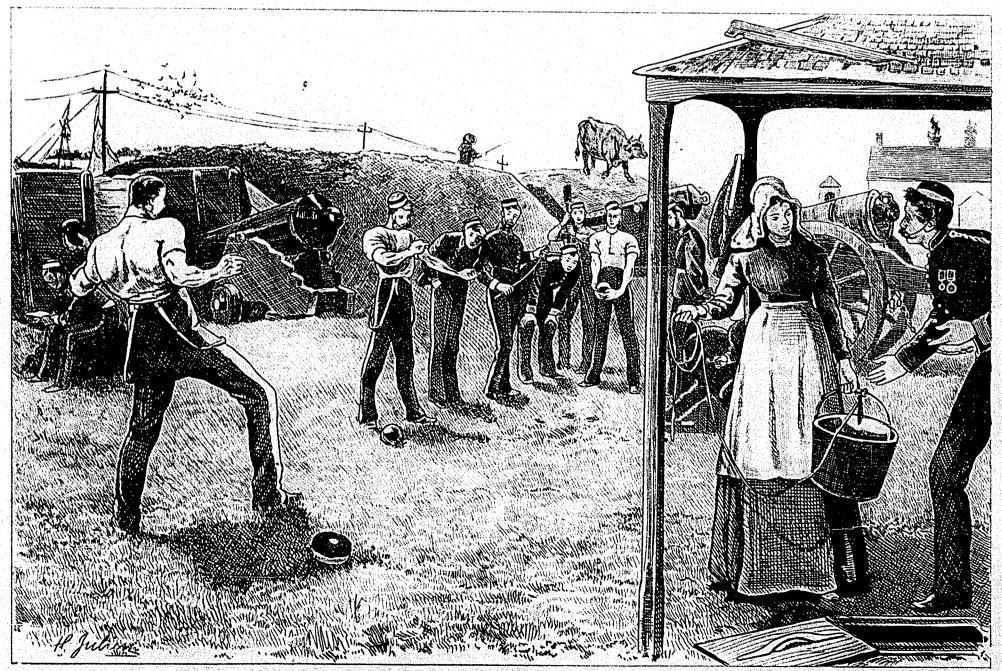
FANNY KEMBLE relates in the Atlantic a stringe experience. She says that she has often booked up casually from a book into a mirror, and failed to recognize for a moment the image of herself. "Under a curious fascination," she says, "my countenance has aftered, becoming gradually so dreadful, so much more dreadful in expression than any human face I ever saw or could describe, while it was next to impossible for me to turn my eyes away from the hideous vision confroning me, that Loave felt more than once that unless by the strongest effect of will I immediately averted my head, I should certainly become insane. Of course I was myself a party to this strange fascination of terror, and must no doubt have exercised some power of volition in the assnaption of the expression that my face gradually presented." FANNY KEMBLE relates in the Atlantic a

The toilette of Molle. Croizette, in the Etranger, will probably give the tone to the fashions for the coming season. Her dresses were designed by M. Carolus Durand, the painter, her brother-in-law. In the first act she wears an evening dress of white crossgrained cream-colores sik, with embroidered flowers of the same colour; the bodice is trimmed with a few white jet ornaments. In the second act her morning dress consists of a body and skirt of emerald green velvet, cut like a riding habit, three rows of grey buttons arranged diagonally reaching below the belt; the tunic is grey, and set off by small cords of Spanish velvet. In the third act she wears a walking dress of ruby velvet with platted satin of the same colour, the flounces being of very wide gold braid, and bonnet and veit to match. In the last two acts the dress is a la Pempadour, the skirt being of grey silk delicately shaded with rose, ornament-oil with bonquets of flowers, trimmed with white and pale rosa-coloured cord. pale rosa-coloured cord.





OTTAWA: -THE SUPPER ROOM AT RIDEAU HALL ON THE NIGHT OF THE FANCY BALL .- DRAWN BY F. M. BELL SMITH.



TORONTO: -A SKETCH IN THE OLD FORT.

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OUR CENTENNIAL STORY.

BASTONNAIS:

A TALE OF THE AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA IN 1775-76.

By JOHN LESPERANCE.

BOOK 11.

THE THICKENING OF THE CLOUDS.

V.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Suddenly a singular movement was observed among the American treeps, and silence fell upon the eager multitudes who lined the ramparts. The principal rebel officers were seen grouped together in consultation. From their gestures, it was evident that a matter of grave importance was argued, and that there was far from being a harmonious counsel. In the centre of the party stood a short, stout man, of florid complexion and apparently about thirty-five years of age. He was advocating his views with vigor, sometimes with a persuasive smile, sometimes with angry words. This was Arnold. A few of the officers listened in silence; others walked away with a seewl of derision and contempt on their faces. Finally, the interview closed, the troops fell back a little along the whole line, and all seem-od intent upon watching the important event which was about to follow.

A trumpeter stepped forward, followed by a tail young officer dressed in the uniform of a Both gave the salute to Arnold and received their instructions from him in a low voice. The young officer took from his com-mander a sealed despatch, and, drawing his sword, attached to it a white handkerchief.

The sight of this handkerchief explained the

whole movement.

"A summens to surrender!" was the word that passed along the Continental ranks, and nearly everybody laughed. The officers could scarcely conceal their disgust, and some of them loudly protested against being compelled to witness the humiliation which they were certain was about to ensue

"A flag of truce!" exclaimed the crowds on the ramparts of the city, and their curiosity was excited as to the purport of the contemplated parley. It is safe to say that no one suspected a demand for capitulation, as nothing could

appear more ridiculous under the circumstances.
The officer with the trumpeter advanced rapidly over the vacant ground which lay between their line of battle and the walls of Quebec. At stated intervals, according to the rules of the service, the trumpet was sounded, but no response came from the city. Finally, the two envoys stopped and stood in full view of the

two camps. "What a handsome fellow it is," said Zulma to Pauline.

