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ILLUSTRATED NEWS



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THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES A. WINDHAM, K. C. B.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Ashe Windham whose death we noticed in our last issue, was the son of the late Vice-Admiral Windham. His father, whose ancestral name was Lukin, assumed the name of Windham on succeeding to the Norfolk property of his uncle, the Right Hon. W. Windham. M. P. General Windham was born in 1810, at Fellbrigge Hall, Norfolk. He was educated at the military college of Sandhurst, and in 1826 entered the Coldstream Guards; received his commission as Lieutenant the same year, and as Captain in 1833. He served in Canada during the rebellion of 1837-8. In 1854 he became Colonel, simultaneously with the outbreak of the Crimean war, and was sent out as Quarter-Master-General. Subsequently he was appointed by General Simpson to the command of a brigade of the second division. Col. Windham distinguished himself at Inkermann in the disastrous assault on the Redan on the 8th September 1855, where he led the storming party, and almost miraculously passed alone and unhurt through a fearful hail of grape and musketry. As a reward for his services he was made a C. B., promoted to the rank of Major-General, appointed Chief of the Staff, placed in command of the fourth division, and, after the fall of the city, nominated Governor of the suburb of Karabelunia. At the conclusion of the war General Windham returned to England, and was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal



THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES ASHE WINDHAM, K. C. B.—From a photograph by Notman.

interest, for East Norfolk.

In 1857 he was sent to India to assist in the suppression of the mutiny, and took an active part in the campaign under Lord Clyde, until his appointment to the charge of the military district of Lahore. In 1863 he was made a K. C. B., and two years afterwards received the rank of Lieut.-General, with the Colonelcy of the 46th regiment.

He received the Crimean medal with four clasps, and the Indian medal, and was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour. The first class of the Military Order of Savoy, and the second class of the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie had also been conferred upon him.

In 1867 General Windham was appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada, and remained in Montreal until within a short time of his death. Latterly the state of his health was such as to cause his friends some uneasiness, and he was induced to try the effect of a southern climate. He accordingly proceeded to Jacksonville, Florida, where his death occurred on Thursday the 3rd inst. General Windham was well known in this country, and deservedly enjoyed a high reputation as an able and distinguished officer of the British Army. In virtue of his office as Commander of the Forces in Canada, he held, during the temporary absence of the Governor-General, the position of Administrator of the Government.

The body of General Windham was brought to Montreal on the morning of the 10th inst., and deposited in the Military

Chapel, on Gosford Street. Lady Windham, Capt. Hudson, A. D. C., and Mr. Hare, A. D. C., accompanied the remains of the deceased General, and were met at Bonaventure Station by Col. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Earl, Military Secretary, and several other officers; and also a fatigue party from the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade. The body was taken to the Military Chapel, Gosford Street, where it lay until Saturday afternoon last, when the funeral obsequies were performed with military honours.

No. 7.—SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B., LL.D., &c.,
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Under the British system of constitutional government the Prime Minister, for the time being, may be said to fill a larger space in the thoughts of the people than even the occupant of the Throne. It is no longer true with us that "uneasy rests the head that wears a crown," because the thorns have been transferred to the brow of the Prime Minister, and many of the roses, too, for he is not more surely the butt of his opponents than he is the idol of his friends. Many times has this been significantly manifested in England. In fact, for the last thirty years, it has been Peel, or Russell, or Aberdeen, or Palmerston, or Derby, or D'Israeli, or Gladstone, at the beginning, at the middle, and at the end of every political dissertation. Satellites have circled round these suns in the political firmament, and attracted their due share of attention; but never have they obscured the brightness or detracted from the glory of the central orb, to whom friend and foe have been alike accustomed to look for the chief direction of the nation's policy. A similar state of feeling has been created in Canada from the operation of like causes. Especially since Confederation, when general questions became dissociated from merely local issues, has the Premier assumed in the mind of the Canadian public a status analogous to that of the First Lord of the Treasury in England. As in England, so in Canada, it is the highest political position to which the subject can aspire; it is in fact "the power behind the throne," and carries with it responsibilities, commensurate with, if not in excess of, its dignities.

In this number we give a portrait of the Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B., the first Premier and Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada. His name is familiar "as a household word" throughout the length and breadth of the land; and his remarkably expressive features, strikingly resembling those of the Right Hon. B. D'Israeli, are such as to impress the beholder with the conviction that he is a man of more than common ability. Whether the massive head, rendered still more massive in appearance by the profusion of vagrant jetty curls clustering half way down the brow, be sedately poised on the left hand in an attitude of seemingly profound attention, listening to the vagaries of some weak opponent, or not very able supporter; or whether it be carried jauntily, and with a smiling countenance, under the discharge of the heaviest artillery of the Opposition Benches, the spectator is at no loss to discover that there sits a man who, either by study or natural endowment, is possessed of the qualities essential to a successful parliamentary leader. Sir John leads mainly by the force of personal influence; he is not exactly a "Rupert of Debate," though, indeed, he lacks not the "Scorpion" power to lash an opponent and prick him by words barbed with scorching sarcasm. But in the latter style he rarely indulges, at least while on the ministerial side of the House. He is rather distinguished for speaking without apparent premeditation; fond of quick repartee, in which he is an acknowledged master; impatient of the tediousness of formal debate on all points where a few minutes devoted to conversational discussion would—at least to quick minds like his own—dispel every misconception. In the conduct of Parliamentary proceedings, he is, therefore, more inclined to lean towards seeming frivolity than to ponderous dignity, though none are more ready, and certainly none more able than he, to rebuke a misplaced triviality of expression, or to recall the people's representatives to a solemn sense of their high responsibilities when questions affecting the honour and dignity of Canada or the interests of the Crown are mooted. Of set Parliamentary speeches there will be astonishingly few for his future biographer to reproduce, considering the conspicuous part he has played in the Parliamentary history of Canada during so many eventful years; but of *ex-tempore* outbursts, of natural impassioned eloquence, contrasting strangely with the quiet, far-seeing, cool-headed statesmanship which is undoubtedly his distinguishing characteristic, there will be a surprisingly large number from which to select, but even these, as a general rule, will do little justice to their author, for Sir John, like most British statesmen, though unlike D'Israeli and Gladstone (who are exceptions), is no orator, in the common acceptance of the term. Of all the men of note now in the Parliament of Canada, next to "the other

Macdonald"—the Hon. John Sandfield—he is, perhaps, the greatest plague of the Reporters' Gallery, from his careless utterance, irregular inflexions of voice, and general disregard of acoustic effect; yet there are occasions when his voice swells and his words flow with extraordinary rapidity, when every sound is hushed and all ears bend to catch the rushing torrent of eloquence which rolls with overpowering velocity from his lips. Such accidental outgushes of strong impetuous feeling usually last but for a few minutes at a time; yet often have they called forth bursts of the wildest enthusiasm. By these dashes of the "natural man," all reserve being thrown aside—and, indeed, as a public speaker or Parliamentary debater, it is questionable whether Sir John knows how to be reserved—though his supporters are electrified, his opponents find their strongest points for returning to the assault, so that it happens with him as with many others, in higher or meaner station, that the advantage and the disadvantage are balanced with wondrous evenness.

John A. Macdonald is the eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Kingston, who was a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He was born in 1815, and studying for the bar, was admitted in Hilary term 1836. Ten years afterwards he was made Queen's Counsel. He was first returned for Kingston to the Legislative Assembly in 1844, and has since then continued to sit for that loyal old borough up to the present time, having seldom met opposition, and when it came, only as a matter of jest, or to make a little business for the tavern-keepers. In 1847 he entered the Draper Ministry as Receiver General, and was subsequently transferred to the Crown Lands Department, going out of office with Mr. Draper's Cabinet in March, 1848. From that time up to 1854, he was an active and prominent member of the Conservative Opposition. In September, 1854, when the government of Mr. Hincks was defeated, and Sir Allan N. Macnab became Premier, Mr. Macdonald took office as Attorney-General for Upper Canada. In May, 1856, Sir Allan resigned, for causes that need not here be discussed; and under the Premiership of the late Sir E. P. Taché, Mr. Macdonald continued to hold the office of Attorney-General for the Upper Province, and became, in name, as perhaps he had been before in fact, the leader of the Conservatives of the West. The following year, Sir E. P. Taché resigning, the Macdonald-Cartier Ministry was formed, and, save the brief interruption in the early part of August, 1858, when a two-days' hiatus was created by the Hon. George Brown and his party assuming office, the same government, with a transposition of names, continued in power until May, 1862. At that time, on the Militia Bill, "Colonel Lyson's Bill," as it was then called, and an absurdly extravagant bill it was, the Cartier-Macdonald Cabinet was defeated by a majority of 15, though there was an Upper Canada majority in its favour. "The other Macdonald," (Hon. J. S.) as the only Reformer in the West capable of leading a government, then came into power, and in the face of unexampled difficulties—battling with treasons from within, and assaults from without—managed to hold office, honourably, until March, 1864. In the latter part of that month, a motion of want of confidence in the Government, proposed by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, was carried by a very bare majority; Sandfield and his colleagues resigned; and Sir E. P. Taché was called upon to form a government, after other gentlemen on the same side of politics had failed. This was called the Taché-Macdonald Government, in which John A. Macdonald held his old post of Attorney-General and leader for Upper Canada. It lasted nearly three months, when an adverse vote of the Legislative Assembly would have sent it adrift but for the timely intervention of a friend, who, on behalf of the Hon. George Brown, proposed a new policy embracing either the smaller or the greater scheme of confederation, with a truce between the Opposition and the Ministerial benches. These overtures were accepted, and the result was the retirement of three of Mr. J. A. Macdonald's Upper Canada colleagues, and the accession to the cabinet, the Government meantime continuing as before, under the nominal leadership of Sir E. P. Taché. After the death of the last named gentleman, the following year, his place was taken by Sir Narcisse Belleau, the present Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and save the substitution of the late Hon. Fergusson Blair for the Hon. George Brown, so the ministry continued until the 30th June 1867, when its office ceased in virtue of the coming into force of the British North America Act. At the next general election after that event, Sir John A. Macdonald was again returned by acclamation as the representative of Kingston; and on the first day of July of the same year he was called upon by Lord Monck, then Governor-General, to form a Government; appointed Premier, Minister of Justice, and Attorney-General, and created a Knight Commander of the Bath. Since that date, it is hardly necessary to add that Sir John has continued in

the leadership of the House of Commons and of the Ministry; or to say that a session of Parliament has just been opened which is likely to be fruitful of results of the most momentous character to the future of the whole country.

During such a long Parliamentary career—from '44 to the present day—and with nearly half an average lifetime spent in official position, it would be strange indeed were not Sir John's name intimately connected with the legislative progress of the country. It would be tedious to mention even the titles of the several acts he has been instrumental in passing through the Legislature. His friends boast that not one of these, many as they are, have ever been objected to or sought to be repealed by the voice of the country; it would perhaps better express the service he has done to Canada as a Statesman to say that he has rightly interpreted the feeling of the country, and gone as far in the work of legislation as that feeling was capable of appreciating; that he has distinguished between the "sober second thought" of a well-disposed community and the temporary excitement into which that community may at times be thrown by unexpected influences. His share in the settlement of the Clergy Reserves question; common and criminal law reform, the amendment of the franchise and election laws, &c., &c., is too well known to need comment. At the Quebec Conference in 1864, and subsequently at the Colonial Conference in London in 1866-67, he took a leading part as a Canadian statesman, while more than twenty years ago, when he was but a young man, his voice in the midst of the excited and half-rebellingly disposed "British American League" was raised on the side of loyalty and order. His career, up to this time, has been such as few public men in any country can boast of, and he promises yet to have many years of public life before him. Amongst the titular distinctions he holds may be mentioned that of Queen's Counsel, and Benchet of the Law Society of Upper Canada, of which he is regarded as one of the ablest members; LL.D. Queen's University, Kingston; D. C. L. Oxford (conferred in 1865); and K. C. B. conferred by Her Majesty and announced by Lord Monck on the 1st July, 1867, after the swearing in of the first Privy Council of Canada. The last named distinction was expressly bestowed because of services rendered in promoting Confederation, and especially in virtue of his chairmanship of the Colonial Conference at London, at the sittings of which the terms of the British North America Act of 1867 were agreed upon.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

On the 10th inst., Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot opened the Provincial Legislature with the following speech:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

We have abundant cause for thankfulness to Providence for the harvest of the past year, greater than any before known in the history of this Province. Agricultural interests are rapidly extending, and will yet become the first and most important industrial pursuit.

The visit of Prince Arthur afforded an occasion for the hearty manifestation of loyalty to our beloved Queen. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Prince was deeply impressed with the cordial greeting of the inhabitants everywhere.

The Governor-General's visit was highly satisfactory. His Excellency was delighted with the indications of provincial growth and prosperity everywhere visible.

Large tracts of land have been surveyed under the Settlement Act, and the lots were quickly taken up.

The negotiations with the Dominion Government regarding the Eastern extension resulted in large remissions of the subsidy chargeable against the Provincial revenue.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The financial condition of the Province is highly satisfactory. The expenditure for last year was within the estimates. Although storms have caused unforeseen outlay, the accounts of income and disbursements will be immediately laid before you.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Never has the public mind of Britain been so agitated as at present on the important subject of emigration to the British colonies. Tens of thousands of men able and willing to work, and who are to a certain extent a burden upon the charities of the mother country, could in many portions of our Dominion at once earn a comfortable subsistence, and within a few years become thrifty farmers, as thousands have already done, and add materially to the strength of the Empire. I trust you will devise such measures as will secure to this Province a share of the prospective immigration to the Dominion sufficient to supply the present demand for farm labour and lead to the early occupation of our wilderness lands.

No subject of greater moment can be entrusted to you than the education of the youth of the Province in order to their early preparation for an intelligent performance of the duties of citizenship. And accordingly a measure relating to this important subject will be laid before you.

It will be well for you to consider whether the provisions of the law disqualifying a certain class of persons from being elected to or holding seats in the Assembly of this Province should not be extended to both branches of the Legislature, and include officers and others under the Federal Government.

The speech concludes with an expression of the hope that we may always be self-reliant, transmitting to our posterity a British heritage rich in everything that can ensure stability and command the affectionate loyalty of an intelligent and prosperous people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

The centenary of Beethoven's birth occurs this year, and it will be celebrated with all honours at Bonn, his native place.

It is said that the Empress wrote a long letter to M. Ollivier, as to methods of shortening the last agonies of those condemned to death.

Mr. J. Bright's popularity is on the wane. At a large meeting of workmen at Bethnal-green, Mr. Anderson's remark that Mr. Bright was "the friend of the working man" was received with a storm of hisses.

A murder, rather similar in its features to that of Pantin, has just been discovered at Poitiers, France. The victim was killed and then buried under a walnut tree. The murderer only secured the paltry sum of one franc forty centimes.

The Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Freemasons of England, has consented to preside at the 72nd anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, in March.

DIPLOMACY IN YOUNG LIFE.—The Archduke Rudolph, heir to the Austrian throne, has invited the Prince Imperial to visit him at the Court of Vienna, and promises to return the visit to the Tuileries. The Prince Imperial is fourteen, and the Archduke Rudolph twelve years of age.

