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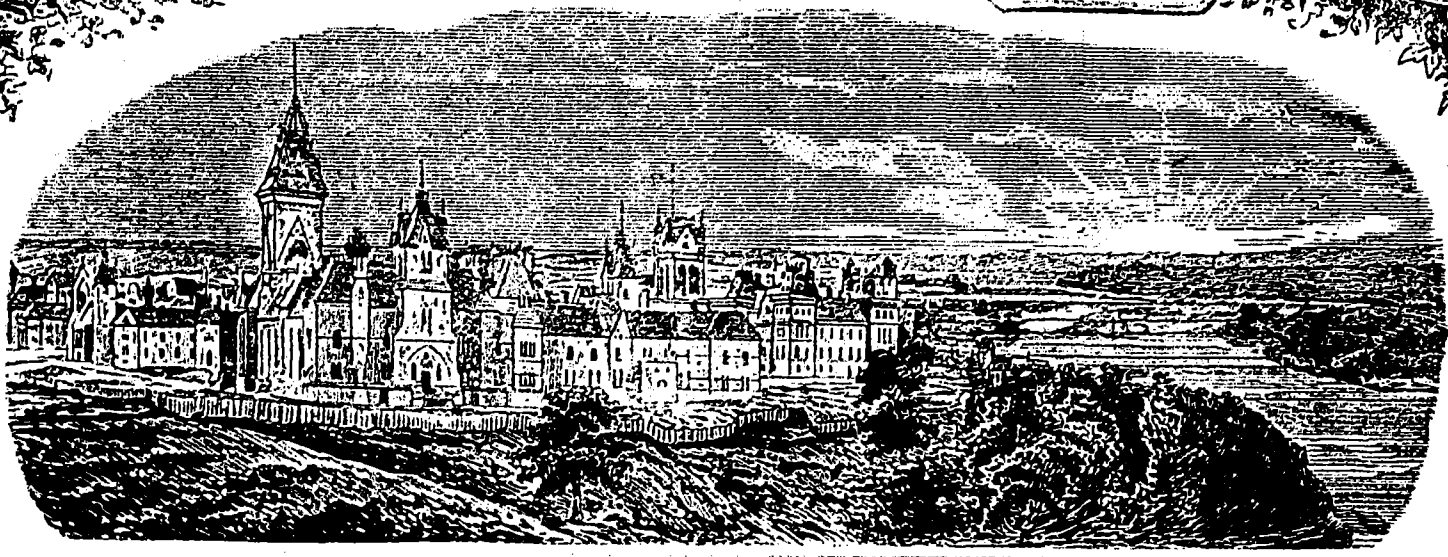
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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS



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THE FESTIVITIES AT THE CAPITAL.

The festivities at Ottawa in honour of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, culminating in the grand State ball on Friday of last week, have been in every way worthy the occasion they were designed to signalise. The citizens of the capital, and the representatives of the whole people of the country have, without being too intrusive, demonstrated their desire to make the Prince's visit as pleasant

as possible, and at the same time to show their attachment to his Royal Mother, and their loyalty to the Crown and Constitution of the Empire. These demonstrations in honour of Prince Arthur, numerous enough perhaps to have been fatiguing, have been of a character to convey more than the simple expression of hearty good will towards one whose regal lineage and high position are embellished by many admirable personal qualities. The feelings of

personal attachment to the Prince, called forth by his own modest and manly conduct, coupled with his kindly courtesy of manner, were not the only incentives which moved the people, though they have undoubtedly contributed much to the enjoyment of the various entertainments at which he has been present. But beyond personal considerations the Canadian people have felt and acted upon the feeling that as the son of the Queen, and there-



A PANTOMIME PARTY.—See page 332.

fore a fitting, though unofficial, representative of Royalty his visit to Canada could not be allowed to pass without some of those attentions due to his high station, or without the unmistakable assurances of their devoted attachment to the Crown. Prince Arthur himself has expressed his gratification at the reception everywhere accorded him, and though he cannot be blind to the fact that he has become a great favourite with the Canadians, he has rightly enough interpreted the demonstrations in his honour as being inspired by the more national sentiments to which we have alluded, even if they were rendered more enjoyable by personal considerations.

The link which binds us to the Empire has of late become of so entirely sentimental a character, that these incidents connected with the Prince's visit have far more political significance than if Canadians were assured that the Empire would hold them within its grasp at all hazards. A short time ago a small but noisy class in England argued loudly that it would be better, both for Canada and the Empire, if the tie were severed; and men in the highest positions proclaimed that Canada would not be held an hour longer than she desired. The latter statement was interpreted by a few persons here as meaning that Canada should at once cut the connection—a very foolish interpretation, for though everybody likes to be assured of having his own way, no one believes that such permission imposes on him a way he does not like. Now, the good people of England, or the few of them who think seriously upon such matters, really wish to know "would Canada like to maintain the connection?" and Prince Arthur has, figuratively speaking, got the answer in his pocket. This answer, in the affirmative, came to him not through the politicians, but directly from the people, who, though seemingly led by the politicians, are able and willing, on such questions, to drive them. The *London Times*, which always represents the fussy, fitful surface phases of English political thought, and sometimes by accident hits upon the real opinion of the nation, undertook, last fall, in a patronizing kind of way, to express the political sentiment made manifest in this country by Prince Arthur's visit. Even then it drew back somewhat from its previously expressed anti-Colonial doctrines, and has since been so far awakened on the subject as to have ejaculated in a fit of pious fervour, "God forbid that England should abandon her Colonies!" We have no desire to quarrel with this sentiment, but it might be considerably improved by a slight transposition, so as to make it read, "God forbid that the Colonies should abandon England!" It may be some time before the writers for the great Thunderer will be able to take such a view of the Colonial connection; nevertheless it is certain that within a few months the anti-Colonial school has been overwhelmed in England, and the real sentiment of the country has found utterance in strong antagonism to dismemberment. When the State ball at Ottawa in honour of the Prince becomes the topic of comment in the English press, it is more than probable that it will furnish a text for another homily in favour of the maintenance of the Colonial connection. At all events the people of Canada have succeeded—thanks to Prince Arthur's visit—in making themselves thoroughly understood in the quarter where it would disconcert them the most to have their loyalty doubted.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Hon. Mr. LÉVELLIER DE ST. JUST moved an address for copies of the commission of the Hon. Mr. McDougall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, with correspondence, etc. He thought the appointment of Mr. McDougall was extremely injudicious and highly improper. He expressed his belief that it had been unwise to hurry the acquisition of the Territory, and considered the purchase-money would have been better spent on canals. Hon. Mr. MCPHERSON had agreed to second the motion; he coincided with some of the views expressed by the mover, but did not think that the Government had shown any undue haste in purchasing the Territory. He deprecated any discussion of the question before the papers were brought down. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied to the strictures of the mover, showing that there could be no delay in acquiring the Territory, and that the Government had not neglected to acquaint themselves with what would be required in the Territory. He said the papers would be brought down as promised in the speech from the throne. After some remarks from Senator BAXSON, the House went into Committee on the Bill relating to Fisheries, and the Committee having reported, the Bill was read a third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Hon. Mr. MILLER moved for the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government on the subject of the coasting trade. Hon. Mr. McCULLY raised some objections to the phraseology of the bill introduced by the Minister of Marine on the same subject, and after a brief discussion Hon. Mr. MITCHELL consented to modify the bill as suggested.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Mr. DREW introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders. Mr. GODIN introduced a Bill to limit the Rate of Interest. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said a bill on that subject would be introduced at once into the Senate, and be brought down to the Commons at an early day. Hon. Mr. HOLTON doubted whether such a bill

could originate in the Senate. SIR JOHN said he would look-up the authorities. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN laid on the table the Report and Minutes of Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1868. Mr. JONES (Leeds and Grenville) asked whether any statement had been transmitted to England, to be laid before the Imperial Government, respecting the progress made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad. SIR JOHN said full information on the subject had been sent to Sir John Rose, who was acting for the Government in the matter. Mr. WORKMAN asked if the Government intended taking steps to improve the navigation of the Ottawa River, and more particularly the Grenville and Carillon Canal. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the subject was under consideration. Mr. MERRITT asked whether any progress had been made in the construction of the works for supplying the Welland Canal with water, and if it was the intention of the Government to complete the works in time for the opening of the canal next year. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that considerable progress had been made in the works, which would be completed by the opening of the canal. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for the correspondence with the Imperial Government or any of the Provincial Governments on the subject of the new financial arrangements with Nova Scotia.—Carried. Also, for the report of the Superintendent of Roads from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, and information on that route; Also, for copies of the accounts for work and materials on the Parliament Buildings.—Carried. Also, for copies of the instructions given to the surveyors sent to the North-West. He said that reports were in circulation to the effect that the troubles in the North-West were precipitated by the mismanagement of the Surveyor and his party, who were in charge of this work. Though he doubted the veracity of these statements, he thought it desirable that they should be closely investigated. Hon. Mr. HURSTING wished to correct certain newspaper statements about annexation, attributed to him, in connection with the Hon. John Young of Montreal, who had been misrepresented by the Finance Minister. SIR FRANCIS HICKS said that in the first place he had not said anything like what was reported in the papers. He mentioned simply that he had been conversing with a gentleman (Mr. Young) on the subject of independence. It had not been denied that Mr. Young had gone to Sheffield and advocated independence, and the hon. gentleman had admitted that independence meant annexation. Hon. Mr. HURSTING denied this and asked for facts. SIR FRANCIS HICKS explained that Mr. Young had admitted that annexation must follow independence, though it could not be asked for now. Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought it unfortunate that reference had been made to after-dinner speeches. He insisted that Mr. Young was incapable of advocating independence with a view to annexation. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asked if the member for Chateaugay knew whether Mr. Young was an annexationist or not. Hon. Mr. HOLTON would not be drawn away by side-issues as to whether Mr. Young was an annexationist or not. The point was whether Mr. Young did or did not make the statement imputed to him by the Finance Minister. After some remarks on the question of the propriety of using private conversation, the matter was dropped. Mr. BLAKE moved an address for copies of the correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, touching the Intercolonial Railroad Loan, and the order in Council, &c.—Carried. Also, for copies of all correspondence and orders in Council, respecting the admission of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia into the Union.—Carried. Also, for copies of correspondence touching the legislation in any of the Provinces and disallowance of acts, &c. He said he understood that general instruction upon the subject of provincial legislation had been issued by His Excellency.—Carried. Mr. RYAN moved for a select committee to enquire into the payment of \$20,000 to the late Sir Allan McNab.—Carried. Mr. Young moved an address for copies of the tenders and contracts for departmental printing.—Carried. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the appointment of a select committee to appoint the usual standing committees.—Carried.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—Hon. Mr. HOWE laid on the table papers connected with the North-West Territory. On motion of SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, a Select Committee was appointed, composed of Hon. Messrs. Howe, Langevin, Tilly, Morris, J. S. Macdonald, Holton, Dunkin, McDougall, and Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and the mover, to consider and report as to the papers connected with the North-West Territory, which it is expedient to lay before the House. SIR GEORGE E. CARTER referred to a former debate in which the member for Lanark had regretted that he (Sir George) did not, in his speech, condemn the proceedings of the insurgents in the North-West. He wished to remind the House that in the course of his speech he more than once took occasion to condemn the conduct of the insurgents, but in the reports of certain papers he was represented as having merely confirmed a statement of Mr. Langevin. Hon. Mr. McDougall called attention to the great difficulty under which the reporters laboured in ascertaining what was said in the House. The difficulty of hearing might be obviated by erecting two temporary galleries for short-hand reporters only, one over each entrance to the House. With reference to the remarks of the Minister of Militia, he expressed his satisfaction at finding the hon. gentleman so anxious that no misunderstanding as to the position of the Government with regard to the North-West question should go out to the country. He defended himself against the charges made against him in the Senate, of mismanagement in the affair of the treaty with the Indians on Manitoulin Island. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said he was in opposition at the time of the time of the transaction alluded to, but he could now, in justice to the hon. gentlemen, state his belief that the arrangement was a good one, and had been carried out with every fairness to those concerned. The statements made by the newspapers in relation to the subject had no sanction from himself or his colleagues. Mr. STURSON, of Algoma, said that he had some knowledge of the state of affairs in Manitoulin Island, and he could assure the House that everyone in that section of the country looked with great favour upon the treaty made by the member for Lanark. Mr. MACKENZIE thought it strange that such statements, prejudicial to Mr. McDougall, should appear in government organs. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said that he had always personally been opposed to what was called organization. He had always avoided anything of the kind, as he considered it an unwholesome system. He denied the truth of the remarks of the member for Lanark. It was not only the papers that supported the Government that attacked Mr. McDougall. The *Globe* had been the first to demand his recall. Hon. Mr. HOWE thought it would have been much better if the hon. member for Lanark, when he heard of such statements being made by the newspapers, had come to his colleagues and laid the matter before his colleagues, thereby giving them an