The girls were in an excellent position for observing all that took place, and were so interest-ed that even the timid Pauline forgot her anxities about her father.
"Do you mean the trumpeter?"

O, he is well enough. But I mean the officer who bears the flag.

The two friends were discussing this point when their attention was arrested by a move-ment at the gate almost beneath them. A Bri-tish officer walked out alone and went direct to the flag-bearer.

"It cannot be," exclaimed Pauline.
"Yes, it is no other," replied Zulma with a

laugh. Roderick!"

"Yes, and no better choice could have been made. A handsome loyalist against a handsome rebel. But there is a disparity of age. "Hardly."

"I beg your pardon. Our tall, beautiful rebel is hardly twenty one, I am sure, while your Lieutenant, Pauline, is more mature."

It was indeed Roderick Hardinge who had

been commissioned to go forward and meet the American messenger. As he neared him, the two young officers bowed politely to each other and exchanged the military salute. Then the following brief conversation took place, as learned afterwards from the lips of the participants themselves.

"I presume, sir, that you have been detailed to meet me here," said the Continental. "I have that honor, sir," responded Roder-

ick. "And to receive my message."

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I regret to say that I have instructions not to receive any message whatever.

But Colonel Arnold demands a parley ac

cording to the usages of war."

"I am sorry sir, that I cannot argue the point. My orders are to inform you that the commandant of the garrison of Quebec does not desire to have any communication with the commander of the Continental force.
"But, sir, this—"

"Excuse me, we are both soldiers. We have done our duty and I beg to salute you."

Lieutenant Hardinge bowed and retreated a

for a moment at this turn of affairs, but recover- one for every Christian family.

ing his self-possession, returned the bow, wheel-ed about and, followed by the trumpeter, started at long strides over the plain.

An universal tumult arose. Both parties were aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. The Americans, seeing the insult which had been offered to their messenger, could scarcely contain themselves within the ranks. The citizens on the wall sent up cheer after cheer, and the ladies fluttered their handkerchiefs. Zulma was an exception. She had no pleasure to manifest, but the contrary. She resented the affront made to the handsome young rebel, and had immediate occasion to show her feeling. As Roderick Hardinge turned to retrace his steps toward the gate, he glanced upward at the dense line of specta-tors on the ramparts, and caught sight of Pauline and Zulma. He gave them both a smiling look of recognition. Pauline returned it with ardent e and an animated face that betokened the joy and pride she felt in the service which her friend was called upon to perform. Zulma affected not see Harlinge and looked away over to the American side, with an ostentatious air of offence.

Presently there was the report of a fire-arm, and puff of pale blue smoke floated over the edge of the wall. If there was excitement before, there was uproar and consternation now. An entrage had been committed. Some one in Quebec had and even committed. Some one in Quetec had field on the dag of truce. Pauline uttered a shrill cry and hid her face in her hands.

"What has happened?" she asked. "Is the lattle going to begin? Let us basten away. And Roderick—where is he?"

"Safawithin the esta" "avalational Zellag her?

"Safe within the gate," exclaimed Zulma bend-ing forward, with a keen nervous movement, and pointing in front of her. "But the American is not safe. He has been fired at. The laws of war have been violated. See, he is the only one who is calm. He walks proudly along, without even turning his head. There is the hero. He is shot at as if he were a dog, in violation of the all civilized usages. Yet is he is nobler than any of these who pretend to regard the Americans as unworthy of human treatment.'

The Americans could hardly maintain their discipline. If the troops had been allowed their way, they would have rushed headlong against the walls to avenge the insult. But fortunately the officers succeeded in calming them. The shot had not been repeated. It was perhaps an accident, or it had been fired by some militia-men without orders. The flag-bearer was not injured, neither was the trumpeter.

The army contented itself with a last yell of defiance and fell back, partially deploying to the left so as to occupy the main road leading from the country to the city. Arnold was bitterly disappointed. His summons for surrender was a characteristic bit of impudence, as we have een, not so much on account of the summons itself, as of the threats and other terms of rhodomentade in which it was couched. Still it might have succeeded as a mere ruse of war. That it did not succeed was matter for profound chagrin, and the circumstances of insult and humiliation by which the refusal was ac companied added poignancy to the pain.

On the other hand, the citizens of Quebec were jubilant. It was a first trial of strength and the garrison had not failed. It was the first time the terrible Bastonnais, were seen by the inhabitants and they did not inspire any terior. Roderick Hardinge pretty well inter-preted the general feeling in a conversation which he held that same afternoon with Pauline and Zulma. The latter had argued that the flag of truce should have been received. Roderick replied that he had, of course, no explanations to give in regard to the order of his superiors, but judging for himself he would say that any other commander except. Arnold might perhaps have deserved more consideration. But Arnold was well known in the city. He had often come to Quebec from New England to buy horses for the West Indies trade in which he was engaged. Indeed he was nothing better than a Horse Jockey, with all the swagger, vulgarity and bounce appertaining to stablemen. He had been appointed to head this expedition, chiefly because of his local knowledge of the country. He boasted that he had friends in Quebec who could help him. It was well therefore to treat him with merited contempt from the first and prove to him that he had no friends among them.

THE Premium Engraving, The Three Graces, advertised in another column, is one of extraordidary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted. It portrays the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented in the forms of three female figures to done our duty and I beg to salute you."

Lieutenant Hardinge bowed and retreated a step or two. The flag-bearer looked perplexed life-size, and the Engraving is a most desirable

HEARTH AND HOME.