M. Emile Ollivier is believed to have in contemplation a measure which may possibly abate the present rage for duelling. Instead of a short time of imprisonment, a fine of 100,000 francs is to be inflicted both on principals and seconds. A few sentences of this sort rigidly enforced would produce a most salutary effect.

"A Benevolent Lady" is the heading given to the following announcement in a Limerick journal:—"Mrs. Fallon, of Cabre Castle, near Thurles, has given instructions to her agent, Mr. John C. Cornwall, Dublin, to forgive all the arrears due on her large estates. From three to six years' rent was due. She has also distributed £200 worth of blankets and clothing amongst the poor living on her property."

The Glasgow Scotsman contains the following curious statement:—"At a point of the Clyde, some ten or twelve miles above Lanark, a few scores of labourers, by driving a dam across the river any forenoon, could send the waters down the Tweed to Berwick. We have not yet quite resolved to do this, but we have the power, and let Glasgow see to it."

The King of Burmah intends to present each of the 750 Fathers of the Council with a pastoral cross enriched with gems. That of the Pope is reported to be an Oriental masterpiece. The crosses will be transmitted through the Propaganda, which is daily expecting their arrival.

Rochefort has lost half his popularity since he refused to lend his admirers against Marshals Canrobert and Bazaine, and in all probability he will shortly be called upon to resign his seat in favour of M. Gustave Florens, who did his best to bring about a collision.

It is not unlikely that Traupmann's execution will lead to the abolition of public executions in France. M. Ollivier has promised on behalf of the Government to consider the propriety of abolishing public executions, and to lay the result before the Legislative Body before long.

A revolting incident recently occurred on board one of the Waterford steamers. The captain had allowed himself to run short of fuel, and in order to keep his fires alight so as to reach the English coast in time, he burned one hundred of the pigs which formed part of the ship's cargo. Such passengers as may have witnessed the holocaust, or heard (as they could hardly have failed to hear) the wretched animals' cries, must have thought that punctuality in reaching their destination was rather dearly purchased by this device of the captain's.

A bluebook has been issued containing some interesting correspondence relating to the kidnapping and enslaving of young Africans by the Boers of the Trans-Vaal Republic. The Boers obtain their slaves from the natives in the Amaponda country, or beyond Zoutpansberg, in exchange for cattle or blankets. This traffic is usually spoken of by the cant name of "black ivory" or "black goods." The slaves are worth from £15 to £20 each, and are often treated with gross inhumanity. For the most part the slaves are children who have been captured in the exterminating wars waged by the natives of the interior, and a form of "booking" or indenturing is gone through, by which the services of a native are secured to his master until he is twenty-five years of age—a limitation, however, which is practically disregarded.

A child while playing near Drogheda, Ireland, found a curious piece of metal which she gave to an old woman, who took it to a dealer in old iron and got a shilling for it. The dealer in his turn sold it for two pounds and a half, and it has finally been purchased for the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, for £300. It proved to be the celebrated Tara Brooch, one of the most remarkable pieces of goldsmith's work known to exist. It is formed of white bronze—this probably saved it from the melting-pot to which countless treasures of gold and silver have been consigned—the surface overlaid with gold filigree of work of surprising intricacy and marvellous delicacy of execution. Such is its excellence, that one of the most accomplished living goldsmiths declared that he could not find a workman, with every apparent advantage of modern knowledge and appliance, competent to make such another.

There has, it would seem, been a somewhat undignified fight over the body of Traupmann between different professors at the Ecole de Medecine. For several years the Prefect of Police has been in the habit of granting the bodies of criminals to M. Robin, who is well-known for his experiments on "tissues" of the human body. Formerly he was allowed to enjoy his privileges undisputed, but it seems that there was a general desire to dissect so notorious a criminal as Jean Baptiste Traupmann. Three different professors have, ever since the Pantin murderer was sentenced to death, literally besieged the unfortunate M. Pietri with requests to have the body made over to them. The Prefect, like many a wiser man before him, seeing that he could not please everybody, has settled to give no cause of jealousy—has declined to assign Traupmann's body to anybody, and hence the assassin's family will have the satisfaction of knowing that, thanks to the ever-engerness of the faculty, their relative has escaped the dissecting-room.

The *Moniteur Universel* announces that a proposition will shortly be laid before the Senate, tending to the division between the two great bodies in the Senate of legislative and constituent power. By the same proposition the Senate will receive a new organization, and will be invested with the right of electing its own Bureau. Among those who have signed this proposition are Prince Napoleon, M. Bonjean, M. de la Gueronniere, M. Michel Chevalier, M. Chasseloup Laubat, &c.

A contemporary states that no less than 27,000 penny song-books are sold every day throughout France. What is still more surprising is the immense number of persons engaged in the trade. It is the custom for a man or family of beggars to procure the song-books and tramp the whole country round singing the songs in them. This attracts attention, and then they sell the little books. The singers in France number about 800,000. They may be divided into three great orders; those at fixed posts, the tramps who wander about and sing in the streets, and those who frequent the low eating-houses. The song-book which has sold the most is once containing the "Femme à Barbe," which Theresa made notorious. This song, however, is of German origin.

Mr. Scott, reporting on discoveries of great interest made during the restoration of Bangor Cathedral, writes:—"This exhuming and restoring to their places of the fragments of the beautiful work of the thirteenth century—reduced to ruin by Owen Glendower, used as mere rough material by Henry VIII., and re-discovered by us four centuries and a half after their reduction to ruin—is one of the most interesting facts I have met with in the course of my experience. Its carrying out to perfection is a matter of great historic and artistic importance, and demands every effort, and all the study and thought which can be brought to bear on it, with a view to ensuring the perfect fulfilment of the task we have undertaken."—*Illustrated London News*.

An alto-relievo of the head of Christ, executed in Carrara marble, and inclosed in a framework of Rosso Antico marble, is reported to have been discovered under circumstances which would indicate it to be one of the earliest relics of Christian art in existence. It is stated to have been found, with other antique carvings, during the progress of some excavations made in Rome by Signor Ammendola, with the view of erecting a fountain in the grounds of his residence. At a considerable depth below the surface, an entrance to one of the large catacombs was discovered, which had evidently been undisturbed for centuries. Coins, marble columns, statues, and other works were found, together with the relief in question, the extreme antiquity of which is proved by the symbols carved on the frame-work, among which is the fish—the earliest of Christian symbols. The head is artistically treated in the classic style, and is of great beauty.

The *Times* correspondent at Athens writes as follows:—"In terminating this letter I am sorry to say that brigandage and a forced paper currency are still arresting the progress of the country. We receive daily accounts of acts of disorder and robbery, and of skirmishes between the brigands and the royal troops; and it is the prudence of the banks, and not the financial wisdom of Mr. Zaimes' Cabinet which keeps down the premium on specie. The publication of a monthly official abstract of the criminal statistics of the Kingdom is required to strengthen the power of public opinion and awaken the Government and Chamber to a sense of duty. Some returns from a part of the Peloponnese recently published in the *Albion*, prove that crime exists to an almost incredible extent. Mr. G. Platys, who was captured by the band of Beloula near Hypate, has been released on payment of 20,000 drachmas (about £750) as a ransom. A French ship which went on shore at the south-eastern cape of Zante, has been plundered in open day, and it is said that a boat-load of armed men from the town divided the plunder with the peasantry of the neighbourhood. The affair is now under investigation."

The following is from the *London Canadian News*:—"Three able letters on the policy of England in regard to her colonial possessions have within the past few days appeared in the *Times*. They are simply signed "A Colonist," but they are so ably written and display so intimate a knowledge of the subject upon which they treat that we are sure our Canadian readers will have no difficulty in recognizing in their style and substance "the fine Roman hand" of one who was but recently among the foremost of their politicians. Indeed, so clear and forcible are the arguments he adduces in favour of the position he takes up, viz., to maintain inviolate the unity of the empire, that we shall be much mistaken if these letters are not made the text-book of the advocates of this policy in opposition to that of the Goldwin-Smith school. These letters should, therefore, be preserved from their present ephemeral character by being reprinted in pamphlet form and freely circulated, so that the views of their author—and no man living is better qualified to express the feelings of colonists generally—may be made widely known throughout this country, and especially at the present moment when the future relations between England and her colonies occupy so large a share of public attention."

The *News* no doubt refers to Sir John Rose.

The Hamilton *Times* learns from a gentleman who lately arrived there from the Eastern provinces, that certain sections of the Inter-colonial Railway are being rapidly proceeded with. Mr. Worthington has made very great progress in his sections, and if the other sections are pushed forward in the same ratio, the road will soon be open for traffic. Mr. Worthington's contract is composed of sections 1 and 2, extending 40 miles eastward, commencing at Rivière du Loup. Of this 30 miles of the road is graded, 40 structures of masonry built, and 18 miles of fencing completed on both sides. The balance of materials for masonry will be delivered on the ground during the winter. One of the heaviest pieces of work on the Inter-colonial is the viaduct at Trois Pistoles, being 5 spans of 100 feet each, and 63 feet above the bed of the river. The foundations of this work are already built above high water mark. The quarrying and cutting of the stone will be proceeded with during the winter, and the structure completed early in the spring. The approaches at both ends are in a forward state. Green Island Bridge is 2 spans, 80 feet each, and 40 feet above the bed of the river. The stone is ready for this structure, and the building will commence as soon as the weather will permit. At Rivière du Loup is a bridge of 3 spans, 1,000 feet each, and 35 feet above the bed of the river. The stone for this work will be all cut and delivered during the winter, ready for spring operations. So far it understands that Mr. Worthington has got along quite smoothly with the authorities, and has no fault to find with the Commissioners.

A TOUGH CASE.—In Arkansas, Elder Knapp, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a wiry, sharp-eyed old chap into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful looking chap, with an eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle, and quietly looking on, remarked:—"Elder, I don't want to interfere in this yere business any way, but I want to say that is an old sinner you have got hold of, and I know that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him, you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

DRY GOODS SLANG.—AN AMERICAN BUYER PUZZLING AN ENGLISH SELLER.—A contemporary tells this story: An expert buyer, junior partner of one of our large American firms, at a recent first visit to his correspondent in an English manufacturing city was complimented by the senior partner of the house, who insisted on personally showing goods to his American purchaser. "There sir," said Dowlas, throwing out a roll of goods, "what do you think of that?" "Oh, that's played out," said the American. "It's what?" said Bull. "It's played, I tell you," said the customer. "Played, ah! really; we call it plaid, by 'yar in England, but this isn't plaid—plaid, you know." "No," said Yankee, "I don't mean plaid; I mean 'ter say it's gone up." "Oh, no," said the Britisher, "not at all; it has not gone up—quite the contrary. We've taken off from the price." "Over the left; it's threepence too high now." "No doubt of it; but our neighbors, you know, on the left, are not manufacturers, you know." "Very likely; but I don't care to be 'stuck' when I get home." "Really. Most extraordinary. Is it as dangerous in New York as the news-papers say?" "Yes, but I don't want these goods. I've got some already that will knock the spots out of 'em." "But my dear sir, there's no spots on the goods, I assure yah. They are perfect." "Well, well, suppose we 'switch off' on these goods and try something else." "Certainly!" and the Englishman, to the infinite amusement of the American's friend, called a clerk with a wisp-broom and direct him to "switch off" any dust he could find, while he proceeded to find something else. "There," said the Englishman triumphantly, spreading out another fabric, "there is the handsomest piece of goods in England, 'art a guinea a yard." "I can't see it," said his customer. "Can't see it? why you are looking right at it; however, suppose you try the light of this 'window.'" "No, I don't mean that," said the American. "I haven't got the stamps for such good." "Stamps! no stamps required but a bill stamp, which we are happy to furnish." This misunderstanding might have continued longer, had not one of the younger members of the house, seeing his senior's perplexity, reached the American and "put him through" after the manner of his countrymen.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending February 15, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 9	30°	36°	30°
Thursday, " 10	27°	34°	22°
Friday, " 11	14°	20°	12°
Saturday, " 12	32°	40°	24°
Sunday, " 13	6°	12°	6°
Monday, " 14	8°	18°	20°
Tuesday, " 15	28°	38°	30°

	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Wednesday, Feb. 9	38°	22°	30°
Thursday, " 10	36°	20°	28°
Friday, " 11	24°	4°	14°
Saturday, " 12	43°	4°	23° 5
Sunday, " 13	26°	2°	14°
Monday, " 14	26°	0°	13°
Tuesday, " 15	40°	16°	28°

An-roid Barometer compensated and corrected.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 9	29.58	30.53	30.57
Thursday, " 10	29.72	29.74	29.80
Friday, " 11	30.18	30.12	29.97
Saturday, " 12	29.48	29.40	29.68
Sunday, " 13	30.26	30.26	30.26
Monday, " 14	30.10	29.86	29.73
Tuesday, " 15	29.86	29.95	30.02

MUSIC.