opportunity of making the same flat denial as had that day been made on the floor of the House. The SPEAKER then presented a message from His Excellency with the papers relative to the recent occurrences in the North-West Territory, which, on the motion of SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, were referred to the Special Committee above named. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that when the House adjourn, it stand adjourned till Monday. The motion was agreed to. Mr. MACKENZIE asked if any important bills had been printed, and if they could be distributed. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a Bill respecting Elections. He hoped it would be considered carefully and without hurry, so that the country might have a good election law. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN introduced an Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Arbitrators in cases not now referable to them by the present law. Mr. MACKENZIE moved an address for copies of correspondence between the Government and Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains respecting their title to the lands of the seignior. He was informed that the tribes believed that they had a right to the land they occupied, and that the titles were vested in trust for them with the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal. It appears that there was a dispute of a denominational character in the matter. He moved for the correspondence in order to ascertain if there was any truth in the statements put forth by certain newspapers and certain individuals, and that, if these statements had any foundation, this House might take steps to put the Indians in possession of their rights. He also wished to know if there were any reserves available to which these Iroquois and Algonquins who complained of ill-usage might resort to for a home. If they had no home, and it was proved that they had no title to the lands they claim, the Indian Department should provide them with lands where they could make their homes. Hon. Mr. HOWE said the question turned upon whether the gentlemen of the Seminary had a legal title or not. A report had been made upon the affair by his predecessor and endorsed by the Minister of Justice. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said there was no doubt as to the ownership of the land. Upon investigating the claims set forward, it was found that the seignior had been granted by the King of France to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and that the grant had been confirmed when the country came under England. The gentlemen of the Seminary allowed the Indians the use of certain lands in the village of Two Mountains, but had not given them to them. The Indians wanted now to cut down the timber on the land and sell it. To this the gentlemen of the Seminary objected, though they allowed the Indians to take all the timber they wanted for fire and other necessary purposes. He had endeavoured to induce the Indians to remove elsewhere, but they had occupied the land for a century or two, and refused to remove, though he had offered to establish them in any part of Upper Canada, and the gentlemen of the Seminary were willing to pay them for any improvements made on the land. Mr. MACKENZIE expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanations of the Hon. Secretary of State, but thought it advisable to see the papers, as some extraordinary statements had been made. The motion was carried. Mr. MILLER moved for correspondence respecting the property of intestates dying without heirs. His object was to see whether the property thus escheated went to the Governor-General, or to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces. Carried. Mr. STURSON moved for correspondence respecting the settlement of accounts between Ontario, Quebec, the Dominion, etc. Carried. Mr. JONES moved for a statement of the cost and charges connected with the office of the Intercolonial Railway. He intended introducing a bill effecting important changes in the management of the road, and before doing so he wished for information. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said that he had no objection to enabling his hon. friend to carry out his laudable end. The motion was carried. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for correspondence between the Government and the trustees or stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada. The process of liquidation was most unsatisfactory, and he believed that under the management of a single liquidator, who would effect a speedy settlement, more benefit would be derived than from the management of the Board of Trustees. SIR FRANCIS HICKS had no objection to the production of the papers. His attention had been drawn to the unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the Government would probably bring down legislative measures at an early day to provide for certain alterations. The motion was carried. SIR FRANCIS HICKS moved that the Governor's speech be taken into consideration. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Mr. STURSON asked if it was the intention of the Government to erect a new post-office in the City of Quebec. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government intended asking for an appropriation for that purpose. Mr. BRUCE asked whether the Government had taken any steps to ascertain the practicability, cost, etc., of the proposed St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy Canal. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government had already had reports enough on the subject. Mr. GOSWICK asked what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the duties on tobacco. SIR FRANCIS HICKS said their policy would be announced in due time. SIR FRANCIS also gave the same answer to a question of Mr. JONES, of Leeds and Grenville, respecting the duty on United States produce entering Canada. Mr. DUBREUX moved for a statement of the names of contractors on the Intercolonial Road, who have thrown up their contracts. Mr. WALSH said the return would be a very lengthy one and would not exactly give the information required by the hon. gentleman. No contractors had thrown up their contracts, but some of the contracts had been annulled by the Government. Hon. Mr. HOLTON wished to know if the return gave the reasons for which the contracts had been annulled. He asked the leader of the Government if it was the intention of the Government to lay before the House a report showing the progress of the work, the amount expended, etc. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said such had not been the intention, but as the suggestion was not a bad one it would be considered and perhaps acted upon. Mr. MACKENZIE referred to some remarks made by him on certain rumours that the commissioners were, in some instances, at direct issue with the chief engineer. If there were any reports giving information on this subject, it was as well that they should be laid before the House. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said certainly. Mr. STURSON moved for a statement of sums paid from the vote of \$20,000 to defray expenses for commission for making provision for the uniformity of the laws of the Provinces, &c.—Carried. Mr. OLIVER moved for a statement of expenses connected with the mission to the North-West of the hon. Secretary of State for the Province.—Carried. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved for a list of persons who have passed the examination required for employes in the Inland Revenue Department. Mr. MOUNT said that the question of examination had been going on for some time past,

that some 124 have passed the examination; that the fullest information could be given in answer to the motion. Sir FRANCIS HICKS made an explanation of his remarks respecting the views of the Hon. Mr. Young, to which he had referred in the recent discussion on the independence-annexation question. He had not the slightest intention to injure the hon. gentleman. He had not intended naming him, but was driven to do so by the member for Lambton. He regretted to find himself at direct issue with the gentleman in question with regard to what was said in the conversation referred to, but he was bound to accept the statement made by the gentleman as to what he had said. Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to the fact that during the debate last session on the Banking question the Government had pledged itself to obtain and publish full and correct reports of the debate. This had not been done. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD had no recollection of such a pledge having been given. Mr. CARRINGTON said the late Minister of Finance had made the promise. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would look among the articles left by Mr. Rose, and see if he could find the manuscript of the report. Mr. J. H. CAMERON remembered distinctly that the late Minister of Finance had made the promise. Mr. MACKENZIE wished to know if it was true that the Government had been in correspondence with Mr. Arthur Rankin, formerly member for Essex, and that he had been sent upon some mission to the North-West. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said Mr. Rankin had offered his services to go to the North-West, but his offer had not been accepted. Mr. CARRINGTON called attention to the fact that no official returns had been made from the Nova Scotia banks. Such returns would be very useful in the discussion of the banking policy, and he would be glad if they could be brought down. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said the papers on the subject would be laid on the table; he would enquire if the returns from the Nova Scotia banks were included in such papers. Hon. Mr. HOWE said there was no objection on the part of the Nova Scotia bankers to make such returns. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that the papers connected with the North-West be printed.—Carried.

Tuesday, March 1.—After preliminary conversation Sir FRANCIS HICKS made a long and exhaustive speech in explanation of his Banking Resolutions. He expressed himself in favour of a Government Bank of Issue for the country, but he thought that the public mind was not educated to that degree which would make it possible to carry out that system. He contended that it was impossible for the Provincial note issue of 1866 to have been successful, as only one bank accepted the conditions of the measure, thereby placing itself on a different footing from all the other banks in Ontario and Quebec. His opinion was that it was necessary that all the banks should be on the same footing. The Hon. gentleman who had preceded him had intended to make some modifications in his scheme, but he (Sir Francis) having had an opportunity of learning what those modifications were, had come to the conclusion that they were not such as could be satisfactorily adopted. He thought the scheme of last session went unnecessarily far to secure the convertibility of notes. With regard to the best kind of security to be obtained for note-holders, he did not look upon it as advisable to allow note-holders to have a preference over depositors. He considered as impossible the scheme of making bank-issues generally legal tender all over the Dominion, and attempting to have a uniform currency throughout. He therefore thought it essential to provide that bank-notes shall be payable at the places of issue, and receivable within the Province where they are issued. By the scheme which he had laid before the House, the banks were required to hold half of their cash reserve in Dominion notes, which would be of no disadvantage to them whatever, as they were equally advantageous to the banks as gold, and would supply a very considerable circulation which would economise the use of so much gold. He also proposed that the Government should take into its hands all the small issues below four dollars. He believed the banks would suffer very little by this arrangement, and was inclined to believe that they would much prefer being relieved from the necessity of holding 10 per cent of their capital stock in Government bonds to such a bank tax as would have been brought forward by any such scheme. The Government would have the right to issue seven million dollars of Dominion notes, four millions upon the security of debentures, and over this amount on the reserve of gold. He also proposed a uniform currency for the whole of the Dominion, and contemplated legislation in the direction of abolishing foreign coinage. Sir A. T. GALT was glad to find that it was not intended to adopt the views brought forward last session and received with satisfaction the proposals of the Finance Minister. Mr. MACKENZIE said that he would give his opinion on the resolution when the time came for discussion. Mr. CARRINGTON thought the policy indicated would not meet the views of a large portion of the community, especially in Ontario. After a brief conversation on the position of Nova Scotia banks, the resolution that the house go into committee on Friday was passed. Hon. Mr. HOWE called attention to the unexpended balances from the supply bill of last year, a statement of which should have been laid before the House 15 days after the opening of the Session. There had also been no statement from the committee on the internal economy of the House. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved a series of formal resolutions for going into supply and the House then adjourned until Thursday.