IDLENESS. - Idleness is the nursery of crime. It is a prolific germ of which all rank and poisonons vices are the fruits. It is the source of temptation. It is the field where "the enemy sow tares while the men sleep." Could we trace the history of a large class of vices, we should find that they originate from the want of employment, and are brought in to supply its

ILL-NATURE .- There cannot live a more unhappy creature than an ill-natured old man, who is neither capable of receiving pleasures nor sensible of doing them to others. Yet what is more sible of doing them to others. Yet what is more common than previshness, discontent, and restless repining in the decline of life? And how rare the spectacle—all admit its beauty—of a cheerful, contented, and equable old age!—"It is difficult," said Madame de Stael, during the last week of her brilliant but strangely chequered existence, "to grow old gracefully.

SELF-DISCIPLINE. - It is not the man who has seen the most, or read the most, who can do the most; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigour and capacity. The greatest of all warriors who went to the siege of Troy had not the preseminence because nature had given him strength and he carried the largest bow, but he carried the largest bow, because self-discipline had taught him how to bend it.

IMAGINATION AND FANCY. Imagination is central; fancy, superficial. Fancy relates to surface, in which a great part of life lies. The lover is rightly said to fancy the hair, eyes, complexion of the maid. Fancy is a wilful imagination, a spontaneous act; fancy, a play as with dolls and puppets which we choose to call men and women: imagination, a perception and affirming of a real relation between a thought and some material fact. Fancy amuses, imagination expands and exalts us. Imagination uses an organic classification. Fancy joins by incidental resemblances, surprises and amuses the idle, but is silent in the presence of great passion and action. Fancy aggregates; imagination animates. Fancy is related to colour : imagination to form. Fancy paints; imagination sculptures. -- Emerson.

PLAIN TEUTH. -- In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's. By her management of small sums her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trilles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepaied to meet it. But it is pennies impercep-tibly sliding away which do the mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those matters which make a well-regulated house. finished cruet-stand, a missing key, a buttouless shirt, a soiled table-cloth, a mustard-pot with its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, are really nothings; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort.

To BREAK up Colds, Fevers, Inflammatory and Bilious attacks, take a full cathartic dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets when the attack first comes on, and follow with two or three Pellets each day until a perfect cure is effected. They cure these cases by arousing all the secretions, relieving obstructions, thus reducing the action of the heart, relieving the con-gested blood-vessels, softening the pulse, producing gentle perspiration, and subduing the heat and fever. Unlike other catharties, they do not, after operation, have a secondary tendency to render the bowels more costive. This is an important improvement, as all who have ever taken many pills or other cathartics, for the purpose of overcoming constitution, know to their sorrow that the secondary effect of all such medicines has been "to render a bad matter worse." These pellets produce such a secondary tonic effect upon the bowels as to bring about a permanent, healthy action. Hence their great value taken in small daily doses for a length of time, in habitual constipution and in Piles, attembed and produced, as they generally are, by torpor of the liver and costiveness. Sold by druggists.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of Canadian Illus-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. T. W., Hallfax, N. S.—Solution of Problem No. 58 sectived. Correct. Also solution of Problem No. 60. Surrect.
W. A., Montreal-Letter and correct rotation of Pro-

W. A., Montreal—Letter and correct solution of Problem No. 61, received.

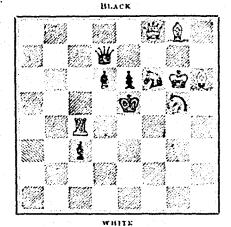
We are always glad to have the opinions of our Correspondents, especially when given in the kind manner in which you write. It is true, we must have specimens of Canadian Chess, as our object is to promote a love of the game among all classes. We could ill our Column with the productions of the most celebrated composers and players of the day, but we feel that no lover of the game will grudge an occasional favor being allowed to

a youthful aspirant of our own Province. We insert in our Column one of the games of the Canadian Correspondence Tourney which is just being brought to n close. We have not time to give the particulars of this match to-day, but will do so next week. The other game is a skirmish between two pinyers, the one at Quebec and the other at Montreal, after the close of a resent telegraph match.

bee and the other at Montreal, after the close of a recent telegraph match.

A Chees match by telegraph between Kingston and Belleville was begun on Tuesday, the 29th of the last month. The courses, we learn, was a consist of three individual games. The players on the part of Kingston were Messrs. W. R. Mingaye, R. Burns and F. P. Betts; and Belleville was represented by Messrs. W. F. Jones, D. F. Wallace and A. N. Terwilligar. Play begun on the evening of the day above mentioned at balf-post eight, and continued till one A. M. of Wednesday, when a dispute arose respecting a request for adjournment made by the Kingston players, which unfortunately, has led to a discontinuance of the match. We hope to learn soon, that all difficulties have been settled, and that the half-finished games have been brought to a satisfactory termination. mination

> PROBLEM No. 62. By Mr. J. G. PINCH.



White to play and mote in three moves

GAME SITE.

Played between Messrs. Henderson and Hessl, being one of the games of the Canadian Correspondence Tour-

SCOTCH GAMBIT. WHITE,-(Mr. Henderson.) BLACK -(Mr. Hood.) 1. P to K 4th
2. K to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q R 3rd
6. P to K 5th
7. P takes P P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd P takes P B to B 4th Q to K B 3rd Q to Kt 3rd Kt takes Q P

7. P takes P
8. Kt takes Kt
19. Q to K 113cd
10. Kt takes Q
11. Kt to Q II 3cd
12. Kt to K 4th
13. II to K 4th
14. Kt takes II
15. II to K 3cd
16. Castles
17. Kt takes Kt
18. II to K II did
19. K II to K R 6th
19. K II to K M
20. R takes II
21. R to K 1th Q takes Kt P Q takes Q Kt to K 2nd Castles Pan Q Kulnt Kun Ki 3rd I' takes Kt R to K sq Kt takes I'

H to Kt 2nd 21. R to K 7th 22. R takes Q B P 23. B to Q Kt 5th 24. R to K 7th P to Q 4th R to Kt sq P to B 5sh P to Q 5sh

26, K to Q 2nd

Resigns.

