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NATIVE INDUSTRY AND THE TARIFF.

There is undoubtedly a great deal in a name. What can be more patriotic than the cry of "protection to native industry?" What more inspiring as a political watchword than the proclamation of a "national policy?" What more agreeable to the ears of the tax payers than to tickle them with the patent fallacy that by the tariff impost the foreign manufacturer is compelled to pay the taxes? "Native industry," by which we must understand the

gentlemen who have their capital employed in several branches of manufacture, is now busily engaged in trying to induce the Finance Minister to raise the import duty on manufactured goods, on the patriotic plea that the Canadian market should be preserved to the Canadian manufacturer. Were the same rule applied to those products of Canada which are in excess of her own requirements, and which consequently become articles of export, its absurdity would speedily be made apparent. Yet

there is no more reason for excluding foreign goods from the Canadian markets, than there is for prohibiting Canadian produce from competing in foreign markets. How long would the farmer and the lumberman be satisfied to be limited to the Canadian market for the sale of the fruits of their industry? And the manufacturer, who seeks by an advance from 15 to 20 per cent. to add five per cent. to his own profits at the expense of his customers, would, if successful, render the Canadian seller



"A WOUNDED DANISH SOLDIER AND HIS BETROTHED," BY MADAME JERICHAU.—SEE PAGE 362.

in the foreign market so much the less able to compete in it. It follows pretty evidently from this that the gain of the few manufacturers working under the shelter of a high tariff, would be the loss of the people at large, and especially of those whose success depends upon markets outside of Canada.

The tariff has already done much towards the fostering of certain branches of manufacturing industry; and there does not appear to be any disposition to reduce the measure of protection now enjoyed. A margin of fifteen per cent. is sufficiently large to make any healthy industry prosperous; anything which requires more ought to be abandoned; and if the necessities of the revenue require a higher rate of import duties then the increase should be accompanied by an excise duty. There may be exceptional reasons for a small tax on coal and breadstuffs, because of the peculiar position of the Maritime Provinces towards the rest of the Dominion. But even in these particulars there is great room for doubt. The duty on flour imposed in 1866 was so unpopular that it was repealed at the very first opportunity, and it is very questionable whether its revival would be better relished now. One great fact to be borne in mind with respect to this duty is that it will not increase the price paid to the producer, though it will undoubtedly add to that paid by the consumer. Canada has no field within herself to raise the price of her wheat, for the reason that she produces more than she consumes, and that the price of the surplus in the foreign market regulates the price of the whole. The duty which will raise the price of flour at St. John or Halifax, will not affect it at Montreal or Toronto, for the reason that Halifax and St. John cannot buy all that Toronto and Montreal have to sell. Then with respect to coal, it is equally certain that the consumer will have to pay the duty; or rather will have to pay an extra price for Nova Scotia coal proportioned to the duty. Some of the people of Ontario appear to think that they will profit by the duty on breadstuffs. Now, though that is very doubtful, it is certain that those who produce the grain are not the consumers of coal, and that to tax coal for the benefit of grain, or *vice versa*, is laying a burthen on the shoulders of one class for the benefit of another.

Protection by the tariff can seldom avoid this injustice. The interest protected draws from the public at the same rate over the actual value of the article as it is assessed by the tariff, so that virtually a duty is paid on the whole quantity consumed, while only that collected on the imported article reaches the public chest. But apart from this the "native industry" of Canada has its greatest interest in a low tariff and consequent cheap commodities. The people employed in agriculture, lumbering and fishing; the mechanics and artificers engaged in supplying their wants—in fact nine-tenths of the population—would suffer directly by a protective tariff, which at the outside could only benefit a few; and these few, men of capital quite able to protect themselves.

But there is one branch of native industry, or rather one department including several branches, which is not only not protected, but is placed at a most glaring disadvantage by the tariff, and yet the protectionists have not a word to say on its behalf. If the selfish clique, which a week or two ago assembled at Toronto and passed resolutions in favour of putting money into their own pockets at the expense of the public, had really studied the tariff, they would have discovered the class upon whose shoulders it pressed with unequal severity. Their having failed to point out this one weak spot ought to be held as evidence that they had not sufficiently studied the matter on which they presumed to pass an opinion; and consequently to diminish the value of their conclusions. The general manufactures throughout the country are protected by a tariff of fifteen per cent., with raw materials free. This, we hold, is quite enough. But the manufacturer of books, periodicals, and printed matter is not only not protected, but placed at a serious disadvantage. Printing-paper pays 15 per cent., and printer's ink is free; while books, pamphlets, and periodicals are admitted, otherwise than through the Post-Office, at five per cent. Here, now, in plain figures is the effect of this arrangement: Nearly all other manufactures have their raw material free, and are protected by a duty of 15 per cent., the printer has his main raw staple taxed at 15 per cent., and the finished work brought in against him at 5! Let us say that half the cost of a book is in the paper—a very moderate calculation—and let us dismiss the petty tax of 5 per cent. on type as unworthy of notice, we have then a *discriminating tariff* against the Canadian publisher of 7½ per cent., or, as compared with the protected manufactures, of 22½ per cent.! Yet in the face of this glaring injustice, the advocates of taxes on bread and coal have not a word to say for the printer or the bookbinder! There is yet a worse feature to this case, which shows how little the framers of our tariffs really study the industrial interests of the country, or perhaps we shall say how little they know about them, for it is more charitable to impute

their mal-administration to ignorance than design. "Type," the printer's raw material, is taxed at five per cent.; but electrotype and stereotype blocks—the printer's work *finished*—are admitted duty free! Add this to the other injustices previously pointed out, and you will find the Canadian book-maker at an absolute disadvantage of 12½ per cent., and a disadvantage relatively with other manufactures of 27½! To aggravate this injustice, the electrotypes which our tariff admits free are subjected to a duty of 35 per cent. by the United States tariff; and the books, pamphlets, and periodicals which our tariff passes at 5 per cent., our friendly cousins assess at the rate of 33½! When our friend Mr. Dunkin shall have the census of 1871 completed we shall be able to tell exactly how many, and what proportion, of the population are engaged in the printing and book-making business; in the meantime we challenge the protectionists to show a single branch of manufacturing industry employing a larger or more respectable and intelligent class of the community. Yet in the matter of fair play Finance Ministers and protectionists alike unite in doing them a most gross injustice. Surely the discrimination against Canadian industry in the matter of electrotyping and stereotyping is too glaring to be tolerated for another year; and if Sir Francis Hincks is the man we take him to be, the enterprize of the Canadian printer will no longer be systematically legislated against. The few facts we have pointed out are so plain that "he who runs may read;" and all we advocate is fair play and "no favour" to a most important branch of Canadian industry. The superior intelligence of those engaged in this industry is abundantly manifested in the fact that they live in the face of an adverse tariff, while other manufacturers only exist because of the protection the tariff affords them. Is it wise or patriotic in a Minister to sacrifice such a class because they do not complain? We do not ask that the tariff on paper or type should be reduced, but simply that printing in all its branches be placed on the same footing as other departments of Canadian industry. Surely this is a fair request.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Tues., March 29.—Hon. Mr. McCULLY moved for a report detailing the circumstances of the arrival of the "City of Brussels" at Halifax. A report was in circulation that the captain of the vessel had put into Halifax to land a passenger suffering from small-pox, and thus avoid the quarantine at New York. A sharp discussion followed, in which Hon. Messrs. CAMPBELL, HAZEN and RITCHIE took part, and ultimately the motion was agreed to. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that a telegram had been received from a confidential agent of the Dominion Government, confirming the report of the shooting of a person at Red River by the insurgent Riel. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 30.—Hon. Mr. HAZEN, in giving notice of a motion for copies of petitions from certain Halifax bankers respecting the currency Resolutions, spoke at some length on the policy of the Government towards Nova Scotia, and the proposed assimilation of the currency. On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL the Bill respecting the Powers of Official Arbitrators was read a second time. The House then went into committee on the Bill for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces. Committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the bill was read a second time. The fourth Report of the Joint Committee on Printing was adopted, and the House then adjourned.

Thursday, March 31.—The report of the Select Committee on Contingent Accounts was adopted. The House went into committee on the Bill to extend the powers of Official Arbitrators, and after some discussion the committee rose and reported the bill with certain verbal amendments. After some conversation respecting the steamship "City of Brussels" at Halifax, the House adjourned.

Friday, April 1.—A motion made by Hon. Mr. WILMOT, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the public accounts, was withdrawn, the mover giving notice that he would renew it in another form. Hon. Mr. ODELL enquired why a reduction had not been made on foreign postage in New Brunswick as in other parts of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said no exception had been made when the instructions for the reduction were issued. Hon. Mr. HAZEN moved an address for a copy of the petition and remonstrance from certain bankers in Halifax against the adoption of the policy for assimilating the currency. After some debate on the question of uniformity of the currency, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said there were no papers to be produced on the subject. The House then adjourned.

Monday, April 4.—Hon. Mr. McCULLY enquired whether the British Government is preparing to send troops to the North-West. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL could not give the information, but trusted that order would soon prevail at Red River. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, March 29.—The following bills were read a third time and passed without discussion: Bill respecting the Consisting Trade of Canada; Bill to amend the Act respecting the office of Queen's Printer; Bill to facilitate the signing of Military Commissions. The House then went into committee on the Census Bill. Hon. Mr. DUNKIN moved to add a proviso to the second clause, that the census shall be taken on some day not later than the month of June. Objections were made to this, as being too late in the year, and at the suggestion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Mr. DUNKIN amended his motion, so as to read, "some day not later than a day in April." After some further debate, the motion as amended was adopted, and committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments, which were concurred in. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the second reading of the bill respecting Banks and Banking.

After a short discussion it was agreed that the bill should be read a second time, and should be considered on motion to go into committee. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then moved the House into committee of the whole on the Election Bill. Mr. FRAZER thought the changes in the bill would not prove satisfactory. He said each Province should have power to regulate the franchise for itself. Mr. MACKENZIE condemned the bill as giving improper power to the Government. The House then went into committee. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD explained the principles and working of the bill. Some discussion followed on the qualification of persons holding Crown lands, after which Sir JOHN moved the adoption of the first paragraph of the second clause. Dr. TERREN expressed his approbation of the principle of placing the control of the qualification in the hands of the Dominion Parliament and not of the local legislatures. He thought the franchise was too high, and held that the possession of leasehold property for one year, in lieu of five, was sufficient. He approved of universal suffrage. A brief debate followed on the questions of universal suffrage and the five years' lease. Hon. Mr. DUNLOP said that the tenor of the discussion showed that the House wanted something simpler than this bill offered. He spoke at some length in favour of allowing the franchise to remain as at present, and concluded by moving that electors who vote for members of local legislatures shall also be entitled to vote for members of the Dominion Parliament. After some further discussion Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The motion was carried, and committee rose.

Wednesday, March 30.—Mr. BLAKE moved for an address to Her Majesty, praying for a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, providing that the Parliament of Canada shall not have power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North America Act of 1867 between Canada and the several provinces, as altered by the Act respecting Nova Scotia. He argued that the measure of last session was subversive of the spirit of the Constitution, and that the financial relations settled by the B. N. A. Act were settled finally, and in such a way as not to be disturbed by any act of this Parliament. He maintained that Confederation would not have been carried in any constituency of Ontario if it had been supposed that any alteration could have been made in the existing measure in respect to local expenditure being paid out of the general funds. He contended, then, that when money was voted out of the common funds for purely local purposes, there was a breach of the contract entered into by the several provinces. Mr. O'CONNOR was of opinion that the act of last session was a very wise measure, as it had prevented a rebellion in Nova Scotia. He regarded the motion before the House as exceedingly puerile, and said that if the House adopted it, it would stultify itself in a very absurd manner. Mr. JOLY said he had travelled through Nova Scotia last summer, and from what he had observed he believed that the people of that province had other causes for complaint than those which were removed by the act of last session. Mr. MACILL argued that the Nova Scotia Act was a violation of the British North America Act. Hon. Mr. WOOD contended that the act of last session was unconstitutional, but it was now the law of the land and could not be recalled. He repeated the arguments of the member for Durham. Mr. ARCHIBALD, in reference to the remarks of Mr. JOLY, said the feeling of irritation in Nova Scotia was only natural, and would wear away in time. He contended that Parliament was free to dispose of the surplus funds without violating any provision of the Union Act. He moved in amendment "that this House adhere to the decision of the Parliament of Canada at its last session, as mentioned in an act entitled an Act respecting Nova Scotia." After recess several bills were received from the Senate and read a first time, and certain private bills were advanced a stage. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then resumed the debate. He contended that the Parliament had the power to legislate as it had done for the peace and order of a province, and that circumstances had justified its exercise. We had a clear and indisputable right to manage our own internal concerns, and do what we please with our own revenue. The hon. gentleman made a long and effective speech, rebutting the arguments of Mr. BLAKE, and concluded by moving in amendment to the amendment "that it is the undeniable privilege of Parliament to fix and determine the amount of all expenses chargeable to the public funds." Mr. MACKENZIE replied to the speech of the Premier, denying that he (Sir JOHN) had advanced any sound arguments in refutation of the views propounded by the member for Durham. Hon. Mr. HOWE referred to the remarks made by Mr. JOLY, expressing his belief that the irritation in Nova Scotia was fast dying away. Mr. BLAKE followed, making a general reply to the arguments of the Minister of Justice, and reiterating in great measure his previous arguments. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER contended that Parliament had a perfect right to dispose of its surplus funds as it thought fit. After remarks from Messrs. MACDONALD, (Lunenburg) SCATCHERD, and SMITH, the House divided on the Premier's amendment, which was carried—yeas, 87; nays, 69. Mr. OLIVER then moved in amendment to the main motion that no further grant or provision be made in future out of the revenues of Canada for the support of the government or legislature of any one of the Provinces. This amendment was accepted by the Government and carried. Yeas, 134; Nays, 10. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the Speaker issue a writ for the election of a member for the county of Frontenac, in the room of the late Mr. KIRKPATRICK.—Carried. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, March 31.—After routine business, the Census Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the House into committee on the Banks and Banking Bill. Hon. Mr. HOLTON found fault with the bill as being incomplete. He characterized the compulsory keeping by banks of a reserve of Dominion notes as a forced loan to the extent of 5 per cent. on their capital. He also objected to the issue of small notes, and the provision exempting the Bank of British North America from the responsibilities to which other banks are liable. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the member for Chateauguay limited himself to criticism without proposing a policy in lieu of that put forward by the Government. He contended that the scheme of the Finance Minister was the same as that of his predecessor in another form. He thought it safer for the Government to issue notes of small denominations than to give the power of issuing them to small corporations. Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked, why then give them the power of issuing large notes? Sir GEORGE CARTIER thought it would be better to have both large and small notes in the hands of the Government; but if the Government assumed the large and not the small, they would never reach the poor