There was a fashionable gathering at Ivy Hall, Cornwall, the residence of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, on Tuesday last, to witness the marriage of the Ontario Premier's two daughters. A newspaper correspondent says: "Shortly after one o'clock the lovely and accomplished brides, Miss Mary Josephine Macdonald and Louise Christine Macdonald, attended by their brides-maids and brides-grooms, entered the large and handsome drawing-room. After a brief and eloquent address respecting the importance of the holy contract, the Rev. Father Lynch united John George Appleby, R. A., to Miss Louise Christine Macdonald, and John Langlois, M. P., to Miss Mary Josephine Macdonald. After the above ceremony the very Rev. Archdeacon Patton performed the rites of the Episcopal Church in the marriage of Mr. Appleby. After the service had been completed, the brides received the happy congratulations of their numerous friends. The company then adjourned to the dining-room to partake of the wedding breakfast, which was most sumptuous and magnificent. Sir J. A. Macdonald in a most suitable speech proposed the health of the brides, which was drunk amid a peal of applause. The toast was responded to by the brides-grooms. Mr. Langlois then proposed the health of the brides-maids, which was gallantly replied to by Mr. Casault, Q. C., in a witty speech. Sir George Currier having preface his speech by a

few happy remarks, proposed the health of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald responded, but he was so deeply affected, that he was obliged to resume his seat amidst loud applause."

GENERAL NEWS. CANADA.

A regularly organized system of robbery has been discovered in Toronto, whereby many of the principal firms have lost goods. It appears that two carpenters were overheard in a quarrel accusing each other of having stolen goods on Front street, and on their dwellings being searched a large quantity of stolen property was found.

There is great destitution prevailing among the Indians throughout the Lake Superior Region. The Hudson Bay Company's officers at Fort William are furnishing them with provisions; but it is feared that many will die of starvation before assistance reaches them.

An Ottawa paper states that Major-General Lindsay had been appointed Commander of the Forces in British North America, vice Lieutenant-General Windham, deceased; but the Army and Navy Gazette says that no officer will be appointed to succeed General Windham, "owing to the withdrawal of the majority of the British forces from the colony."

The Government is giving out contracts for boats for the Red River service, three of which are being built by Mr. Carley, of this town. They are intended principally, we should imagine, for use on the rivers and rapids, being built stem and stern alike, with appliances for changing the rudder to either end of the boat, and are mainly intended for rowing with long sweeps. A considerable number are being built in Toronto and elsewhere for the same services.—Northern Advance, Barrie.

Recent advices from Red River state that Judge Black, the Rev. Mr. Ritchot, and Mr. Alfred Scott, had been appointed a delegation to present the Bill of Rights at Ottawa. An election was also to take place on the 18th of February, in order to select 24 members to represent the colony in the General Council.

UNITED STATES.

New York, March 1.—Mechan's physicians to-night declare his condition hopeless.

General O'Neill, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued an order that the annual Congress be held at Chicago on the 11th of April, and that the calls for meetings of the Congress at New York on the 18th of March and the 19th of April are revoked.

Father Young, a Roman Catholic priest of New York, preached last Sunday against the licentious illustrated publications of the day. He asked those of his audience who would assist him in putting down this vile literature to rise, and the whole congregation of 2,000 stood up.

The league formed in San Francisco for the extermination of the Chinese seem to have commenced operations. The other day an attack was commenced upon the Chinese which was only stopped by the heavy rain and the timely interference of the police.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge boat-race will be rowed this year on the Saturday before Good Friday.

Recent cable despatches state that Mr. Bright's health is the cause of some anxiety in England.

At a fox hunt at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, several persons followed the hounds on bicycles.

The death is announced, at the venerable age of 83, of Gen. Sir W. Colebrooke, who held the post of Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, from 1841 to 1848.

It is stated in a despatch from Rome that the number of the members of the Council now in that city is 759. Since the commencement of the proceedings four members have left Rome and seven have died.

In the Mordaunt divorce case the jury have returned a verdict to the effect that Lady Mordaunt was insane and not responsible for her words or acts. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been entirely freed from the imputation cast upon him in this unfortunate affair.

The London Daily News says that it is practically certain that the ballot will be the law of England before the present parliamentary session is over. It speaks of the liberal majority in the House of Commons as not only in favour of it but determined on it, and declares that a considerable number of the conservatives will only nominally oppose it.

Mr. Perry, Her Majesty's late Inspector of Prisons, has just died and left Dr. Colenso the handsome legacy of £2,000, "as a mark of his respect for one who has so manfully stood against bigotry and intolerance." We have heard of another legacy of £4,000 being recently left to the doctor, who will soon want all his arithmetic to calculate about the best means of investment, Consols, Stocks, and so on, and may ask the coloured gents' advice if in a fix.—Court Journal.

Experiments made in Germany by the military authorities show that a sheet of ice three inches thick affords a perfectly safe passage for infantry or horses marching in single file, and for light carriages; with a thickness of six inches, it will bear all sorts of waggons and cannon. The strength of the ice may be increased by covering it with straw, and laying planks under the waggon wheels.

Some of the Parisian Court ladies have taken to painting their faces brown because the Empress returned from Egypt sunburnt! This statement is made on the authority of an "It-is-said" of a newspaper correspondent, and is of course destitute of truth, or even its semblance. Another colour is looming up in Paris, in the control of which ladies of fashion will have but a small share.

—It has been proved beyond dispute that pain can be felt for twenty minutes after decapitation, by the following experiments, made by a Paris surgeon: Two human heads were placed in the rays of the sun, and the eyelids which had been opened were immediately shut; and the head of an assassin named Terrier, which was experimented upon more than a quarter of an hour after having been separated from the body, turned its eyes when called.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOVE AND LAW.—In love the attachment precedes the declaration; in law the declaration precedes the attachment.

An amusing story is told of an ancient Mohawk notion that some great misfortune would happen if any one spoke on Saratoga Lake. A strong minded Englishwoman, on one occasion, while being ferried over, insisted upon talking, and as soon as she got over in safety, rallied her boatman on his superstition. But I think he had the best of it after all, for he at once replied, "The Great Spirit is merciful; and knows that a white woman cannot hold her tongue."

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending March 1st, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 P. M. Rows for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, March 1st.

Table with 3 columns: Day, MAX., MIN., MEAN. Rows for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, March 1st.

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 P. M. Rows for Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, March 1st.

CHESS.

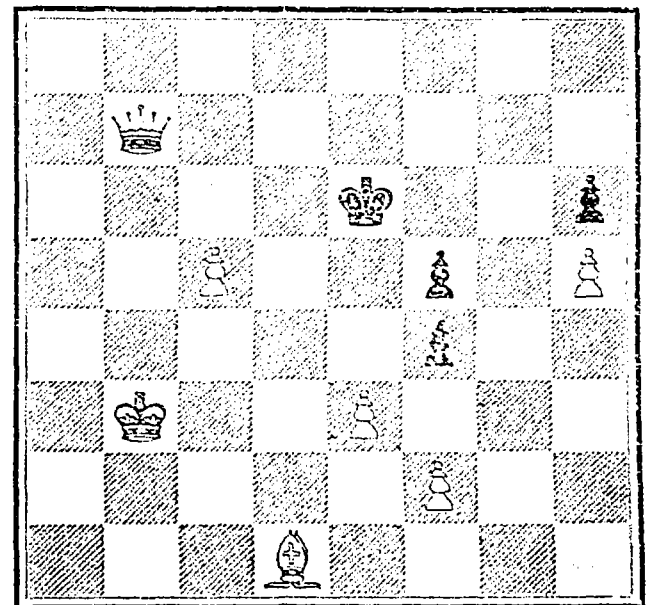
The deciding game in a Tournament lately held in the Quebec Chess Club.

FRANCH OPENING.

- White. Mr. C. P. C. Black. Mr. J. W. 1. P. to K. 4th. P. to K. 3rd. 2. P. to Q. 4th. P. to Q. 4th. 3. P. takes P. P. takes P. 4. K. B. to Q. 3rd. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. 5. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. P. to Q. B. 4th. 6. P. takes P. B. takes P. 7. Castles. Castles. 8. P. to K. R. 3rd. B. to Q. 3rd. 9. Kt. to K. R. 2nd. Kt. to K. 5th. 10. P. to Q. B. 3rd. P. to K. B. 4th. 11. P. to Q. Kt. 4th. Q. to K. B. 2nd. 12. P. to K. Kt. 3rd. Q. B. to K. 3rd. 13. B. takes Kt. Q. P. takes B. 14. Q. Kt. to R. 3rd. P. to Q. R. 3rd. 15. Q. Kt. to B. 2nd. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. 16. Q. B. to K. 3rd. P. to K. B. 5th. 17. B. to Q. B. 5th. B. takes B. 18. P. takes B. P. takes K. Kt. P. 19. Kt. to K. Kt. 4th. B. to Q. B. 5th. 20. R. to K. sq. P. takes P. ch., wins.

PROBLEM No. 5.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(White to play, and mate in five moves.)