GAME 8538.

Played by telegraph some time ago between Messis, scher and Sanderson; the former of the Montreal, and the latter of the Quebec Club.

K to Q B 50

Reeign

WHITE .- (Mr. Sanderson ! BLACK .- (Mr. Ascher.) PETROFF'S DEFENCE.

I. P to K 4th P to K 4th 1. P16 K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th
4. P takes P
5. K Kt to K 5th
6. P16 Q 4th
7. Q B to K K 4th
8. B to K R 4th
8. B to K R 4th K Kt to B 3rd P to Q 4th P to K 5th K B to Q 3rd K Beta Q 3rd Castles P to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2rd B takes K K takes B Q takes B B to K K 5 th Q R to K sq B to K B 6th Q 1 takes P to K B 6th Q 1 takes P to K B 6th 8. B to K R 4th
9. P to Q B 3rd
10. P takes B
11. Q to Q 4th
12. B takes Kt
13. Q takes Kt
14. Cristles
15. K to R sq
16. P takes B
17. K to Kt sq
18. Q takes B P
19. Q to K Kt 3rd
20. R P takes R
22. K R to K sq
23. Kt to Q B 2nd
24. Kt to K 3rd
25. Q R to B sq
25. Q R to B sq Q takes P (ch) R to K (th R to K Kt (th (ch) P to K 5th P to K 7th 25. Q R to B sq 26. Q R to Q B 2nd 27. Kt to K Kt 2nd Q to Q oth R to Q #th

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 61.

WHITE, 1. Q to K Kt 2nd 2. Kt mates If Illack plays any other move Queen mates

Solution of Problem for Young Players

No. 60. WHITE BLACK 1. R to Q B 5th (ch) 2. P to Q B 4th (ch) 3. P takes R mate Rinkes R Rinkes P(A)

3. Kt to Q R 3rd-mate

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

(A)

No. 60.

I'takes I'

(By Plox.) WHITE BLACK K at K R 4th Pawps at K R 3rd And K B 3rd WHITE K at K aq R at Kt Ktürd H at K 7th Pawns at K B 5th And K 4th

White to play and mate in four moves.

The Governor General's Fancy Ball.

There never was so splendid a ball on this side of the Atlantic as that given by Their Excellencies on the 23rd ult. Indeed, well qualified habitues of the "sunny side of Pall Mall," the Bois and the Prado have given judgment that it has not often been excelled even where silks and satins are more indigenous to the soil, than in this young Canada of ours.

As for preparation; there has been one long golden glorious harvest reaped by tradesmen during the past three months, and many a hungry slender purse has found itself most satisfactorily filled by deft fingers working in silks and satins and velvets, to say nothing of leather and collection. Indeed in the present "tightness" of things monetary the Ball has been a perfect godsend to tradesmen and sempstresses innumerable.

The issue of some fifteen hundred invitations gathered together from all parts of the known and nuknown world, over eight hundred celebrities of the most relebrated, lions of the most lioning, such as would have completely gratified even the aspiring mind of Mrs. Leo Hunter of "expiring frog" memory. Poetry, History and Fiction had been ransacked to supply the general need of a "good character" and the effect, when at about nine o'clock, the great Ball room began to fill, was such as few present had witnessed

The noble proportions of the splendid room, with its exquisitely delicate tints of coloring on colling and walls, were brought out to their fallest extent by hundreds of wax candles grouped tastefully round the sides, in addition to the optimary light afforded by gas chandeliers and brackets. Festions of roses hung in graceful curves round the pillasters from the floor to the cerling, while at the far end of the room stood, on a dais of three crimson steps, the throne, surmented by an imperial grown,

Through the middle of this great chamber with its bright gathering of all nations and all ages, a jessage was kept by double silken cords, and at 1:30 a bound, stationed near the private part of the house, began a march which was taken up by that in the ball-toom itself, and the following procession entered and passed through to the food of the throne.

PROPESSION

Mr. Hamilton A D.C. (Explain Ward, A.D.C. Mr. Kimber, (Black Rod), Lidy Heien Biack wood, Tiseum Claudeboye, Hos Excellency, Her Excellency, Hom Terence Black wood, Pages, Master A. Littleton, Mrs. Ringston, Mrs. Morros, Mrs. Berstadt,

Mrs. Ricertagt.

Major General Selby Smyth.
Smyth A D.C. Major Hamilton.
E. Latdeton. Hon. Mrs. Littleton.
Stephenson. Mrs. Russell Stephenson.
Roker. Mr. J. Kild.
Mr. St. L. Herbert. Mrs. Bierstadt. Major General Capt Selly Sneyth A.D.C., Cot. the How E. Lattleton, Mr. Russoff Stephenson, Mr. W. R. Baker, Mr. F. A. Dixon.