people, who most required protection. Mr. CARTWRIGHT objected to the policy of forced loans. Mr. MACKENZIE believed the best system of banking was that based on commercial credit. He said if it were wrong to intrust the banks with the issue of small notes, it was also wrong to permit them to issue large notes. He feared that the scheme before the House would lead to the introduction of inconvertible paper currency. Sir FRANCIS HICKS thought the measure gave satisfaction to the country. Mr. FRANCIS JONES approved of the scheme. He believed a bank issue controlled by Government was much safer than banks based on commercial credit. Mr. STREET and Mr. GIBBS believed the notes of the banks were just as safe as those of the Government. The motion was then carried, and the House went into committee. On the 5th clause, Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved an amendment to the effect that banks discontinuing their issue, and giving six months' notice to the Government, should be exempt from the provision of the clause. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that unquestionably the Government would not accept the amendment, which was made in the interest of the Bank of Montreal. In answer to Hon. Mr. HOLTOS, Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that, as to the statement that this was a measure of confiscation, for four years these notes had been legal tender, and, as such, good as gold; and he did not see what hardship there was in banks being compelled to hold them instead of gold. It was merely as a provision against any combination of the banks to make a sudden demand for gold. The amendment was lost on division, and the clause was adopted. Several other clauses were adopted, No. 7 being allowed to stand over. Mr. MERRITT moved an amendment, which was adopted, providing that where the bank capital is not paid up, it shall be a condition of the charter that at least twenty per cent thereof shall be paid up within a year. An amendment was moved by Mr. STREET, and agreed to, providing that, where, upon the application of any bank for the extension of its charter, the capital stock has been impaired, provision shall be made in the charter for the reduction of the shares and paid-up capital by an amount equal to the sum by which the same has been impaired; the liability of the shareholders to be lessened thereby; the reduction not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the paid-up capital, and the capital not to be reduced below \$200,000. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the Bank of B. N. A. come under the general working of this Act not later than January 1st, 1873. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, to be brought upon the third reading. Some debate took place on the liability of trusts and church corporations. On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the words, "in their private or national capacity," were struck out. The bill was reported as amended. The House then went into committee on the bill respecting Dominion Notes. The bill was adopted with a verbal amendment, and the committee rose. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the discharge of the bill respecting the Divorce Court of New Brunswick, which was carried. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Friday, April 1.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Bill respecting the Extradition of certain offenders to the United States; Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved concurrence in the report of committee on the Bill respecting Banks and Banking. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved an amendment to the effect that in case any bank should wish to resign its circulation and all profits derivable therefrom, that bank shall not be required to hold Dominion notes for part of its cash reserves, but may hold gold. Mr. MACKENZIE moved an amendment to the amendment to strike out the fifth sub-section of the first section, which provides that the banks shall hold one-third of their cash reserves in Dominion notes. Lost—yeas, 36; nays, 104. Mr. CARTWRIGHT's amendment was then put and lost—yeas, 13; nays, 124. The bill was then read a second time. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the third reading on Monday, in order to allow the member for Lambton to move his amendment. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that the bill be not read a third time on Monday, but referred back to Committee of the Whole forthwith to amend the sixth section by adding the words, "until the first day of January, 1875." Lost—yeas, 49; nays, 93. An amendment of Mr. OLIVER, to strike out of sub-section 13 the words, "shall vote either in person or proxy," was lost on division, and the bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday. A message was received from His Excellency the Governor-General transmitting the estimates for the year ending 30th of June, 1870. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS, the estimates were referred to Committee of Supply. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS, the report of committee on the Bill respecting Dominion Notes was concurred in. The Bill respecting the Secretary of State's Office, from the Senate, was read a first time. Hon. Mr. CARLING moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Great Western Railway. After some debate on the question of gauge, the bill was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. RYAN (Montreal West), the Bill to incorporate a company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, was read a third time and passed. Several private bills were brought up and read, and on motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the House went into Committee of Supply and passed *pro forma* a few items respecting the Governor-General's Department. Committee then rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Monday, April 4.—Mr. MACKENZIE asked if there was any information regarding recent events at Red River. He referred to the late murder of a Canadian at Fort Garry, and contended that the Government should have taken the strongest possible measures to ensure the safety of the prisoners held by Riel. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that on the return of Mr. Smith, the Canadian commissioner, from Montreal, information would be laid before the House. Hon. Mr. TUPPER thought it possible that a report of the execution might have been got up by Riel in order to produce a reign of terror and strengthen his power. The subject then dropped. Mr. FORBES moved for a return of the moneys expended on public piers and wharves of the Dominion since the Confederation, with the names of contractors, &c. He complained that justice had not been done to Nova Scotia; that the Dominion refused to give any money to complete unfinished works or keep existing works in repair, and that consequently they were falling to pieces. Several other members from the Maritime Provinces followed, supporting the same claims. Mr. MACKENZIE thought these claims should be examined when the estimates were brought up. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN explained in part the policy of the Government, and said that when the items came up he would make fuller explanations. Hon. Mr. WOOD moved certain resolutions on the subject of a fund for public improvements, created by the legislature of the late Province of Canada in 1863. It had since

been proposed to divide this fund among the municipalities, but he contended that it ought to be applied to the object for which it was originally intended, viz., the opening of roads and construction of bridges. A long debate ensued on a point of order, and ultimately the resolutions were ruled out of order. A motion for a special committee respecting the tenure of lands in the seignory of Sorel was lost on division. Mr. BOWWELL moved for the correspondence respecting the resignation of the officers of the 7th Battalion of the Militia of Ontario, and proceeded at some length to attack the policy of the Minister of Militia. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and Mr. MACKENZIE defended the action of the Militia department in the matter. The motion was lost on a division. Mr. FORBES moved for correspondence relating to the appointment of Judges in the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure. Motion agreed to. A motion for a statement of the unsettled claims against the Government of Canada for barracks, &c., for the Imperial troops was carried. On the motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the items reported by committee on Supply were concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

RED RIVER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.

Four Canadians named Chas. Mace, Wm. Driver, Dr. James Lynch, and John J. Setter, have arrived from Fort Garry, which place they left in the latter part of February. They say the mass of the people have no sympathy with Riel or his revolution. The lack of necessary arms and an authorized leader have prevented the loyal forces from putting an end to Riel's reign.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30.

Messrs. Lynch, Mace, Setter and Driver have just arrived from Fort Garry, and go to Ottawa to-day.

Lynch is a released, and Mace is an escaped prisoner. Setter and Driver are English natives, extensively related among some of the principal families in the settlement, and therefore conversant with the views of the loyal and English-speaking portion of the community.

They go to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to extend protection to the loyal people of the Settlement—who are loyal to a man—and who need protection against fresh oppressions, as now no man can call his property or his liberty his own.

They state positively that Scott was not a paroled prisoner—he escaped with Mace and others, and afterwards joined Schultz and Boulton's party; and that Riel had him shot because he was an Orangeman and obnoxious to the priesthood, and that the priests favoured his execution.

Commissioners Smith, DeSalaberry and Thilault have done nothing with the people since they arrived, and the community believe that nothing short of British troops will permanently restore order and confidence.

Dr. Schultz and party, after a severe journey, have arrived at Duluth, en route to Canada.

Public sentiment has much changed, and the Americans are aware of the true state of affairs in Red River, and deprecate the conduct of American agitators in Pembina and Red River.

Both parties in the Settlement look upon the views of the *St. Paul Press* as farcical and unworthy of contradiction.

The *New Nation* of the 11th is received, with notice of the arrival of Bishop Taché. After alluding to the anxiety of the Hudson Bay Company for his return, it says:

"The full extent of the power reposed in His Lordship by the Ottawa Government, we do not know; but whatever it is, we believe that as far as it lies in his power it will be fully and faithfully performed, and in a manner acceptable to our people and the Settlement at large. Still, whatever his powers as Commissioner may be, they will not in the least cause a departing from the programme laid down and acted upon in his absence. The Provisional Government has been formed, and by that Government the work has been begun, and will be carried on in good faith to the end. The present Government will not be interfered with, but will accomplish its mission before it gives place to another."

The same paper, in an article headed "War," says: "Indications are that we may have war, unless we submit to be sold to Canada. If Imperial troops are sent to this country, it will be the course of the whole North-West, Indians and whites, to join together against them in common cause. If the stern reality of war is upon us, let us prepare for it. We have made the rights we demand, and to which we are justly entitled, and if disregarded, we will try to throw off the yoke, and defend ourselves." This editorial continues at some length, and in the same strain.

A great flood is anticipated at Red River this season, owing to the heavy snows in February in the extreme North-West.

A scarcity of small change has necessitated the issuing of cheques by some of the Red River dealers.

Coin is hoarded up, under the impression that the Hudson's Bay Company's notes will be repudiated.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 30.

Mr. Donald Smith, who left Fort Garry, March 19, started for Canada to-day, as also did Robert Hardissey, C. F. McCarty, C. Mace, Lynch and Driver.

Mr. Smith says the Council of the Provisional Government, twenty-eight members, met at Fort Garry on the 18th March, and are still in session. When he left they were discussing plans for the adjustment of the present difficulty, and the basis of satisfactory arrangements with Canada.

On the assembling of the Council on the 18th, Major Boulton and one half of the prisoners held were released. No doubt all have been released by this time. He believes all difficulties can be adjusted without further trouble or bloodshed.

Everything was quiet when he left Fort Garry. Mr. Smith and party travelled rapidly, passing several other parties who had left before they did, and who have not yet arrived at St. Cloud.

THE MURDER OF SCOTT AT FORT GARRY.

Under the title of "military execution," the *Winnipeg New Nation* of the 4th of March gives the following account of the murder of Scott (whose name is given in the papers of Toronto, where his brother resides, as "R. J." instead of "T.") It will be seen that the crimes imputed to him—even assuming his executioners had any right to bring him to account—were utterly disproportioned to his sentence, the carrying out of which ought to be regarded as murder and punished accordingly:

"The first military execution ever witnessed in Rupert's Land, we believe, took place at Fort Garry on the 4th instant.

The person shot was Private T. Scott, who came here from Canada last summer; and his execution took place upon an order of a court-martial held at Fort Garry on the 3rd instant. Mr. Scott, it will be in the recollection of many, was among the Canadians captured in Dr. Schultz's store on the 7th of December last. He lay in confinement at the Fort with the other prisoners some weeks, and then, accompanied by several others, made good his escape from the Fort one fearfully cold night.

"Immediately before the close of the last Convention, Mr. Scott—who had fled to the Portage—came down with the others from that locality to liberate the prisoners. Subsequently, as is well known, this Portage movement assumed a more serious aspect, and the capturing of the Fort and overturning of the Government was aimed at. But this was abandoned; and Mr. Scott was again captured with the Portage brigade on the morning of the 17th ult.

"From this time forth, Mr. Scott was very violent and abusive in his language and actions, annoying and insulting the guards, and even threatening the President. He (Scott) vowed openly that if ever he got out, he would shoot the President; and further stated that he was at the head of the party of the Portage people, who, on their way to Kildonan, called at Coutu's house and searched it for the President, with the intention of shooting him.

"At length he was court-martialled by the tribunal of Adjutant-General Lepine, and condemned to death. His judges were grieved to pass this sentence, but they considered that the unfortunate man had brought his doom on himself and could not be suffered to escape. Only one member of the Court voted against the decision. The prisoner was duly informed of the sad result, on the evening of the 3rd inst. He was taken back, confined in a separate room, his chains taken off, pen, ink and paper given him, a comfortable bed made, and every other attention paid. His doom he was assured was irrevocable, and he was told that he could have the services of any clergyman he desired in the meantime. He sent for Rev. George Young, who at once attended and did what he could for the unfortunate man. Next morning, on hearing of the sentence, the clergy of St. Boniface assembled, and some of them came to Fort Garry, to plead with Mr. Commissioner Smith, that the prisoner should be pardoned. The President, as he had approved of the sentence, said he could never revoke the decree of the Adjutant's tribunal, but the President ordered that all the soldiers should be assembled before the execution and that prayers should be offered up for the condemned man.

"The prisoner was sentenced to be shot at ten o'clock, but before that hour Rev. Mr. Young, who had been with the prisoner, waited on the President and Adjutant-General and urged again that the unhappy man's life should be spared,—that he was not prepared to die. The Adjutant said that the sentence could not be revoked, but that in deference to the statements of Rev. Mr. Young, the execution would be postponed till noon.

"During all this time, nothing would convince the prisoner that his sentence would be carried out. And only when the guard came to lead him out to be shot did he realize his sad fate. Then he said:—'As I am about to die, I wish to see my friends, the other 47 prisoners.' This request was conceded, and he saw them and bade each a long last good-bye.

"Rev. Mr. Young continued to attend him up to the last, and endeavoured to lead his mind to the full contemplation of the awful end before him.

"At noon, or a little after, Scott was led outside the Fort, blindfolded, and with his hands tied behind his back; a firing party was detailed, and ——— we will not detail the sad scene. Having knelt a few moments in prayer with Rev. Mr. Young, the prisoner said: 'I am ready,' and in a few moments he fell.

"The whole affair is a matter of profound regret. The President and Court-martial regretted extremely that they should feel themselves driven to this course; and all will join with us in regretting the dire necessity of this case, and in hoping that Red River may never again witness such another sad scene.

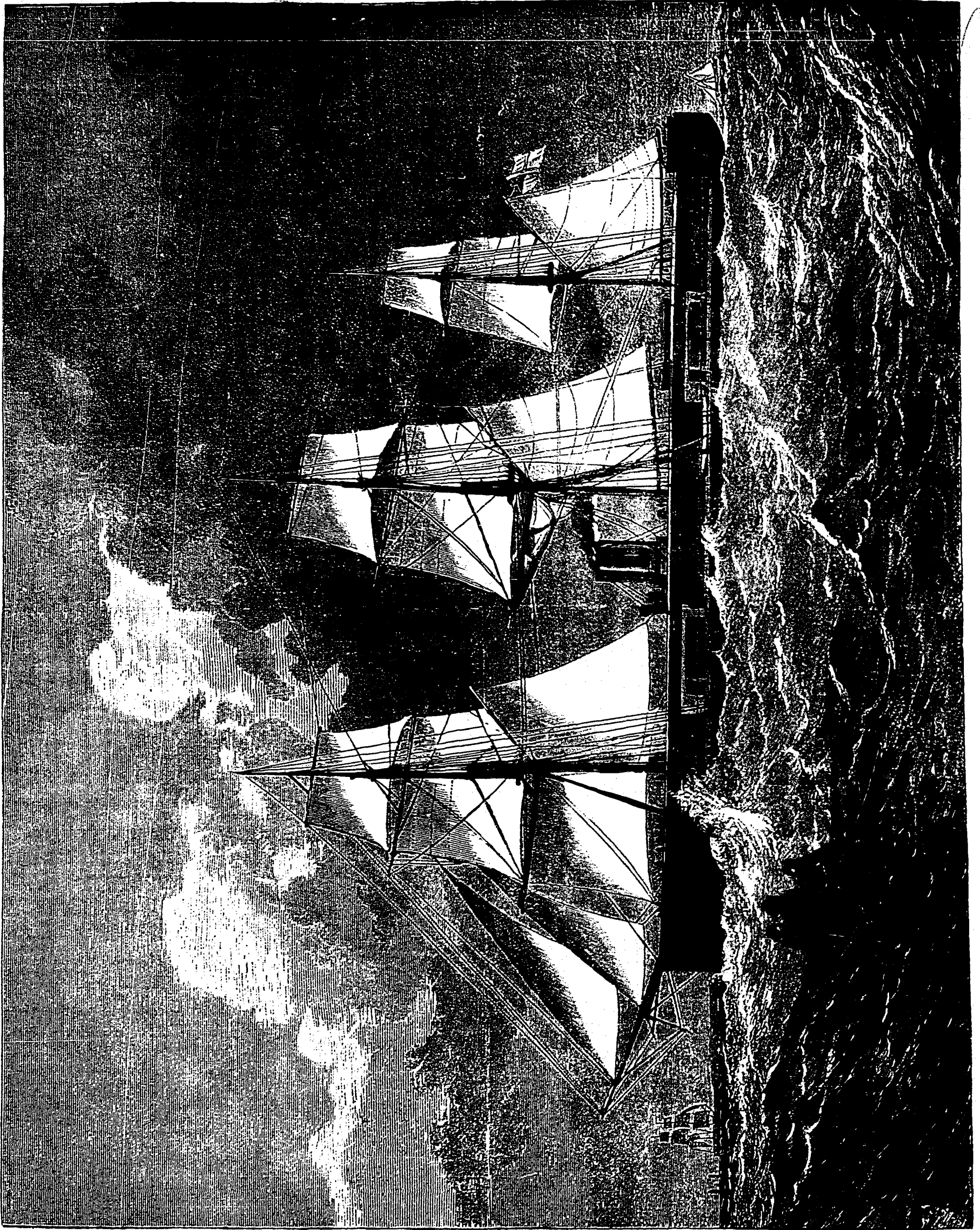
"The unfortunate deceased was buried about the middle of the east Court-yard, Fort Garry."

Messrs. Charles Mair and J. J. Setter arrived at Toronto on the first of April from Fort Garry en route for Ottawa. The *Globe* describes Mr. Setter as an "intelligent half-breed." Regarding Scott, Mr. Setter says that he was tried by seven French half-breeds, who conducted the proceedings entirely in their own language, so that the poor fellow had no idea of what was going on, nor did he understand a word that was said. He was blindfolded and taken out in front of Fort Garry, where he was shot at by three men who did their work in such a bungling and brutal manner that he was not killed, but was taken up by his inhuman executors and placed in his coffin, where he lay writhing in helpless agony for a whole hour, until death terminated his sufferings. This act has created an intense feeling in the Settlement, and no man now feels his life safe for a single minute in the hands of the detested ruffian to whom they render an unwilling allegiance.

The *New Nation* of the 11th ult., states that Bishop Taché had arrived at Fort Garry on the 9th, and called on Riel on the 10th; but it does not know "the full extent of the power reposed in His Lordship by the Ottawa Government."

The first meeting of the newly elected Council was held on the 9th. President Riel made a speech in which he recommended mutual confidence and immediate action to "complete the government." As, however, the notice calling the meeting had been issued too late to enable all the members to be present, an adjournment was carried, after the delivery of Riel's speech, until the following Tuesday, (15th March.)

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S POSITION.—Under date March 14, Sir Roderick Murchison writes to the *Times* as follows:—"By a letter from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated so late as February 7, 1870, I regret to learn that an outbreak of cholera along the east coast of Africa, and extending for some distance into the interior, has for the present impeded the transmission of those supplies and porters to Dr. Livingstone which the Earl of Clarendon had directed to be sent to him. While the loss of life has been fearful at Zanzibar and on the coast north and south of it, and has also extended inland to Ugozi and Unjamezi, let us cherish the hope that the epidemic has not reached Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganyika, where the great traveller has been for some time stationed. In this case, though the consummation of his labours is necessarily delayed, he may, I trust, under the protection of Providence, escape from this new and unexpected visitation, as he has from all the previous perils which he has successively encountered."



THE "CAPTAIN" TURRET SHIP.—SEE PAGE 362.



J. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR, IN WINTER DRESS.

[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY INGOLIS.]

PRESENTATION PLATE.

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

"CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,"

A Leggotyped Copy of LEFFRE's Splendid Engraving of CORRREGIO's celebrated Painting (the original of which is now in the Dresden Gallery) entitled,

"THE NATIVITY."

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine plate paper, the exact size of the Engraving being 14 by 19 inches, and care will be taken to make it in every respect as attractive and artistic as the original. All parties subscribing to the News, and paying for one year, any time before the first of July next, will be entitled to a copy of this magnificent Plate, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that the Engraving, of which it is a facsimile, sells in New York at ten dollars per copy. Montreal, 26th March, 1870.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1870. (Holy Week.)

SUNDAY.	April 10.— <i>Palm Sunday.</i> Louis Napoleon enrolled Special Constable in London, 1848. Abyssians defeated at Arogee, 1868.
MONDAY.	" 11.—Peace of Utrecht, 1713. Canning born, 1770. Napoleon signed his first abdication, 1814.
TUESDAY.	" 12.—Henry Clay born, 1777. Rev. Rowland Hill died, 1833. Bombardment of Fort Sumter, and commencement of American Civil War, 1861.
WEDNESDAY.	" 13.—Edict of Nantes, 1598. Handel died, 1759. Capture of Magdala by Lord Napier, 1868.
THURSDAY.	" 14.— <i>Maundy Thursday.</i> President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
FRIDAY.	" 15.— <i>Good Friday.</i> Great inundation at Montreal, 1861.
SATURDAY.	" 16.— <i>Holy Saturday.</i> Battle of Culloden, 1746.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

In the early part of next week, Mr. A. P. MOATX, duly accredited from the publisher of the C. I. News, will leave on a visit to the towns and cities of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of appointing local agents and otherwise promoting the circulation of the News. We hope the friends of Canadian enterprise throughout the country will lend him a helping hand. The News aims to be a Canadian paper—representing pictorially the natural beauties and industrial progress of the country—and has already exhibited a degree of artistic excellence that entitles it to the patronage of the public. Almost every succeeding number has shewn signs of improvement, and efforts are now being prosecuted which will place it in the front rank among the illustrated papers of the world. This result cannot be reached without enormous expense, and therefore we make no apology to our readers for asking them to lend their assistance in securing for the News a generous public patronage. Subscribers, or those intending to become so, have already been notified that they will receive a premium plate, which will be worth more than a whole year's subscription to the News. The local agents to be appointed will be furnished with specimen numbers of this plate, so that the public may be able to judge of its merits.

The confirmation of the news of the execution of Scott at Fort Garry, on the 4th of last month, casts a dark shadow over the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Red River troubles. Playing at Government when the Hudson's Bay Company was powerless, and when Canada had no authority to step into the Company's place, might have been pardoned, and the courts of law and equity might have been left to deal with the plunderings, confiscations, and false imprisonments perpetrated by Riel and his associates during the winter. When, however, the highest function of executive authority is exercised—that of consigning a fellow-being to a sudden and ignominious death after a form of trial before a sham of the most arbitrary court known to modern Government—then, indeed, there is an end to paltering with the perpetrators of the crime. The execution of Scott is a cowardly murder, and was performed in a most barbarous manner. The *New Nation*, whose account we quote, refrains—perhaps from a sense of shame—from describing the closing scene; it merely says: "he fell," but does not add that he was laid alive in his coffin and remained there for an hour before death put an end to his sufferings. Other parties from Fort Garry give fuller particulars; but the incidents connected with the melancholy tragedy need not here be dwelt upon.

Scott's "crimes," as set forth in the *New Nation*, were such as would hardly send a prisoner for twenty-four hours to "the black hole" in any civilized country. He was made a prisoner in December last, and after some weeks, along with several other prisoners, made his escape. When the *portage* movement took place, Scott was among the Boulton party, forty-five strong, who were captured and committed to the Fort. From this time he was "violent and abusive in his language and actions," and had the unspeakable effrontery to "annoy and insult the guards." He is also said to have threatened Riel's life, and to have stated that he had formerly looked for him with the intention of killing him. Taking all these statements as true; and even were it to be admitted for the sake of argument that Riel had authority to set a court-martial in motion against Scott, his condemnation to death for such offences is an act of outrageous barbarism. The Queen of England, the Emperors of France and Russia, and other crowned heads of Europe, have not only had their lives threatened, but actually been fired at; yet they took not the blood of the criminals. If Scott were to use such threats towards Riel in Canada, though utterly without provocation, all the satisfaction the law would give would be to have the offender bound over for six or twelve months to keep the peace.

But the form of trial was little less extraordinary than its result. The "tribunal of Adjutant General Lepine" conducted the trial in the French language, of which the prisoner was ignorant, and it was only on the evening of the 3rd that he was "informed of the sad result," that he was to be shot next day at ten o'clock. Clerical and lay influence, including that of Commissioner Smith, was brought to bear upon Riel to obtain a pardon, or even a reprieve of a few days till the arrival of Bishop Taché; but Riel refused. He, however, granted a reprieve of two hours and "ordered that all the soldiers should be assembled before the execution and that prayers should be offered up for the condemned man." It may be charitable to offer or "order" prayers for the man whom one is about deliberately to murder; but surely it would be no offence to religion or morality to spare the victim's life and let him work out his own salvation.

This affair will very much embarrass the carrying out of the conciliatory policy heretofore pursued by the Government and generally approved by the Canadian people. It has already proved that the Commissioners sent to Fort Garry from Ottawa have done little or nothing towards bringing about a settlement; and if it should turn out, as probably it will, that Riel has cunningly detained the deputation appointed at the Convention of the people's representatives, for the purpose of commissioning them as agents on behalf of his government, we do not see how Ministers at Ottawa can receive them. Any act on the part of the Dominion authorities that would bear the construction of a recognition of Riel's government would not only be derogatory to the honour of Canada, but might prove exceedingly embarrassing in carrying out the measures which must ultimately be resorted to for the restoration of the Queen's authority in the North-West. The execution of Scott has complicated these matters to a degree that hardly appears on the surface. Many of the things done by the insurgents might have been passed over in spite of their illegality, because of their being comparatively trivial and easily condoned by submission to the Queen's authority when the proclamation annexing the territory to Canada shall come in force. The civil proceedings growing out of personal transactions in the territory during the winter need not have entailed political disabilities; and the peaceful solution for which all hoped would have been quite possible of accomplishment. But Riel will not quit the President's chair for the criminal's cell if he can help it, and the Queen's Government cannot tolerate the killing of her subjects without due form of law, so that there seems nothing for it now but a military expedition in the spring; and the formal union of the Territory with Canada by the Queen's proclamation, followed by such a display of force as will guaranteed respect for authority. It is said by those acquainted with the population, that Riel's party is still a minority, but that the others having no means of organization or legally constituted executive officer to lead them, are unwilling to provoke a civil war; and in this they are surely right. The few counter-attempts that have already been made—just as illegal as Riel's—have only borne mischievous fruit; and we earnestly hope, in spite of the irritation caused by Scott's execution, that no more will be attempted until somebody with the Queen's commission in his pocket is there to direct it.

It is reported with some foundation that Lieutenant-General Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, will succeed Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, K. C. B., in July, as Adjutant-General of the Army.—*Court Journal.*

OBITUARY.

REV. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

The Catholic Church in Montreal sustained a great loss last week by the death of the Rev. Michael O'Brien, one of the priests attached to St. Patrick's Church. Father O'Brien, though a man of great parts and scholastic attainments, had distinguished himself chiefly since his arrival in Canada by his unwearying devotion to the interests of the poor, which endeared him not only to his parishioners but to thousands of the poor of the city.

Father O'Brien was born on the 6th May, 1810, at Aughnagar, County Tyrone, Ireland. After having completed his classical studies he entered Carlow College, and subsequently, on the advice of his friends, entered Maynooth for the purpose of completing his studies in natural science and theology. He was ordained priest, having previously passed through the minor orders, in September, 1835, and was appointed to a curacy in a native county. Two years afterwards he was removed to Armagh, as a curate attached to the cathedral. During his seven years' stay in Armagh, Father O'Brien laboured unceasingly in the sacred work of his profession and succeeded in gaining the esteem and confidence of his whole flock, who felt the deepest regret on his leaving them to take charge of the parish of Augnacloy, in Tyrone. While stationed at the latter place he so distinguished himself during the famine of 1847, as to receive the most flattering acknowledgments of his services even from those most opposed to him in his priestly character. After six years spent at Augnacloy, Father O'Brien sought and obtained the permission of the Primate to enter St. Sulpice. Having passed eight months' novitiate he was admitted a member of the Company and sent to Montreal, where he arrived in the fall of 1849. On the opening of St. Ann's Church he was appointed pastor of that populous district, in which he laboured with untiring zeal and energy until his health began to give way, and he was removed at his own request and attached to St. Patrick's. Father O'Brien will long be remembered in Montreal for the interest he manifested in the welfare of the poor and the care and ability which he displayed in the management of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, of which he has been the Director since 1850.

THE OTTAWA FESTIVITIES IN HONOUR OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

During the festivities at Ottawa in honour of H. R. H. Prince Arthur in February last, there were some of the entertainments of a character so private as to have escaped the keen eyes of the newspaper-men gathered at the capital, yet, nevertheless, sufficiently public to have deserved notice. Among these was a charade party at Rideau Hall, at which about a hundred guests were present, and an evening of rare enjoyment was passed. The performances were opened with a wittily composed original prologue, most happily rendered by a distinguished military officer, the climax of which was reached when H. R. H. "cut in" upon the speaker with a clever personal hit creating the most hilarious mirth. The following named ladies and gentlemen took part in the two charades which made up the histrionic performances of the evening:

Mrs. Stuart, Miss A. Himsforth, Miss King, Miss K. May, Mrs. Glyn, Miss Allan; H. R. H. Prince Arthur, Lieut.-Col. Stuart, Mr. E. Kimber, Mr. A. Pickard, R. A., V. C., Lieut.-Col. McNeil, V. C.

The acting was very effective and the different characters represented portrayed to the life. Though not among the most imposing this entertainment was undoubtedly among the most enjoyable given at Ottawa in honour of His Royal Highness, who, as on every occasion, bore himself with that modest suavity and polite sociability of manner which have won for him such a high degree of personal esteem. The hospitalities of Rideau Hall were, as usual, dispensed in generous profusion.

"AMERICAN ENTERPRISE" is a wondrous publication. It gives eight pages of "classical" beautifully executed; and a supplement of two pages containing a key to the "Illustrated Advertisements." Just think of that; an illustrated advertising sheet selling for ten cents, and containing many woodcuts costing several thousands of dollars. We are indebted to the local agent of the Traveller's Insurance Company for the copy now before us, and it surely shows how much the Yankees can do in the way of advertising. When will Canada be able to imitate their example?

THE EUROPEAN MAIL, a newspaper intended for colonial circulation exclusively, supplies an excellent medium of communication between the parent State and its colonies—that of an ably-edited and well-compiled summary of European news. There are eight distinct issues of the *Mail*, each one containing all the principal items of interest for the colony for which it is published. Each number gives a full legal, commercial and general news summary, together with shipping and market reports and the stock and share lists. To commercial men the *European Mail* is especially valuable, as it gives the latest and most reliable information as to the state of trade and the condition of the markets throughout the world.

"Leda," a *chanson* by M. Benj. Sulte, set to music by M. J. B. Labelle, has been published by Messrs. Leggo & Co., and is now for sale at the principal music stores in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec. To the admirers of French Canadian song "Leda" will prove a welcome acquisition. M. Sulte, though a young man, has already established his reputation as a poet, and M. Labelle is, we trust, too well known as a composer to need special commendation. The young lady, Miss Peachy, to whom the song is dedicated, is a great favourite in musical circles at the Capital.

Mr. William Evans, nurseryman, and seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, has issued descriptive and illustrated catalogues of his choice garden and agricultural seeds, for sale at St. Ann's Hall. Mr. Evans, having established his nurseries at Cote St. Paul, is now prepared to fill spring orders. His stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Bedding and Vegetable Plants is very extensive and complete, and his seeds are warranted fresh and pure.

FROM THE CAPITAL.
PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, April 4, 1870.

A spectre, and one of no very agreeable shape or mien, has, during the past week, been haunting the Legislative Chambers; it has been seen from the Ministerial benches, it has made its presence felt among the Opposition; its progress has been traced in the galleries; and its silent footfall has invaded the offices. Small-pox the unseemly visitant is bright. And it has created a sort of half-comical consternation. There has been a little fear and a great deal of talk, and rumours of wholesale visitations, which have ended like the immortal tale of the cats on the tiles. In the first week of the session it paid an undoubted visit to the Hon. William McLaughlin; from that time until last week little was heard of it and nothing seen, when suddenly it 'interviewed' Mr. Chipman, and bade the hon. gentleman succumb. Mr. Chipman very wisely caused himself to be taken to the hospital, where, under the care of his New Brunswick friends, Mr. and Miss Sallier, there is little doubt but that he will soon be restored to health. According to rumour, half the House of Commons has been attacked, but this is the only authentic case that has come to my knowledge. It is probable that more have been frightened. It is quite certain that one hon. member has departed and gone to seek safety among the breezy shades of Ontario, N. B. The Ottawa Times of this morning contains a terrific letter from "A Member" on this subject, according to which nothing but an immediate prorogation can preserve the collective wisdom of Canada from annihilation. "A Member," with an estimable exhibition of self-denial, declares that he should willingly see another session in September. Would not this be a rather expensive method of exorcising the fiend? And who would give security that he should be restrained from leaving the capital and following hon. members in their flight? On Friday, April 1st, as a grand precautionary measure, a collective vaccination came off in the Commons. Some eighty members—with officials and employees making over a hundred—underwent the safety-securing operation. A learned gentleman, Doctor Paquet, from L. C., was the operator. Smiling and self-assured faces were again plentiful. But there is always some marplot to mar our satisfaction, and soon the day, and the deeds for which it is famous, were suggested by unvaccinated meddlers; and at last the half-told tale was wholly told, and it was known that cream, pure cream, was commingling with the blood of grave senators and clerks of high degree. It is not very unreasonable to suppose that treatment of this sort may do as much to allay the scare as would more serious precautionary measures.

On Monday, the 28th, a question, of which we are likely to have many similar, as to the jurisdictions of the Dominion and the Local Legislatures, cropped up. It arose on a Bill respecting tolls on vessels in the harbour of Collingwood. Sir John A. doubted whether harbours not Provincial works before Confederation, were under Dominion jurisdiction, and John Sandfield doubted whether the Local Legislatures could authorize the levy of taxes on shipping. The matter was reserved for future consideration. We are now having a second and smaller edition of that furious contest, the battle of the gauges, in which such oceans of cash were spent in England, in the early days of railways. The fight is going on both in the House and before the Committees. According to present indications the odds might be given in favour of the *narrow*. Make the fight, if fight there must be, gentlemen, short, sharp and decisive, for it is costly, very costly amusement. The question, so dear to the metropolis, the Ottawa Ship Canal, had its annual ventilation, and, I believe, secured its biennial committee. Mr. McConkey was eloquent on the advantages of the Georgian Bay Canal.

On Tuesday another of those questions having reference to general and local jurisdiction, gave rise to a long debate. It related to the qualification of voters for members of the central parliament being regulated by the provincial. This seeming anomaly had the approval of the Hon. Mr. Dorion. Like the former, it was put aside for a more convenient opportunity.

Wednesday was entirely occupied with Mr. Blake's motion restraining the Dominion Parliament from farther interference with the financial relations of the provinces, as settled by the Nova Scotia Act. Several very eloquent speeches were delivered, but the question appears single and simple enough—was Parliament to tie its own hands and to put such a very unnecessary limitation on its own powers? Such a suicidal course was hardly to be expected. It may have been a good opposition shot; it certainly will never be adopted by the party in power. In the course of the debate Mr. Mackenzie again sported his biblical attainments. He treated the House to a few jokes on Ahab and Elijah, and putting the false prophets to the sword, and made a very pretty reference to Baal, coupling him with the Hon. the Minister of Justice, and insinuating that there was rather too much intimacy between them for the good of the former. In this line Mr. Mackenzie is, pre-eminently, a shining light.

On Thursday half a dozen Indians from the neighbourhood of Brantford, fine looking fellows, with their war-paint on and fully panoplied for battle, appeared in the gallery of the House

of Commons, and excited much attention and no alarm. They listened very attentively to the debates, and when the House adjourned, I am able to state, and happy to do it, that the Speaker still had his scalp on. They returned on the following day, but some mischievous fellow whispered "small-pox," and they went back on their trail, faster, I venture to say, than they had ever retreated before wild cat, wolf, or bear. The subject before the House was money, nothing but money. Most people consider they have had enough of this—that is of the talk—especially as it is not likely to make the cash more easy of attainment.