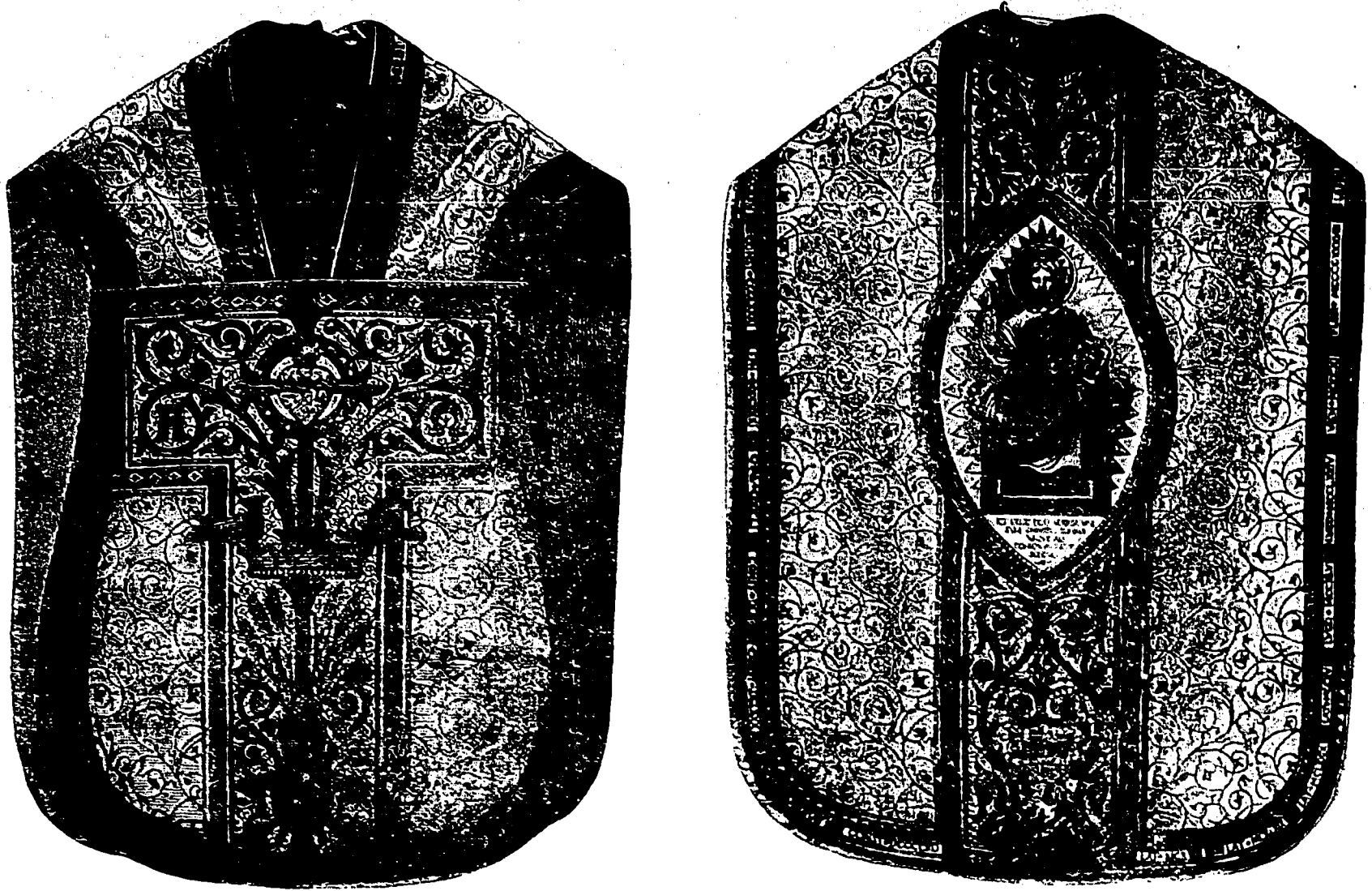
MUSIC.

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

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the PORTRAITS

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

WM. NOTMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, AND HALIFAX. Orders by Post will now receive PROMPT ATTENTION.



THE POPE'S SACERDOTAL VESTMENTS—SEE PAGE 282.



NIGHT PATROL IN CAIRO.—SEE PAGE 282.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 9.—HON. JAMES C. AIKINS,
SENATOR, SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR CANADA.

When the vacancies in the Cabinet were to be filled last fall, it was generally understood that the Hon. Mr. Aikins, as a prominent member of the Reform party of Ontario, would be invited to join the Government. The offer was made to him in October, 1868, before the departure for England of Sir George E. Cartier and the Hon. Mr. McDougall, on their mission to arrange for the transfer to Canada of the North-West Territory; but at that time it was deemed advisable to await the result of negotiations then pending with respect to a re-adjustment of the financial relations between Nova Scotia and the Dominion, before filling up the vacant seats. It now appears that a difference of opinion existed as to "the balance of power" between the Conservatives and Reformers representing Ontario in the Cabinet; but recent discussions in parliament have so far cleared up that matter that it need not be further referred to here. Mr. Aikins was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, in the early part of November, when the Hon. Messrs. Dunkin and Morris took office, but it was not until some four or five weeks later, when the Hon. Mr. Langevin was transferred to the Department of Public Works, that the Hon. Mr. Aikins received a portfolio, and he then became successor to Hon. Mr. Langevin as Secretary of State for Canada.

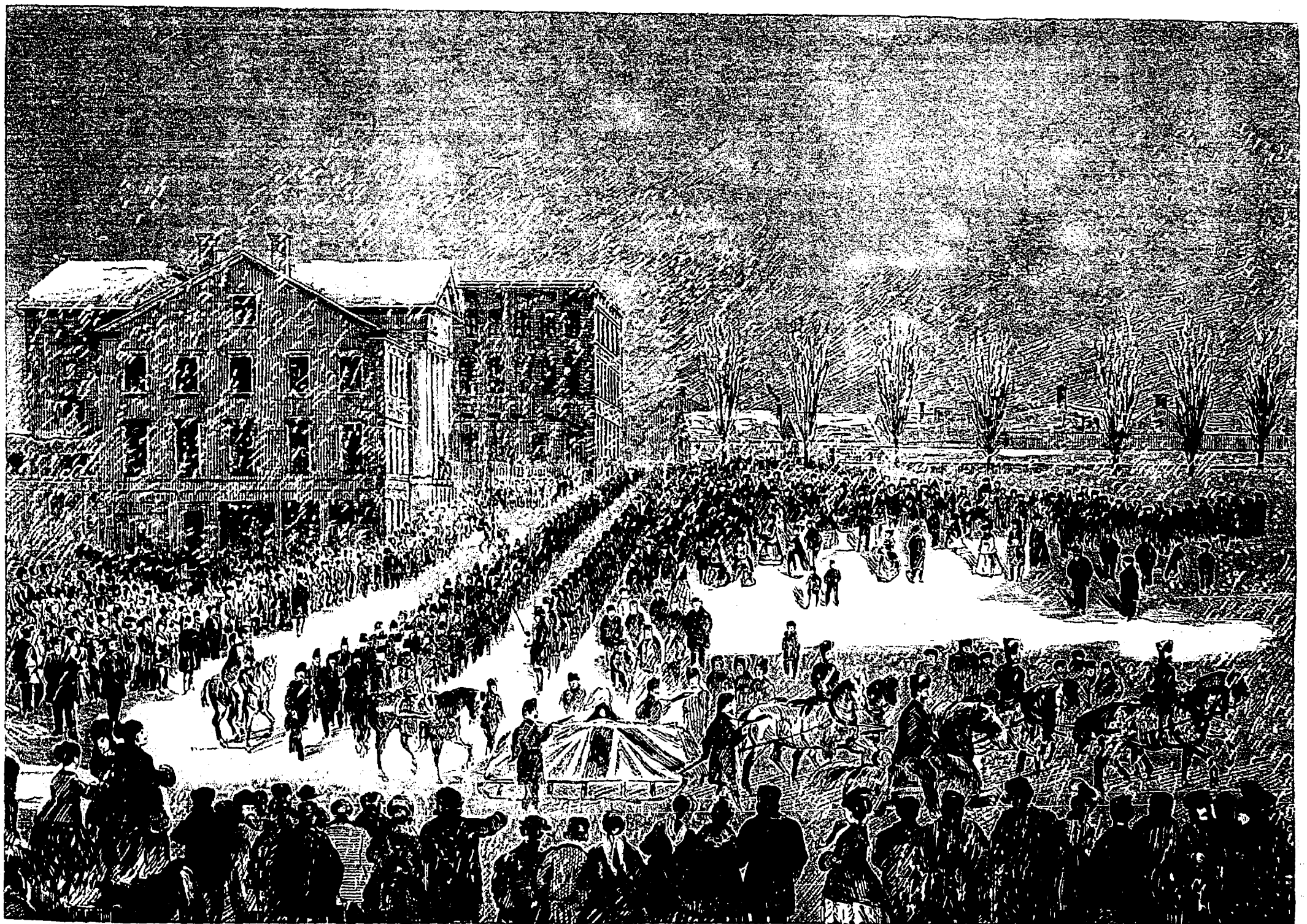
James Cox Aikins is a native Canadian of Irish descent. He was born



THE HON. JAMES C. AIKINS.—From a photograph by Notman.

in the Township of Toronto in the County of Peel, Upper Canada, in 1823, and educated at the Cobourg Academy. In the stirring political times of 1854, Mr. Aikins offered himself in the Reform interest for the representation of his native county, and was returned to the Legislative Assembly. At next general election, he was again successful at the polls; but on the dissolution of Parliament in 1861, he was defeated at the general election held in the summer of that year, by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, the present member for the County. In the autumn of next year, 1862, it fell to the lot of the Home Division to return its first elective Legislative Councillor; and Mr. Aikins was invited to accept the candidature, which he did, and was elected by a large majority. The Home Division comprised his own County, Peel, and the neighbouring County of Halton, so that, despite the reverse of '61, he was evidently not "without honour" in his own neighbourhood. As he was elected to the Legislative Council for eight years his term would only have expired with the present session of Parliament, but the change in the constitution transforming the elected Legislative Council into a nominated Senate coming into force in 1867, the Hon. Mr. Aikins was appointed one of the Senators by Royal proclamation in May of that year.

Mr. Aikins, while in the Legislative Assembly from '54 to '61, was a firm supporter of the Opposition, and when he entered the Legislative Council his political friends were in power under the leadership of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald. When the



FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEN. WINDHAM.—From a sketch by our Artist.—SEE PAGE 232.

coalition was formed in 1864, between the Hon. Messrs. John A. Macdonald and George Brown, and Confederation adopted as the basis of the Government. Mr. Aikins, like nearly all the Western Reformers, gave his adhesion to the course then pursued, and was from that time up to his acceptance of office, an independent supporter of the Government. Though not distinguished as a public speaker, Mr. Aikins is a man of clear judgment and excellent business habits, and enjoys a considerable amount of personal and political influence in his own part of the Province, where he is widely known and esteemed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1870.

SUNDAY, March 6.—FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT. Michael Angelo born, 1474.
 MONDAY, " 7.—*Perpetua, M.* De Monts sailed for Canada, 1604. Admiral Collingwood died, 1810.
 TUESDAY, " 8.—Raphael born, 1483. Administration of Hon. S. Smith, 1820.
 WEDNESDAY, " 9.—Americus Vesputius born, 1461. Cardinal Mazarin died, 1661. William III. died, 1702. Battle between the "Merrimac" and "Monitor," 1862.
 THURSDAY, " 10.—Prince of Wales married, 1863.
 FRIDAY, " 11.—Tasso born, 1544. First Daily Newspaper printed, 1702. Surrender of Badajoz to the French, under Soult, 1811.
 SATURDAY, " 12.—*Gregory, M. & Ep.* Desjardins Canal Accident, 63 lives lost, 1857. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh shot at by O'Farrell, at Sydney, 1868.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

ON Tuesday last the cardinal measure of the Session—that relating to Banking and Currency—was explained in the House of Commons by Sir Francis Hincks in a lucid speech occupying an hour and a half in delivery. Three distinct matters are treated of, the Dominion notes, the Banking law, and the Currency; but they all belong to the same general subject of the standard medium of exchange, whether that be money or currency in lieu thereof. It is proper, therefore, though they may be legislated upon by three separate acts, that they should first be discussed together, and hence resolutions on the Dominion notes, on Banking, and on a uniform Currency, have been distributed among the members of Parliament, and are to be taken into consideration at the same time.