A few moments sufficed to group the members composing it round the dais, and then the opening bars of "God Save the Queen" were played; and the ball began. Perhaps at no subsequent period of the evening was a more striking scene presented than at this moment, the only one of repose the night afforded. The artistic disposition of the Vice-Royal party, with the richness and beauty of their dresses, accurate in every detail, made a picture of the living likeness of the age represented. His Excellency's costuine, though very rich, was perhaps the plainest in the room; but the good taste that marked its selection made his plain black and gold-clad figare the more distinctively the figure there. He appeared in excellent health and spirits, entering fully into the fun of the evening, while sustaing the natural dignity of his bearing, a happy combination which has won for him golden opinious both from the grave and the gay. The Countess in whom the charm of youth is blended with that of maternity, looked, as was more than once remarked, the pretriest woman in the room, while her magnificent dress showed to advantage the graceful figure, which has so often won compliment and admiration for its charming owner. Their Excellencies' three eldest children, whose childish grace and handsome dresses added to the interest of the scene, sat at the foot of the throne; while the rest of the group was composed of visitors to the Hall and members of the statt. The state quadrille

Major-General Selby Smith, Major Hamilton, Mr. Stephenson, Col. the Hon. E. Littleton, Miss Morris, Miss Macdonald, Viscount Clandeboye,

FROT QUARMILE. Hor Excellency, Hon, Mrs. Littleton, Mrs. Hingston, Mrs. Bierstasit, Mrs. K. Stephenson, Captain Ward, A.D.C. Mr. F. Hamilton, A.D.C. Lady Helen Blackwood.

was then formed and danced as follows;

And the ball fairly began. Towards the middle of the evening a second state quadrille was danced, the following comprising the set :

SECONU QUADRULE.

His Excellency,
Major-General Selby Smith,
M. J. Kidd,
Mr. W. R. Baker,
Mr. R. B. L. Herbert,
Capt. Selby Smyth, A.D.C.
Mr. F. A. Dixon,
Vikcount Claudeboye,
Het Excellency,
Mrs. Hingston,
Mrs. Hingston,
Mrs. R. Stephenson,
Miss Macdonald,
Miss Morris,
Lady Helen Blackwood,

Not the least interesting feature of the evening was the dancing of certain "singing quadrilles" and a valse, the music of which was supplied by the dancers themselves, supported by the accompaniment of a piano. This novelty was in the form of nursery rhymes, very ingeniously and sweetly harmonized by Mr. F. W. Mills, com-poser of the operetta "The Mayor of St. Brieux,"

performed with such success at Her Excel-lency's theatricals last year. These musical rhymes are, we understand, being now publish-ed, and will doubtless become "the fashion." The effect was extremely sweet and graceful. The following is the list of the participants :

LADIES TAKING PART IN SINGING QUADRILLE.

Miss Bethune.
Miss Cockburn,
The Misses Drammond,
Miss F, Fellowes,
Mrs. More.
Miss Poeter,
Mrs. Paterson,
Miss Willis. Miss H. Bethune, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Forrest, Miss Kingsford, Mrs. Mills, Miss Powell, Miss Skead,

The gentlemen who took part in the same Mr. J. A. Clayton, Mr. A. J. Duffy, Mr. M. K. Dunlevie, Mr. F. Goudreau, Mr. E. Gingras, Mr. E. Hallamore, Mr. W. Himserth Colonel the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Mr. N. McLeson, Mr. G. R. Major, Mr. J. Pinmmer, Mr. Russell Stephenson, Mr. L. Waters, Mr. G. White,

Dr. Lynn, The following is the list of His Excellency' partners through the evening: Her Excellency. Miss Macpherson.

Her Excellency. Mrs. Hingston, Miss Bethune, Misa Morris, Mrs. Mackenzie Mrs. Rierstadt,

. Himsworth, Jr.,

Mr. E. Kimber.

Mrs. Scott,
Mrs. Stephenson,
Mrs. Stephenson,
Mrs. Bennett,
Mrs. Littleton,
Miss Macdonald,
Mrs. Vail,
Mrs. Burpee, The ball having fairly begun, the floor soon assumed that kaleidoscopic effect which is peen liar to fancy balls, and though at first dancing was an almost impossible feat, owing to the extent of the crowd, the numbers present were rapidly distributed through the different drawingrooms, corridors, card-rooms and conservatories, which latter were lighted solely by huge Chinese lanterns, giving a deliciously cool and enticing effect. Along the corridors great banks of flowers had been built up, and luxurious lounges in their neighborhood proved sources of allurement for many a tête-à-tête dance "sat out." Two full stringed bands -that of the Governor-General's Guards, at Ottawa, and the Gruenwald, from Montreal—played through the evening, one in the centre of the house and the other in the built-room itself, the ball programme proper being divided between the two bands. It is only just to the Graenwald band to say that their delicate phrasing of the waltz music which fell to share was of such high character as to afford both dancers and listences a pleasure as rare here as desirable.

About midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and such was the extent of this splendid room, nearly eighty feet long, that no less than 250 were scated at the same time. The sides and top were inclosed by a magnificent canvas marquee, in searlet and white stripes alternately, the sides being ornamented with great effect by twelve enormous shields, mounted as banners, each nearly five feet high, bearing heraldic dev les in colors and gold, as follows:

Arms of the United Kingdom. The Royal Arms. The Arms of Canada The Arms of the Dominion The Arms of each of the Canadian Provinces,

each surmounted by a Royal Crown. The Arms of Blackwood Hamilton and Temple, being the quarterings of the Governor-General,

each surmounted by an Earl's Coronet. At the far end was a "trophy" composed of massive gold plate and a peculiar grouping of heavy gold spurs and roses claborately graved, the presentation of one of which annually to the Lady of Clandebove" is the feudal tenure by which the Hamiltons, of Killyleagh, held the barbican of their castle from their kinsmen, the Earls of Duff, rin. Along the tables, which were three in number, running the whole length of the room, were set elaborate and magnificent services of gold and silver, including a splendid candelabrum and centre piece of massive gold, which once figured at imperial banquets when France was an empire. It may be imagined that the per-fection of all the other arrangements of this most perfect ball was fully carried out in the supper-

The following is the order of the first few ouples in the procession to supper:
The Governor-General and Mrs. Mackenzie.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and the Countess of Chief-Justice Richards and Mrs. Bierstadt.