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

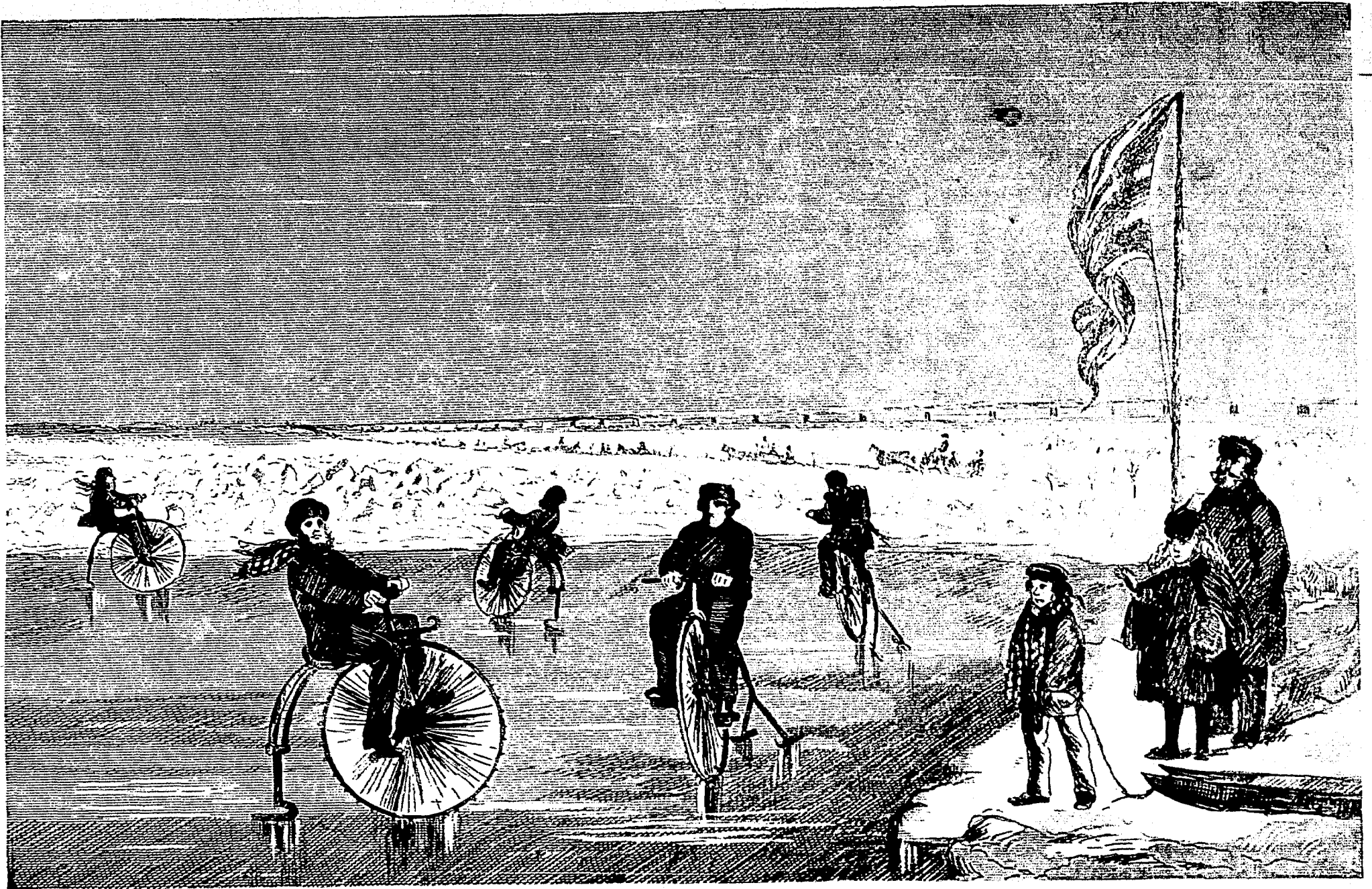
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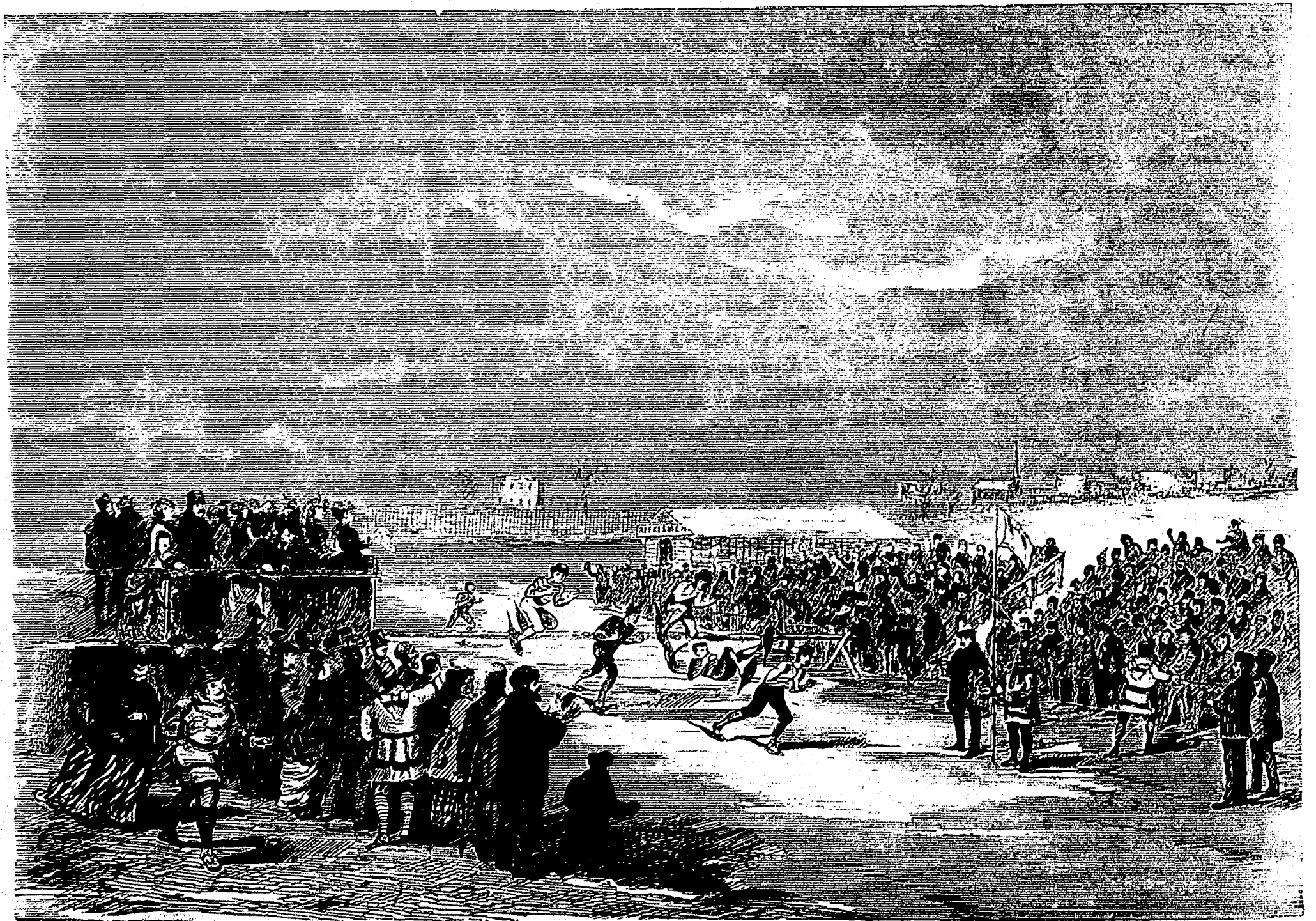
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the
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TAKEN OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cartes de Visite*, Cabinet, and 9 x 7 Photo-Reliefs, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same.

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PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,
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THE ICE VELOCIPEDE.—From a sketch by our Artist.—SEE PAGE 230.



DOMINION SNOW-SHOE RACES, MONTREAL.—THE HURDLE RACE.—From a sketch by our Artist.—SEE PAGE 247.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B.—From a photograph by Notman —SEE PAGE 242.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 26, 1870.

SUNDAY, February 20.	— <i>Sexagesima Sunday.</i> Tithes abolished in Upper Canada, 1823.
MONDAY, " 21.	—Ninety-two resolutions passed in the Canadian Parliament, 1834. Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.
TUESDAY, " 22.	—George Washington born, 1732.
WEDNESDAY, " 23.	—French Revolution, 1848. Source of the Nile discovered, 1863. Cato St. Conspiracy, 1820.
THURSDAY, " 24.	— <i>St. Matthias.</i> Handel born, 1684.
FRIDAY, " 25.	—Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723. Earl Derby resigned the Premiership, 1868. Escape of Napoleon from Elba, 1815.
SATURDAY, " 26.	—Wreck of the "Birkenhead," 1852.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19 1870.

The event of the week has been the opening of the third Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. The "Speech from the Throne" does not embrace a great many topics; but those to which it does refer are of great importance.

After the usual congratulations as to the abundance of the late harvest and the general prosperity of trade—congratulations which this year are happily not empty forms, but the simple recognition of gratifying realities, it was natural that His Excellency should give the first place to the North-West question. For the first time in the history of Canada the country has been brought face to face with a difficulty having every characteristic of national importance. The very charter of our liberties, as we may call the British North America Act of 1867, depends for its continued vitality upon the completion of the scheme of British American Union therein foreshadowed; and here in the Red River rising have we been met with the first really serious obstacle towards the realization of that scheme. With the North West seeking and obtaining annexation to the neighbouring Republic, the dream of a Pacific Coast for Canadian territory would be gone forever: the idea of a British trans-American railway uniting the two oceans and offering to the Old State a really home route for its traffic with India and the East, would become an idle fiction. The question whether Canada could long resist the seductive advances of her near neighbour would force itself upon every thoughtful man's attention, and the project of establishing a "Britain in America" would be scattered to the winds. No wonder then that Ministers have framed cautious and conciliatory words for the utterance of His Excellency on the Red River *outrage*; and no wonder that recent advices from that region, elsewhere published, should be received with very general satisfaction throughout Canada. The tone of the speech, in strict accordance with the policy of the Government, is so friendly and fair towards the people of the Red River that there can hardly be a doubt that the policy adopted will ultimately result in bringing about a satisfactory understanding. Fresh legislation is needed, as the Act under which it was intended to have organized the Provisional Government of the Hon. Mr. McDougall, expires at the end of the present Session; and hence the importance, before the consideration of the new measure is seriously gone into, of a thorough understanding with the resident population. It is no longer a question with a "handful of French half-breeds;" the meetings recently held there show that all classes have really participated in the distrust of Canadian intentions, or at least have joined in an effort to obtain what they conceive to be their rights: and it ought now to be the duty of Canada to convince them that these rights will be scrupulously respected. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that this subject which forms the first item in the Governor's speech, will be among the first submitted to the consideration of Parliament, for Ministers must wait for the reports of their Commissioners before even framing their measure for the organization of a permanent Government in the North-West.

This will not, however, prevent discussion. The Hon. Mr. McDougall, it is said, has taken his seat on the Opposition benches. He has already announced that he has grave charges to prefer against the Government as a whole, and against individual members thereof in respect of this North West question. It is only to be hoped that these personal issues will not blind Parliament to a sense of its paramount duty to quiet, at all hazards, the disturbance and organize a Government in the territory in harmony with "the well understood wishes of the people" who are there now, and whose rights have the first claim to consideration. When that is done, the politicians may fight their battles out, but it would be a pity to jeopardize the future of the country by subordinating this great issue to any personal or party consideration.

Of the other topics alluded to in the speech it is scarcely necessary to say much. They are all quite in course. In fact Ministers could not have proposed less without being open to the imputation of shirking their manifest duty—they might have suggested more without reproach. The banking question, postponed from last session in deference to the very general feeling of hostility to the then proposed measure, will be again brought up; and this time, it is believed, in a shape that will be more satisfactory to the banking interests of Ontario, and some, if not all of the other provinces. We hope the Minister of Finance will remember that there are other people besides bankers whose interests are worth caring for. He has already shewn that he can afford to "snuff out" a certain class of brokers by dealing boldly with the silver question; and we have a hope that his banking policy, while framed so as to be more acceptable to bankers than that of his predecessor, will also guard the general interests of the public.

The allusion to the Militia law is curious. As a well-deserved compliment to the loyalty of the people, the paragraph is happily framed; but who can say whether it indicates future legislation on the subject? Queen's speeches are proverbial for their murdering of the Queen's English; and when Sir John Young was made to say "the Act respecting the Militia and the defence of the Dominion has not failed to engage my attention"—which is quite a supererogatory assertion,—it is more than probable that Ministers meant that he should have said "the operation of the Act," &c., &c.—a remark which would have been quite intelligible as giving an occasion for the vice-regal praise of a loyalty that cannot be too highly honoured.

The speech would certainly have been incomplete without the concluding paragraph in reference to Sir John Young's tour of the Provinces, and of Prince Arthur's visit to Canada. Both these events have given much pleasure to Canadians, not because of a desire for display, but because of the substantial opportunities afforded them of testifying that deep-seated loyalty to the Crown, and warm respect for all its representatives, which has grown up to be a living sentiment amongst them, because, as Sir John Young pithily says, they are "well contented with their condition and prospects, and that the wish nearest to their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchises and full powers of legislation which they possess, in order to build up, as a portion of the British Empire, institutions of their own choice, by laws of their own making." These words have the ring of the true Canadian metal—they put the theory and the practice of loyalty into a formula which is easily comprehensible.

SOME three or four months ago there was apparent a strange surface-wave on the current of British public opinion respecting the Colonial connection. Then it seemed as if the Colonies were to be sent adrift *volens volens*; that old Britannia was about to take in sail; to make her domination insular as her own geographical borders, and insignificant in power as her home territory in extent. These notions have been dissipated almost as suddenly as they were formed. When the abandonment of the Colonies came to be seriously talked about by men in high places, then the native pride of the Briton rebelled against the idea of curtailing the boundaries of an Empire in the magnitude of which he glories; workmen set about petitioning the Queen to the effect that the Colonies were a national heritage to which the overcrowded children of the parent State might resort as a means of improving their condition without casting off their allegiance. Politicians of the advanced anti-Colonial school saw that a storm was brewing, and wisely drew back from their bold speech on the subject of dismembering the Empire.

On Monday last the question of the Colonial connection came up in the House of Lords, and the following cable summary of the remarks then made will show how much the Upper Chamber values the continued attachment of the Colonies to the Empire:—

LONDON, February 14.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Carnarvon moved for copies of correspondence with Canada and other colonies relative to the recall of the troops. He desired that the Colonial question should have a careful consideration. He favoured a confederation of which Albion would be the centre. He commended Canada for her consistent conservatism, and deprecated the theory that colonies should be allied but independent countries.

Lord Lyttleton called attention to the prospects of New Zealand, and thought that colony was about to enter on a prosperous career.

Lord Monck explained his reasons for asking for more troops when he was Governor-General of Canada. The battle of Sadown had been fought, and, as the war was ended, the Home Government could spare men. The Fenians, who were supposed to be armed with breech-loaders, had just made a raid into Canada, and the colonies were in a panic, and clamoured for protection. Under these circumstances he was led to call for reinforcements from England. He then discussed the subject of the relations of the colonies to the mother country, and admitted generally the wisdom of colonial self-protection.

Earl Derby congratulated Earl Granville that the colonies were not to be left utterly defenceless, and that their relations with the Home Government were harmonious.

OBITUARY.

REV. ALEX. MATHIESON, D. D.

We have this week to record the decease of the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, at the ripe age of 75. Dr. Mathieson had long been confined to a sick-bed, and the nature of his ailments was such that his death, which occurred on Monday morning, was not unexpected. The deceased was one of the shining lights of the Scotch Church in Canada, and one of the oldest ministers of that communion in this country, having been Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, since 1826. We shall take an opportunity of giving an account of his life as soon as we can grace our gallery with a portrait of his venerable countenance.

OUR STRENGTH AND THEIR STRENGTH. THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, &c., &c. By the Rev. E. McD. Dawson. Printed at the Ottawa Times Office, Ottawa, 1870.

We have already given our readers an idea of the varied contents of Father Dawson's book. It has now been published, and forms a neat volume of 326 pages. Besides the series of papers on the Colonial connection and on the North-West, which will be of much interest to general readers, there is a memoir of the late H. J. Friel, Esq., of Ottawa, that must be especially prized in the Ottawa country. There is an eloquent sermon on the late Mr. McTee, an entertaining review of Canadian poetry, besides a collection of poems of the Rev. author. Altogether, from the variety of the matter the volume contains, it can hardly fail to meet with a hearty welcome from the reading public.

THE COSMOPOLITAN. A Weekly Journal of Literature and Public Opinion. Montreal. Price, \$2 per annum.

This new journalistic venture is under the able editorial management of Mr. Urquhart, and from its speciality occupies exceptional ground in the field of Canadian journalism. The *Cosmopolitan* gives choice selections from the best magazines—original literature, and a résumé of the "public opinion" of Canada by extracts from the journals treating of the leading topics of discussion. Such a publication ought to be successful, and no doubt everything possible will be done to make the *Cosmopolitan* worthy of public patronage.

The ball given by the citizens of the Capital in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur came off last night at the New Music Hall, Ottawa. On Friday next the Government ball takes place in the Senate Chamber, for which preparations are being made on a magnificent scale.

DRAMATIC.