The Minister of Finance condemns the legislation of 1866 with reference to the Dominion notes, and is not surprised that the scheme has not worked well, because it was only entered into by one of the banks, thereby placing that bank on a different footing from all the others. It should be remembered that the law passed in 1866 was not the bill as introduced by the Hon. Mr. Galt; but a very material modification thereof. It is, therefore, impossible to pronounce upon what would have been the practical effect of the financial policy of the Government of 1866 had it been fully carried out. At that time "the public mind was not educated to that degree" which warranted Ministers in pressing the adoption of a policy in the soundness of which it may be presumed they had every confidence, otherwise they would not have proposed it. Sir Francis himself will not be surprised at this when he finds, after a lapse of thirty years, that the country is not yet "educated to that degree" which will warrant him in proposing his scheme for the establishment of a Government Bank of Issue. To some extent the same remarks will apply to the proposed financial policy of the Government last year. As that policy was laid before the country it had very many features to recommend it; many of the objections to it were unsound; but it was hampered with several provisions, which, doubtless, rendered its abandonment a wise course, irrespective of the fact that "the public mind was not educated to that degree" which would enable it to appreciate the merits of such a radical change as was then proposed.

With the knowledge of the facts that the leading members of the Government approved the Provincial Note Scheme as first introduced in 1866; and that they approved the leading features of Mr. Rose's resolutions in 1869, it may fairly be assumed that the resolutions introduced by Sir Francis Hincks are calculated for the latitude of that particular "degree" up to which the public mind has now been educated upon this perplexing and bewildering subject. If so, it is not improbable that they go quite far enough. Modified as the proposals of the Finance Minister are from those of his predecessor, he will have to fight a hard battle with some of the extreme eastern and western banking institutions of the Dominion before he obtains the sanction of law for his scheme. But for many reasons, there need be no doubt of his success. The renewal of the Bank Charters on some basis is a necessity; the reform of the Dominion Note System is

desirable; and the establishing of a uniform currency throughout the country almost imperative, unless the Government abdicate its legitimate functions. In addition to these considerations, all favouring the adoption of at least some new policy, there are to be considered the positive advantages which the Finance Minister offers the country—uniform currency; increased, and, as we think, ample security to bill-holders; compensation to the Banks for diminution of circulation by abolition of the tax on what may remain; and profit to the country at large by the circulation of a certain amount of Dominion notes.

The Government proposals are, briefly, with respect to Dominion notes:—

To terminate the existing arrangement with the Bank of Montreal, for the issue and redemption of the notes, when the contract with it expires, and to abrogate the conditions on which banks might substitute an issue of Dominion notes for their own: To provide for the issue of \$4,000,000 Dominion notes at any one time, the same to be increased to a sum not exceeding \$7,000,000, in additional issues of not more than \$1,000,000 at a time, at intervals of not less than three months, for the redemption of which specie to the amount of one fourth the circulation shall be held in reserve: To issue, from time to time, such further amounts as public convenience may require, keeping for the redemption of the excess over the seven millions dollar for dollar in gold: To establish branch offices of the Receiver-General's department at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., for the redemption of the notes, &c.

The advantages of the foregoing provisions are obvious. The great expense of managing the Dominion note circulation will be almost extinguished, or at least so far reduced, as to silence the reproach that these notes represent a costly loan to the Government. But the merits of this part of the scheme can only be appreciated in connection with the proposed Banking policy, the resolutions on which provide:

That no new bank be chartered with a capital less than \$1,000,000: that no bank shall issue notes in excess of the amount of its capital, or in denominations less than \$4: that the "double liability" of shareholders shall be liable to enforcement almost immediately on the suspension of the bank, &c.: with many other provisions calculated to protect the public interest and guarantee the proper management of banking institutions.

There are two especially new features in the measures introduced by Sir Francis Hincks: the abolition of the so-called "monopoly" of the Bank of Montreal over the Dominion note circulation, and the establishment of a Government monopoly of all the note circulation of the country under \$4. The restriction of the banks to that figure as the lowest denomination of notes leaves the field clear for the \$1 and \$2 notes of the Dominion; and another provision that half the bank reserve be held in Dominion notes guarantees the absorption of a large amount of this particular currency. Hence we can understand why four, and any larger sum up to seven millions of dollars may be issued in excess of the sum already authorized, because according to the Bank returns of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for the month of January the "coin, bullion and provincial notes" held by the banks amounted to \$14,183,411. Now, if we add the banks' reserve of the Dominion amounts to about \$16,000,000, one-half of which, according to Sir Francis Hinck's proposal, must be in Government notes. The amount of these notes at present in circulation is less than five and a half millions, so that all that are now out and two and a half millions more would be locked up in the vaults of the banks.

The question then arises, will the additional seven millions supply the extra amount required for bank reserve as well as the small note circulation? This is very doubtful. Sir Francis estimates that circulation at two millions and a half of dollars; but when some three or four millions of American silver are driven out of circulation, these two and a half will surely swell to four or five millions. Besides this the banking capital of the country is increasing very rapidly; the present requirement of eight millions of dollars for bank reserve will doubtless in two or three years be increased to ten; and at the same time it is to be presumed that Dominion notes of the larger denominations will also keep afloat in the circulation of the country.

These considerations bring us to one point which appears objectionable in the Finance Minister's scheme. When the seven millions are exhausted, as they will be, the extra issue is to be provided for, dollar for dollar, in gold. Why? For no other apparent reason than not to alarm the banking interest. This may be good policy, but if the Government cannot issue beyond a certain limit at a profit to the country, it ought not to issue at all. Every dollar beyond the stated limit issued for "the public convenience" will be issued at a loss to the public. The gold

it represents might better be allowed to do duty for the note; but we do not see why the extra issue demanded by "public convenience" ought not to be made upon the same security as the other—a twenty five per cent. specie reserve. However, as already remarked, it is more than probable that in this direction the Finance Minister has gone quite as far as the present state of the education of the public mind upon the subject will warrant.

The resolutions on the currency provide for the assimilation of that of Nova Scotia to the other Provinces on and after the 1st of July next; reaffirm the standard value of the British sovereign at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$; provide that silver coins at the rates fixed by law or proclamation be legal tender to the amount of \$10, and copper coins up to 25 cents. These resolutions will meet with no hostility, except, perhaps, from the Nova Scotians, whose present currency is of lower value by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar than that of the rest of Canada. But no doubt the Nova Scotians generally will gladly consent to the temporary inconvenience which the change will cause for the sake of the great advantages that will accrue from it.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

THE MORE FERTILE PORTIONS—Continued.

No. 6.—WINNIPEGOOS AND MANITOBA COUNTRY.

By the Rev. Ed. McD. Dawson, Ottawa.

The regions bordering on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba are admirably adapted for colonization, not only on account of the fertility of the soil and the excellence of the climate, but also because of the great facilities which they possess for the purposes of travelling and commerce. It is scarcely possible to imagine a country, where, even in its unclaimed state, there are fewer impediments to locomotion, whether by land or water. The gentlemen of the several exploring expeditions found no difficulty in traversing the country in all directions, on the lakes and rivers, over the prairie lands, in the woods, and through the more hilly regions. Throughout the level tract, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, bounded on the East by Lake Winnipeg, and extending in breadth one hundred miles, to Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, roads of all kinds could easily be made. This fertile plain is particularly well adapted for railways. They could be constructed without tunnels, viaducts, costly excavations, and the still more expensive fitting-up of almost bottomless swamps. The more hilly regions to the west of the inland lakes present almost equally great facilities for railway making. The iron way could be made to wind throughout the valleys with only a few bridges, here and there, for crossing the streams. They could even be made to ascend the highest mountains of the country, without any serious engineering difficulties, the ascent being gradual, and the greatest height only a thousand or fifteen hundred feet above the neighbouring plain. That railway enterprise will be carried this length at some not very distant day, there can be no doubt, especially when the advance westward of population shall cause to be developed the coal seams which are said to exist in the Porcupine and Duck mountain ranges. Meanwhile the extensive lakes and numerous streams, so many of which may be navigated by the smaller kinds of floating craft, will do duty in the absence of the iron-horse, and render easy and inexpensive the conveyance of men and merchandise. Should coal not be found in sufficient quantity at the points referred to, this important element in the working of railways could be brought from the neighbouring country of the Assiniboine.

Already, without railways or made roads of any kind, access can be had to all parts of the country, even to the highest plateau summits from which flow the more important streams. The few nomad aborigines, who at present occupy the land, travel in all directions, without any difficulty, in search of game. They find their way also to the best fishing grounds, however distant, partly on foot, and partly in their light canoes. It has been shown, in a former paper, that no fewer than fifteen families of natives proceed, every year, as far as the "grand rapids" of the Saskatchewan, to fish for sturgeon. This fact alone suffices to shew how abundant this rare and valuable fish must be in the waters of the great Saskatchewan. The tracks of these aboriginal occupants of the soil have opened the way to several exploring parties; and these, in their turn, have opened the country and pointed out available roads to all who may, at some future day, seek their home under the auspices of the new order which will shortly be established, along the western shores of Lake Winnipeg, and around the more inland waters of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis.

No country could enjoy greater facilities of communication with other lands. The inland chain of waters can be navigated to within a very short distance of the Assiniboine and Red River. The Settlement on the latter river may also be reached by sailing craft through Lake Winnipeg and the lower part of Red River. The Saskatchewan Territory can also be reached by navigable waters. The Little Saskatchewan, a river of great breadth although not very deep, connects the system of inland waters with Lake Winnipeg, whence the Saskatchewan is accessible to suitable sailing craft. From the western shores of the lakes, large canoes and even more capacious vessels can ascend to the base of the hills. Such facilities for inland navigation as well as easy access by lakes and water-courses to

other lands are hardly to be met with in any other country.

The aborigines are now so greatly reduced in numbers, that it will hardly be thought worth while to take into account their habits, character or disposition as regards new settlers. As the actual occupants of the land, however, they are deserving of attention; and as their position and rights will be scrupulously respected under the new order which is designed to promote their prosperity and happiness, no less than the well-being in days to come, of many millions besides, it may not be out of place to give an idea, in this paper, of their character and present state.