Hon. R. W. Scott and Mrs. Hingston. Hon. L. S. Huntington and Mrs. Russell Hon. J. Burpee and Miss Macdonald.

Hon. David Laird and Morris. Hon, E. Blake and Mrs. Littleton. Hou. Mr. Vail and Mrs. Blake.

Hon. Mr. Scott and Mrs. Scott. Hon, Mr. Coffin and Miss Richards Colonel Macpherson and Mrs. Burpee. Hon. R. J. Cartwright and Mrs. Vail.

The Ministers of the Crown who were present were particularly noticeable for the tasteful style of the costumes they wore. The Hon. Mr. Vail wore a handsome court dress of the present century. The Hon. Mr. Burpee wore the unpre-tending but becoming dress of "Miles Standish," the Puritan, and he looked the character to the The Hon. Mr. Blake and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie were Indited in the ordinary court dress of the present century. Several of the Judges of the Supreme Court were present and wore their ordinary legal costume.

The effect of the beautiful and elaborate cos tumes was of course very striking, while incidental absurdities and incongruities were constantly occurring which would require column on

column of description to do justice to. Prim Puritans, casting the principles of their rigorous sect to the four winds, placed oblivious arms round seductive waists, to say nothing of afterwards in the supper-room ministering champagne and lobster salad of a most pronounced carnal type to hungry beauties. It is a wonder that the ghost of some jealous "Fight the good fight" did not then and there, big with outraged morality, interfere. Mermaids abandoning their "cool grots" "full fathom five" and their normal state of moisture, "Bostonized" as though they were used to the proceeding and liked it. 'Tip-athies" and antipathies wandered arm in arm. History was boldly shown to be a fraud and delusion. Epochs went as nothing. The historical wolf and lamb were seen in most amicable relationship. Blue Beard was, it is true, a little shunned at first, till it was found that his sword had no edge worth speaking of. Fra Diavolos and banditti extremely picturesque hurried up to dainty beauties in a rather alarming way occasionally and asked-for a dance, no Cavaliers and Cromwellians took champogne with each other in a manner that must have convinced beholders that the stories of the historians as to their animosities were only old wives' fables-mere mischievous gossip. Why even Charles I. was there, and hundreds can state that he wore his own head. A large party of Americans went in the costume of the court of Washington, and were presided over by the Spirit of Liberty. As for the paraphernalia which before long adorned the corners of the rooms, they reminded one of nothing so much as the contents of a property-room, so incongruous and inconsistent were their deposits. Christmas left his tree, Britannia her shield and trident; while as for wands, there were enough to have turned all the bachelors present into Benedicks-an issue of this most delightful ball by no means improbable. It is certain that the gates to the palace of happiness were never more thoroughly "ajar" than then, when the difficulty often attendant upon putting the momentous question was lost in the satisfactory consciousness that one was "not oneself at all." What the issue of one myth proposing to another myth might be is, however, still left a matter of guess work.

Most extraordinary were the revolutions to high "society" was subjected. The very which "society." creamiest cream of the earth found itself mixed, with the veriest London "sky blue." Fish wives with their netted mackrel slung at their backs, and peasants with the mould of the Campagna still clinging to their rough sandals jostled with the haughtiest monarchs and absorbed the partners of those born in the purple, but not to the manner of the omnipotent "Boston." His Extravagant Magnificence, the Shah, was seen in suspiciously close confabulation with some low Mahomedan bazaar-keeper, and from the manner in which sundry other disreputable characters in the lower-walks of Calcutta life were observed in conference, there is reason to fear that fresh complications "in the East" may be expected. Prominent and full of interest to Canadians

were the stalwart figures of members of the Old Guard of Quebec of 1759 in the very quaint attire in which the grim militaries of that uncomfortable age loved to array themselves. There was an odour of powder and a suggestion of a bayonette charge in their very look, while memories of two dead heroes and a vision of a certain dim grey misty plain rose up and brought thoughts which were not those of the ball-room

Perhaps one of the funniest things in the whole ball was the supreme indifference to the proceedings on the part of two of the royal pages, sons of His Excellency, and Col. Littleton respectively. These young gentlemen, during the performance of the opening Quadrille had comfortably enseenced themselves in the two State chairs, and with drawn swords were most delight-

fully engaged in dire though luxurious combat; the clash of steel, which should have forfeited their right hands, being covered by the music of

the band.

Amongst the crowd of merely mundane potentates moved the portly figure of that illustrious dame whose rising "from out the azure main" was the prime cause of the whitebait at Greenwich and the shrimps at Gravesend. There was a delicate odour of the Thames (off the Nore) about her, and a "Britons never, never will, &c.," air which was refreshing to "insular pre-

Olympus was but poorly represented in point of numbers, Hebe and Diana being the only genuine celestials present. However the visitants who did condescend were charming enough to make one less regret the absence of Juno and Minerva whose proverbial jealousy might have marred the ball. There was one more "celestial" present who had surely just stepped in straight from his home at Pekin, so perfect were his appointments. He was slightly censorious and rather wondered why people did not pay to have their dancing done for them as in his own more enlightened parts. He received, however, but very little sympathy.

Through this extraordinary crowd their Excellencies moved with kindly words of welcome and such witty "mots" as were fitting in so curious a gathering, till a late hour the next morning, when the strains of "God save the Queen" ended a hospitality as generous as magnificent, and sent a tired but delighted crowd from the charms of the unreal world back into the daily monotony of this very real and grimly practical nineteenth century

Subjoined is the list of the costumes worn by

the Vice Royal party:

Their Excellencies, their staff and household, epresented the Court of King James of Scotland, iscount Claudeboye, and Lady Helen Blackvood personating the characters of Lord Darnley and Princess Mary—better known as Mary Queen of Scots—when children.