A dramatic entertainment, under the direction of the Rev. Father Désy, was given by the pupils of the Jesuit's College, on Wednesday night, in the hall of the Gesù. The entertainment consisted of representations of Corneille's "Polyeucte" and "Le Misanthrope" of Molière. Both pieces were played with great taste, and had evidently been carefully studied by the young actors. In the first piece we noticed especially the acting of E. Rottot and L. Galarneau; the rest, R. Préfontaine, U. Beauregard, H. Chapleau, A. Valois and A. Galarneau, succeeded remarkably well. In the "Misanthrope" Pilette, Rottot and L. Galarneau were the only actors; they deserve praise for the manner in which they filled their respective rôles. As usual at these entertainments, the hall was crowded, no less than 1,000 spectators being present. The music was magnificent. Mr. Fowler's handling of the piano and Mons. Jacquard's astonishing performances on the violoncello were beyond criticism, and the efforts of the College band, assisted by a number of amateurs from the city, met with frequent and well-earned applause from the audience.

SCIENTIFIC.

M. Van Monekhoven, who for some time past has been experimenting with a view to discovering means of photographing by artificial light, has at last succeeded in his endeavours. Last month he exhibited the result of his experiments before the French Society of Photography. His apparatus consists simply of a crystal of carbonate of magnesia exposed to the action of an oxy-hydrogen lamp until it attains a white heat. The magnesia salt, slowly decomposed by the application of heat, gives a light equal in intensity to that of the metallic magnesium, but possessing these advantages over the pure metal, that it burns without smoke, and gives a steadier light. Such a discovery must necessarily prove a great boon to the photographer, who will no longer need to depend upon a "bright day" for the success of his operations, and will, moreover, be able to pursue his study at any time. The cost of the material used by M. Monekhoven is not so great as to place it beyond the reach of men of ordinary means, so we expect to see it come into pretty general use. A lamp of this description costs on an average forty cents, an hour, and already advantage has been taken of the discovery by many of the leading Parisian photographers.

A weak solution of strychnine produces, when introduced under the skin of a frog, very characteristic phenomena, which, at the same time, are beyond any possibility of error. Dr. Harley states that the injection of one eighteen-thousandth

part of a grain of strychnine into the lungs of a very small frog produces tetanic convulsions within nine minutes and a half, and that death takes place in two hours. Immediately after the administration of the poison, the animal remains perfectly quiet; this state of quiescence lasts for some time, and is succeeded by a slight difficulty in breathing, which gradually increases. The animal begins to tremble slightly, and shortly afterwards executes a series of energetic leaps, followed by tetanic convulsions. During the state of repose the pupil contracts, but dilates during the convulsive period. Strange to say, in the convulsions produced by this means, opisthotonos, i. e., the variety of tetanus in which the body in its convulsions is bent backwards, is less rarely to be seen than emprosthotonos, where the body is bent forward—the contrary being generally observed in the case of a human object.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15, 1870.

The opening of the third Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada took place to-day, and with more than ordinary brilliancy. For the first time in the history of Canada this august ceremony was graced by the presence of a scion of the royal family; a young Prince who, in his amiable and unassuming deportment, seems especially designed to suit our somewhat democratic tastes. A few minutes before three His Royal Highness and the Governor-General drove up to the Parliament buildings. The scene out-of-doors was, certainly, not very exciting. The military force on the ground was composed of a detachment of the 60th Rifles and a company of volunteers. The fine band of the former was there, but was remarkably reticent of music. The Volunteer Artillery fired the ordinary salute. The equipage of the royal visitor was that in ordinary use by his Excellency, and to my taste, the whole of this portion of the programme was rather marred by simplicity. It would have been much the better for a slight infusion of pomp. Had nothing else been done, surely a small cavalry force might have been improvised for the occasion.

The want of a crowd in Parliament square may, in some measure, be accounted for by the fact that Ottawa had poured all her thousands into her noble legislative halls, and there the scene compensated for omissions or shortcomings in the out-of-door arrangements. Neither time nor space admit of that detail which the occasion so justly merits. I can merely glance at the scene, reflecting, however, on the greatness, power and happiness of an empire whose remote and half-peopled colony could exhibit such a picture. Halls, stairs, lobbies, corridors, were densely filled by an excited crowd straining and pressing towards the Senate Chamber, and fortunate those deemed themselves who were able to reach the entrances, and still more those who were able to pass through them. The Senate hall was tastefully and beautifully arranged. The desks were removed, and chairs, a prodigious number, were very prettily placed in the centre, and were occupied chiefly by ladies. The *coup-d'œil* was certainly magnificent. When the Governor-General and His Royal Highness entered the Senate Chamber, all eyes were, of course, turned on the Prince, and it is to be feared that very few of the fair dames present bestowed more than a divided attention on the Speech.

Knowing but little of the march of fashion, I was surprised at the prevalence of black velvet. Lady Young wore a beautiful lavender satin, but Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Tilley, Miss C. Fellowes and many other ladies wore black velvet, more or less elaborately trimmed. Miss Alexander appeared in a purple silk, richly trimmed with lace. The toilettes of Mrs. Dunkin, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Kenny were very beautiful. The Ministers, generally, wore the Windsor uniform; Sir John A. Macdonald wore the collar and badge of the Bath, and Sir Francis Hincks was resplendent in his uniform as Colonial Governor. Prince Arthur appeared in the uniform of his regiment. Among the distinguished visitors and strangers present were the Bishops of St. Boniface and of Ontario, Lord Alex. Russell, Mr. Pousonby, Col. Robertson Ross, Col. Fielden, Col. Atcherly, &c., &c. The Prince occupied a chair to the right of the throne during the whole of the ceremony. The hall was excessively and inconveniently crowded, which somewhat detracted from the enjoyment of the scene, but withal, it was an occasion of which Ottawa and Canada might well be proud.

The following is a complete list of ladies who received invitations to the floor of the Senate Chamber:—Lady Macdonald, Mrs and the Misses Tilley, Mrs Howe, Mrs and the Misses Kenny, Lady Hincks, Mrs Beresford, the Misses McDonnell, Mrs Kimber, Mrs Bernard, the Misses Irving, Mrs and Miss Lee, the Misses Himsworth, Mrs J F Taylor and daughter, Mrs and Miss Laurance, Mrs F and Miss Taylor, Mrs and Miss Patrick, Mrs and Misses G Wicksteed, Mrs Bouchette, Mrs Worthington, Mrs Dickinson, Mrs and Miss Langton, Mrs and Miss Ross, Mrs Futvoye, Mrs Robertson Ross, Mrs and Miss W Powell, Mrs Trudenn, Mrs and Miss Rubridge, Mrs Meredith, Mrs Grant Powell, Mrs W Smith, Mrs Witcher, Mrs and Miss Sprague, Mrs and the Misses Coffin, Mrs Desbarats, Miss Bossé, Mrs Col. Stuart, Mrs Currier, Mrs A Wright, Mrs Grant, the Misses Griffin, Mrs R W Scott, the Misses Skead, Mrs R Lyon, Mrs Armstrong, Miss Pigott, Mrs W P Powell, Mrs H Cowan, Mrs Fleming, Mrs and Miss Grey, Mrs Bennet, Miss Merrick, Mrs and Miss Keefer, the Misses Fellowes, Mrs Jas Stevenson, Lady Catherine Robertson, Mrs Stretfield, Mrs Fielden, Mrs Felton, Mrs Pulley, the Misses Russell, Mrs H Wicksteed, Mrs Stark, Miss Phillips, the Misses Reynolds, Miss Johnston, Miss Creighton, Madame Noel, Madame Audy, Madame O'Meara, Mrs McLennan, Madame Parent, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Delisle, the Misses Delisle, Mrs and Miss Todd, Mrs Pollard, Mrs Johnson, the Misses Crawford, the Misses Bethune, the Misses Morrison, the Misses Macdonald, Miss Rutherford, Miss Anglin, Mrs and the Misses Connell.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.—This day, at 3 o'clock p. m., his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being present, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being

present His Excellency was pleased to open the third Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following speech from the Throne:

Non. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I recur with confidence to your advice, and have every satisfaction in being enabled on the present occasion to summon you to the discharge of your public duties at the period of the year most convenient to yourselves. The circumstances under which we meet are in many respects auspicious. The bounty of Providence crowned the harvest with abundance and made the fisheries unusually productive. In many districts existing industries have been enlarged and new enterprises have started into activity, furnishing fresh avenues for commerce and additional employment for our people; whilst every day new sections of the country are being opened to the labours of the husbandman. The trade and wealth of the Dominion are on the increase, and the equal administration of the laws maintains, as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.

I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the North-West Territory. Unfortunate misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada have led to complications of a grave character. With a view to their removal I have thought it desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation before adopting other measures, and the latest advices lead me to expect that the groundless alarm entertained by a portion of the inhabitants has given place to a desire to listen to the explanations which I have caused to be made to them. Efforts made in the spirit which has animated my Government throughout can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulty, and thereby secure the speedy incorporation of the North-West territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired by the Empire and the Dominion.

As the act for the temporary government of the territories when united with Canada will expire at the close of the present session, a measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.

The charters of most of the banks of the Dominion were last session extended for a limited period with the view that during the interval the question of banking and currency should receive the consideration which their importance demands. A measure intended to ensure safety to the community without interfering with the legitimate operations of the banks will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I trust, be found calculated to place these important institutions upon a sound and stable basis.

The laws in force on the subject of the elective franchise, and the regulation of Parliamentary elections in the several provinces of the Dominion vary much in their operations, and it is important that uniform provision should be made for settling the franchise, and regulating elections to the House of Commons. A measure upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

Under the operation of an act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the year 1869, to amend the laws relating to the coasting trade and merchant shipping in the British possessions, a period of two years is given to the legislatures of the several colonies of the Empire to make provisions for the regulation of their coasting trade. In the absence of legislation on the subject within the period named, the provisions of the Imperial law will be in force. The extent and value of our internal commerce render legislation on this subject desirable, and a measure with regard to it will be submitted for your consideration.

The creation of a Court of Appeal, under the powers conferred upon you by the Union Act, is a matter deserving your attention. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of such a court, and for conferring upon it certain original jurisdiction.

The year 1871 is that in which the decennial census is fixed by law to take place. As there are different laws on the subject in the several Provinces, it will therefore be necessary to pass a general act to establish a uniform and accurate system throughout the Dominion. Steps have already been taken to secure the co-operation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and I trust a census upon one system will be made simultaneously in all Her Majesty's British North American possessions. I need not expatiate on the importance of the information which the tables of the census are calculated to afford; as in addition to their interest and value on general grounds, it must be recollected that upon them depends the re-adjustment of the Parliamentary representation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed that the accounts of last year shall be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will be also submitted. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and you will, I trust, be of opinion that the finances are in a satisfactory state, and the people can, without inconvenience, afford for the service of Her Majesty the supplies which it will be the duty of my Government to ask you to vote.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Act respecting militia and defence in the Dominion has not failed to engage my attention. The high spirit and loyalty of the people are placed in a clear light by the fact that the Active Militia have voluntarily come forward largely in excess of the quota required, as well as by the regular attendance of the various corps at the annual training in camps, and by the promptness with which they assembled in force on more than one occasion, when Fenian marauders threatened the peace of the country.

I have observed with great satisfaction the efforts which have been made in several of the Provinces of the Dominion to foster and encourage immigration to our shores. The continued progress of Government public works in many portions of the country will afford the opportunity of early employment to intending immigrants, and I look forward with confidence to the addition of a large and valuable class of settlers to our population during the coming season.

During the summer and autumn I had the opportunity of visiting the different parts of the Dominion; I proceeded first to Quebec, thence to the Maritime Provinces, and at Halifax I had the honour of receiving His Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Subsequently I attended His Royal Highness in a tour through the Provinces of Ontario. Everywhere great capabilities of

country and proofs of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, as the result of my observations, that the inhabitants of the Dominion are well contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchise and full power of legislation which they possess, in order to build up as a portion of the British Empire institutions of their own choice by laws of their own making.

I now leave you to the labours of the session with earnest aspirations for your success.

ANNUAL RACES OF THE DOMINION SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

The third annual meeting of the Dominion Snow-Shoe Club took place on the Montreal Cricket Ground, on Saturday the 5th inst. Luckily for both spectators and competitors, the weather was all that could be desired for the business in hand, and, consequently, a crowd assembled on the ground. Shortly after two o'clock the first race was called, the open two mile. Five started, but after the first quarter it became evident that the race lay between Harper and Boyle, the former winning in 12-47; Boyle, second, 13-08. Harper, who is considered the champion long runner, was the winner of the same race at last year's meeting, and is the holder of the Tecumseth and Ottawa Cups—the most valuable in the country. He is a member of the Montreal Club. Boyle, his opponent, is a member of the Alexandria Club, and will be remembered in the annals of snow-shoeing as the winner of the race over the Mountain, on the 29th ult.

The second race was the hurdle, 120 yards, for which there were seven entries. The first heat was won by Massey, and the second and third by Wood. Our illustration depicts the scene at the close of the third heat. This is Wood's third season, and the victory of Saturday was his second in hurdle-racing. He is a member of the Montreal Club. While speaking of hurdle-racing, we should not neglect to mention that Armstrong—the champion hurdle and dash runner, and the winner of no less than fifteen prizes in two seasons—was prevented by illness from competing at this season's meeting.

The Boys' Race, ¼ mile, open to boys under fourteen, was next in order. The prize, a pair of Snow-shoes, was taken by Farmer, who ran in 1 min., 27 sec.

For the Half-Mile Green Race, for a Prize Medal, open to members of Snow-Shoe Clubs who have never won a race, (winners of boys' races not excluded) there were no less than 13 entries. Brand, who distinguished himself last year, was the favourite, but the race lay entirely between Young, of the Dominion Club, and McDonald, of Morrisburg. The former took the lead at the commencement, but was passed by McDonald, and in attempting to regain the lead at the second corner, unfortunately trod upon McDonald's snow-shoe and pulled it off. Young, keeping up the pace, won in 3 minutes; Brand second, in 3 min. 5 sec. A protest was lodged by McDonald on account of the accident, but it was disallowed by the judges. Young, whose age we believe is only 15, won several foot races during the summer, and was the winner of the Grand Trunk half mile boys' race last season.

The next was the Club Race, two miles, open to members only. First prize, Club Cup; second, Prize Medal. Five started; Stevenson, who won several prizes at the High School Races, taking the lead. Stevenson was passed in the second round by Horsnell, who in turn gave way to Minchin, and afterwards to Liffiton. Minchin first, 13 min. 6 sec.; Liffiton second, 13 min. 31 sec. Minchin is a member of the Dominion Club, and winner last year of the Cup presented by Mr. Horn, of New York. Liffiton was the winner of the half mile Green Race at the Montreal Snow-Shoe Races last year.

The 100 yards dash, for a Prize Medal, was won by Massey, who took the third and fifth heats. The first heat resulted in a tie between Wood and Isaacson; Logan took the second heat, and Wood the fourth.

Robinson was the only one who started for the mile race. He ran in fine style, making it in 6 min. 24 sec. In addition to the Prize Medal for this race, Mr. Robinson holds the Dominion Cup of last year, the Labranche Cup, and the Star Cup for the two mile race at the Athletic Meeting held last fall in honour of the Prince.

Four men started for the quarter mile Garrison Race, which resulted in a victory for Bandsman Sullivan, of the Rifle Brigade.

The last race was an open half-mile, for which there were six entries. McDonald first, 2 min. 51 sec.; Skulton second. S. C. Stevenson, who took the quarter mile race at Ottawa last year, and the half-mile at the Dominion, also ran in this race, but unfortunately broke his snow-shoe. The proceedings were concluded by the distribution of the prizes by the judges. Mr. Rose, the President of the Club, was absent from the city at the time of the meeting. Mr. Rose made the fastest time on record at the half-mile, namely, 2 min. 36 sec., at the Dominion Supplementary Races last season.