Throughout the country which we have been describing there are only some inconsiderable settlements, consisting of Indians and people of mixed origin. They are described by the exploring expeditions as being rather inclined to habits of industry, although they subsist chiefly by fishing and the chase. Since the buffalo decreased so much, as no longer to afford these sparse inhabitants a sufficient supply of pemican, they have learned to cultivate the soil, and around some of their habitations they raise wheat, Indian corn, and various other crops. They are slow, however, in adopting the more laborious occupations of civilized life, and rely, for the most part, on the extraordinary abundance of fish which their lakes and rivers present, and the endless variety of water fowl and other game in which the country is so rich. They are spoken of by travellers as a peaceable and order-loving people. This admirable trait in their character is ascribable, no doubt, in great measure, if not wholly, to their close relations and even blood relationship with the well-organized and highly civilized settlers at Red River. Their frequent dealings with the Hudson's Bay Company have also tended to improve their social condition, imparting to them ideas of honesty and honour in matters of barter and trade. Nor can the pleasing circumstance be overlooked that many of them have been gained by the zeal of missionaries to the mild usages of the Christian faith. Not unaware of the equitable and gentle rule exercised over their fellow Indians in Canada under the auspices of the British Government, they would prefer, if we may rely, as we surely can, on information derived from officers of the Honble. Hudson's Bay Company, the British Canadian Government to any of which they have yet heard. This we believe, and on the same authority, is the disposition generally, of the aboriginal and mixed races at Red River, and throughout the other vast regions of the North-West. This statement may not be found to be unopportune at a time when a few individuals, as pretentious and ambitious as they are impotent and reckless, are doing everything in their power to retard the progress of the country, and thwart the benevolent purposes of an enlightened and paternal Government.

These people, in whose praise we have been able to say so much, also boast relationship with Canada. "I thought I could detect in their countenances," says Mr. S. J. Dawson, (see report of his expedition) "that they were not wholly of Indian origin; and on enquiring as to this point, some of them were proud to boast of their descent from the Canadian fur-traders who had occupied this country many years ago." Not only have such circumstances tended to soften the manners of the aborigines and prepare them for the greater material well-being and happiness of civilization, intermarriage with the fur-traders of European origin has introduced among them men of superior stamp. The mixed races are invariably found to be more strongly built and more comely than either the pure-bred Indian or the French Canadians, from whom they are descended. But unfortunately these races, whose presence would be so desirable in colonizing the country, are passing away. The gentlemen of the Exploring Expedition of 1858 saw only one family at the upper end of Lake Winnipegosis, and none at all in a journey of 500 miles by the valley of Swan River and the Assiniboine. Hence it can be safely said that no impediment to colonization exists in the presence or dispositions of the actual occupants of the soil, throughout the whole extent of the country around the lakes Manitoba, Dauphin and Winnipegosis.

FROM THE CAPITAL.
PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28, 1870.

Feb. 21.—The debate on the Address was continued, and many of the prominent members of the House ventilated their opinions on the various important questions now before the country. Messrs. Howe and McDougall, for the first time, came into direct and personal contact, and if there was not much elicited that we had not heard of before, there certainly was more amusement than is generally to be had out of a grave discussion. Mr. McDougall's version of his interview with the Secretary of State approached the facetious, and the House laughed at Mr. Howe's climatic difficulties and susceptibilities. "You do not envy me, then," said Mr. McDougall. "Upon my soul, I don't," replied Mr. Howe. In his turn, Mr. Howe himself was not greatly to be envied, for no sooner was this passage at arms over than another fierce assailant, in the person of the redoubtable Blake, couched lance, and rode down upon him. Mr. Howe was not in a pleasant position, and had some little difficulty in making the issue a drawn battle. Mr. Masson (Soulanges) made a singular speech, in which, among sins of the well-abused Minister of Finance, he stated that there was a rumour of his contemplating a piece of wholesale bribery—nothing less than the atrocious and sure-to-be rejected project of increasing the pecuniary indemnity of the members of the House of Commons. The rest of the evening was occupied chiefly by explanations regarding the offers of office to Sir A. T. Galt, in which that hon. gentleman and Sir George E. Cartier were the principals. Several letters (by

consent) were read, and the question of Independence was made very prominent; indeed, it has been conspicuous in the whole course of the debate. The opinions of Sir A. T. Galt on this subject are well known, but his course has been consistent, undisguised, and honourable. As the correspondence shows, Sir George Cartier (with his earnest patriotism and respect for constitutional forms and liberty, he could not well have done otherwise) distinctly stated that on a matter of such paramount importance there must be no difference of opinion in the Cabinet. The explanations were honourable to all parties concerned.

Feb. 22.—The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Cartwright in a speech which was a reflection of the change supposed to have taken place in his views. The Hon. Mr. Huntington followed, and as usual was amusing and witty. Poor Sir Francis was again the objective point, and again made a manly and effective reply. Mr. Scatcherd, strange to say, had a good word for that unfortunate gentleman, and rather amusingly informed the House that he, Sir F., was, at the least, not much worse than others who had the entire confidence of many of his fiercest assailants. Mr. Scatcherd did not forego the opportunity of enunciating his peculiar views in regard to our relations with the mother country. But Mr. Scatcherd speaks well and boldly—there is a merit of its own in this. The Red River, with its turbid waters, again rose up, and flooded the House. The Hon. Mr. Langevin came to the surface, and most satisfactorily demolished certain absurd rumours which no man had believed who had not had special and not very honourable reasons for the faith that was in him. Mr. McDougall made further explanations, and was constrained—for which he deserves credit—to acknowledge that he had been in error, and to apologize to the previous speaker. Mr. Magill, of Hamilton, made a plucky and patriotic speech, in which he denounced the cry for independence as factious, disloyal and senseless. The debate was closed by two gentlemen who have met in arms on other well-fought fields—Messrs. Chamberlin and Huntington—and their olden renown was well sustained. The long, able, and important debate on the Address terminated by the Address being carried in its entirety without a division.

The spirit of this memorable debate may be characterized in very few words—it was essentially personal—no exception was taken to measures, present or future. Men were the targets at which every shot was directed, and it will be for the future to unfold their efforts; at the present moment wounds are not apparent. Too much was said about independence to be satisfactory to the friends of British connection, and as usual, but in a greater degree than ordinary, accidents and misfortunes changed their nature and became faults and crimes.

Feb. 23.—The House was occupied with a considerable amount of routine and miscellaneous business. Several notices of motion were given, others were carried. Many questions were asked and answered. Improvements in our internal navigation occupied considerable attention.

Feb. 24.—Red River again cropped out. The Minister of Justice moved for the appointment of a special committee to examine the Red River papers. Committee granted and papers referred. The object is to select such as it may be deemed fitting to lay before the House. A conversation ensued as to the reliability of newspapers. Sir John A. stated that it was not the organs of the Government that led the attack on Mr. McDougall. Many other members repudiated the idea of their ever seeking to influence the journals of any time. A Bill for the amendment of the election law was introduced. Some mention was made of the proposed Court of Appeal, and of the affairs of the Upper Canada Bank. The House then adjourned until Monday.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE OTTAWA FESTIVITIES.
OTTAWA, Feb. 28, 1870.

The Prince has left us! and the Capital, returned to its normal condition, is left to its legislators and its lumber. Let no ill-conditioned individual infer that in this mathematically correct description there is so much as even an implied connection. You have the Prince now among you in Montreal; make much of him; he is deserving of every attention, every honour, that a free and loyal, a high-spirited and good-natured people can bestow.

The life of the Prince in Ottawa has been an almost continuous round of festivity; dinners, balls, receptions, have been showered upon him; people of all classes have vied in endeavours to show him respect and to do him honour. A delightful little entertainment, a *petite danse*, at which there were only some sixty guests, was given at Rideau Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd. I mention this because it has not elsewhere received notice, though it was one of the most charming parties that has graced the Prince's sojourn among us. But in view of the national, the magnificent and unequalled celebration of the 25th, all beside must give place.

The din of preparation had resounded in the Legislative Halls for some time before the appointed day. An entirely new flooring was laid in the Senate Chamber, and other extensive alterations and improvements were made there and in the buildings generally. Ornamentation, wherever required by good taste, was added by skillful hands. And for days grave Senators and patriotic representatives were jostled by cunning artificers and other ministers of pleasure. And we may reasonably suppose that anticipation of the great event had a mollifying effect, and abstracted from the acerbity of the Address debate. Both Houses adjourned to give time and opportunity for the completion of the arrangements, and it seemed to be a personal matter with every one—even the sternest economist—that no exertions should be spared, no sacrifices denied, in order to render the occasion worthy, at the same time, of our noble country and of the distinguished guest which she entertained.

It is rather a singular circumstance, that on the eve of the great day, English newspapers reached me containing an account of celebrations and festivities in Calcutta and the East in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, the brother of our royal guest, in which all that the pomp of oriental splendour could be made to effect was displayed with an ostentation and magnificence rarely if ever witnessed even in that land of barbaric gems and gold. The investiture of the royal Duke with "the most exalted Order of the Star of India," appears to have beguiled description. The following picture, by a native writer, but imperfectly represents its glory:—"All the knights present appeared in the full attire of their rank, with banners, attendants, and pages, after the manner of knighthood of the olden time; and the rich stateliness of the procession; the Indian sun shining on the many-coloured banners; the mag-