His Excellency, doublet, trunk hose, and short loak of black velvet, slightly trimmed with gold thread, pearl grey bas-de-chausses, black velvet cap with white feather fastened by a diamond aigrette. His Excellency wore the stars and collars of his orders.

Her Excellency, petticoat of crimson satin, white satin train with two rows of gold cmbroidery, high waist, and closed sleeves of whit; satin, puffed with crimson, crimson velvet robe, lined with white satin, bordered with ermine, crimson velvet hat, white feather, banded with a riviere and shamrocks in diamonds, girdle of ewels, necklace of diamond stars, with penpant of jewels, ruff edged with gold.

Major-General Selby Smith, doublet French grey satin, embroidered with gold, black velvet mantle, lined with cerise satin trimmed with gold, trunks French grey satin strapped with black velvet, trimmed with gold, black hat and

feather, jewelled sword and order.

Hon. Mrs. Littleton, petticoat umber satin, train black silk velvet, with reverse of amber satin, bordered with two rows of gold; hat, black velvet, sprangled in gold, yellow plume, ornaments, diamonds and gold.

Viscount Clandeboye as Lord Darnley-Dark blue satin trunks, orange satin jerkin puffed with blue, edged with gold lace: blue satin sleeves puffed with orange, orange satin cloak lined with blue, and reveres of blue handzomely worked in gold; cap and sword of the period.

Lady Helen Blackwood as Princess Mary-Pale blue satin train and waist, yellow satin front, shredded and studded with pearls and diamonds, Marie Stuart cap, blue satin edged with brilliants.

Miss Morris, black velvet train and body; ink satin petticoat embroidered with black velvet and pearls; Marie Stuart cap to match.

Miss MacDonald, yellow satin train and body, trimmed with gold lace; cherry-colored Marie stuart cap and lace ruff.

Capt. Selby Smyth, A. D. C., doublet of green velvet braided with gold; arms strapped with white satin; green velvet cape with gold braid; trunks of green velvet slashed with white satin hat of green velvet, with white plumes; jewelled sword.

Mr. St. Leger Herbert, white satin doublet strapped with manve velvet bands, laced with gold; mauve velvet cloak, lined with white satin, edged with gold braid, with standing collar; ruff hat of mauve velvet, white feathers; hose of mauve velvet puffed with white satin; mauve velvet shoes with white silk bows, braided with gold ; jewelled sword and order.

Captain Ward, A.D.C., trunks of white brocade strapped with Waterloo blue velvet; doublet of blue velvet, slashed with white brocade; velvet shoes to match; jewelled sword and order; hat of blue velvet and white plumes.

Captain Rowan Hamilton, A.D.C., vest, sleeves and trunks of pale blue satin, putfed with white satin, richly embroidered in fine gold braid; over-jacked of crimson satin, embroidered with braid, lined with white satin; white satin puffed cap of the period, bordered with rolls of white and crimson; blue satin shoes; white silk hose; jewelled sword and order; ruff edged with

Major Hamilton-Vest, trunks and sleeves of pink satin, puffed with white satin, embroidered with fine gold braid, over-jacket of Empress blue satin, embroidered with braid, lined with white satin, white satin cap and feathers, the cap bordered with colored rolls to match costume, jewelled sword and order, ruff edged with gold.

Mr. Frederic Dixon-Black velvet doublet and trunks, slashed with satin, couleur case at lait, bordered with gold, black velvet cloak, lined with cafe au lait satin, black velvet hat and

Mr. W. R. Baker--Crimson velvet doublet and trunks slashed with satin, bordered with gold, black velvet cloak lined with satin; black hat, black and white plumes.

Mrs. Russell Stephenson-White satin petticoat, pale blue satin train trimmed with two rows of silver lace, high waist, sleeves of white satin puffed with blue satin edged with silver long hanging sleeves of blue satin, lined with white and embroidered in silver, tassels of silver bullion; round the waist-handsome girlle of silver, large bullion tassels, small hat of white satin trimmed with blue, white plume, diamond ornaments.

Mr. Russell Stephenson, pale blue satin doublet and trunks, strapped with black velvet bands worked in gold and silver; cloak with standing collar of black velvet, blue feathers, white silk hose, blue shoes, with puffs, jewelled sword and

Mrs. Hingsten, train green satin, white satin puffed petticoat, high waist of green satin, ruff adged with gold, green satin hat, white plume.

Mrs. Bierstadt, a puffed white satin petticoat, studded with silver, black velvet train richly worked in silver embroidery, white satin sleeves studded with pearls, toque of the period-black velvet, white feather, ornaments, diamonds.

Col. Hon. E. Littleton, doublet, cloth of gold; trunks, black velvet gold trimmings, cloak black velvet lined with amber satin, hat, black valvet, yellow plumes, jewelled sword and order.



ROSE POMPON. - FROM A PAINTING BY M. J. BERTHAND.

THE FASHIONS.

FIGURE I. A. Dinner coswith skirt and long train surmounted by puts of grisaille taffetas. The double tablier which falls over the skirt of one of which contains two pretty pockets, is bordered by grissille plissés. The corsage-cuirusse is of grissille. B. Walking Dress. Knicker-

B Walking Dress. Knicker-bocker dress of neutral tint with red and white filets. The skirt is trimmed with a plisse running up to half of its length. On the corsage with its round basques is a plisse similar to that of the tunic and a turn-

down collar.

Figure 11. A. Visiting

Dress. Skirt of slate-colored
faille, plain behind and trimmed
in front with two volants in grey poplin of red and white squares. The tunic is of pop-lin, terminated below by pointed and bowed lapels alternately. The bodice is plain with reverse

forming a fichu.

B. Child's Dress.

Blue, green and red Scotch poplin in form of blouse.