The following day, Friday, was occupied much in the same way. A few bills from the Senate were received and read a first time, and some slight progress was made in the matter of Supply. The week was certainly a busy one, though there may not be a great deal to show for the labour. I am happy to be able to tell you that that very deserving officer, Mr. Todd, has at last received the appointment of librarian to the Senate, vice the late Dr. Adamson, and with it a well-merited increase of salary. Gentlemen of such rare abilities as Mr. Todd deserve every encouragement to induce them to give their services so far at once from the seats of learning and the high prizes that await successful genius. An appeal was made in the Senate on Thursday on behalf of Messrs. Lajoie and Lapiniere, also officers of the library. It is to be hoped that it may succeed, for every frequenter of the library must have experienced the kindness and attention, and profited by the knowledge and ability of those gentlemen.

On Saturday His Honour the Speaker of the Commons gave one of those excellent dinners which have been so frequent during his *regime*. In this respect the honourable and hospitable gentleman shines out, a brilliant contrast to several of his predecessors, especially to the last and the stingiest. There are flights of rumours respecting the Easter adjournment; some maintain that it will be for four days only; others give a week or ten days, and then there are those timid spirits who would lengthen it to months, and, again, others who, glancing through that ugly medium, the small-pox and the fright, see visions of another session before the expiration of the year. Before this is in print in all probability something more definite will be known. Indeed, I have this instant heard that Sir John A. Macdonald announced in the House an hour ago that it would be impossible to prorogue before the middle of May. An absurd rumour has just crept out, to the effect that Sir George E. Cartier contemplates resignation through differences of opinion with his colleagues respecting the policy to be adopted towards Red River.

THE BOAT RACE.

It has now been fully determined that the great boat race between the "Paris" and "Tyne" Crews shall take place at Lachine in the month of July next. The "Tyne Crew" have concluded to row without a coxswain. The following, omitting the date, which has been changed from September to July, are the

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Between James Renforth and three others, forming the "Tyne Crew," of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and Robert Fulton and three others, forming the "Paris Crew," of St. John, N. B., for a Four-Oared Boat Race at Lachine, near Montreal, Canada, in July, 1870:

It is mutually understood and agreed between the two Crews, and the Lachine Boating Club, Montreal, as follows:

1. That they shall row a four-oared race in the best boats each crew can get, on the St. Lawrence River, at Lachine, near Montreal, Canada: the distance to be six miles (three up river from Lachine and back again), for the sum of Five Hundred Pounds sterling and the Championship. The Saint John Paris Crew to row without a Coxswain, and the Tyne Crew to have the right of rowing with or without one as they may see fit.
 2. The Boats to start from Points, Buoys, or Line, such Points, Buoys, or Distances on Line, to be not less than thirty yards apart, and to row a distance of three miles up river, where there shall be two Stake Boats, and turn each Boat its own Stake Boat, bring the one on its own side of starting, the turn to be made from left to right and back to the line of starting, such turning Stake Boats to be one hundred and fifty yards apart.
 3. The Race to be rowed, as above stated, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. if the water is smooth.—the Umpires to be the judges of the fitness of the water. If the state of the water is, in the opinion of the Umpires, unfit for rowing a satisfactory race, the Umpires shall be empowered to postpone the race from day to day until the state of the river is favourable.
 4. One-half of the stakes to be deposited by each party in the hands of Mr. Henry Hogan, proprietor of the Saint Lawrence Hall, Montreal, or at the Bank of Montreal, on the signing of these articles, and the remaining half to be so deposited not later than the _____ Either party failing to make such latter deposit within ten days of the specified time to forfeit the amount previously deposited.
 5. The Tyne crew hereby nominate _____ as their respective Umpires for the race in question. A Referee to be decided upon the day before the race by the respective crews; failing to agree upon a Referee, the President of the Lachine Boating Club, Montreal, is hereby vested with the right of appointing said Referee.
 6. In consideration of the race herein provided for, being rowed under the auspices of the Lachine Boating Club, the same Club hereby promises and agrees to pay to the stakeholder, immediately after the final deposit by the Tyne Crew is made, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds sterling, on account of the expenses incurred by that Crew by reason of their rowing at Lachine as aforesaid; the said sum to be paid to the Tyne Crew on their arrival at Lachine.
 7. The Rules of Rowing and other details of the race to be left in the hands of the Lachine Boating Club, who hereby undertake to arrange and carry out the same with perfect impartiality, and as efficiently as possible.
 8. The Referee, when appointed, will be fully empowered to settle all and every matter of dispute which may arise, except the state of the weather.
 9. The two Crews hereby bind themselves that whatever may be their present or future interests, neither crew will, prior to the race here agreed upon, consent to row a race during their absence from home in any point in the States or Canada, (Lachine excepted) unless with the knowledge and approval of the Lachine Boating Club.
- In witness, &c., &c.

GENERAL LINDSAY.

The *Court Journal* has the following:—Much and natural surprise has been created in military circles at the announcement that the Inspector-general of reserve forces, Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, has been ordered to Canada on "particular service." It is asked on all sides, is it a judicious arrangement to send away, for however short a period, from the War Office, the principal member and the moving spirit of the various committees now sitting at the War Office on the reserve forces and other important matters? It is further a question, is General Lindsay the only officer in the whole army who can be found to proceed to Canada to fulfil the simple mission of winding up military affairs previous to the final withdrawal of the troops, and give the militia of that Dominion a start? How can Mr. Secretary Cardwell ever hope to bring his reforms to a practical result if he sends his principal adviser across the Atlantic? Not only is the step a most unwise and incomprehensible one, but what is far more serious, it is a direct insult to the intellect of a number of gallant and intelligent officers who are seeking for employment, to think that General Lindsay is the only officer who can be found to perform so very simple a duty. It is to be hoped that the Canadian militia and volunteer forces will find themselves, after General Lindsay's visit, in a more intelligible form than brothers-in-arms in Great Britain.

CARD BY A RELEASED FENIAN PRISONER.

The undersigned, a released Fenian prisoner to whom the Executive clemency has been extended on a certificate of Dr. Dickson, Surgeon to the Kingston Penitentiary, and approved by Mr. Ferres, Warden, takes this method of expressing his deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Dickson for his unremitting care and attention to him during his illness, and for the kind benevolent christian feeling that he always shows those poor convicts under his charge; indeed he is an honour to his profession and to dear old Ireland. May God bless him will ever be my fervent prayer.

I would be ungrateful if I omitted this opportunity of expressing my sincere acknowledgement to Mr. Ferres for many acts of kindness, and for his sympathy for me during my illness; and to his family, who have been most kind to me, furnishing me with nourishment from their private table and many delicacies not provided by the Hospital.

The Deputy Warden, Mr. Flanigan, has, on every occasion, treated me kindly, and the keepers and guards, a very intelligent and respectable class of men, have always treated me with much civility. I have pleasure in stating that there is a decided improvement in all departments of the institution, particularly in the steward's department, under the supervision of Mr. P. O'Donnell, the rations being well cooked and served up clean and comfortable, and plenty of them. I have worked under Mr. O'Donnell, and I can bear witness to his great anxiety to do everything in his power for the comfort of the prisoners. I cannot but acknowledge that in every respect I have been well treated during my imprisonment, and that men who conduct themselves well have no cause for complaint.

WILLIAM H. SLEVIN,
Late Fenian Prisoner.

Kingston, March 30th, 1870.

From Mexico come statements of new gold discoveries. According to reports from Chihuahua, rich diggings have been found in the district of Hidalgo. Rich places have been discovered near Acapulco, and new petroleum wells have been sunk at Tihuatlan, in the district of Taxpain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. J. R.—"Champlain's first fight with the Iroquois" accepted, and will appear in due course."

M. J.—No. The story to which you refer was really written by the author whose name it bears.

TOPEKA.—Well! If any one should dare to offer us a plagiarised work we shall certainly take revenge by publishing the name and address of the perpetrator.

PAUL PRY.—This correspondent writes to know the meaning of the peacock's-feathers now so extensively worn in gentlemen's (!) hats. We suppose the fashion may be traced to the custom of the sportsman wearing in his hat a feather from the game he has shot. It is hardly reasonable, however, to suppose that each and everyone of the bucks who patrol our streets with peacock's-feathers in their hats have actually slaughtered such noble game. If they have, what a slaughter there must have been of rare birds. We saw the other day an individual with an ibis, and another with a flamingo feather.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending April 5th, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nsday, March 30	41°	45°	33°
Thursday, " 31	41°	46°	43°
Friday, April 1	45°	50°	42°
Saturday, " 2	45°	50°	45°
Sunday, " 3	36°	44°	32°
Monday, " 4	35°	38°	34°
Tuesday, " 5	33°	37°	34°
	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
We'nsday, March 30	46°	30°	38°
Thursday, " 31	46°	26°	36°
Friday, April 1	50°	28°	39°
Saturday, " 2	52°	28°	40°
Sunday, " 3	46°	28°	37°
Monday, " 4	38°	26°	32°
Tuesday, " 5	30°	30°	34° 5

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
We'nsday, March 30	30.34	30.38	30.36
Thursday, " 31	30.34	30.44	30.38
Friday, April 1	30.41	30.43	30.34
Saturday, " 2	30.25	30.25	30.14
Sunday, " 3	30.26	30.25	30.25
Monday, " 4	30.20	30.18	30.10
Tuesday, " 5	29.97	30.04	30.08



"Steamship "CITY OF BOSTON," arrived at Queenstown at One O'clock this morning."—(By Telegraph from New York, March 16.)

[LEGGOTYPED FROM A DRAWING.]

REFERRED MAKETH

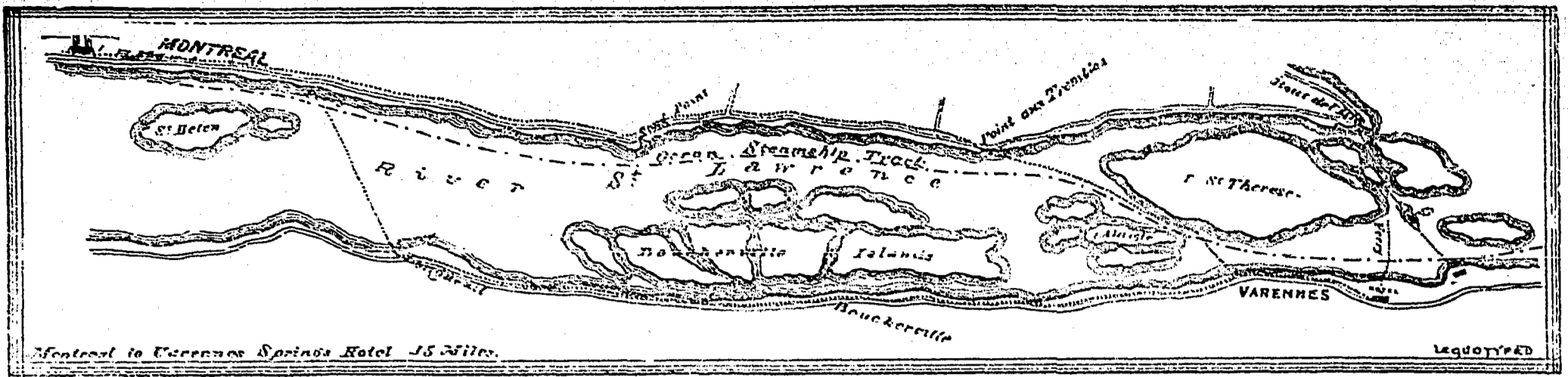
THE
HEART

SICK



"The reported arrival of the "CITY OF BOSTON" is false."—(By Telegraph from New York, March 16, P. M.)

[LEGGOTYPED FROM A DRAWING BY OUR ARTIST.]



PRIAM AND HELEN.
(Iliad III., 161.)

Priam, the king, to the tower where he sat called the beautiful Helen: "Hither, my daughter, approach, and sit by me here on this tower. Whence thou mayst see the spouse of thy youth, thy friends and thy kindred. Thou knowest I never blamed thee: I blamed the gods of Olympus Who excited this war of sorrow and tears without number.— Come, Helen, sit by my side and tell me the name of yon hero Mighty and stately in mien, tho' other around him are taller, A man of such beauty as his and of so majestic a bearing I have never beheld. If he is not a king, he is kingly." Then Helen, fairest of women, answered the king: "O my father, Father of Paris, by me thou art loved, and revered and respected! Would that an evil death had been my lot when I followed Hither thy son Alexander, leaving my husband behind me. Kinsmen, too, and sweet daughter and friends whom I knew since my childhood! 'Twas not allowed me to die, so I pine away slowly with weeping. But thou art wiser: thou seest the great Agamemnon. Wide-ruling king, (as thou say'st) and a warrior valiant and skillful. Once he was brother to me, oh shame! in the days that have vanished." Then as a hero, a hero, the old man advised Agamemnon: "Happy art thou, Atreides, in birth, and in name, and in fortune; Many are under thy sway, the tower of the sons of Achaia. On a vine-bearing Phrygia I entered and saw many Phrygians Riding swift steeds, the forces of Otresus and Mydon, the god-like. Who, with me for an ally, encamped by the banks of the Sangar. Waiting the march of their foes, the Amazons, warrior-women; But few in number were they to those quick-eyed sons of Achaia." Next, perceiving Ulysses, the old man said: "My dear Helen, Tell me who this is, also, in stature less than Atreides, Less by a head, it may be, but broader in chest and in shoulders.— Rest on the ground his arms, but he through the ranks of the army Ranges about like a ram; to a thick-floored ram I compare him. Wandering hither and thither through snow-white sheep in the pasture?" Him, then, answered Helen, Helen, of Love descended: "That is Ulysses, my father, the wily son of Laertes. Nourished in Ithaca's Isle, Ithaca, rocky and barren. Skilled to contrive and complete wise plans and politic counsels." Her, then, the sage Antenor addressed, when she spoke of Ulysses: "Lady, in truth thou hast uttered these words; for once I remember Hither the noble Ulysses came with the brave Menelaus; (Thou wast the cause of his coming) and I was their host in my palace. And of both the heroes I learned the genius and wisdom. When they met in the council with Trojan heroes assembled, Standing, Ulysses was less by a head than the brave Menelaus. Sitting, more honour was due to the thoughtful brow of Ulysses. And when they wove for the general ear their thoughts into language, Menelaus harangued very freely, and briefly, and clearly. Never missing his words, nor misapplying their meaning. Though as to years not yet was he reckoned among the elders. But when Ulysses arose, with his head full of wariest measures, Standing he fixed his eyes on the ground and kept looking downwards. Moving his sceptre not backwards nor forwards, but holding it steadily. Looking like one not wise; and those who beheld him might fancy That he was deeply enraged, and thus bereft of his reason. But when, as I have seen, he sent his great voice from his bosom. Words that came thick and fast like the flakes of the snow in the winter. Then he that listened would say no man might compete with Ulysses; Then we forgot how he looked as the words of Ulysses enchanted us." Thirdly, on seeing Ajax, the old king of Helen demanded: "Who, so stately and tall, is this other chief of the Grecians, Rising as high o'er the rest as the height of his head and his shoulders?" And thus the comely Helen, fairest of women, responded: "He that beheldst is Ajax, gigantic, to Grecians a bulwark. And over there, like a god, Idomeneus stands among the Cretans, While around him the chiefs of the Cretan army are gathered. Many a time has the brave Menelaus hidden him well—once. When to our Spartan home he came from the land of the Cretans. But while I see all around the rest of the dark-eyed Achaians Whom I well know and whose names I could tell, two captains I see not. Castor, tamer of steeds, and Pollux, skillful in boxing. Both own brothers of mine—we three were nursed by one mother. Either they have not come with the forces, from far Lacedaemon Or, having come, it may be, to this place in sea-travelling vessels. Do not desire, after all, to enter the battle of heroes. Fearing the shame and reproach the crime of their sister would cause them." So she spoke; but then the life-giving earth was embracing In the dear land of their fathers over the sea, Lacedaemon.

JOHN READER.

RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

A new telegraph line is now being constructed between New York and Washington, forming a small section of wires that are intended to ramify in all directions through the country, by which cheaper and more rapid telegraphy is expected to be realized. This is the enterprise of the National Telegraph Co., and from the printed report of the Executive Committee to the stockholders, we gather a number of interesting particulars. The capital stock is ten millions of dollars. The instruments used are the recently patented telegraph improvements of George Little, of New Jersey. The messages to be sent are prepared by punching slots and circles through a strip of paper, which, on being drawn through the telegraph instrument, transmits corresponding electric signals. These are received and made visible upon strips of chemically-prepared paper. Copies of messages may be dropped at all stations upon the line without interfering with the working of the instruments. The machines for preparing the messages are quite simple, and are operated by girls. Mr. D. H. Craig, one of the most experienced telegraph men in the country, states that as much business can be done with the Little instruments, using only one wire, and thirty-two girls to prepare and copy the messages, at a total expense of \$48 per diem, as can be accomplished by means of fifteen wires and thirty first-class Morse operators at an expense of \$120 per diem. There is also a difference of fifteen to one in favour of the new system in the prime cost and maintenance of wires. The new company expect that when, by their competition, they have brought down the tariff of the Western Union, and other telegraph companies, to the lowest paying point, the National Company will be able to make a reduction below this of 50 per cent., and still have a good margin for profit. If the Company can do this or anything like it, their business will be enormous.