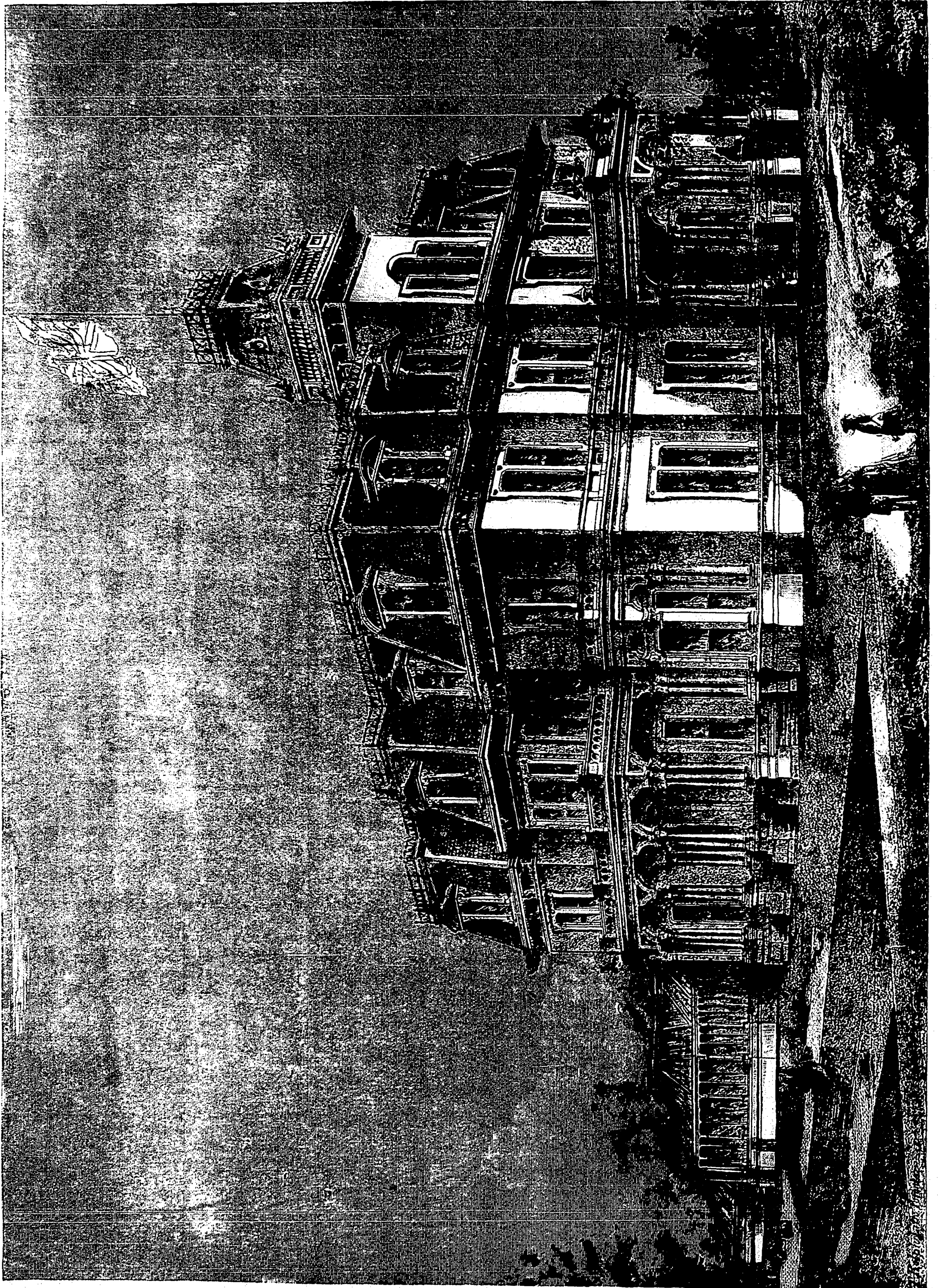
nificent array of native princes and their followers; the sparkling of gold and jewels; the firing of guns; the investiture of the Prince; and the national chorusses that were sung at appropriate times during the ceremony; all served to please and astonish the eye and the imagination, and formed a scene of splendour which can never be forgotten." We had nothing like this in store for His Royal Highness; we are of a cooler, plainer temperament, belittling our country and our clime; but had we not something better—something surpassing the rich colours and gems and gold of the Orient? Our free and happy and incomparably beautiful women—our stalwart and gallant men, to whom our rugged clime and noble institutions have given a dignity and a grandeur unknown to the effeminate denizens of the East. Gold and gems are miserable trifles compared with them; so let us be content—and hasten to the ball.

The royal party were set down at the Parliamentary buildings precisely at nine. As usual on all our occasions of state, there was but little outside display. This is to be regretted. There were a few coloured lamps, as indicators, not ornaments, and there was not a trace of that which adds so immensely to the importance of similar events, a multitude to welcome with their thundering cheers. A crowd can always be caught with little trouble if adroitly fished for. The royal party proceeded at once to the Commons House and the levee commenced. A vast number of persons had the honour of presentation, and the arrangements were so admirably planned that not the slightest confusion or interruption occurred. At 10 o'clock the Prince, the Governor-General and Lady Young, with a numerous and brilliant suite, entered the Senate Chamber. The Chamber at this time was densely crowded with the fairest, the noblest, and the most distinguished of all our wide Dominion, and it was not the easiest thing in the world to secure a passage for the royal party to the upper end of the hall. Everything within our means to render the hall attractive had been done, and with excellent taste: there were mirrors, flowers, skilfully arranged colours, pictures, brilliant light; and many other accessories had been employed; and for prettiness and neatness it was probably never excelled; but those who describe it as either grand or gorgeous. Of its occupants it is impossible to speak so coolly. Canada, probably America, never before exhibited such an array of taste and grace and beauty. Nature's loveliest flowers were here in a profusion that dazzled and bewildered, and he must be a frigid coxcomb who could gaze on such a scene and not be warmed into admiration and ecstacy. The dresses of the ladies, almost without exception, were all that art and taste could render them, and were as varied as they were beautiful; and some of the simplest were, assuredly, not the least charming. It would be folly to attempt to discriminate or to describe in such a case as this, where there were, probably, nearly a thousand ladies, the glory and pride of Canada, assembled together, for they came hither from every corner of the Dominion. It has been attempted, but what a miserable failure it has proved. The gentlemen present, represented almost every class and subdivision of class in our society, and the variety in their costume added greatly to the charm of the scene. I did not observe a single instance of extravagance or really bad taste among them. There was a great variety of uniforms, a few Court dresses, and some new, or rather old fashions judiciously revived; for I remarked two or three blue coats with gilt buttons; they looked exceedingly well, and they certainly had this advantage, that they enable a gentleman to be distinguished from a waiter.

Dancing commenced immediately on the arrival of the royal party. I have not been in a hurry to reach this division of my subject, nor shall I devote much space to it. The entertainment, taken as a whole, and limited to its purpose, that of doing honour to the amiable son of our beloved Queen, in whatever aspect we look at it, whether for the numbers and the rank and beauty that it brought together, for the excellent taste the arrangements exhibited, for the care and prudence displayed at every point, for the excellence and profusion of the refreshments, was a grand and glorious success, but, considered as a mere ball, it was almost a failure. And that solely through excessive crowding, which rendered comfortable dancing an impossibility. In the first dance, the royal set, which was composed of Prince Arthur and Lady Young, the Governor-General and Mrs. Howland, Sir John A. Macdonald and Lady Cartier, Sir G. E. Cartier and Mrs. Col. Wolsey, Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald and Mrs. Currier, Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Lady Catherine Robertson, Hon. Mr. Tessier and Madame Lemoine, Lieut.-Gov. Howland and Lady Macdonald, had something less than ten feet square of flooring. Other sets had even less, and it was almost regrettable to see Sir Francis Hincks struggling through unimpressible crowds with more difficulty than he had ever experienced amongst the most obstinate agglomerations of figures. Dancing, so-called, went on for some time in this style, when some one thought of sending for Gowan's band and opening the House of Commons. This, in a measure, relieved the pressure, but never in a sufficient degree to render dancing agreeable. Some amusing, some ludicrous incidents arose out of the crowding; for instance, in several cases partners and proposed partners were lost and never found again. But withal, the magnificence of this vast crowd, and such a crowd! and the purpose for which it congregated, immeasurably more than atoned for these trivial inconveniences. The Prince left at about two o'clock, but dancing was sustained until a very indefinite hour.

It may be thought there are serious omissions in my narrative, especially in the sparse mention of names. For this I plead a similar excuse—and it is a very good one—to that which I availed myself of to extenuate my cruel neglect of the ladies' dresses and the ladies' charms. Deem me not ungrateful—necessity is a rigid and a ruthless tyrant. The ladies who had the honour of dancing with His Royal Highness were: Lady Young, Miss Margaret Macdonald, of Glengarry, Miss Crawford, of Toronto, Lady Macdonald, Miss Tilley, Mrs. Albert J. Smith, Miss Morrison, of Toronto, Mrs. Bolton, of St. Stephens, N. B., Madame Lemoine, Miss Thompson, of St. Stephens, N. B., Mrs. R. A. Harrison, Mrs. Beresford, Miss Dickson, of Niagara, Mrs. T. W. Anglin, of St. John, N. B., Miss Abbott, of Montreal, Miss Hamilton, of Kingston.

His Royal Highness left us the day after the great ball. He has bequeathed us many pleasant memories, and it is to be hoped, taken many away with him. Many here have been honoured by his notice and his kindness, and some have received special marks of his attention. Your friend and mine and your able contributor, the Rev. Mr. Dawson, presented His Royal Highness with a copy of his last volume, and was honoured with a most flattering and gracious letter in return.



THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

The reign of Charles VII. of France commenced in 1422 under unhappy auspices. The French had been beaten at Cravant and at Verneuil, and in 1429 the king, driven by the English from the greater part of his domains, was now really only king of Bourges, and master of Berri, Poitou and the Bourbonnais. Orleans only stood in the way of the victorious army, and the English generals, fully comprehending the importance of that city, spared no efforts to take it. For several months Orleans had suffered all the horrors of a siege, its inhabitants were driven to the direst extremities when a saviour appeared in the person of Joan of Arc—afterwards named the

Maid of Orleans, from her heroic defence of that city.

Joan of Arc was born of humble parents about 1410-11, in the village of Domremi, near Vaucouleurs, on the borders of Lorraine. She was a servant in a small inn, where she fulfilled the duties of ostler and waiting-maid. Her character was irreproachable, and hitherto she had shown none of those enterprising qualities which displayed themselves soon after. The district in which she passed her early life was remarkable for the devout simplicity of its inhabitants, and Joan, who was unremitting in her prayers and devotions, became at an early age strongly imbued with the prevailing religious sentiment of her native place. But the misfortunes of her country seem to

have been the greatest object of her commiseration and her regard. "Her young heart, even at that time," says Lord Mahon in his "Historical Essays," "beat high with enthusiasm for her native France, now beset and beleaguered by the island strangers. Her young fancy loved to dwell on those distant battles, the din of which might scarcely reach her quiet village, but each apparently hastening the ruin of her fatherland. We can picture to ourselves how earnestly the destined heroine—the future leader of armies—might question those chance travellers whom, as we are told, she delighted to relieve, and for whose use she would often resign her own chamber, as to each fresh report from the changeful scene of war." Her mind,



"THE MAID OF ORLEANS"—After a Painting by Mrs. Ward.

inflamed by constant meditation on such subjects, began to feel strange impulses, which she took—willingly enough perhaps—for inspirations from heaven. At times she imagined she heard mysterious voices bidding her "go to the assistance of the King of France and return to him his kingdom." At first she excused herself as a poor, simple peasant, who could do nothing to help the king; but the voices ordered her to "seek out Baudricourt, governor of Vaucouleurs, who would conduct her to the king." Convinced of the reality of her admonitions, she went to Baudricourt and informed him of her destination by Heaven to free her native land of its enemies. Baudricourt at first treated her with neglect, but her importunities at length prevailed; and willing to make a trial of her pretensions, he

furnished her with arms and attendants, who conducted her to Chinon, where the court then resided. The French court for a while paid but little attention to her pretensions to inspiration; but at length, convinced by her energy and enthusiasm, the king concluded to grant her a trial. She was armed *cap-à-pied*, and placed at the head of a body of soldiers, with whom she entered and relieved Orleans. A tide of successes followed, till at length nothing remained to England but Calais. In the meantime Joan, having thrown herself into the city of Compiègne, then beleaguered by the Burgundians, was taken prisoner by them in 1430, and handed over to the English. The Duke of Bedford, who, it is alleged, purchased her from her capturer, tried her at Rouen for heresy and witchcraft, and

she was burnt alive in that city on the 4th December 1430. The illustration with which we present our readers is copied from a steel engraving. The original, a very interesting painting by Mrs. Ward, was exhibited at the Royal Academy of English Artists in London in 1867. The subject was suggested to the artist by the passage in Lord Mahon's book which we have quoted. The village-maiden has just been attending to the wants of a passing soldier, from whom she has heard the last news from the camp. In the midst of her domestic duties she has stopped short, and is brooding over the story of continued defeat and dishonour—wondering perhaps what she might do to retrieve the fortunes of France were she to obey those mysterious voices that never let her rest.