Double row of

C. Morning Dress. This is a simple and commodious dress. The paletot is half-loose, without sleeves, with flat collar and silk buckle. The skirt is trimmed with only one row of plissé. The tunic is square behind and closed by a silk bow. This tunic is trimmed from top to bottom with seven bands of wide tape.
D. Reception Toilet. Dress

of black silk with black and white damask alternating. On the train of the black skirt, worked into a long fold à /a Watteau, fall the edges of a wide scarf drawn from the damask stuff. The bodice is elegant forming a cuirass in front and is of black silk.

C. Promenade Dress. Material of iron-grey cashmere, with tunic of black cloth, small mantie of black cashinere tight at the waist and lace ornament on the back spreading out like a fan.



FIG. 1. A. DINNER TOILETTE.

B. WALKING COSTUME.

OUR CARTOONS.

We call attention to the three humorous cartoons which we publish in the present issue. One relates to the ever vital question of Protection to Native Manufactures, which the present Parliament will shirk, but which is bound to force its way into recognition and become the acknowledged policy of the country. Native Industry is represented as a very sick young female, not uncomely to look at, clothed in rent garments, and attended by Drs. Cartwright and Tupper. The conversation between these two members of the Faculty sufficiently denotes their respective modes of treatment, but we would particu-larly draw attention to the nice warm woollen blanket of Canadien manufacture, with which the latter Doctor would warm up the patient. Alas! the other Doctor will not allow it, and the poor girl is fated to be left in the cold. The second cartoon depicts a pleasant little encounter between the veteran leader of the Opposition and Mr. B. Devlin which has amused everybody even the latter gentleman himself. The third cartoon represents Mr. Workman, of Montreal West, consulting his cook on the re-lative qualities of sugar, as he owned to have done at a late session of the "Committee of Depression" at Ottawa.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BENARES.

The Prince of Wales must be satisfied with the success of his voyage to India. He sailed for England on the 10th inst. Our sketch represents an excursion which he made in the environs of Benares which is known in India as the Holy City. The inhabitants press from all sides about his carriage, approaching as near as possible, while the wealthy Hindoos contemplate the Prince from their lofty seats. Benares is one of the most picturesque cities of the East both in itself and in its surroundings.

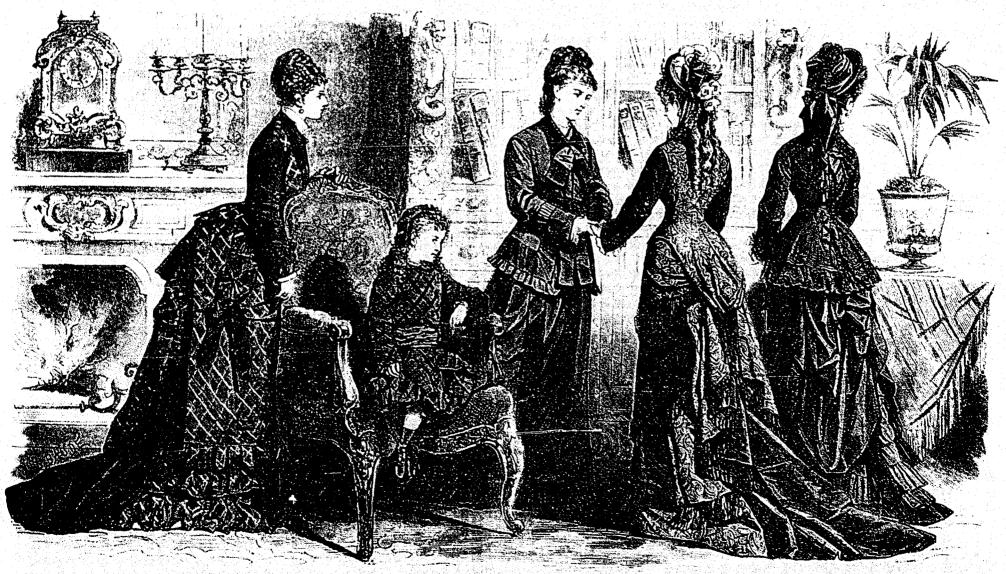


Fig. 2. A. VISITING DUESS.

B. SPRING SUIT FOR A CHILL. C. MORNING COSTUME. D. RECEPTION TOILETTE. E. DEMI-TOILETTE DRESS.

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CANNOT BE SET WRONG,
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The movement of THE WASHINGTON is vastly superior to "The Automatic; between them there is no compatison.

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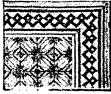
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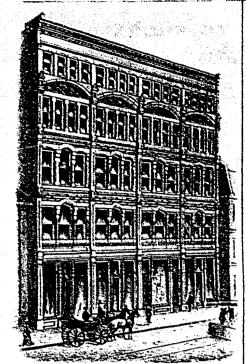
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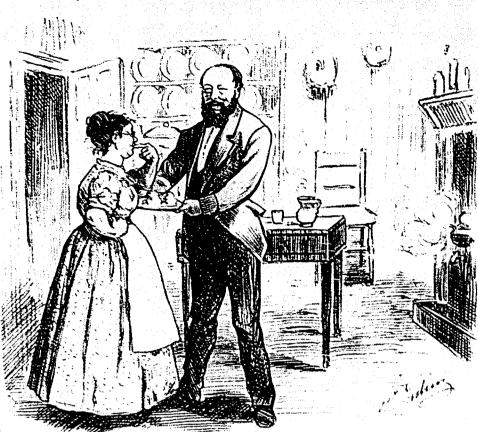
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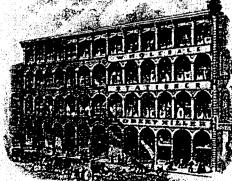
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