THE VARENNES MINERAL SPRINGS.

These very valuable springs, so highly spoken of by our most distinguished physicians, and which Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada, declares to be of the same class as the celebrated Congress water of Saratoga, but somewhat stronger, are situated within a few miles from Montreal, in one of the prettiest spots between this city and Quebec. The hotel, which is already built, commands an extensive view, embracing Montreal and the Boucherville islands on one side, the Belœil, Chambly and other mountains in rear, on the lower side the St. Lawrence, Repentigny, St. Sulpice and Verchères, and facing it is seen the enchanting panorama offered at the confluence of the Ottawa and L'Assomption rivers where they unite with the St. Lawrence, separating again as they do into innumerable little channels encircling as many islands of every size, shape and form. The green hills of the Laurentides are also seen in the distance, and of a fine evening the sun disappears behind them in a sea of molten gold. Within a short walk from the hotel, at a spot called *Cap St. Michel*, the Quebec and Ocean steamers pass so close to shore that a conversation could be carried on with the passengers on board. The islands mentioned above can be reached within a few minutes by easy rowing and afford abundant fishing and some shooting. Altogether, we know of no place of summer resort more healthy or more pleasantly situated. Another exceedingly attractive feature about these springs is that not only do they emit a quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas sufficient to light up the whole place, but the amount of mineral water which now runs to waste in the St. Lawrence is so great that it will supply a swimming bath; thus affording to visitors all the advantages of salt water bathing without the difficulties and danger attending sea bathing. Tourists will learn with pleasure that this property, which has been for many years back in the hands of the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery, who occupied it as an orphan's home, will soon be vacated by them to make room for health and pleasure seekers.

"A WOUNDED DANISH SOLDIER."

The accomplished painter of this picture, Madame Jerichau, wife of the distinguished Danish sculptor, has been too well known to the English public for some years to require any other introduction than her work, or, rather, the reproduction of it we have to offer. The picture we have engraved is one of the artist's most successful efforts; it was painted shortly after the war in Holstein, and it has been exhibited at the Royal Academy. The circumstances of that Prusso-Danish war are still fresh in the memory. Whatever the exact merits of Prussia's claim, it was pressed in a way which no nation retaining its self-respect could admit, except on compulsion; and we all recollect the brave stand made by the little Danish army against the overwhelming odds brought by its gigantic neighbour. But when, in addition to this historic retrospect, we reflect how much there is in the Danish national character resembling that of our own people—that we are, indeed, in large proportion from the same stock; when we think how peaceful, industrious, and virtuous is the modern Dane, yet losing none of his ancient courage; how thoroughly domestic in his habits, yet ever ready to obey when patriotism calls him from the happy contentment of home, we shall then better appreciate the touching story suggested by this picture, we shall then have its pathos brought home to us almost as nearly as if it were an English cottage scene. We need not dwell on the true womanly refinement shown in the artist's treatment of her theme. The life of the wounded man, perhaps, still hangs in the balance; but, if he recover, he will surely owe more to the soothing, gentle nursing of that true-hearted girl now reading to him from the Book of Life than to the surgeon's skill or the whole Pharmacopœia. We may, however, in illustration of the picture, remind the reader that generally, on the Continent, the act of betrothal is regarded far more seriously than our English "engagement" between lovers. It is, in fact, often a sort of religious rite tantamount to marriage itself; and it is a graceful custom in some parts—and, we believe, prevails in Denmark—for the man to wear the betrothal ring as well as his affianced bride.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE "CAPTAIN" TURRET SHIP.

The "Captain," commanded by H. T. Burgoyne, V.C., twin-screw ironclad, designed and built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, on Captain Cowper Coles' turret principle, is named after the old "Captain," 74 guns, which was commanded by Nelson at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, on the 13th of February, 1797, from which he boarded and took the "San Joseph," 112 guns, and the "Nicholas," 84 guns. The old "Captain" was what was called a 71 gun 24-pounder ship, of 1,880 tons burden, carrying four 32-pounder carronades on the upper deck, the rest of her guns being 24, 18, and 9-pounders; whilst the "Captain" of to-day carries only 6 guns, 4 of which are 600-pounders, weighing 25 tons each, from which it may be gathered that one of her 60-lbs. shot weighs as much as one broadside thrown by the old "Captain;" in number of men, however, the old ship had the advantage, her complement being 64 against the new "Captain's" 500 men. In April, 1870, the Admiralty having submitted the names of seven ship-building firms to Captain Coles, that gentleman selected Messrs. Laird Brothers, and in conjunction with them

prepared the drawings, which were approved by the Admiralty for a sea-going turret cruiser, showing the application of his invention to this class of vessel, and after these designs the new "Captain" has been constructed, the contract having been signed in February, 1867.

The vessel is built in five water-tight compartments, each turret, of which there are two, having a compartment to itself, containing its engine, magazine, and shot and shell complete. The hull itself is plated with 7 inches of armour, on a 12-inch backing of East Indian teak, and an inner skin of 1½-inch iron; for about 40 feet abreast of each turret the armour plating is 8 inches thick. The main-deck is also protected, having a plating of 1-inch and 1½-inch iron, covered with 6-inch oak planking.

The turrets, the most important part of the vessel, measure 27 feet in diameter externally, 22 feet 6 inches internally, and are plated with thicknesses of 9 and 10 inches of iron. These turrets will each carry two 600-pounder 25-ton guns, and the armament will be completed by two 7-inch 6½-ton chase guns, mounted respectively in the poop and fore-castle. The turret guns are mounted on iron carriages and slides, made on Captain Coles' plan, with the addition of Col. Clerk's Hydraulic Compressor. The slides, which are also of iron, on the lowering and raising system invented by Captain Coles for giving extreme elevation, with a minimum port-hole, were constructed by Messrs. Laird Brothers, and are worked by a neat arrangement of two hydraulic rams.

The turrets are supported by a strong girder on the lower deck, and revolve on a series of rollers, being kept in position by a solid wrought iron central spindle, securely fixed in the lower deck, and passing down to the orlop deck; both steam and hand gear are fitted to the turrets, the former can be worked either by the captain of the turret when taking aim, or by a lever on the orlop deck, the turret making a complete revolution in half a minute, thus enabling the guns to be brought to bear with great rapidity, or the port turned away from the enemy's fire when loading.

A spar or upper deck, 24 feet broad, connects the poop and fore-castle, so that the whole of the ropes are worked, boats stowed, anchors catted and fished, and all work connected with navigating and sailing the ship carried on upon this deck without in any way interfering with the working and fighting of the turrets.

She is fully rigged with Captain Coles' tripod masts, spreading a large area of canvas, 3,500 square feet under all plain sail, being as much as any first rate three-decker. The ship's company and general accommodation is on the lower deck, very similar to that of an old frigate, with the exception of the captain's cabin and those of the superior officers, which are under the poop. The fore-castle is utilised for working the cables, sick-bay, seamen's berths, wash-places, &c., and all has the appearance of good ventilation and great comfort. She has a roomy pilot-house coming above the spar deck, from which a good view is obtained, so that the ship can be coned from it and taken into very close action, the fighting-wheel being underneath it, and there being a complete system for communicating orders to all parts of the ship, both from the pilot-house and bridge, by means of Messrs. Weir and Co.'s Patent Atmospheric Telegraph tubes.

In addition to her heavy gun armament, the "Captain" is armed with a formidable wrought-iron stem, which does not, however, attain the proportions of a "beak," although it is prolonged quite far enough to do effective service. In place of the hinged bulwarks that were fitted to previously built turret ships, the "Captain" has simple iron stanchions with ridge ropes, which are allowed to fall into a gutter on the main-deck on going into action. On the upper deck, however, there are standing bulwarks where the hammocks are stowed, making a rampart for riflemen; and on this deck also are rocket tubes fitted with Commander Fisher's stands.

The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length over all, 335 ft.; between perpendiculars, 310 ft.; breadth extreme, 53 ft. 3 in.; tonnage, 4,272 tons. The engines are two separate pairs of 900 collective horse power, driving twin screws, and will work up to 5,400 indicated horse power. They are double trunk engines, each pair driving a separate two-bladed screw propeller 17 ft. in diameter.

It has been stated that the "Captain" has been built in competition with the "Monarch," but this is an error. The vessel with which she is really intended to compete is the "Bellerophon," of the same tonnage, 4,272 tons, while the "Monarch" has a tonnage of 5,192 tons, and could not, therefore, be fairly compared with this new ship, the representative of Captain Coles' principle.—*The Graphic.*

An *attaché* of the Austrian Legation, a chaste and pious young man, was so unfortunate as to break a fan. Its owner, a most charming and exceedingly pretty woman, the Countess J—, was furious, and spoke her mind quite freely about it. The culprit manifested becoming contrition, and offered to have the fan mended or supply its place; increased anger on the part of the lady, who demanded a piece of paper in which to wrap the fragments. The youthful diplomatist opened his portmanteau, and without the least impertinent intention in the world, took out a thousand-franc note, saying, as he tore it in half, "I have only this, madam." This capped the climax, and the excitement of the lady reached so high a point that a fashionable sculptor who was present requested permission to take her as a model for the statue of an angry Juno, which he had just commenced.—*Rome Correspondent.*

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

[ISSUED FROM 30TH SEPT. TO 20TH NOV., 1869.]

No. 83. Patrick Butler, Walsingham: 'The Loose Jointed Spring Butt Hinge.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 84. Alexander A. McCallum, Tweed, Miller: 'The Patent Paper Cheese Box.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 85. John Grenville, Thorold: 'The Grenville Door and Gate Fastener.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 86. Israel Kinney, Woodstock: 'Kinney's Wooden Buggy Spring.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 87. George Scott, Montreal, Pattern Maker: 'Scott's Horizontal Grinding Machine.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 88. Alexander McArthur, Elora, Machinist: 'McArthur's Self Raking Regulator.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 89. Henry Carter, Malahide: 'Carter's Improved Ditching Machine.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 90. Charles Horatio Waterous, Brantford: 'Waterous Set Gauge.' 1st Oct., 1869.
 No. 91. William Baker, Arnprior: 'Baker's Brick Press and Setter.' 19th Oct., 1869.
 No. 92. Charles William Mugridge, Hamilton: 'The Spanish Grass Broom, the Spanish Grass Scrubber, and The Broom Grass Splitter.' 9th Oct., 1869.
 No. 93. Mitchell Prue, Walsingham: 'Prue's Improved Rotating Harrow.' 9th Oct., 1869.
 No. 94. William Muir, Montreal: 'Muir's Improved Multiple Sewing Machine.' 15th Oct., 1869.
 No. 95. George Groom, Brockville: 'The Canada Farmer's Churn.' 17th Oct., 1869.
 No. 96. Frederick Baynton Sparkes, Toronto, Assignee of George Whitney Sylvester, of Dundas: 'Sylvester's Deodorizer, Decolorizer and Extractor.' 17th Oct., 1869.
 No. 97. Frederick Baynton Sparkes, Toronto, Assignee of George Whitney Sylvester, of Dundas: 'Sylvester's Carbon Burner and Re-burner.' 17th Oct., 1869.
 No. 98. Frederick Baynton Sparkes, Toronto, Assignee of George Whitney Sylvester, of Dundas: 'Sylvester's Apparatus for extracting from and cleansing any filtering or macerating medium of any soluble matter remaining therein.' 17th Oct., 1869.
 No. 99. Antoine St. Jacques, Yamachiche, Coach Builder: 'Le Résoluit Canadien.' 17th Oct., 1869.
 No. 100. John Bonathan, Bowmanville, improvement on machines for bending wood: 'The Economical Bending Apparatus.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 101. John Bowes, Warwick, Lambton: 'The Universal Eclipse Churning Power.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 102. Samuel Buschlen, Port Elgin, Bruce: 'Buschlen's Superior Clothes Dryer.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 103. Brooks Wakefield Walton, Kettleby, York: 'B. W. Walton's Improved Combined Cultivator and Grain Drill.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 104. Archibald Douglas, City of Ottawa, a machine or apparatus for attachment to the pads of saddles of horse's harness to support the pole of four-wheeled vehicles, &c.: 'Douglas Relief Bar.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 105. Uriah Phelps, Beachville, Oxford: 'Phelps' Horse-shoe Clincher.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 106. Jesse Morningstar, Village of Waterloo: 'Morningstar's Improved Flexible Cultivator.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 107. Anthony Sluthour, Brockville: 'The Eureka Pump.' 15th October, 1869.
 No. 108. Charles Mee, Toronto: 'Mee's Dominion Bag Tie.' 21st October, 1869.
 No. 109. Joseph Léon Octave Vidal, of the Parish of St. Louis of Lotbinière: 'Charrue avec orille à base élargie à même rapportée.' 21st October, 1869.
 No. 110. Benjamin Pound Snider, Bertie: 'Snider's Dominion Wood Saw.' 21st October, 1869.
 No. 111. John Radley Osborne, Guelph, improvement on single thread sewing machine: 'Osborne Flexible Looping Hook.' 21st Oct., 1869.
 No. 112. Jacob Henry Sweeney, Ancaster: 'Sweeney's Improved Hay Lifter.' 21st October, 1869.
 No. 113. Jared Munson, Collingwood: 'Munson's Dominion Bee Hive.' 28th October, 1869.
 No. 114. Samuel Swan Phillips, St. Catharines, a machine for running boats up streams, adaptable to either steamboats or sailing vessels: 'Phillips' Rapid Climber.' 28th October, 1869.
 No. 115. Williams Dales, Cockstown: 'Dales' Hay or Barley Fork.' 28th October, 1869.
 No. 116. Peter J. Pilkey, Barford, Co. Beant, improvements in Wagon Racks for carrying hay and straw: 'The Ontario Hay Rack.' 28th Oct., 1869.
 No. 117. Louis Larivée, Montreal, a composition for preventing the falling off of hair and facilitating its growth: 'Le Régénérateur Indien.' 28th Oct., 1869.
 No. 118. John Johnson Warner, Otterville, Oxford: 'Warner's universal self-acting whittling snap.' 30th October, 1869.
 No. 119. Gilbert McMicken, Windsor, Stipendiary Magistrate, improvement on machines for making salt from salt water, or for crystallizing or precipitating salts or chemical substances held in solution: 'McMicken's Improved Evaporator.' 30th Oct., 1869.
 No. 120. David Bassendale Garton, Barrie: 'The Victoria Clothes Washer.' 30th Oct., 1869.
 No. 121. James Allen, Kerwood, Middlesex: 'The Matchless Churn Power.' 30th Oct., 1869.
 No. 122. John Foster, Montreal, Civil Engineer, an apparatus for removing snow from railway tracks: 'Foster's Snow Cleaner for Railways.' 30th Oct., 1869.
 No. 123. James Lewis Morden, London: 'Prince Arthur's Dominion Pea Reaper.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 124. Anthony Sluthour, Brockville: 'The Champion Pump.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 125. Peter Routledge, Township of King, Co. York: 'Horse Shoe Punching Machine.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 126. Hudson Gunning Abbott, London: improvement on Springs for Vehicles: 'Abbott's Double Arch Spring.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 127. David Louis Rey, Montreal: 'Improved Electric Regulator and Sympathetic Clocks.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 128. Charles Hough, Quebec: 'Improved Horse Shovel.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 129. Joseph Vessot, Senior, Joliette, and Samuel Vessot, Junior, of the same place, a new sowing and harrowing machine called: 'Semoir et Herse combinés de J. et S. Vessot.' 1st Nov., 1869.
 No. 130. George Wright Corbit, Toronto: 'Mendon's Portable Treadle Adjustment.' 8th Nov., 1869.