The annual races of the Grand Trunk Snow-Shoe Club took place on Wednesday on the Montreal Lacrosse Club ground.

The *Engineering* says that a bed of coal four feet in thickness has been discovered at Hemworth, near Barnsley.

The *Lancet* states that the Queen has been suffering repeatedly during the past few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and severe enough to seriously interfere with rest.

The *London Canadian News* says:—"We hope shortly to be in a position to state that the Imperial Government will take the necessary steps to have a formal transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company made to itself, and with this view an envoy representing Her Majesty will, no doubt, be despatched to the Red River at an early date. This course will be hailed with equal satisfaction by the Dominion of Canada, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the insurrectionists themselves, and will, we feel assured, be the means of removing all trace of the present rebellious feeling on the part of the disaffected few."

CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 4.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| White. | | Black. |
| 1. B. to Q. Kl. 6th. | | R. takes Q. (best). |
| 2. B. takes R. | | Any move. |
| 3. Kt. to K. B. 7th, and mates next move. | | |



OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA—After a picture by



D E M O N A.—After a painting by Hildebrandt.—SEE PAGE 250.

"OTHELLO AND DESDEMONA."

We present our readers this week with a large illustration, after a painting by Th. Hildebrandt. The artist certainly does justice to Shakespeare's creations, and excels especially in his delineation of character in the faces of his subjects. Desdemona's face is a study in itself. She gazes, spell-bound by astonishment, on the swarthy hero as he recites his perilous adventures. Her eyes express wonder, interest, pity, almost love. Her father, too, expresses all the astonishment, but without the interest which is so successfully thrown into the expression of Desdemona's countenance, while the attendant boy in the background is literally paralyzed, and stands gaping, open-mouthed in amazement at the narrator. Othello's look is that of an honest, truthful man, who would disdain to exaggerate his powers, and tells his adventures in a way that carries conviction with it:

"Her father loved me: oft invited me;
Still questioned me the story of my life,
From year to year, the battles, sieges, fortunes
That I have passed.
I ran it through, even from my boyish days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it;
Wherein I spake of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Of hair-breadth scapes i' the imminent deadly breach,
Of being taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery, of my redemption thence,
And portance in my travels' history;
Wherein of autres vast and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak,—such was the process;
And of the Cannibals that each other eat,
The Anthropophagi and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders. This to hear
Would Desdemona seriously incline:
But still the house-affairs would draw her thence;
Which ever as she could with haste dispatch,
She 'ld come again, and with a greedy ear
Devour up my discourse; which I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not intently: I did consent,
And often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some distressful stroke
That my youth suffered. My story being done,
She gave me for my pains a world of sighs:
She swore, in faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
'T was pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful;
She wished she had not heard it, yet she wished
That heaven had made her such a man."

The illustration we give is a legotype taken from a steel engraving.

"WHAT CAN IT BE?"

The novel and well-told incident of this little picture is suggestive enough of the serio-comic contrasts of life—poverty and the innocence of ignorant childhood in wondering contact with wealth, with its luxurious enjoyments, and perhaps its vices also, or, at least, the too convenient cloak for them. The implied story of the picture is easy to read. The lady of the house was out at night to a masquerade, or to some assignation for which she took the precaution of wearing a domino, and, returning home late, she has carelessly thrown a domino, and gloves, and fan on the table of an ante-room. There is a wingglass, too, on the table, from which, jaded and worn, she may have sought to relieve her exhaustion. Early in the morning, before these things are removed or Madame is likely to appear, a little *paysanne*, ragged, unkempt, and barefooted, has brought fresh-gathered strawberries to the house. What more refreshingly cool, or deliciously grateful after the night's feverish excitement? Admitted to the room, and left to herself for a few moments, she places her scales and fruit on the floor, and, with the curiosity of her sex, her eyes are fixed in perplexity on the domino. "What can it be?" What purpose can it serve? What can be seen through those gaping eye-holes? Who could wish to wear a mask so hideous? It is something quite out of the sphere of her experience; and it will be no loss if she never again makes acquaintance with it. The picture, which is very well painted, by a lady, whose name—Madame de Thuiller—is new to us, is in the exhibition of pictures by British and foreign artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE ICE-VELOCIPÈDE.

In a climate such as that of Canada, the velocipede can be used during one half of the year only. An attempt at velocipeding during the winter, when the streets are covered with frozen snow, would in all probability terminate in the same manner as did Hans Breitmann's celebrated ride; much to the bewilderment and discomfiture of the adventurous rider. An adaptation of the velocipede has recently been made by some enterprising individual, which makes it a safe and easy mode of locomotion during frosty weather. The ice-velocipede has but one wheel, armed with short spikes, which catch in the ice and considerably lessen the chance of slipping. The hind-wheel is replaced by two small runners, placed side by side, a few inches apart, and connected with the body of the machine by a stout iron bar. The manipulation of the ice-velocipede is the same as that of the ordinary bicycle.

Our illustration represents an everyday scene on the river near Montreal, where the ice-velocipede is in very general use.

MR. BESSEMER'S CONSERVATORY.

But few iron structures have been hitherto attempted in which the architectural effect has not been more or less marred by the prominence given to large bolted flanges, tie rods, cross braces, or other like devices, which, however necessary in a structural point of view, certainly do not add to the beauty of the building, unless it be of the plainest or most utilitarian description. In the design we now lay before our readers, however, there are no signs visible by means of which the whole is put together, not one flange, tie, or bolt of any description being shown in the whole of the building, externally or internally. The castings have all been executed with a degree of care and beauty of finish rarely seen in any large work, and Messrs. Andrew Handyside, of Derby and London, have most fully sustained their high character as founders in the execution of the work entrusted to them. The original plan, we understand, was made by Mr. Bessemer, and the details worked out under the able superintendence of Messrs. Banks and Barry. Many of the perforated castings employed in this structure are of extreme delicacy and beauty of finish.

Among the heaviest are several from three to four tons in weight each, while there are thousands of others not exceeding four to eight ounces.

The conservatory has two floors or crypts, extending entirely beneath it. The lower one receives a supply of fresh air through a perforated stone screen facing the grounds, and forms the cold air chamber. Above this is a second space of equal area, divided from the lower one by a stone floor. The upper space contains a coil of ten pipes of 4 in. diameter, the coil being about 100 ft. in circumference, and giving over 1,000 square feet of heating surface. The ceiling of this upper or hot-air chamber is covered by 3 in. York flags, laid on rolled iron beams. On the upper surface of these flags the tessellated floor of the conservatory is laid. Ten large slide valves (all connected by a rack and pinion) admit cold air from the chamber below at equidistant parts to the surface of the hot water pipes. After passing over and among these pipes, the air enters the conservatory through numerous perforated brass panels in such quantities as may be desired. Massive brick piers pass through these floors, and support the sixteen columns on which the upper part of the structure rests.

The conservatory is formed with a large square central area surmounted by a dome. On each side of the square there are bays or transepts, the entrance to which is beneath three arches, rising to a height of 14 ft., and resting on columns, of which there are sixteen. The dome is formed of rolled iron ribs, meeting together in the centre and united to a large pendant perforated boss; the ribs (30 in number) are separated by extremely light iron ornamental casting, forming a framework which is glazed with stained glass, which encircles the dome in three distinct bands; exterior to this stained glass is a plate-glass covering, each plate being curved to the true shape of the dome; the plates are each 7 ft. long, the joints so arranged as to be rendered invisible behind the stained glass panels; the glass is ground on both sides, and embossed in a bold trellis pattern, giving to the whole a most beautiful effect. The employment of ground glass for the dome gives it an apparent solidity when viewed externally from the terrace that surrounds the building, which much increases its architectural beauty. The dome, which is 40 ft. in height, rests on a series of bold trusses, springing from the sills of the upper windows, and forming a division between them; these trusses are perforated on all sides, and are highly ornamented. The ceiling of the central part surrounding the dome is formed into soffits, each filled with elaborately designed perforated gilt panels, with an azure background formed by the flat iron roof above them. In the upper part of the central space there are six windows on each side, each one composed of a single sheet of ground plate glass, engraved and painted in pale tints. These windows all open by an ingenious contrivance worked by an attendant from the cold-air chamber below, which is sufficiently lofty to admit of ready access.

The iron columns have a spiral groove running around them, in which small spheres are fitted by stringing them on a copper wire, giving an effect which simple casting could never accomplish: these spheres are all gilt, and give to the fresh grey tint of the columns a great relief; the capitals are all built up with separate acanthus leaves of very light and elegant form, and are also gilt. The arches, which rest on these columns, are all double castings, placed back to back, and are most exquisitely moulded in a perforated pattern, through which the light falls in ever varying clusters of rays as one walks about the conservatory. There are thousands of rosettes on these perforated screens, all cast separately, and screwed in place, so as to get a bold relief, well undercut, an effect which founding in mass could not give.

The external walls are pierced with large circular-headed windows, glazed with a single sheet of plate glass, with a small Greek border etched around the edge, and narrow margins of coloured ground glass of a soft grey tint etched in patterns. The walls are entirely encased with polished marble, in pieces so large as to show no joints. A richly-moulded architrave of Red Devonshire marble surrounds each window and door, and relieves by its warm colour the spaces between the windows, which are of dark Bardillo marble, against which are placed three-quarter columns of white veined Sicilian marble. The shafts of all twenty-four columns and the angle pilasters are 10 ft. in length, each in a single piece, and surmounted by capitals carved in white Carrara marble. Above these is a rich entablature of veined Sicilian marble running over the Bardillo, which is ornamented over each window and door, with a rich incised pattern of Arabesque scroll work gilt in all the sunk part. The whole of the marble work was executed by Mr. Hartley, of Pimlico. One bay or transept forms the end of the adjoining drawing-room, having two glass doors and a window between looking into it. It is from this window that the view was photographed which we have engraved. The right-hand bay abuts on a billiard room, having a central door and two large windows looking into it; and opposite to this are two similar windows, and a central door leading on to a raised terrace, 30 ft. in length, paved with squares of black and white marble, and extending all along the garden front of the house. The fourth bay is also divided by three equal arches, in each of which there are mirrors of 14 ft. high by 7 ft. wide, passing down below the floor line, and thus continuing the pattern of the pavement. These mirrors are silvered by a deposit of pure silver, and are not easily injured like those coated with tin and mercury. They are kept warm at the back by a hot-air chamber, which prevents any deposition of moisture on them; they thus, at all times, reflect clearly the whole interior of the building, giving it apparently double its real size. Around the sides of the building are raised spaces for the flowers, having a sort of dwarf screen of polished dove-coloured marble, in which are numerous gilt brass panels for the supply of warm air from the chamber below. In the central space beneath the dome is a large basin, richly moulded in beautiful veined Bardillo marble, with four pedestals of the same material at the angles, which serve to support vases of white marble, containing some beautiful specimen plants. The basin is filled with rare exotic ferns, and has a fan palm in the centre. Eight similar marble pedestals are also formed in the dove-marble screen before named, on which are some choice specimens of *Majolica* vases by Minton, and two from Sèvres, and containing rare plants. Pendant from the ceiling are six *Majolica* flower baskets, containing choice ferns and other drooping foliage. There are also eight suspended Roman lamps in bronze, with lotus leaves forming clusters of flowers in gas jets, and also four other suspended Roman lamps of classical design, giving in all eighty gas burners, by means of which the whole building may at night be brilliantly illuminated; there are also near the draw-

ing-room door a pair of exquisitely chased bronzed candelabra, which on ordinary occasions give sufficient light for walking in the evening. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles and tessera, tastefully arranged in panels of quiet colours (so as not to interfere with the brilliant colours of the flowers). In this design are embodied mosaics representing spring, autumn, summer, and winter, and a fifth, near the entrance, represents Old Time with the date of the erection of the building on a tablet beneath him; this beautiful floor was erected from designs prepared by Messrs. Simpson, the London agents for Maw's encaustic tiles; at each of the four angles of the central part are life-size figures of boys executed in biscuit china at Sèvres, they represent Love, Pleasure, Folly, and Repose: they are exquisitely modelled, and of a pure white standing against the rich crimson background of the niche, and supported by pedestals of Devonshire marble.

At six different parts there are semi-circular spaces left above the doors or windows, and these are filled by spirited groups of chubby children in alto-relievo, modelled by Wynn, and executed in copper bronze by Messrs. Elkington. It is only fair to add that much of the richness of effect and real beauty of the whole is due to the excellent taste of the decorator, Mr. Schmidt, who has managed to give a rich glow of effective colour and gilding, without in any way lessening the natural beauty of the flowers and foliage.—*Engineering*, (London, Eng., Jan. 7, 1870.)

THE RED RIVER.

The *New Nation* of the 21st ult. reports the proceedings at a mass meeting held at Fort Garry, on the 19th and 20th. The proceedings were stormy, but no breach of the peace took place, and good feeling appeared to prevail between all classes at the close. Mr. D. A. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Company, appeared as Commissioner on behalf of the Canadian Government, having been despatched a few days after the Grand Vicar Thibault and Col. De Salaberry had left the capital. A chairman having been chosen on motion of President Riel, and Mr. Riel himself being appointed interpreter, proceedings were commenced. Mr. Donald A. Smith came forward and read the following document, which, he said, had been handed to him in Canada:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 10, 1869.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that his Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you Special Commissioner to enquire into and report on the cause and extent of the armed obstruction offered at Red River, in the North-West Territory, to the peaceable entrance of the Hon. W. McDougall, the gentleman selected to be Lieut.-Governor of the Territory, and to bring about its union with Canada. Also, to enquire into and report the cause of the discontent and dissatisfaction at the proposed changes which now exist there. Also, to explain to the inhabitants the principle upon which the Government of Canada intend to govern the country, and remove any misapprehensions which may exist on the subject. And also, to take such steps in concert with the Hon. Mr. McDougall and Governor Mactavish, for effecting the peaceable transfer of the government from the Hudson's Bay authorities to the government of the Dominion.

"You are to consider this communication as a letter of appointment as Government Commissioner. With this letter you will receive a copy of the letter of instructions given to Mr. McDougall on leaving Ottawa, dated the 28th September. Also a copy of a further letter to Mr. McDougall, dated the 7th inst., and a copy of the proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor General, addressed to the inhabitants of the North-West Territory by command of her Majesty.

"You will proceed with all despatch to Pembina and arrange with Mr. McDougall as to your future course of action, and then go on to Fort Garry, and take such steps as, after such consultation, may seem most expedient. You will, of course, consult with Governor Mactavish, and endeavour to arrange one concerted scheme between Mr. McDougall, the Hudson Bay authorities, and yourself, for the pacification of the country.

"As the information coming here is necessarily imperfect, and the circumstances at Red River are continually changing, it is not considered expedient to hamper you with more specific instructions.

"You will therefore act according to the best of your judgment, with Mr. McDougall, and keep me fully informed as to the progress of events there. You will also offer suggestions as to the best mode of dealing with the Indian tribes in the country.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"JOSEPH HOWE,

"Secretary of State for the Provinces."

Mr. Riel translated the letter into French.

Mr. Smith then read the following letter sent by the Governor-General of Canada to him (Smith) personally. It was handed to him in Ottawa:—

"OTTAWA, 12th Dec., 1869.