No. 131. Guillaume Amien Masson, Charlottenburgh: improvement on carriages to enable them to turn without upsetting, called: 'Masson's Improved Carriage.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 132. Israel Kinney, Woodstock: 'The Oxford Washing Machine.' 5th Nov., 1869.
 No. 133. George Heald, Toronto: 'Heald's Art or Process for preparing sheep skins for Enamelling or Patenting, and giving to them the consistency of solid leather.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 134. Joseph Flint, St. Catharines: 'An Improved Champion Cross Cut Saw.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 135. Joseph Flint, St. Catharines: 'An Improved Saw Handle.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 136. John Henry Young, Hamilton: 'The New Dominion Churn.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 137. James N. Beckwith, Killisburgh, N.S.: 'The Seventy-five to Ninety per cent. Wind Wheel.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 138. John Murphy, St. John, New Brunswick: 'An Improvement in the Manufacture of Scrubbing Brushes.' 8th Nov., 1869.
 No. 139. William Henry Dart, Springfield, Halifax, and James Scott Dart, of the same place: improvement on coasting Sleighs and Steering apparatus, called 'Dart's Improved Hand Steering Coaster.' 12th Nov., 1869.
 No. 140. Christian Troyer, Stayner: 'Troyer's Improved Car Coupler.' 12th Nov., 1869.
 No. 141. James Wright, Hamilton: 'The Imperial Clothes Pin.' 14th Nov., 1869.
 No. 142. Charles Irwin, Belleville: 'Irwin's Improved Sewing Machine.' 12th Nov., 1869.
 No. 143. Stephen Franklin Humphry, Wardsville: 'The Dominion Sulky.' 12th Nov., 1869.
 No. 144. William Henry Goodale, Toronto: 'The Canadian Washing Machine.' 18th Nov., 1869.
 No. 145. William Sykes, C. E., Toronto: improvement in the art of tunnelling under rivers with alluvial beds, and machine for carrying out said improvement, called 'Sykes' Tunnelling Art and Shield.' 15th Nov., 1869.
 No. 146. Matthew Howles, Hamilton: improvement on Dampers for Stoves, called 'Howles' Adjustable Safety Damper.' 18th Nov., 1869.
 No. 147. James Wyeth King, Shubenacadi, Co. Hants, N.S.: improvements in machines by which fish are enabled to surmount and pass dams, cascades and other obstructions in water courses, called 'The King Fish Ladder.' 18th Nov., 1869.
 No. 148. Samuel McPherson, Ottawa, Stage Driver, foot warmer and lantern: 'McPherson's Foot Warmer and Combined Lantern.' 18th Nov., 1869.
 No. 149. Channery Holmes Guard, London: 'The Improved Fifth Wheel and Spring Supporter.' 18th Nov., 1869.
 No. 150. Hermánigilde Baby Casgrain, Ottawa: improvements in arranging records and documents, called 'The Universal Office File.' 26th Nov., 1869.

SCIENTIFIC.

DIAMONDS—Professor Tyndall has just succeeded in igniting a diamond in oxygen by the concentrated rays of the electric light. He has no doubt of his ability to ignite it by the purely invisible rays from the same source. It is interesting to know that a new locality for diamonds is reported by Herr Gustav Rose, of Berlin, which may be considered the first in Europe, if the western slope of the Ural is placed out of the question. The stone referred to was found in the granite quarries of Count Schonborn in Bohemia, and has been unquestionably identified as a diamond, both by the combustion of a splinter into pure carbonic acid, and by its physical and mineralogical properties. Its weight is 57 milligrammes; it is cubical in shape, and is of a light yellow colour, and is probably not the only one to be discovered. Professor Wohler, of Gottingen, has also discovered minute diamonds in a piece of platinum from Oregon.

INSOMNIA CURED BY CHLORAL—Dr. Lincoln relates, in a medical journal published at Boston, the case of a lady, aged 49, who was suffering from nervous prostration, the result of great fatigue and mental uneasiness. During the course of a week she had slept only one hour each night. Opium only had the effect of increasing the insomnia, and valerian, lupuline, *M-his*, and hyoseyamine had been tried without effect. One scruple of hydrate of chloral was then administered, and brought on a sleep of seven hours. The dose was then reduced to 15 grains, administered every night for a week, and in each case succeeded in producing seven or eight hours' sleep without entailing the slightest inconvenience to the patient.

NEW ANAESTHETICS—Dr. Rabuteau (*Gazette Hebdomadaire*) describes three new anaesthetics with which he has made numerous experiments, viz: Bromoform, bromal, and iodol. Bromoform resembles chloroform, but appears to possess some advantages over it in producing complete anaesthesia without causing profound sleep. Bromal differs from chloral in the substitution of bromine for chlorine. Its action on animals is similar to that of chloral. Iodol is also a powerful anaesthetic, but in moderate quantities it causes convulsions and death, producing congestion of the brain and spinal cord.

TEST FOR ARSENIC—A new and very delicate test for arsenic has been discovered by Bettendorff. Its sensibility is so great that it is said to be capable of detecting one part of arsenic in a million parts of solution; and the presence of antimony does not affect it. In order to apply this test, the arsenious, or arsenic liquid is mixed with aqueous hydrochloric (hydrochloric acid), until fumes are apparent; thereupon stannous chloride is added, which produces a basic precipitate, containing the greater part of the arsenic as metal, mixed with stannic oxide.

METALLIC SPECTRA—M. Robert Thalén has communicated to the Royal Society of Upsala a memoir on the characteristic metallic lines of the spectrum, especially with reference to their wave-lengths. As ordinary spectroscopes do not give entirely accurate readings, varying as they do with temperature and other incidental circumstances, it is necessary in all cases to make the solar spectrum the basis of reference. Augustrom's "normal solar spectrum" was, accordingly, the normal starting-point of the author's researches; and, with this as his guide, he has succeeded in constructing a chart, which gives, in millimeters, the wave-lengths of metallic lines within about 0.000001 of their true value. Forty-five metals have been thus investigated, and their spectra mapped. Of these, the following give lines coinciding with those in the solar spectrum: Sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, chromium, nickel, cobalt, and titanium. The discovery of the last-named coincidence is due to M. Thalén himself.

A STRANGE STORY.

Not many years since certain miners, working far underground, came upon the body of a poor fellow who had perished in the suffocating pit forty years since. Some chemical agent to which the body had been subjected—an agent prepared in the laboratory of Nature—had effectually arrested the progress of decay. They brought it up to the surface, and for a while, till it crumbled through exposure to the atmosphere, it lay the image of a fine sturdy young man. No convulsion had passed over the face in death—the features were tranquil, the hair was as black as jet.

No one recognized the face—a generation had grown since the miner went down into his shaft for the last time. But a tottering old woman, who had hurried from her cottage at hearing the news, came up, and she knew again the face which, through all these years, she had not forgotten. The poor miner was to be her husband on the day after that on which he died.

They were rough people, of course, who were looking on; a liberal education and refined feelings are not deemed essential to the man whose work is to get up coal or even tin; but there were no dry eyes when the gray-headed pilgrim cast herself upon the youthful corpse, and poured into its deaf ear many words of endearment unused for forty-six years. It was a touching contrast, the one so old, the other so young. They had both been young those long years ago, but time had gone on with the living and stood still with the dead.—*London Herald*.

CARRYING A JOKE TOO FAR—Some young ladies and gentlemen who were taking advantage of the fine sleighing not long since, in attending a donation, surprise or wedding party, or something of the kind, were obliged to sit three on a seat. One of the seats contained two gentlemen and one lady. The gentlemen, of course, would not allow the lady to take an exposed seat; she, therefore, sat in the middle. As the night was extremely cold gentleman number one quietly passed his hand (a remarkably small hand, by the way), into the lady's muff. As the muff was not very capacious, the lady removed one of her hands from the same. In a few moments she felt a movement on the other side, and found gentleman number two attempting to pass his hand into the muff on the other side. She then quietly drew her hand from the muff and allowed him to do so. What took place in the muff afterward she is unable to say. But each of the gentlemen privately reported to a small circle of friends how warmly the lady had returned the pressure of his hand in the muff, while the lady as privately reported to her friends the magnificent sale she had made of both gentlemen.—*Saginaw Enterprise*.

DANGERS OF COURTING FAT GIRLS—I was in love once with a fat girl. She was very fleshy. She was enormous. But the course of my true love came to grief. I was sitting with her in the dim twilight one evening. I was sentimental; and said many soft things. I embraced part of her. She seemed distant. She frequently turned her lovely head from me. At last I thought I heard the murmur of voices on the other side. I arose and walked around, and there I found another fellow courting her on the other side. I was indignant, and I upbraided her for her treachery in thus concealing from me another love. She laughed at my conceit, as if she were not big enough to have two lovers at once.—*Don Platt*.

JUSTICE AMONG CROWS—Those extraordinary assemblies, which may be called crow courts, are observed in all parts of the world. They collect in great numbers, as if they had been summoned for the occasion. A few of their flock sit with drooping heads; others seem as grave as if they were judges; and some are exceedingly active and noisy, like lawyers and witnesses; in the course of about an hour the company generally disperse, and it is not uncommon, after they have flown away, to find one or two dead on the spot. Dr. Edmondstone, in his View of the Shetland Islands, says that the crow court or meeting does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two; crows come from all quarters to the section. As soon as they are all arrived, a very general noise ensues, the business of the court is opened, and shortly after they all fall upon one or two individual crows (who are supposed to have been condemned by their peers) and put them to death. When the execution is over they quietly disperse.

ORLEANT BEGGARS—A short time since a Detroit gentleman who works for a moderate salary, and rents one of a row of cottages owned by a moderately wealthy German, was told by his wife one evening that she had been called to the door by a little girl and boy who asked for food. In glowing terms she pictured the ragged, half-starved appearance of the children, their shoeless feet, cold, pinched features, and their profuse thanks at her donation of bread, cakes, and cold meat. Husband told his wife that she had done right in relieving their wants, and quoted: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." From time to time the wife spoke of her little protégés, of the food she gave them, and luxuries sent to their sick mother and her infant. This continued for some weeks, and although the tax upon his resources was somewhat onerous, the quotation given above was his solace, and he heroically curtailed his cigar bills without a murmur. Of late, however, he smokes more than ever before, for happening to go home one day at an unusual hour, he found his wife in the pantry filling a large market basket with provisions, while sitting by the stove in the kitchen were two children that he recognized as the property of his landlord. Beggars lose time by calling at that house, for they are told to "git," without any formality.

A too-honest clerk has been discovered by the Hamilton Times. A merchant of that city recently hired a new clerk, and of course initiated him at once into the mysteries of the "trade mark." The same afternoon the newly-inducted knight of the yard-stick was showing some goods to a lady customer, when she demurred to the price of the article. The feelings of the merchant may be imagined when the young man called at the top of his voice: "What shall I sell this for? It is marked four dollars and a half and cost fifty cents." The engagement with the clerk soon terminated.

A good story comes from Cambridge. It is said that when the Greek Archbishop of Syros and Tenos attended in the Senate House, for the purpose of receiving his honorary degree of LL.D., he dropped his pocket-handkerchief, and on stooping down to recover it, one of the graduates in the gallery exclaimed, "Hurrah for the Grecian bend!" The effect was, of course, so intensely ludicrous that the whole assemblage was convulsed with laughter.

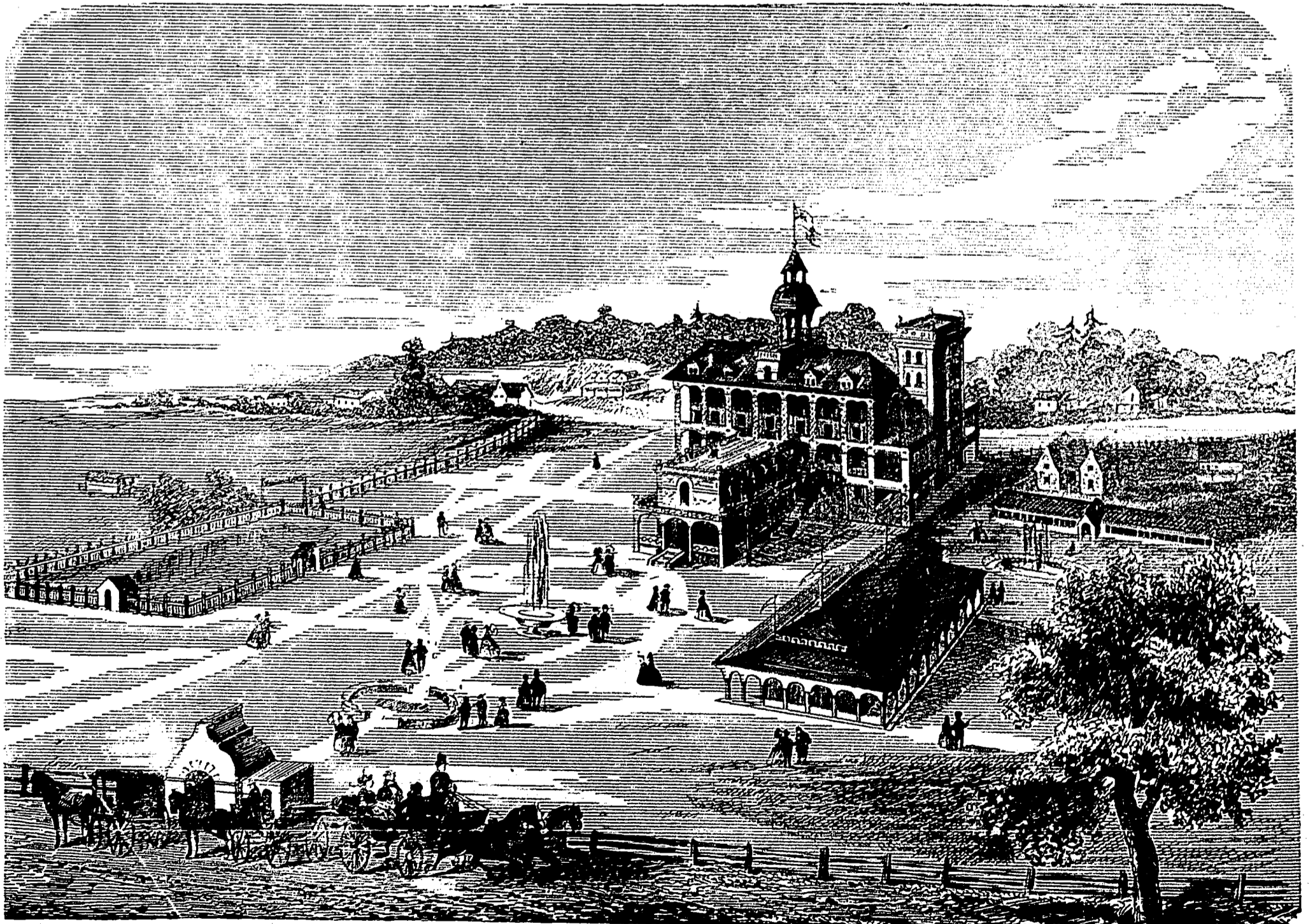


LUNATIC ASYLUM, LONDON, ONT.

In 1868 the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for Ontario having reported in favour of additional Asylum accommodation for the western part of the Province, the legislature, at its ensuing session, voted an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of an Asylum at London. Plans having been prepared and submitted to contractors, the tender of Messrs. Hoyt and Strickland, of Brantford, for the sum of \$119,565.25, was accepted. The site chosen was the Hale farm, of 196 acres, situated on the Dundas road, a mile and a half east of the limits of the City of London. In addition to this one hundred

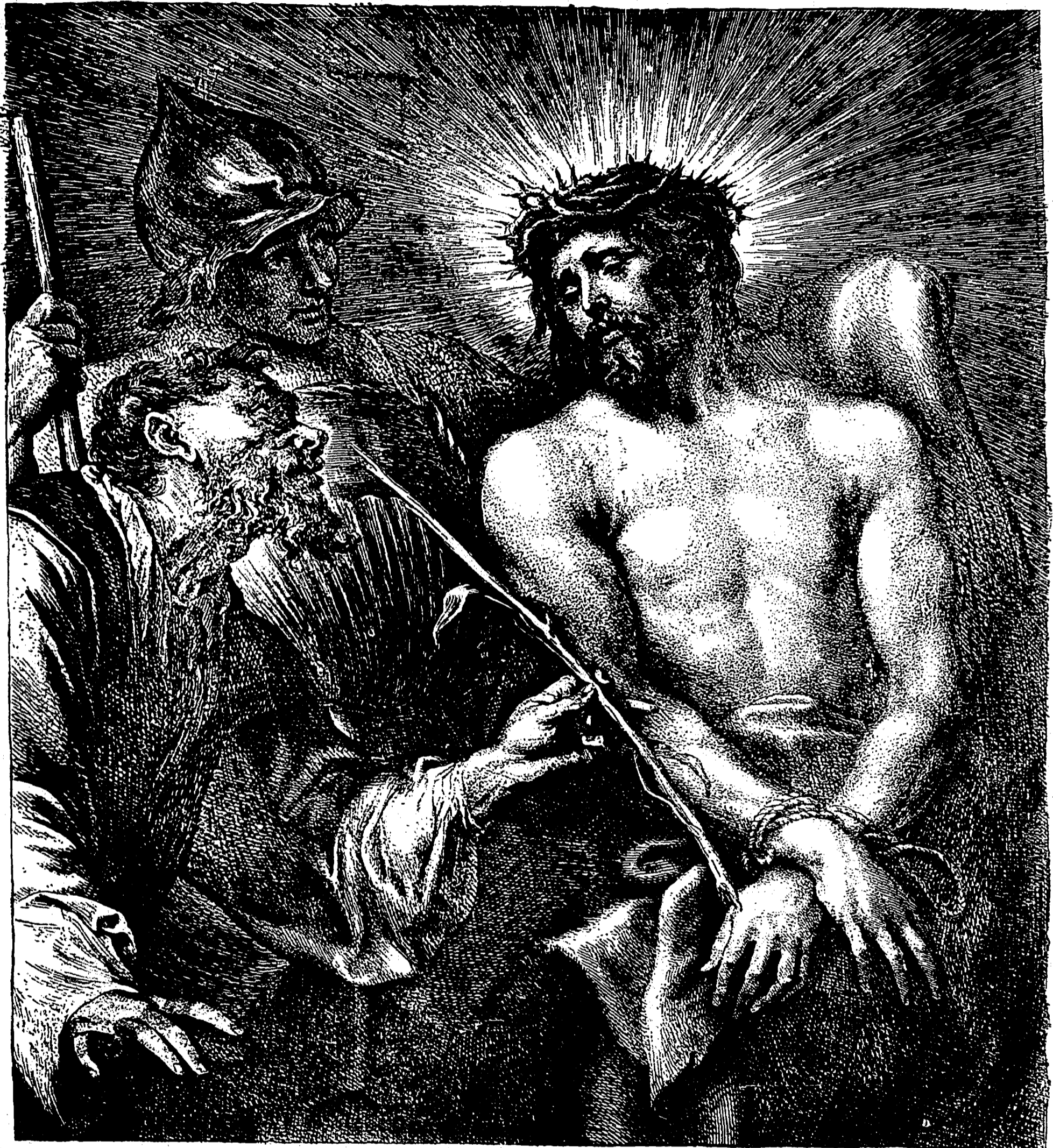
acres on the west side of the site were purchased, on which it is proposed to erect cottages for the accommodation of working patients. Possession was given to the contractors on the 28th May and the work proceeded during the whole of the summer. The whole of the foundations, including some additional mason work at the west side, have been completed, and the east and west wings have been covered in, the slating of the east wing being completed, and that of the west in progress. The building, when finished, will consist of a centre building and two wings. The total length will be 610 feet, and the depth 210 feet from the front of the centre building to the rear of the extreme wings. The centre building will be four stories

high, its eastern and western portions being three stories in height. The wings will be two stories high. The building, which will be in the Elizabethian style, is to be of white brick, with cut-stone window-heads and sills. The brick is of London manufacture, and the stone is to be procured from Guelph or Georgetown. The roofs are to be covered with slate from the Melbourne quarries. A broad avenue will lead up from the lodge-gates on Dundas street, and the drive and walks will be continued around the building. The architect of the London Asylum is Mr. Kivas Tully, of Toronto. Our illustration depicts the building as it will appear when completed.