"My dear Mr. Smith,—

"I learn with satisfaction that you have placed your services at the disposal of the Canadian Government, and that you are proceeding to Red River to give the parties that are at variance the benefit of your experience."

Mr. Riel—Is that letter public or private?

Mr. Smith—It is a letter to me as Commissioner.

Some confusion ensued, several people spoke at the same time, and ultimately the chairman ordered silence, and said that the document was public and ought to be read.

Mr. Smith continued the reading of the letter:—"Give the parties that are at variance the benefit of your experience, influence and mediation.

"In my capacity as Her Majesty's representative in the British North American possessions, I have addressed letters to Governor Mactavish, the Protestant Bishop of Rupert's Land, and the Vicar-General, who acts in lieu of the Roman Catholic Bishop during his presence in Rome. I have sent them copies of the message received by telegraph from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, which forms the staple of the proclamation addressed to her subjects in the North-West Territory. You will observe that it calls upon all who have any complaints to make, or wishes to express, to address themselves to me as Her Majesty's representative. And you may state, with the utmost confidence, that the Imperial Government has no intention of acting otherwise—or permitting others to act otherwise—than in perfect good faith towards the inhabitants of the Red River district of the North-West.

"The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions—(loud cheers)—that titles to every description of property will be perfectly guarded—(renewed cheers)—and that all the franchises which have existed, or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued or liberally conferred.

"In declaring the desire and determination of Her Majesty's Cabinet, you may very safely use the terms of the ancient formula, that 'Right shall be done in all cases.'

"Wishing you a prosperous journey and all success in your mission of peace and good will,

"I remain, faithfully yours,
"JOHN YOUNG."

Mr. Riel—It is not signed "Governor."

Mr. Smith—It is written and signed "in my capacity as Her Majesty's representative."

Mr. Riel translated the letter into French.

An altercation then ensued concerning certain letters with which Vicar-General Thibault had been entrusted by the Government, but which had been taken possession of by Mr. O'Donoghue, and given to Secretary Schmidt. After a stormy discussion in which Judge Black (Secretary) and Mr. Riel exchanged sharp compliments, it was agreed that the letters be hunted up and produced at the adjourned meeting. Mr. Riel moved that Mr. Smith should proceed with reading the other papers he had; to which Bishop Machray, seconded by Rev. Mr. Black, moved in amendment that he be allowed until the arrival of the document he wanted.

Mr. Smith—The paper I want is a proclamation from the Governor-General, copies of which came into the Settlement, but where they are I do not know.

Archdeacon McLean said that if Mr. Smith was willing it might be well to hear what he had to say at once.

Mr. Smith—One of the documents I have is a copy of a paper delivered to me. It is a communication from the Queen, our Sovereign. It is the telegraph message referred to in one of the papers addressed to me, and which was put into my hands in Canada, very shortly after being received from England. It is a message from Earl Granville to Sir John Young, dated "Nov. 26."

"Make what use you think best of what follows:—The Queen has heard with surprise and regret that certain misguided persons have banded together to oppose by force the entry of the future Lieutenant-Governor into our territory in Red River. Her Majesty does not distrust the loyalty of her subjects in the Settlement; and can only ascribe to misunderstanding or misrepresentation their opposition to a change planned for their advantage.

"She relies on your government to use every effort to explain whatever misunderstandings may have arisen—to ascertain their wants, and conciliate the good will of the people of Red River Settlement. But in the meantime she authorizes you to signify to them the sorrow and displeasure with which she views the unreasonable and lawless proceedings which have taken place; and her expectation that if any parties have desires to express or complaints to make respecting their condition and prospects, they will address themselves to the Governor-General of Canada.

"The Queen expects from her representative that as he will be always ready to receive well-founded grievances, so will he exercise all the power and authority she entrusted to him, in the support of order and the suppression of unlawful disturbances." (Cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned till the following day, when it re-assembled at noon, the crowd in attendance being larger than before.

Father Lestane came forward and said, amid cheers:—"We have been good friends to this day in the whole Settlement; and I want to certify here that we will be good friends tonight."

Mr. Riel translated the remarks into French and Rev. H. Cochrane into Indian.

Mr. Smith again came forward to finish reading the documents. This, he said, is a letter from the Governor-General to Mr. MacTavish:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
"Dec. 6, 1869.

"W. MACTAVISH, Esq., Governor of Assiniboia.

Sir,—I had the honour to address you in my capacity as representative of the Queen and Governor-General of Her Majesty's British North American possessions, and enclosed for your information a copy of a message received from Earl Granville, in reply to the account which I sent officially of the events occurring in Red River Settlement. The message conveys the matured opinion of the Imperial Cabinet. The proclamation I have issued is based on it; and you will observe it refers all who have desires to express or complaints to make, to refer to me, as invested with authority on behalf of the British Government. And the inhabitants of Rupert's Land, of all classes and persuasions, may rest assured that Her Majesty's Government has no intention of interfering with, or setting aside, or allowing others to interfere with, the religions, the rights, or the franchise hitherto enjoyed, or to which they may hereafter prove themselves equal. (Loud cheers.)

"Make what use you think best of this communication and of the enclosed.

"I have the honour to be,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,
"JOHN YOUNG."

Mr. Smith—The next document I will read is a communication from Mr. Howe to Mr. McDougall. I read it, not because I have any connection with Mr. McDougall, but because it is referred to in my commission:—

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
"STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
"Ottawa, Dec. 7, 1869.

"Sir,—I had the honour to address to you despatches on the 19th and 20th November, but for fear they have miscarried I duplicate them to you. I have the honour also to send you an Order-in-Council, passed this day, on the subject of Customs duties.

"You will now be in a position to assure the residents of the North-West Territories—

"1. That all their civil and religious liberties will be sacredly respected.

"2. That all their properties, rights and privileges of every kind, as enjoyed under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company, will be continued.

"3. That in granting titles to land now occupied by the settlers, the most liberal policy will be pursued.

"4. That the present tariff of Customs duties will be continued for two years from the 1st of January next, except in the case of spirituous liquors, as specified in the Order-in-Council above alluded to.

"5. That in forming your Council the Governor-General will see that not only the Hudson Bay Company, but the other classes of the residents, are fully and fairly represented.

"6. That your Council will have the power to establish municipal self-government at once, and in such manner as they may think most beneficial for the country.

"7. That the country will be governed, as in the past, by British law, and according to the spirit of British justice.

"8. That the present government is to be considered as merely provisional and temporary; and that the government of Canada will be prepared to submit a measure to Parliament, granting a liberal constitution, so soon as you, as Governor, and your Council, have had the opportunity of reporting fully on the wants and requirements of the territory.

"You had, of course, instructions on all the above-mentioned points, except the tariff, before you left Ottawa. But it has been thought well that I should repeat them to you in this authoritative form.

"Trusting that before long you may be enabled to carry these liberal propositions into practice, in administering the affairs of the North-West,

"I have the honour, &c.,
"JOSEPH HOWE,
"Secretary of State for the Provinces.

"Hon. W. McDougall, Pembina."

Mr. Riel translated the above.

The instructions which the Hon. Mr. McDougall took with him from Ottawa were then read, but they merely contain a more detailed statement of the general policy sketched in the papers already quoted.

Business being resumed, Mr. Riel, seconded by Mr. Bannatyne, moved that 20 representatives shall be elected by the English population of Red River, to meet 20 others, representatives of the French population, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at noon, in the Court House, with the object of considering the subject of Mr. Smith's commission, and to decide what would be best for the welfare of the country.—Carried.

Cheers were then given for Father Lestane, Bishop Machray, Father Richot, Mr. Riel, Mr. O'Donoghue, and the Commissioners.

A Voice—That resolution seems to cast a doubt on Mr. Smith's commission. We do not doubt it.

Mr. Riel and Mr. O'Donoghue—We accept the commission as genuine, and are merely to consider what is to be done under it.

On motion of Judge Black, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, it was resolved that a committee consisting of Thos. Bunn, Rev. J. Black, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, John Sutherland, and John Fraser, be appointed to meet and apportion the English representatives for the different parishes in the settlement, and to determine the mode of election. Committee to meet tomorrow at noon, at the Bishop's.

Father Richot said that he was glad to be present with the Bishop of Rupert's Land and the clergy of various denominations. All, he believed, came there with the best interests of the people at heart. They came there to see that order and good feeling prevailed, and to influence the people as far as they could in the direction of what was right and just. (Loud cheers.) The clergy were also citizens, and as such, they were glad to be present and promote these objects. (Cheers.)

Bishop Machray was sure that every one would heartily respond to the kind feeling expressed, and do what was possible to promote union and concord. (Loud cheers.) The rights of all present were the same, and on all reasonable propositions there could not be much difference of opinion. (Cheers.) For his part he had the greatest hope that their coming together on that occasion, and their gathering next week, as proposed, would lead to a happy settlement of public affairs. (Cheers.) And therefore he hoped we would be as united in the future as we had been in the past. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Mr. Riel then addressed the meeting as follows:—"Before this assembly breaks up, I cannot but express my feelings, however briefly. I came here with fear. We are not yet enemies (loud cheers)—but we came very near being so. As soon as we understood each other, we joined in demanding what our English fellow-subjects in common with us believe to be our just rights. (Loud cheers.) I am not afraid to say our rights; for we have all rights. (Renewed cheers.) We claim no half rights, mind you, but all the rights we are entitled to. Those rights will be set forth by our representatives, and, what is more, gentlemen, we will get them. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned.

The following, from St. Paul, dated Feb. 12, gives the result of the Convention held on the 25th January:

The *New Nation* of the 28th ult., just received, contains a full report of the proceedings of the Convention of the English and French on the 25th, to consider Smith's Commission. On the first day some of the delegates not having arrived, nothing was done. On the second day the Convention organized; Judge Black was elected Chairman, Wm. Coldwell and Lewis Schmidt, secretaries; Messrs. Ross and Riel were appointed translators. The proceedings of the Convention were carried on with closed doors, except to the clergy.

Mr. Bannatyne contested the election of Scott, but referred the matter to the English delegates who decided Scott was elected.

On the motion of Riel, Smith's papers were brought in, and it was agreed to translate them into French.

On the third day the Convention proceeded to consider the Commission, and the letter from Howe to Smith, which was read in French and English. Riel then addressed the Convention, calling attention to the importance of Smith's Commission, saying, "there were ample grounds in that document for the belief that Canada was disposed to do us justice." Riel called attention to the expression occurring near the close of the Commission, that as the communication with Canada was necessarily imperfect, and the circumstances in Red River continually changing, Mr. Smith was to act according to the best of his judgment, to which Riel attached great importance. In connection with this paper, Riel asked that the paper No. 5 be read. It would seem, he said, that at first the Canadian Government forgot to speak to them of certain of their rights; but later events refreshed their memory, and caused them to remember what they were ready to do for them. He here allu-

ded to the Customs duties, &c., document No. 5, from Howe to McDougall.

This was commented on by Mr. Ross, who said, "this document coming through Smith, and not McDougall, afforded hope, and was welcome. From its tone it was clear Canada requests them to ask all that was reasonable to ask as British subjects. If Howe said all that was written here, some guarantee was given for their confidence; for the Canadian Government would never promise in that full and explicit manner what it was not ready to fulfil." (Cheers.)

Riel moved that Mr. Smith be requested to come before the Convention and state what he could do for them as Commissioner, and also state what was best in his judgment to be done to secure their rights.

The Chairman and Mr. Ross urged the reading of the Government of Canada's proclamation as to their duty as British subjects.

Riel and others objected, saying, although British subjects, yet they had to do with the Commission.

The proclamation was not read, and Mr. Smith entered the room, being loudly cheered by the Delegates.

After some explanations made by the Chairman to Mr. Smith, Riel spoke in substance as follows:

"This Settlement has long been in a state of commotion and doubt with reference to the transfer to Canada. If I could regard Mr. Smith as in a position to concede all the rights we desire or deserve, or assure us that we would get even the most important of them, I would welcome him heartily. (Loud cheers.) But we must be firm as a rock in the defence of the rights and liberties of the people. Now that Canada begins to respect us, we are not unwilling to meet her advances and consider them fairly and justly. (Cheers.) Being now in a position to obtain our rights, we heartily welcome Mr. Smith in this country." (Cheers.)

Mr. Smith said:—"As Canadian Commissioner I will gladly give you all the information I can. Canada is disposed to respect the people of this country, and desirous of according them any privilege enjoyed by any Province of the Dominion, and all the rights of British subjects enjoyed in any portion of the Dominion. I shall answer any questions asked me, and after ascertaining the desires of the Convention, will point out, as far as I can, how far Canada will accede to them." (Cheers.)

In answer to a question he said that he had seen the French Bill of Rights; but did not remember clearly what the demands were.

Riel explained that the Bill of Rights was drawn up by himself and his friends. It was not final: it might be curtailed or extended; it simply showed what was aimed at.

After much discussion whether the old Bill of Rights or a new one should be submitted to Mr. Smith as a basis of the demands, Riel moved "that a Committee composed of three English and three French meet at the Court House on the 28th to draw up a Bill in accordance with the wishes of the people; ample time being allowed to the Committee to frame such a Bill well." Carried.

The following Committee was then appointed:—Thomas Bunn, James Ross, Dr. Bird, Louis Riel, Louis Schmidt, and Charles Nobin.

"O, HOW GLAD I AM THAT I GAVE HIM THAT FLOWER!"—One evening last summer, as General Windham was proceeding along St. Catherine Street in the car, it stopped to admit a little girl and her nurse. The General called the child to him, and, taking her on his knee, said, "Sit by me," remarking, "what beautiful eyes you have, and what pretty flowers (observing she held a little bunch of white flowers), will you give me one of them?" She handed him the flowers, and attaching one of them to his breast, among his medals, he said, "Whenever I look at this flower I shall think of the little girl with the beautiful eyes," adding, "I have a little boy, who is now in the country, just your size." On Saturday evening last, as the child was going to bed, she said to her nurse, "General Windham, that was buried to-day—was it him that I gave the flowers to in the car?" On being answered that it was, she exclaimed, "O, Marion, how glad I am that I gave him that flower when he asked me!"—*Windsor.*

THE BYRON CONTROVERSY.—It would seem that the disagreeable discussion opened by Mrs. Stowe ought to be considered now as closed. The *London Quarterly Review* contains an examination of that lady's "Vindication," in which considerable new matter is brought forth. The writer says he has seen the memorandum which Lady Byron lent to Mrs. Stowe, and he positively asserts that it does not contain one syllable from which any sane person, without having what Lord Bacon calls a "prejudicate opinion," could say that Lady Byron ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime, at any time. New letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh are also published, showing the greatest intimacy and regard subsisting between Lord and Lady Byron. Even the very scandal, now so well-known, was communicated to Lady Byron in February, 1816, by a lady of high social distinction, a friend of Mrs. Leigh. Lady Byron, in her reply of the 20th of that month, deeply regrets the reports in circulation relative to the separation, and says that none can occasion her more sorrow than that reflecting on Mrs. Leigh. She adds: "During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. Leigh, all my friends have heard me express the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good offices towards me; and before I left the house I wrote of her and spoke of her in these terms to every one who was intimate with me." The *Quarterly*'s article is by no means complimentary of Lady Byron. The writer, however, appears to have complete access to all the facts in the case.—*Boston Journal.*

"UN VRAI GAMIN DE PARIS."—A boy of about ten years of age was brought before the Commissaire of the Odeon, charged with vagabondage in the quarter of the Luxembourg. "What have you been doing since you left your home?" enquired the magistrate. "Governor," replied the boy, "I have been at Neuilly at the funeral of Victor Noir." "Who took you there?" "A tall man whom I do not know. He had a grey coat and long boots. He made me cry 'Vive la Republique! Vive Rochefort!' and said that in returning we must break up the iron chairs of the Champs Elysees to beat the police. Ah! it was fine fun, I can tell you." It appeared that the juvenile revolutionist was a P. D. in a Paris printing establishment. He was restored to his distracted parents, who live in the Rue du Champ-d'Asile.