THE VARENNE'S MINERAL SPRINGS.—SEE PAGE 202.

"ECCE HOMO."



*Ecce stat innocuus spinis redemptus acutis,
Amula sicut cuius bella labella rosas:*

Anton. van Dyck invenit et fecit æque fecit.

*Et vero Iudæe illudis arundine Regi.
Impe sed nescis te mala quanta marant.*

"ECCE HOMO."

The scenes and incidents in the life of Christ have always been a favourite subject with painters and poets in the exercise of their arts. The events of thrilling interest connected with his birth, his labours and his death have all been portrayed again and again by the master hands of every country. But the tragical drama of the Passion, the betrayal, the agony, the mockings and scourgings, and the final consummation on Calvary have been more especially the study of the old masters, the perfection of whose works the moderns strive so hard to emulate. Nor is it to be wondered at that the doings and sufferings of the "Saviour of the World" should offer such powerful attractions to the painter. And while

poetry has confessedly failed—as witness Milton's "Paradise Regained," in comparison with his "Paradise Lost,"—in satisfying the human conception of that sublime and mysterious drama which is the foundation of Christianity, painting has found in its incidents the sources of its highest inspirations, and the subjects of its sublimest creations. The revival of art under the civilizing influences of religion led the genius of the mediæval age to seek in the Scripture narrative and in the events connected with the progress and development of Christianity that inspiration which the masters of antiquity had found in their old mythologies. Religion was not only the fountain of the artist's inspiration, it was, through the Church, the munificent patron of his works, so that by a double tie he was bound to that peculiar line of study in which the

old masters of the modern world have achieved unsurpassed distinction. The magnificent old church edifices throughout Europe testify to the encouragement given by religion to the painter's art. Perugino, Raffaele, Michael Angelo, Correggio, and Rembrandt have all given us paintings of sacred subjects. Rubens, who has left some 1,300 works, drew very largely from sacred history, and his example was followed by his favourite pupil, Anton Van Dyck. We give this week a picture appropriate to the coming season of Passiontide—an "Ecce Homo" by the last mentioned painter. Our illustration, as will be seen on referring to the inscription at the foot, is copied from the original etching by Van Dyck, of which it is a faithful reproduction.

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ROSALBA; OR, FAITHFUL TO TWO LOVES.

An Episode of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

BY ARTHUR FAVEREL.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

We need not intrude on the privacy of the lovers. They approached closer to each other, spoke in whispers, but all the while their faces were radiant with that unmistakable light which the bliss and rapture of requited love always impart. The result of the interview may be gathered from this little circumstance. Edgar took the emerald ring, set it on the tip of Rosalba's forefinger, held it up and exclaimed:

"Is my hope fulfilled at last?"

Just then the heavy tread of the farmer was heard in the hall behind them.

"My father!" exclaimed Rosalba nervously.

"Let us go in to see him," said Edgar.

Samuel Varny looked grave and sad, as he shook hands with the youth. His manner completely chilled the young couple. Edgar had to summon all his courage to introduce the subject nearest to his heart. Scarcely had he uttered a sentence, when the old man shook his head ominously, and stopped him short.

"Edgar Martin," said the farmer in a husky voice, his iron frame shaking with emotion, "you love my daughter, and my daughter loves you. So far it is well. But when there is question of marriage, we must pause. I had looked forward to this day with as much pleasure as yourselves, but now—"

There was a thrilling silence in the room.

Varny drew out a newspaper from his breast-pocket, unfolded it and pointing to a particular passage, handed it to Edgar.

"You were at that Lacadie meeting, Edgar?"

"Yes, Sir, I was," replied the young patriot, not yet awakened to the reality of the situation.

"And you voted for that resolution against bureaucrats?"

"Yes, Sir. Why not?"

"Well, Sir, I am one of those hated bureaucrats!" said Varny, with a bitter smile.

"Impossible!" exclaimed Edgar in amazement.

"I never thought fit to acknowledge it before, but I do so now."

"Mr Varny," replied the youth with deep feeling, "I had often heard this and other accusations against you, but I never believed them. I can hardly believe your own words now."

"You must believe them, Edgar."

The young man struck his forehead in anguish and bewilderment, while Varny drew his sobbing daughter to his knee.

"This scene is too painful, Edgar," said the old man, "let us cut it short. You have a right to your opinions. I do not blame you. But both of us must be prudent. I am responsible for the happiness of my daughter. Let us defer this whole matter. At the rate you are pushing things, a crisis must soon come. I wish you well out of it. If you meet with adversity in the day of conflict come to me and I will give you my roof to shelter you, and my daughter for your wife. If you succeed, and drive the accursed bureaucrats before your face, then it will be for Rosalba herself to decide how she will act towards you. Till then, let us await the awards of Providence."

During the whole discourse, Edgar remained standing like a statue before Mr. Varny. The blood was gone from his face, and his eyes flashed with a wild light. He had evidently formed a desperate resolution, and was making efforts to express it.

"I never dreamed it would come to this, Sir," said he. "What if I gave up the whole business, and demanded immediate possession of your daughter's hand as the price of the sacrifice?"

"You would have it, Edgar," exclaimed the old man exultantly.

During the whole of this painful interview Rosalba had not uttered a word. It was now her turn to speak. Springing from her father's knee she extended her arm as if to interpose between Varny and Edgar.

"No!" said she. "This cannot be. You have your principles, Edgar; follow them. Your country before everything else. I will wait for you till better times come. Patience and anxious expectation are the woman's lot."

"She is right," murmured the old man, bending down his head.

Edgar said nothing, but he looked up at the flushed face of the girl with triumphant pride. From this point the interview lowered into the usual common-places of regret and sorrow. The main question having been summarily settled, there was nothing left but to repeat the sincere protestations of fidelity, and bid each other an anxious farewell.

Half an hour after Edgar Martin had departed from the mansion. Life now opened

before him under new aspects. As he darted the rowels into his horse's flanks and flew across the country, the wildest projects flitted through his brain. He was resolved to plunge headlong into the revolution, and never turn back till it was accomplished. He had Rosalba's permission to do so. Nay, it was her command. At the half-way house he stopped to rest. His mind grew calmer, and he wrote this note in pencil:

"DEAREST ROSE—That is not lost which is deferred. Our love will be all the stronger for the fearful trial it has encountered. Its end and duration will be sweeter for the ordeal it passed through at the very threshold. Courage and patience! Whatever may betide, I will always be

Yours lovingly and devotedly,
E. M."

Our whole life is an illusion, and hope is the sweetest of them all. Without the hope expressed in this note, Edgar could never have done what he did, or suffered all that was in store for him.

CHAPTER VII.

ST. DENIS.

SEPTEMBER came, and with it the unmistakable signs of inevitable conflict. The farmers had gathered in their harvests, and having partially provided their families with supplies for the winter, were free to undertake a long winter campaign.

There had been hesitation in the insurrectionary camp, but it was over now. Debartzch, at whose house in St. Charles a plan of provisional government had been adopted, suddenly recoiled from the danger, abandoned the party, and took refuge with his wife's family at St. Ours. Papineau and O'Callaghan strenuously opposed any military demonstration, on the ground that the country was not prepared. But they were over-ruled. Ardent, enthusiastic spirits like Nelson, Brown, and others, swayed the masses, and their rallying cry was, "To Arms!"

It has often been asked why St. Denis and the neighbouring village of St. Charles were made the rendezvous and headquarters of the rebellion on the south of the St. Lawrence. Strategically, the position was unfavourable, being easily attacked from the front by the garrisons of Sorel and Chambly, and offering no chances for retreat from the rear through the broad belt of the Eastern Townships, which lay between them and the United States. The answer to the question is simple. These points were chosen without any deliberation, merely because the former was the residence of Nelson, the soul of the movement.

Wolfred Nelson was a splendid man, and around him clustered his partisans with that blind confidence which great talents and a high character invariably inspire.

The authorities were naturally loath to take up the gauntlet which was thrown down before them. In the first place, there really were very few troops in the country—too few, if a general uprising was attempted. Then, a needless show of vigour might increase exasperation instead of inspiring terror. For a long time, therefore, the Government was quiet and prudently expectant. But towards the end of October it suddenly resolved to act. The official plan of campaign—as excellent. The insurgents were to be attacked simultaneously from opposite quarters, completely enveloped and forced to surrender *en bloc*.

Gore was to march from Sorel; Wetherall from Chambly. The insurgents, hearing of the project, resolved to thwart it by a double front. Nelson was to hold St. Denis against Gore, and Brown to meet Wetherall at St. Charles.

On the morning of the 22nd of November, Nelson suddenly summoned Edgar Martin before him. The young man was one of his favourite officers.

"Captain," said he, "a scout has just informed me that the enemy were to break camp at Sorel, in the course of this night. I want you to go forward, with some trusty companion, to reconnoitre. The roads are very bad; they will have to make easy marches, so I shall hardly expect you to report before sunset."

Five minutes after, Martin, with a guide who was well acquainted with the country, set off on his expedition. They made direct for St. Ours, where they learned that Gore was indeed on the march, but had chosen his route along the interior ranges. Edgar tried to arouse the people of that village, who had promised their aid in case of emergency, but he found them reluctant. Issuing thence into the country, he saw many signs of the enemy's approach. Women and children were escaping across the fields; men were hurrying their teams along the road in mental dread of having them impressed. Once or twice, in open spaces, he had seen from afar the bright uniforms of the advance guard. There was enough to base a report upon, and he returned to St. Denis.

The village was in an uproar. Many families fled during the night; those that remained took measures to place themselves under shelter, for Nelson had decided to make a stand on the outskirts of the village itself, not daring to trust his small band otherwise than under

cover. He had only about 800 men, only 120 of whom were provided with muskets, the rest being armed with pikes, pitchforks, and clubs.

At length the morning of the 23rd dawned, and the British column appeared in sight. Nelson made his dispositions for battle. He threw a picked force into a large stone-house, belonging to Madame St. Germain, which stood out a little from the centre of the village, on the water's edge. Those who had fire-arms were stationed in the upper story, while those who had no muskets kept guard below. This was a great mistake, for if Gore had been able to surround the house, every man in it would have perished. As it was, the first solid shot directed against it scattered the masonry in every direction and killed five men. The rest hastily retreated. The troops advanced steadily, firing from behind the houses, but the insurgents rallied after their first discomfiture and presented an unbroken front. Gore was irritated. He ordered forward his single field-piece, but owing to some mismanagement, it did scant execution. He likewise directed Captain Markham to carry a distillery that was annoying his flank, but Markham was wounded in the charge, and his men badly repulsed. Martin distinguished himself in this encounter, for it was he who commanded the fifteen or twenty Canadians who held the distillery. Though wounded in the shoulder by a portion of a wall of the stone-house which fell upon him, he moved about incessantly wherever his services were needed. It was he who picked up poor Ovide Perrault when he was shot down in the streets. Lusignan was killed at his side.

During this part of the engagement, the women and children had taken refuge in the large central residence of the parish priest. Some were in the cellar; others in dark rooms. Messrs. Demers and Lecour moved among them with words of cheer, whenever they were not engaged in attending the wounded that were brought to them from the field of action. Children, unconscious of danger, though the balls fell thick on the tin roofs of the Church and presbytery, climbed up into the garrets to see the battle. One little girl, five years of age, knelt on the window-sill and prayed that the Lord would not allow the soldiers to kill her, because she had not lived long enough.

"Life is sweet!" said the little creature.

In the early part of the afternoon, reinforcements came to Nelson from the surrounding country, and he immediately resolved on assuming the offensive. Slowly but surely the troops were dislodged from behind fences and houses, and a body of them entrenched in a barn were driven off with loss.

The contest raged with great severity for two hours, after which Gore massed his men on the high road and ordered a retreat, leaving his ammunition and many of his wounded behind him. He was anxious to carry off his cannon, so as to abandon no material trophy with the victors, but the roads were heavy, and a couple of artillery horses having been shot down, he was compelled to relinquish that too. Nelson was too prudent to pursue any distance.

Captain Martin was one of those deputed to drag the captured smooth-bore into the village, where it remained only a few days, when it was retaken by the victorious troops.

An event of some importance to the development of our story should not be omitted here. On the day following the battle of St. Denis, and preceding that of the fight at St. Charles, intelligence was received at Nelson's camp that several bureaucrats had been arrested and were then held in custody at St. Marc. One of these was Samuel Varny. For several weeks previous he had been the object of many petty persecutions. His sheep had been killed by dogs purposely set on them. Two of his horses had been ham-strung, and several of his cows had mysteriously strayed away. His barn had twice been set on fire, and he himself had been threatened with bodily harm. These annoyances were the work of Bavard and a gang of worthless fellows who profited by the excitement of the period to wreak their personal spite under colour of patriotism. We need scarcely say that the insurgent chiefs not only disavowed but reprobated such rowdiness.

When Edgar Martin heard of the arrest of Mr. Varny, he immediately repaired to Nelson's quarters and demanded his release. It was granted at once. Martin could not be spared to perform this welcome service himself, but an orderly was despatched in his place.

Mr. Varny never knew or suspected to whom he was indebted for his speedy deliverance, but Rosalba always thought it was Edgar that had intervened.

Nelson's victory over Gore was an important one. Not a doubt of it. If Brown could do the same by Wetherall, the cause was gained. But there was uncertainty in this. Wetherall had come up very slowly from Chambly, owing to the destruction of bridges over the creeks on his route, but he was known to have a strong force and two heavy pieces of artillery. The works at St. Charles consisted of a quadrangle, fenced in with felled trees and covered with earth. The river lay in front, a wooded mound in the rear, and the garrison was further protected by Debartzch's

house and barn. The men were poorly armed, indeed, but some few had muskets, and there were two pieces of ordnance. The position ought to have been made a strong one—it was certainly stronger than that at St. Denis—but, somehow, Wetherall's first attack put him in possession of the wooded mound, which was the key of the position, and planting his canon there, he swept the insurgent camp. Later, he charged it with fixed bayonets and carried the day.

Nelson was hourly expecting the result of the battle, when who should arrive, among the rest, to announce the defeat, but Brown himself. Then all was hopelessly lost. Nelson dispersed his men and prepared to escape. A price was on his head, as on that of the principal leaders.

CHAPTER VIII.

"PER VARIOS CASUS."