IRON ARCHITECTURE : MR. BESSEMER'S CONSERVATORY.—SEE PAGE 250.



"WHAT CAN IT BE?" BY MADAME THUILLIER.—SEE PAGE 250.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XV.

THE THUNDERBOLT OF THERMIDOR.

With undaunted resolution, yet in anxiety and apprehension as to the success of his exertions, Tallien had waited for the morning. This day should decide the fall of Robespierre and his partisans. Everything was prepared. But what was to be done, if Robespierre should succeed in anticipating the conspirators, and avail himself of forcible means to disperse the convention and execute a *coup d'état*? Paris was in full fermentation. As soon as the sun of the ninth Thermidor (formerly the 27th July) poured out its golden morning light over the streets of Paris, the insurrection was in full activity. There was every appearance of a very hot day.

Tallien possessed a miniature of his beloved. Before leaving his dwelling, he drew it forth, and intently gazed on it.

"Thérèse," said he fervently speaking to himself, "to-day I will open your prison, or I shall see you no more. To you, the most excellent of all, I will offer to-morrow the first place in France, which your beauty, grace and genius has a right to claim—or all has been an idle dream; there will be no future for a Tallien, nor a Calvarius!"

He kissed the picture, enthusiastically exclaiming:

"May your genius protect me that my deeds be crowned with success!"

He quickly concealed the miniature, and putting on his hat, left his dwelling.

Before the Tuileries there were thousands of excited people; but Tallien's heart felt relieved, when he saw the entrance to the convention yet free. There were none of Robespierre's troops to be seen, blockading the street, pushing back the deputies, or seizing them by the collar. His eyes sparkled with triumph at the thought that if Robespierre had gone into the camp of his enemies, it would cost him dear. When he entered the Hall, he was met by his friends and confederates who were well prepared for the struggle, though they could not conceal their anxiety as to how this meeting would terminate.

"Allons, brave men of the Plain," said Tallien encouragingly, pressing their hands.

St. Just had just mounted the tribune, and was exalting Robespierre, and demanding with a melancholy sigh the death of his enemies.

"The wretch," muttered Tallien to his friends, with whom he stood, in a challenging attitude, in a close group around the tribune. "Let us answer him without hesitation!"

"Robespierre," continued St. Just, "did not yesterday sufficiently explain himself. A project existed to usurp power by executing a few members of the committees. I will make no motion against the guilty parties, but I desire that they justify themselves." Casting his soft looks on the group around the tribunal, he descended.

"Citizen!" now cried Tallien in a powerful exciting voice. "The republic is disquieted everywhere, and no good patriot can help shedding tears over it. Yesterday, a member of the government separated himself and denounced his colleagues; another comes to-day to do the same. This is indeed increasing your ills. I demand that the veil be at once entirely torn away."

Thundering applause burst forth, showing the convention to be in revolt against the government of the Jacobins, while the Jacobins outside rebelled against the convention.

"The Jacobins have formed a project for slaughtering the convention," cried Billaud, amidst the noise. "They did so yesterday in their club."

The members of the convention rose in a wild uproar, shouting and cursing.

"Courage, Billaud! Go on!" said Tallien, and Billaud continued in a powerful voice:

"The moment has come to tell the truth. After what has passed, I am surprised to see St. Just still on the tribune. We must confess that the assembly is threatened everywhere. It will perish if it exhibits weakness . . ."

"No, no!" impetuously exclaimed the deputies.

"Long live the convention! Long live the committee of public safety!" was shouted from the galleries.

Billaud continued:

"The troops are commanded by the assassin Henriot, who is an accomplice in the conspiracy. You will shudder on learning that we have here a man who did not even find twenty members of the convention worthy to be sent to the departments."

At the same time Billaud pointed with his hand to Robespierre, who, with a threatening look, turned round as if he wished to count his enemies. Everywhere he was met with an expression of indignation and hatred.

Billaud's abrupt sentences broke again through the confused chorus of voices.

"Robespierre disguises the truth, though he says he has no second thoughts."

The friends of the accused recovered their courage once more, and began to murmur. But their murmurs, which formerly meant death, were to-day hushed by hissing and shouting.

"Yes, you know," resumed Billaud, "that the president of the revolutionary tribunal yesterday openly proposed to eject from the convention those members who must be sacrificed? But the people are here to protect us!"

"Yes, yes!" they repeated ferociously.

"I repeat that we will know how to die! There is not one representative who would like to live under a tyrant."

"No, no! Death to the tyrants!"

"The men who incessantly talk of justice and virtue, are but trampling them under their feet."

The extraordinary commotion seizing the assembly grew like the storm of the sea. It was the applause caused by Billaud's words and the acclamations and gestures told him that he had spoken to their taste, while Tallien whispered to him that the victory was already gained.

Robespierre, livid with anger, had quitted his seat and ascended the steps of the tribune. He was yet more neatly dressed than usual. He was clad in the same sky-blue silk coat he had worn at the *fête* to the Supreme Being, and to which his nankeen trousers formed a striking contrast. When his carefully dressed head protruded above the many deputies, he was greeted with execrations and exclamations of rage and anger.

"Down with the tyrant," was shouted by Tallien's friends, and echoed from the seats of the Montagne, renouncing by it their obedience to their master.

Still Robespierre was not dismayed. He tried to speak; but a dreadful shouting drowned his voice. He beckoned and indicated in every way that he should be heard—it was in vain, the raging sea continued its roaring.

people. Whatever the adherents of the man I accuse may hope—there will be no more outlawry. We will be free and without a Sylla. National Justice must strike the ruffians alone."

The whole hall sounded with acclamations.

"I propose the arrest of Henriot, lest the armed force might be controlled by their leaders. Then, citizens, let us abolish the decree interdicting the defence of the accused—a cruel, barbarous decree adopted by the sole motion of the man who engages our attention."

He had been listened to; they expressed themselves satisfied on hearing what should be done to overthrow the reign of terror. The Montagne, the Jacobin party, alone murmured, crying:

"Reaction! Reaction!"

"No," sounded Tallien's voice, "we are not reactionary, but desire that innocence shall not be oppressed."

Loud and animated applause.

"May all patriots awake. I summon the old friends of liberty, all former Jacobins, all republicans, to unite with us to save liberty! The man who stands beside me on the tribune is a new Catiline. Robespierre wished to attack us separately, and he left alone with his blood-thirsty, corrupted partisans. I move that our meeting be permanent, till the arm of the law has protected the republic, and seized the creatures of this man."

Amidst shouts of applause these motions of Tallien were adopted.

Once again Robespierre tried to obtain a hearing.

"Down with the tyrant!" they exclaimed, with voices of thunder.

Barrère, with whom Robespierre had dined two days before, was permitted to speak. He had defended him the previous day, but to-day he crushed him without mercy. He proposed the dismissal of Henriot, and the issuing of the following proclamation:

"Citizens! Liberty will be lost if we do not choose between some men and the country. If you do not stand by the national representatives, the French nation will be exposed to the vindictiveness of the tyrants."

This proclamation was received with great enthusiasm. Robespierre smiled pitifully. He remained still on the tribune, unshaken as if his situation was not yet desperate, as long as this storm had not thrown him down. He stood leaning against the balustrade, his arms crossed, his lips compressed, the muscles of his face, his shoulders and hands shaking violently, his bilious face expressing now anger and contempt, then martyr-like resignation.

Vadier followed after Barrère. He also belonged to those gained over by Tallien, and attacked Robespierre with sarcasms, which, if cleverly managed, often prove a moral defeat.

"Till lately," said Vadier, "I had no true image of this perfidious man, who could assume all masks, and if he could not save his creatures, sent them to the guillotine. The tyrant—this is the name I give him—tried to disunite both committees, and wished to become the high priest of a new religion."

A scornful, forced laughter broke forth. Robespierre grew pale,—these sarcasms crushed him more than insult.

Vadier continued:

"He speaks as if he were the sole advocate of liberty. He says that all conspire against him, and against the republic."

Tallien beckoned to him to discontinue, fearing that new speeches would weaken the effect he had produced with his.

"I demand the question to be brought to its real point," said he to the president.

"I will do this myself," screeched Robespierre, trying to obtain a hearing. He was not allowed; his words were drowned by shouts and yells.

"Never mind the details," continued Tallien. "There is no one among us who could not accuse him of an act of inquisitorial tyranny. This man, whose virtue and patriotism was so much admired, who re-appeared at the time of the 10th August, three days after the revolution, who should have been in the committee the defender of the oppressed, but did not exist for them during six weeks—this man would subject everything to his ambition."

"Yes," they cried. "It is so! It is so!"

"Oh, if I were to quote the acts of oppression that have taken place, I could prove that they have been committed at a time when Robespierre was at the head of the police."

Robespierre, suffocated with anger, interrupted him by furiously shouting.

"It is a lie! I—"

The tumult prevented his saying more; the unfortunate man of terror was in despair. Alarmed by the number and the unrelenting spirit of his enemies, he descended from the tribune and approached the seats of the Montagne.

"You have forsaken me!" he said to his old friends.

They did not answer.

"You are apostates!" They shrugged their shoulders.

"Procure me a hearing!" implored he.

They turned away from him, not listening to him.

Robespierre insisted again. "Listen to me, friends! Let me speak! These wretches . . ."

"Away! away from these seats!" they interrupted him.

"You push me from you?"

The shade of Danton pushes you away," they shouted.

Robespierre shuddered, replying: "Is it that you wish to avenge Danton?"

He nodded with his head several times as if he comprehended the uselessness of speaking further to these Jacobins.



You have liberated me a second time.

Tallien now rushed to the tribune to strike the decisive blow. He almost pushed Robespierre from his place, who, however, did not recede. On a sign from Tallien quiet prevailed; they would hear him.

"Just now," said he, "I demanded that the veil should be entirely torn away. I perceive that it has been. The conspirators are unmasked. They shall be destroyed, and liberty will triumph."

"Yes, it will triumph," cried a hundred voices in great enthusiasm.

"Everything predicts that the enemies of the convention will be slain by their own weapons. Hitherto I have kept silence, as I knew that the tyrant had drawn-up a list of outlawry; but yesterday I was present at the meeting of the Jacobins. I saw, heard, and shuddered for my country. I saw the formation of the army of the new Cromwell. There, I armed myself with a poignard to stab him to the heart, if the convention had not courage to decree his accusation."

As he finished these words, Tallien showed his dagger, and wildly brandished it before the hitherto all-powerful Robespierre, who shyly retreated but did not yet leave the tribune.

"We, republicans," continued Tallien, to heighten the hostile impression of his speech, "will, with the loyalty of courage, bring up accusation against Robespierre before the French"

Reflecting, he passed down the Hall to the remaining members of the former Gironde.

"It is to you, pure men," said he beseechingly, "virtuous men, it is to you I address myself, and not to those brigands."

He sat down on an empty seat in their ranks.

"Wretch!" they exclaimed. "This was the seat of Vergniaud." "Vergniaud, whom you have assassinated."

In horror the outlawed sprang up, and walked towards the tribune.

"President of assassins!" he screeched, shaking his fist at him. "For the last time I demand a hearing."

"As soon as it is your turn, calmly replied the president. But the whole convention protested.

"No! no!" was shouted. No one would hear Robespierre, and the tumult drowned the words he uttered. He gesticulated, threatened, entreated; his voice grew hoarse, he could produce only guttural sounds.

"The blood of Danton stifles you," exclaimed one of the deputies, and this dreadful penetrating word overpowered the man who had caused Danton's accusation. Robespierre staggered.

"I demand the arrest of Robespierre," soon after called a voice from the group round Tallien, who was continually encouraging and leading on his combatants; and terrified by this demand which, the previous day, even the boldest had not thought possible, the furious tumult suddenly stopped.

Robespierre appeared yet in the eyes of many as representing the majesty of the people, of virtue and incorruptibility, and as if it were high treason to attack him. They hesitated—there was once more a moment of irresolution.

"Applaud, friends," said Tallien. "Carry away with you those who hesitate!"

Then he cried in a loud and commanding voice: "The arrest! The impeachment against him."

The conspirators first agreed loudly and impassively to this call, and with thundering acclamations the whole convention followed.

But the friends of Robespierre were not less active; they protested, demanded to speak, threatened to speak. In vain! Tallien gave the assembly no time to consider, and they felt that they could not stop half-way. He abused the traitors, and his friends stamped their feet, hissed, mocked, allowed not a word that might intimidate and perhaps influence the convention. Thus the drums down the last words of a condemned man who is feared till he is dead.

"President!" resumed Tallien, "Is this man any longer to be master of the convention?"

"He has been it too long," was shouted by the Montagne.

"Oh," continued Tallien, "is it then so hard to beat down a tyrant?"

"Question! Question!" exclaimed most of the deputies. "The arrest!"

The arrest was put to the vote, and decreed in the midst of a fearful tumult. On all sides the deputies rose, shouting:

"Long live the republic!"

"The republic!" replied Robespierre sarcastically, when the excitement had for a moment subsided. "It is lost, for the brigands triumph."

And proudly, with a look of contempt, his arms crossed, he descended from the tribune.

While the decree of the arrest was being drawn up by a secretary, Tallien went on inciting his friends to strike the hot iron still further.

"He is the head," said he; "now let us get hold of the tail."

"Citizens!" exclaimed Fréron. "Now the country and liberty have arisen from their ruins. These triumvirs, Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just, intended to step over our bodies to ascend the throne."

"Bah!" said Couthon, showing his crippled feet. "Do I look like aspiring to the throne?"

"Citizens," ejaculated Collot d'Herbois; "you have saved just now the country, and the appeal has not been made in vain. A new proscription against you was said to be renewed on the 31st of May."

"It is a lie!" cried Robespierre furiously.

He was answered by such a fearful tumult of the conspirators that he staggered back. The execution of the arrest was energetically demanded, but the attendants summoned by the president hesitated; they stood yet in too much awe of the powerful man. Gendarmes were called from the corridors, who seized Robespierre by the arm, and led him with his associates away. Robespierre was furious, St. Just calm and scornful, and Couthon was carried in his chair by the gendarmes, amidst the sneers and laughter of the convention. Some friends who remained faithful to their unfortunate brethren, followed to share their fate.

Outside, the insurrection was in full activity; the Jacobins were cheering Robespierre and cursing the convention. But they lacked a leader to advise them in their helplessness and inspire them to action. The outlawed were conducted in common coaches through the streets to the prisons, while the people made not the least attempt to liberate them; they followed the cortège without stopping it. Robespierre was taken to the Luxembourg; the noisy manner in which the gendarmes asked admittance had been the cause of so much anxiety and fear in the interior of the prison.

The jailer, prepared for death, had opened the outer gate. With astonishment he saw, instead of a blood-thirsty mob, the gendarmes and Robespierre as their prisoner, and in great alarm staggered back. The terror this great man inspired awed him in such a degree that he did not dare to lay hold on the fallen despot. He appealed to his order not to admit any one; this order being still in force, the gendarmes had to respect it, and turned away with their prisoner. But every impediment given to the acts of an unpopular government in times like those encourages the people, awakening in them a desire of enterprise; Robespierre being looked upon as a demigod by the great mass, the Jacobins who before had followed their master to prison without venturing to rescue him, now undertook his liberation as soon as they saw that the gendarmes were unable to execute at once their commission. They were not resisted, and in triumph they conducted Robespierre to the Hôtel de Ville, where the members of the commune, devoted adherents of Robespierre, were assembled to organize the insurrection. The associates of Robespierre had likewise been refused at the prisons, and had also been liberated and conducted to the Hôtel de Ville. The victory was, therefore, very uncertain; the more so as the convention had suspended its sitting till evening, and the armed force was commanded by Henriot, who was fanatically devoted to Robespierre. But the man who was the cause of the revolt, for whose sake the tocsin

sounded, the national guards had collected, the cannons were planted against the Tuilleries to shoot down the convention—this man who required but to beckon, to make the armed force at his command fall upon his almost defenceless enemies, was inactive and irresolute. Was it despondency, or was it the self-will of virtue to obey necessity and end as a martyr? Robespierre could or would not accomplish the necessary deed for which he seemed made. His resignation paralyzed all others, and caused immediately the desertion of many from his own ranks. Thus the deeds of many die away, if they are not directed by one; men succumb to weakness, while energy teaches them implicit obedience.

The convention met again in the evening. Collot, being president, was determined not to forsake Tallien and his friends in this hour of danger, and throwing himself into his chair, opened the meeting with these words:

"Citizens, this is the moment to die at our posts."

"Let us then die," answered the whole assembly.

The citizens in the galleries, awed by the heroic demeanour of the representatives, burst forth in shouts of applause, calling out of the windows:

"Down with the conspirators! Down with Henriot!"

No one knew whether the cannons would answer to this call with grape or not. But they were prepared for the worst, and resolved to do to the last moment the duties imposed on them by circumstances. Resolutions were adopted, annulling the old government and instituting the new one. Henriot was declared outlawed, and deputies were sent to inform the national guards of it; Barras, being nominated commandant of Paris, hastened out of the hall, mounted his horse, and collected the national guards in the streets. Before an hour was over, he had surrounded the Hôtel de Ville, Henriot's army was dispersed, and the artillerymen at the convention had deserted their posts, taking their cannons to the seat of the Jacobins in the Hôtel de Ville.

The three men who had been already designated the triumvirs of France, and had, in fact, exercised their power as such, witnessed, amidst their faithful friends, how the tide was suddenly rolling back to destroy them.

"Take courage, Robespierre, and we may yet conquer," said Couthon to his immovable friend.

"No, I cannot," replied he.

"Then we can but die."

"You say it," replied Robespierre indifferently.

"Then it is you who kills us," said St. Just reproachfully.

No answer was given. Suddenly Lebas exclaimed:

"The enemy are coming to seize us."

A wild tumult and clatter of arms in the corridors and ante-rooms now struck their ears.

"Yes, they are coming," said Coffinhal angrily; "it is the stupidity of Henriot that has ruined us." At the same time he gave a kick to Henriot, who was cowering down like an idiot, and who, after the desertion of the artillerymen, though intoxicated, had made his escape hither.

"Friends, let us die before falling into the hands of these ruffians," cried Lebas in the greatest excitement, handing one of his pistols to Robespierre.

The butt-end of a gun thundered against the locked door.

"Adieu, my friends!" exclaimed Lebas, and shooting himself through the heart, he fell back dead.

Coffinhal in his rage now rushed upon Henriot, and seizing him round the body, threw him out of the window on a heap of rubbish. "Go, wretched drunkard, you are not worthy of the scaffold."

Now the soldiers of the convention, the gendarmes of Barras, broke open the door, and penetrated into the hall.

"Death to the tyrants!" they cried.

"Who is the tyrant?" exclaimed Coffinhal.

"It is he," furiously said a gendarme, at the same time firing his pistol at Robespierre, who, in the same moment, discharged his own upon himself. The bullet, however, only tore away his jaw, and inflicted a wound of no danger. His bleeding face being dressed, he was laid on a litter, and carried away by four gendarmes; after him followed St. Just in fetters, his head uncovered, and his eyes cast down in resignation; the lame Couthon, supported by his guardians; Robespierre's brother, dragged away in a swoon; the body of Lebas, covered with a blood-stained table-cover; Coffinhal; Henriot, picked-up half dead, and several other members of the commune.

The prisoners were taken to the convention in the Tuilleries. Robespierre was laid in the ante-room on a table, and a chair turned over given him for a pillow. Thus he remained exposed to the curiosity and outrages of hosts of people who poured into the ante-room; the attendants who, some hours ago, had trembled before him, now showed him off like a ferocious animal in a menagerie. To bear this insult, Robespierre feigned death. An attendant was so impertinent as to untie the garters of Robespierre, pull down his stockings, and place his hand on the bare leg, to feel the pulse, whose beatings betrayed the fullness of life.

"Look how he can feign!" called he to the multitude.

His clothes were searched, and two pistols in their case were found in his coat-pocket. The arms of France were on them.

"Ha, look at this ruffian!" they sneered. "Here is sufficient proof that he aspired to the throne."

A member of the convention came from the hall, exclaiming:

"Ho there, tyrant! you for whom the republic was yesterday not large enough, have to-day to be content with this small table!"

Robespierre saw and heard everything. Each one that arrived from the Assembly told him what had been decreed: his accusation and impeachment to take place as soon as possible.

Tallien, Fréron, and Collot were now decreeing instead of him, of Couthon and St. Just. He was in great agony, not only from these humiliations which were so cruelly heaped upon him, but also from the pain of his frightful wound, from which the blood was pouring. Sometimes he moistened his lips with a sponge soaked in vinegar, which had been laid beside him, while he was shaken by fever, and the perspiration ran from his burning forehead.

At last he was brought before the committee of public safety, where he had to undergo his first trial, thence to the hospital, where he received medical attendance. His brother, Couthon and Henriot came with him. After his wound was dressed, they were all taken to the Conciergerie, whither St. Just had been conducted before. A few hours more, and the same Fouquier-Tinville whom he had made the public accuser, would accuse him; the same headsman to whom he had sent thousands, would behead him with his associates. Finally, the same

people who had trembled before him, or applauded him, would gape and rail at him on the cart, and gather on the Place of the Revolution to witness and applaud his execution. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

But Tallien, his vanquisher, would not be there; he was avenged when his victim lay prostrate. Swelled with triumph, he aided in planning the structure of the new government, in which he received the place he so well deserved; for with his energy he had inspired all others to action; with his dauntlessness he had persuaded the most timid, and relentlessly subdued the fear of the convention, and by it the great power of Robespierre. He deserved the honour of the victory—the richest reward. However, he accepted, almost indifferently, the distinctions that were offered to him. When he saw Robespierre bleeding in the ante-room his thoughts turned to his beloved in the Luxembourg, for whom he had longed for so many months. It was she who had animated him to action; his love for her had given the impulse to all his energy. Snatching from the convention the decree ordering the revision of the prisons, he hurried, in the brightness of the early morning sun, to the Luxembourg to deliver Thérèse Cabarrus from her prison, and all the prisoners from their anxiety; for the liberty of Thermidor should also be extended to them. With this greeting Tallien approached the jailer of the Luxembourg when he opened the gate for him, and presented the warrant and decree of the convention:

"Here, citizen," said he, "I come as a messenger of peace. You conceal behind these walls a woman to whom I will myself announce her liberty."

"Who is it?" asked the jailer.

"Madame de Fontenay—Thérèse Cabarrus."

"Ah! Thérèse Cabarrus," replied the jailer. "Shall I call her, citizen?"

"Where is she at present?"

"In the court-yard, citizen. Or do you prefer looking for her yourself among the five hundred prisoners? Command, you are the master."

"Conduct me to them, friend," answered Tallien impetuously. "I shall find her among millions."

The jailer, who had been already informed of the events that had taken place, and which gave him great pleasure, hastily accompanied the young, passionately excited deputy, who was now again a commissioner of the convention, to the court-yard of the Luxembourg prison. All the inmates were, as usual, in the open air, and the great excitement in which they moved about and talked to each other, proved that they were already apprized of what had occurred during the night. After the inexpressible anxiety that had tortured them the previous day, reaching its height when in the afternoon the violent knocks at the gate were heard, a not less painful excitement had seized them on learning that Robespierre was a prisoner, and was to be removed to the Luxembourg. The night had set in, a dreadful long night, with the distant roaring in the streets of Paris, with the uncertainty and the many contradictory reports. What had occurred, and what it signified, was, for the prisoners, more matter for conjecture than certainty.

Tallien's eyes surveyed the motley crowd which was just thronging in a huge knot in the court-yard. The commissioner of the convention, whose red scarf ought to have attracted the attention of those he met, noticed, to his surprise, that their eyes were directed to a window opposite the Luxembourg, the upper half of which could be seen across the wall of the court-yard. He and the jailer were not observed. A profound quiet reigned. They were all staring at that window, out of which a man was leaning making signs to them. It was Benoit's friend, who, like him, had experienced the bitter disappointment of that night, and who was now hopefully endeavouring to communicate in this way to his wife and her companions in affliction the overthrow of the reign of terror.

He was holding a woman's dress out of the window, at the same time taking a large stone, then laying both articles aside, made on himself the sign of beheading. A unanimous shout burst forth among the prisoners, who had understood the telegraphing. The dress being Robe, the stone, Pierre, the third sign indicated that Robespierre was, or would be guillotined.

"Robespierre is dead," they exclaimed, while each one embraced his neighbour in the intoxication of this exceeding joy. "This is a turn for the better. Now we shall become free. Terror is at an end."

"Yes, citizens!" broke forth Tallien's powerful voice. "You unfortunates have rightly guessed, Robespierre is annihilated. Terror has come to an end."

To be continued.

POPULAR SIMILES.

- As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
- As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
- As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat,
- As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
- As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
- As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
- As plain as a pike-staff—as rough as a bear,
- As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
- As heavy as lead—as light as a feather,
- As steady as time—uncertain as weather;
- As hot as an oven—as cold as a frog,
- As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
- As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,
- As true as the Gospel—as false as mankind;
- As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig,
- As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
- As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove,
- As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
- As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,
- As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast;
- As flat as a flounder—as round as a ball,
- As blunt as a hammer—as sharp as an awl;
- As red as a ferret—as safe as the stocks,
- As bold as a thief—as sly as a fox;
- As straight as an arrow—as bent as a bow,
- As yellow as saffron—as black as a sloe;
- As brittle as glass—as tough as a gristle,
- As neat as my nail—as clean as a whistle;
- As good as a feast—as bad as a witch,
- As light as is day—as dark as is pitch;
- As brisk as a bee—as dull as an ass,
- As full as a tick—as solid as brass;
- As poor as a church-mouse—as rich as a Jew,
- And ten thousand similes equally new.

THE HISTORY OF A GENIUS.



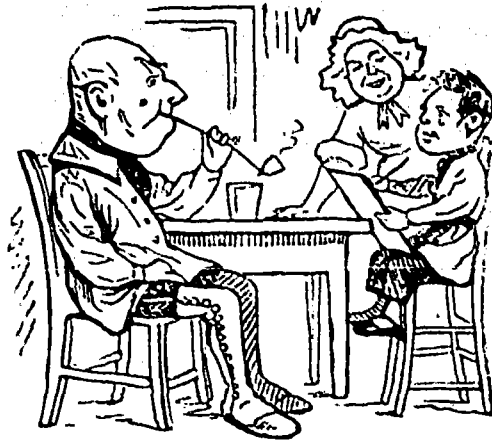
'Tis true he was but of humble origin.



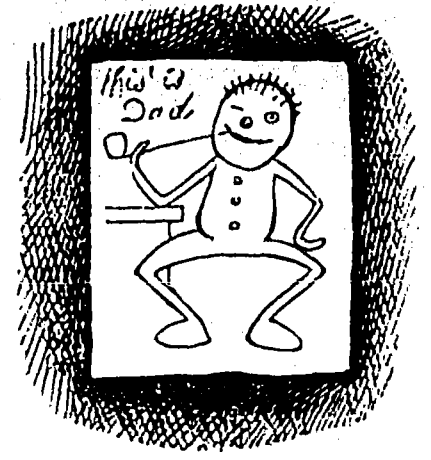
But his taste for art was at an early age developed.



When scarcely six years old he produced this master-piece.



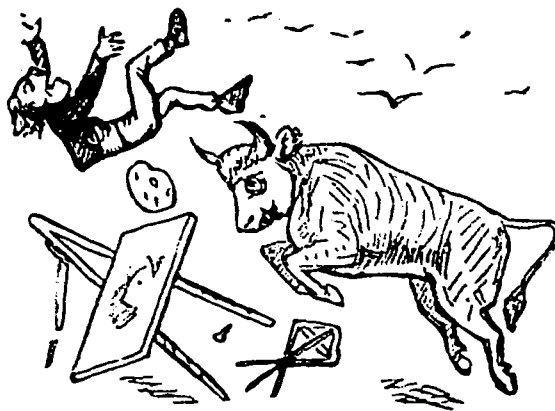
His proud and happy parent gave him a sitting.



With this result!



Later on he studied from Nature.



And soon became a rising artist.



Then he painted the portrait of the rich and influential Mayor of Stoum Podger.



And was very properly elected president of the Royal Academy. 'Tis thus that genius is rewarded.

GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.—For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Station 96, near Malfait Lake, about 20 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 14 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13 to Station 543, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 2 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 689, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—length, twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15 to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18 1/2 miles in length.

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

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

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Station No. 370, about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 190, about 2 1/2 miles South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 24 miles.

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from Station No. 291, on the Amherst Ridge, to Station O, on the Ridge, about a mile North of the River Phillip, a distance of about 27 miles.

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

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John, and Halifax, on and after the 10th March next, and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders" will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1870.

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

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

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

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

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, 25th January, 1870.
Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT BY THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND in terms of Canadian Act respecting Insurance Companies 31 Victoria, Cap. 47, Sec. 15, Form D. :-

1. Total Premiums received or receivable in Canada during year ending 5th April, 1869—the date of the last balance.....	\$ 127,048.48
NOTE.—These are the total full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in force at the end of the year, as mentioned under head 3, below. Any Cash Bonuses or Profits paid, or allowed to the Policy-Holders for the year, have not been deducted.	
2. Number and Amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year.....	301 for \$ 562,762.01
3. Amount at risk in total Policies in force in Canada at 5th April, 1869—that is, the sums assured by said Policies are.....	\$3,886,382.42
4. Number and Amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year.....	13 for \$ 25,525.36
5. Amount of these and previous losses in Canada paid during the year....	\$ 31,988.92
6. Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1869—that is, not proved or not yet payable (but all since paid).....	\$ 5,596.66
7. Losses in Canada, the payment of which is resisted.....	NONE.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.
JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN,
Inspector of Agencies.
Montreal, January, 1870.

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