EDGAR MARTIN was broken-hearted. Not one of the patriots who fought at St. Denis and St. Charles felt the blow of defeat more severely than he. It was not so much that his professional prospects were blighted, but that he had to fly from Rosalba. He remembered Mr. Varny's invitation, in case of disaster, but he could not avail himself of it. He was on the list of the proscribed, and his life was in danger if he remained in the country. He must fly. Nelson and the others had taken the route of the Townships, but he resolved to follow the course of the Richelieu, out into New York or Vermont. The advantage of this plan was that, as there were men of his race, most of them patriots, living all along that road, he could find shelter and hospitality from them as he advanced. Having shaved his beard and disguised himself as a journeyman, he boldly crossed the river at St. Antoine, and commenced his weary, dangerous pilgrimage into a long exile. He reached St. Marc in safety, as the troops were still all on the other side. He avoided Belœil, where he was too well known, though he came in sight of its steeple, and remained overnight in the house of a friend. Thence, to keep away from the garrison of Chambly, whither Wetherall's column had already returned, he steered off into the interior and crept along the base of Boucherville mountain. Here he spent a whole night in the woods, with no other bed than a heap of dry leaves, and no other food than a biscuit and a fragment of cheese. Here too, his real danger began, for the whole of that plateau up to the frontier was overrun with volunteers and regular cavalry, who had strict orders to "gobble up" every suspicious character. He had almost formed the desperate resolution of going directly to Montreal, where he fancied he could be effectually concealed by his friends, for a time at least, but the whole southern bank was guarded and every boat that landed near the city was diligently searched. By stealthy stages and with infinite difficulty he reached Lacadie, and there spent several days hidden in a barn, being nursed of an ugly sore foot by the aged mother of a noted patriot. She warned him not to go near St. John's, which was full of bureaucrats and volunteers, but directed him, instead, to shape his course in a bee-line for Lacolle, giving him a pass-word and the names of several partisans who would be sure to take him in and further his safe progress to the neighbouring frontier.

Edgar had already been twelve days on the tramp, and spite of the good treatment which he had occasionally received—so much in contrast with the terrible sufferings of other fugitives—he was well nigh exhausted in both body and mind. The burden which he carried at his heart grew heavier every day. He could not get reconciled to the fearful disappointment of defeat in a cause in which he had staked everything, and the farther he removed from Rosalba, the more his spirits were depressed. There were moments of overwhelming despondency when he felt like going direct to the nearest military station and delivering himself up to his enemies.

Until now, he had effectually eluded all pursuit, not having even seen a red coat, but the presentiment seized him that he would stumble on a guard when he least expected it. What would come of such an encounter he hardly dared to think, for he had no arms about him, and was too much broken down to offer physical resistance.

Racked by such forebodings, he set out again, hiding by day and travelling by night. It was now nearly the middle of December, and the winter had fully arrived. The snow was piled high in the woods; it lay in huge drifts along the roads. Walking in such weather was doubly exhaustive. On the evening of the third day, as he emerged from his concealment to resume his march, he was encouraged by the thought that he had only twelve miles to reach the border line. If Providence favoured him for this last effort, the morning sun would see him safe in the land of liberty.

For the first hour he advanced without incident, having, as he thought, left Lacolle a good way behind him. But, on issuing from a little wood, what was his surprise and consternation to find himself within a few feet of a bivouac. A bright fire was burning before a small log-hovel, and in front of it sat a guard, with his musket carelessly thrown across his legs.

"He is sleeping," thought Edgar. "I am safe."
 And holding his breath, he went past rapidly but noiselessly, until he was once more in the dark road. Here he stopped a moment to draw a long sigh of relief.
 "Who goes there?" cried out a clear, resonant voice.
 Edgar leaped as if he had been shot. He was far too much startled to answer.
 "Who goes there?" roared the voice again.
 "Friend!" was the low, stammering reply.
 "Let friend advance and give the counter-sign."
 Edgar stood stock still.
 Instead of firing, as he had a right to do—though the orders in that respect were not very stringent for the volunteers—the picket walked up to the stranger and said in a subdued but firm voice.
 "You are my prisoner. Right-about face. March."
 And the two walked rapidly up to the fire-light.
 The sentinel looked into the face of his prisoner with a scrutinizing gaze. At first his countenance betrayed no emotion, but on looking again, his features became rigid with surprise.
 "It is impossible!" he whispered to himself.
 He looked again, and this time his lips gradually relaxed with a smile of recognition.
 "Yes! it is he!"
 Edgar stood amazed. What could this pantomime mean? Was it mockery, or did the sentry really know him?
 But he was not left long in surprise, for the guard making a sign to enjoin caution, lest his sleeping companion should awake, tapped Edgar on the shoulder and led him several yards away.
 "Are you not Edgar Martin?" said the volunteer, in slightly broken French.
 The young man was astounded at being thus recognized. "Alas!"—thought he—"all is lost."
 "I think I am not mistaken. We often met in Montreal, a couple of years ago, when you studied law there, and I met you after you removed to Belœil. Fear not to speak, for, if you are Edgar Martin, I am your friend."
 Hardly knowing whether he was falling into a snare or not, but risking everything, the fugitive boldly replied:
 "You are right; that is my name."
 "Be easy then. You are only seven miles from the frontier. The main road on your left is well beaten. We are the last sentries in this section. You have several hours before you. Go, in God's name."
 Edgar stared as if he had lost his senses.
 "Have you any money?"
 "No."
 "Any arms?"
 "No."
 The sentry placed his gun against a tree and, undoing his tunic, produced from around his waist a chamois belt well charged with coin, which he gave to Edgar.
 "Fasten that around your waist," said he; "it will keep you for a few days, till you find employment."
 Then, drawing a large horse-pistol from his belt, he gave that too, enjoining Martin to hide it in his breast-pocket.
 "Now, God speed you, Edgar Martin. May you soon return to your country and live happy. Go, and only remember that an English volunteer saved your life. Why he did so, you may know hereafter."
 Three hours after, Edgar was beyond the reach of further pursuit, at Rouse's Point. It was only when he was in the tavern on the hill, reposing his weary limbs before a large wood fire, and recalling, one by one, all the strange scenes he had gone through, that he remembered having forgotten to thank his benefactor, or to inquire his name.
 "I did not see his face," said he to himself; "for even at the bivouac fire it was partially hidden in shadow. Did he manage it thus purposely? And not one word of thanks for having saved me. It was so like a dream. Ah! but the good God will reward him."
 Later, when he counted his money, he found that he was in possession of a hundred dollars.

CHAPTER IX.

A ROMANT.

The drama of the rebellion spread poverty and desolation in thousands of Canadian homes. On the Varnys it dealt a heavy blow. Old Mr. Varny rejoiced, indeed, at the triumph of his cause, but he was too sincere a lover of his countrymen not to lament the sufferings and the humiliation that were entailed upon them. He was so affected by the issue that he eventually became fretful and morose. His health was impaired, and he soon shut himself up completely in the solitude of his farm.
 Rosalba bore up with wonderful resignation, but who could tell what she endured in her sweet heart? For a time she was occasionally consoled by a letter from Edgar. She learned that he had crossed from Rouse's Point to Vermont, where he joined a band of his fellow-exiles who attempted to get up another rebellion in 1838. Foiled in this, he resided in Swanton for a while, where, to get his board, he was forced to serve as bar-keeper in Kane's

tavern. Thence he moved further south, whence he was seldom heard from. His last letters betrayed extreme despondency, for his health was rapidly failing.
 It was then Rosalba began to fear that all was over, and that she must prepare herself to make the great act of sacrifice. It required time to do this. The human heart needs all the concentration of its energies for a heroism of the kind, and it must have the help of heaven besides, without which all its efforts would be only fruitless spasms.
 Rosalba prayed! Our modern novel writers strangely overlook this power of prayer, in studying the infinite psychological phenomena of the world. We are neither novel writers nor psychologists, but we make bold to affirm that the strongest and sweetest and swiftest of all the unseen influences of life is simple prayer from a humble heart to the Father of our poor humanity.
 Rosalba prayed! Prayed often, prayed constantly, in her waking, in her dreams, walking, sitting, kneeling. At last, suddenly, when she least expected it, the day of hearkening came. Her mind was cleared of its darkness, her heart was filled with that peace which the world cannot give, and she felt the strength, the courage that were to support her through her life-long sorrow.
 She put on the widow's mourning weeds, gave up all social amusements, and spent most of her time in Church services and in visiting the poor and infirm.
 Years passed in this way—quiet and not unhappy years. They left no trace on the transcendent beauty of the Canadian girl. Her cheek was paler, her hair was thinner, and her gait a trifle heavier than it used to be, but her features were as sweet as ever, and she lost none of the fulness or roundness of her graceful form. Her blossom had ripened with fruit. That was all. Many a heart yearned towards her, as she glided through the lanes on her errands of mercy, or was seen moving under the apple trees in her father's orchard. Had they dared, scores of suitors would have come to the mansion to solicit her favour. But she was a consecrated thing now, crowned with the diadem of sorrow—a virgin and a widow all in one.
 Walter Phipps knew all the secrets of Rosalba's solitary life, but he respected them. He never intruded upon her privacy, but twice a year he had her own permission to spend a day at the mansion. This was at Christmas and on the memorable 5th of April, the anniversary of his rescue from death.
 Ten long years elapsed, during five of which not a word had been heard of Edgar Martin. He had written once, and once only, to her father, mentioning where he lived in the State of New Jersey, and entreating Celestine to come and meet him. If this could not be, he would embark at once for France, where, from his French education, he hoped to be able to find suitable employment. In the States, his ignorance of the English language was a hopeless obstacle to his advancement.
 Samuel Varny did not judge proper to show the letter to the girl, nor even to tell her of it.
 "I cannot allow my daughter to go in search of him," said the old man to himself, not angrily, but sadly. "Poor Edgar—I pity his case, but he chose his course and must suffer the consequences. Besides, it were cruel to expose my child to new sufferings in a distant country. She is content and resigned now. Let her remain so."
 Was he right? Perhaps not, but he meant well.
 It was not long after this event that the worthy old Canadian farmer died. In his last moments, he mentioned the name of Edgar to his daughter, and directed her, in case she should ever see him or hear from him, to assure him of his goodwill.
 After the death of her father, Celestine removed with her mother to a small cottage, a little north of the mansion, and nearer the river. The paternal residence was left to one of her brothers who was married, and whose family was rapidly increasing. We may mention, also, that Agnes had grown up to be a beautiful girl, and was happily married to a prominent legal gentleman of the city. She is still living, and looks almost as fresh as on the day of her wedding.
 It seems certain that prior to leaving America Edgar wrote to Rosalba, but the contents of the letter were never known, nor was the letter itself ever found among her papers. Mrs. Varny stated that it contained *une complainte*, entitled *Sans Toi*, which Rosalba sang once or twice to a known air, but suddenly ceased repeating. What the words were she could not well remember, but later, when Lemay's romaunt, with the same title, appeared, Agnes was struck with it, and said it singularly reminded her of that which she had once heard her sister sing. There is nothing surprising in this, for are not poets the exponents of universal sympathies? It may not be amiss to the completeness of this study of character to quote the Canadian poet's beautiful song:

SANS TOI.

Doux est le souffle du zéphyre
 Durant un soir silencieux;
 Au fidèle ami qui soupire
 Doux le bosquet mystérieux;

Mais du soir l'haleine embaumée.
 Le bosquet de l'amant réveur.
 Sans toi, ma jeune bien-aimée,
 Pour moi n'ont aucune douceur.
 Agréable est l'onde bruyante
 Qui de roche en roche s'enfuit;
 Avec son étoile brillante
 Agréable est la sombre nuit;
 Mais l'onde, l'herbe parfumée,
 L'étoile perçant la noirceur.
 Sans toi, ma jeune bien-aimée,
 Pour moi n'ont aucune douceur.
 Belle est la fleur qui vient d'éclorre
 Parmi les pleurs d'un frais matin:
 Belle est au lever de l'aurore
 La voix de quelq'oiseau lointain:
 Mais la fleur de pleurs parsemée
 Et la voix d'un oiseau chanteur.
 Sans toi, ma jeune bien-aimée,
 Pour moi n'ont aucune douceur.

Which song may thus be literally Englished:

WITHOUT THEE.

Sweet is the breath of the zephyr
 In the silent evening hour:
 To the faithful friend who sigheth
 Sweet is the mystic bower;
 But the balmy breath of the evening,
 And the bower on the glimmering lea,
 Without thee, O my beloved,
 Have lost all charms for me.

Pleasant the sound of the waters
 When they leap o'er their rocky led:
 Pleasant the shadows of midnight
 When the white stars gleam overhead;
 But the wave and the fragrant grasses,
 And the stars on the gloomy sea,
 Without thee, O my beloved,
 Have lost all charms for me.

Fair is the flower which blossoms
 Mid the dews of the breezy morn;
 Fair is the note of the song-bird
 At dawn in the distant corn:
 But the flower spangled with dew-drops
 And the song-bird's note of glee,
 Without thee, O my beloved,
 Have lost all charms for me.

The song is simple enough, but it is the language of extreme loneliness, such as lovers only feel, such as poor Edgar must have felt in his exile. Sung to the serenade of the first act of *Geneviève de Brabant*—which it suits exactly—its effect is very pathetic. If any of our maestri were to set it to appropriate music, it would be certain to take among the numerous and ever-present class of young Werthers. The composition should be dedicated to Leon Pamphile Lemay.

To be continued.

A matrimonial advertisement in a Paris paper reads:—"A single gentleman, Protestant, and possessed of rentes, wishes to marry a Protestant lady, very distinguished, and possessed of more rentes."



J. YOUNG.

[L. S.]

CANADA.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

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

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half-dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By command,
 J. C. AIKINS,
 Secretary of State.

LOVELL'S

Dominion and Provincial Directories.

To be published in October, 1870.

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

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
 Montreal, March 16 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

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

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Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
 Montreal, March 16, 1870. 21



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Rivière du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about twenty-six miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the forty-eighth mile post. Easterly from Jacquet River, a distance of about twenty-one miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O. (formerly Station Fifty.) at Folly Lake, a distance of about twenty-four miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about twenty miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about twenty miles.

Section No. 19 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 91 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North-West and South-West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South-West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and Terms of Contract for Section No. 7, 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 Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same Offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th of April next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, at the same Offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6, and 7 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 Saturday, the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 15th day of May next.

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
 Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.



"Where will the parting be?"



"Bether go r-round! Bether go r-round! Knee deep! Knee deep!"



"Never too late to mend."



An artist in toe-toe.



"Meat me by moonlight alone."



"Night blooming Cereus."



"Great Expectations."



"Too much pork for a shilling."

GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.—For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents. ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—"THE BEST IN USE."—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it

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RECOLLET HOUSE. BROWN AND CLAGGETT ARE NOW OPENING THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS, AT THE RECOLLET HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN will save 25 per cent. by ordering REGATTA and WHITE SHIRTS at RINGLAND & STEWARTS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council in reference to the mode of a-ccumulation of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada: 1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys. 2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received, or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney. 3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, and in the event of the power being to the Agent of a chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such Agent in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder. It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due." 4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above-mentioned, to a chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department. 5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness. 6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments. Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal. By order of the Board. JOHN LANGTON, Secretary.

S. GOLTMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, 132, St. James Street, MONTREAL. N.B.—Repairs neatly executed.

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. Proprietor of Cote St. Paul Nurseries and Seed Farm, St. Ann's Hall, over St. Ann's Market, Montreal. Grower, Importer, and Dealer in Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds of every description. Also Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Beddings and Vegetable Plants, &c. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogues of which are now ready.

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

Alkabar, FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. Will arrive as soon as navigation opens.

REJOICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at the happy intelligence.

TO ARTISTS! MESSRS. GEORGE ROWNEY & CO'S. CELEBRATED EXTRA FINE OIL COLOURS. PATENT METALLIC TUBES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a full assortment of the above SUPERIOR OIL COLOURS. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail. LYMAN'S CLARE & CO., 284 & 386, St. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

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NOTICE. By an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1870, and published in the Canada Gazette of the 14th of the same month, certain tolls are imposed and authorized to be levied on all vessels stopping at the following piers, and on goods landed thereon, or shipped therefrom, to wit: At Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, Rivière Ouelle, Malbaie, Eboulements, L'Islet and Berthier. F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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EX "AUSTRIAN." TWO CASES SCARFS AND TIES JUST RECEIVED. PAUL MALL, CLUB HOUSE, EXCELSIOR, MOGADOR, PRIM, PROMENADE, &c. Also one case "Dent's" Celebrated Kid Gloves. P. T. PATON & CO., 125, NOTRE DAME, CORNER OF ST. PETER.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. IN THE SUPERIOR District of Montreal. COURT. DAME EUPHÉMIE CLOUTIER, of the City of Montreal, wife of JEAN BAPTISTE HENAUULT dit DESCHAMPS, Gentleman, of the same place, Plaintiff. The said JEAN BAPTISTE HENAUULT dit DESCHAMPS, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th March instant, the Plaintiff has instituted against the Defendant, an action en séparation de biens. LONGPRÉ & HOULE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th March, 1870.

LEGGO & Co., Leggotypers, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Engravers, Chromo and Photo-Lithographers, Photographers, and General Printers by Steam Power. Office: No. 10, Place d'Armes. Works: No. 319, St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL. Maps Plans Book Illustrations Show-Cards Labels Commercial work of every description, executed in a superior style, at unprecedentedly low prices.

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LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st of APRIL, next, or as soon after as the weather will permit, the water will be drawn off the LACHINE CANAL, and again let in as soon as the necessary repairs have been made. By order, JOHN G. SIPPPELL, Superintending Engineer. LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 28th March, 1870.

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