"PER NOCTEM."

Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.

I.

The clouds are blushing, the sun is gone,
He has been kissing them, every one,
Except the shy ones, that kept away
And tearfully watched his parting ray;
But they love him no less
For their bashfulness—
The truest of lovers are not the most gay.

II.

The sun is gone, and the blushing clouds
Are growing dimmer, as night enshrouds
Sky, sea and land in her sombre pall—
The sexton at old earth's funeral,
When her race is run,
And her work is done,
And her children are weaned from her, one and all.

III.

The man of the moon has lit his lamp,
And is now commencing his airy tramp,
To see how the stars, those merry elves
That wink as he passes, behave themselves.
With steady pace
He is running his race,
Holding his lamp with a dignified grace.

IV.

The sun is rising behind the hill
And I am waiting and watching still—
Waiting and watching, as night goes by,
What queer little scenes take place in the sky.
When the silence is deep
And men are asleep,
And none are awake but the stars and I.

JOHN READE.

RESIDENCE OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO, TORONTO.

This building, now fast approaching completion, was commenced in the summer of 1868, an appropriation of \$100,000 having been made by the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of erecting a suitable residence for the Lieut.-Governor. A site was selected on the south-west corner of King and Simcoe Streets, opposite Upper Canada College, and operations were commenced immediately. The progress of the works is now so far advanced that the Residence will be ready for occupation in the spring.

The building, designed in the modern French style of architecture, is of red brick, relieved with Ohio cut-stone dressings and galvanized iron strings and cornices, painted and sanded to imitate stone. It is three stories high above the basement, the upper story being partially in the roof, which is of slate and constructed on the mansard principle. Along the edge of the roof runs a ridge finished with a moulded cornice of galvanized iron. The frontage of the building towards Simcoe street is about 89 feet, and in the centre of it rises a tower 70 feet high, finished with a handsome wrought iron railing. The roof of the tower is of the same description as that of the building, but rises from a balustrade, finished at the corners with pannelled pedestals and vases. Below the tower is the main entrance, covered by a handsome carriage porch, supported on clusters of Corinthian columns resting on cut-stone pedestals. The frontage towards King Street is 88 feet, and the kitchen wing extends 100 feet more, making a total frontage of 188 feet. On the south side is a verandah, treated in the same style as the porch, with bow windows to match on either side, looking out on a lawn which extends as far as Wellington Street. The main doorway leads into a vestibule separated by an elaborate screen, filled in with stained and embossed glass, from an inner vestibule. This again is separated from the main hall by an enriched arch springing from fluted Corinthian columns, with richly carved caps. The hall is 65 x 21 feet, and inlaid with encaustic tiles. The official rooms, consisting of the Lieut.-Governor's library or office, his Secretary's, and waiting-rooms, gentlemen's dressing-rooms and state dining-room, 40 x 23 feet, are all arranged in succession along the north side of the house, to the right of the main hall. On the south side, overlooking the grounds, are *en suite* the ladies' morning-room, principal drawing-room and private dining-room. The latter apartment opens into the conservatory, 75 feet long by 22 wide, with an octagon projection 28 feet wide, in the centre of which will be a fountain. At the end of the conservatory is the vinery, 49 feet by 22. Opening from the main hall by two large folding doors under the main staircase is the ball-room, 65 feet long by 28 feet wide, and 18 feet high. This room lies along the conservatory into which it opens by 5 glazed doors. From the centre of the main hall rises the principal staircase, which extends in a flight 8 feet wide to a broad mid-landing, and thence in two branch flights to the first floor, continuing in the same manner to the second floor. At the head of the stairs to the north is the billiard room, 40 x 23 feet, from which a private staircase leads to the smoking-room above. On the side opposite the billiard room is the private sitting-room, opening *en suite* into the state bed-room and dressing-room. The rest of the floor as well as that above is devoted to bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, &c.

The entrance to the grounds is on Simcoe Street, where a gate-keeper's lodge has been built in keeping with the style of the residence. The approach is in Nicholson pavement, and leads up, past the lodge, to the main porch.

The illustration represents the residence as seen from Simcoe Street, giving a view of the east and south sides, with the carriage porch, tower, verandah and conservatory. The architect is Mr. Henry Langley, of Toronto.

THE NIGHT PATROL AT CAIRO.

The Viceroy's Nubian soldiers in their nondescript dress, half Oriental, half European, would appear but poor slipshod, shambling scarecrows placed side by side with our stiff, well set-up, pipe-clayed grenadiers. Yet they are really lithe sinewy fellows, fit to grapple with any adversary that the East could furnish. It is curious to see these black soldiers sitting at the door of their guard-rooms, peacefully knitting stockings to sell to English tourists, who give them three times what the stockings are worth, being unable to fight out the matter in Arabia. Cairo goes early to sleep, and the night patrol has little to do but to shuffle up and down the narrow streets, and see that the mosque doors are shut, and that no thief has hidden himself away in the bazaars. Now and then a party of noisy Englishmen hold parley with them, but the result is only much voluble "chaff" on the one side, and on the other a few muttered curses on the Infidel, who luckily for the Infidel, takes them for friendly greetings. The drawing is from a sketch by Mr. F. George.—*Graphic*.

THE POPE'S SACERDOTAL VESTMENTS.

On the occasion of the assembling of the Oecumenical Council at Rome, it was resolved to hold an exhibition at which the ecclesiastical vestments of the bishops and patriarchs attending the Council should be exposed. Such an exhibition would not only bring together a collection of rich and costly robes such as the world has seldom seen, but would be of great interest as showing the diversity of vestments used by the clergy in their ministrations throughout the world, and moreover as showing the progress made by different nations in a certain branch of art. Among all the gorgeous vestments thus collected at the present time in Rome the jewelled vestments of the patriarchs of the Eastern Church carry off the palm in point of splendour and the lavishness with which they are encrusted with gold and precious gems. But in point of chasteness of design and artistic workmanship few of the robes at the exhibition can compete with a chasuble exhibited by the Holy Father himself. Of this robe, used by Pius IX in celebrating mass on high occasions, we give an illustration. The back bears a medallion of the Redeemer, resting on a broad band of rich embroidery. Beneath the sacred figure are the words of Christ to His Apostles. *Et ecce ego vobiscum sum omnibus diebus usque ad consummationem sæculi.* "Behold I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world." Round the beautifully worked border of the robe are embroidered the names and dates of the different Councils of the Catholic Church. The front of the vestment is embroidered in a style corresponding with that of the back, and is covered with a broad Tau-shaped lappet, at the bottom of which are emblazoned the Papal arms. The upper part is occupied by a beautiful design, a cross aveline with a hollow centre, on which rests a representation of the Sacred Heart, and on either side the Alpha and Omega. Lower down are a few years of corn, significative of the holy office for which the vestment is employed.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WINDHAM.

The funeral of the late Sir Charles Ashe Windham, of whose life an account was given in a former number, took place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The vicinity of Gosford Street Military Chapel, where the remains had been lying in state from the time when they were brought to Montreal, was crowded with spectators, and the interior of the church was filled with friends of the deceased. The funeral service was read by Dr. Bartlett, Chaplain of the Forces, and the Rev. Canon Balch, after which the coffin was carried out of the church, and the procession moved slowly down Gosford Street, along Craig Street, and St. Lawrence Main Street, towards the Protestant Cemetery, the artillery on the Champ de Mars, firing minute guns. The illustration gives a view of the cortege turning into Craig Street, from Gosford Street. The procession was headed by the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, formed in fours, with arms reversed, and preceded by the band playing a funeral march. Next came the officiating clergymen, followed by the body, which was placed on a gun-carriage on runners, the coffin being covered with a Union Jack, on which were laid the late General's hat and sword and a wreath of white *immortelles*. Gen. Windham's son came next, followed by the General's horse; then came the officers of the volunteer and regular force, in the last ranks of which H. R. H. Prince Arthur took his place. On arriving at the cemetery, the body was consigned to the grave with the usual military honours.

THE PANTOMIME.

The Christmas holidays with their attendant joys of good cheer and rollicking fun have few greater attractions, at least to the young folks, than the pantomime. To their minds the laughable tricks of harlequin, and pantaloon, their absurd mistakes, their matchless good humour and their heart-breaking witticisms appear always new and fresh. To go to the theatre in all the state of special dress and a private box is something to begin with, and Master George and Miss Amy look upon themselves, at least for that night, as personages of no little importance. For weeks before, the pantomime has been the especial, almost the sole subject of their conversation and their dreams, and the nearer the day approaches the greater their excitement becomes. Many are their surmises as to what it will be like. Master George expresses a hope that it will be something "jolly," and Miss Amy looks forward to something slightly sentimental; but both agree that it must be eminently funny. They don't go to theatre every night, and the one night in the year that they are allowed that privilege, they stipulate for hearty, roaring, side-splitting fun. At last the long expected day arrives; the children can hardly restrain their impatience. How to pass the long weary day that must elapse before their hopes can be crowned, is to them a puzzle. Wearily they wander about their nursery trying to devise a means of passing the time, but all they can do is to wish that the evening would come. After tea the children must be dressed, an operation which they get through a good couple of hours before the time for starting, and in the meantime, notwithstanding their excessive anxiety to keep tidy, succeed pretty well in undoing the nurse's careful labour. At last the carriage comes and the happy little mortals, accompanied by pater and materfamilias, are whirled off in an agony of expectancy, to the fairy scene that awaits them. How grand they feel as they are ushered in to the theatre. How their hearts beat with expectation, and what a hard struggle it is to restrain their childish joy, even with their new-born sense of dignity inspired by many a solemn lecture on the proprieties of conduct to be observed before the public. The curtain at length rises for the first piece, to which they try hard to attend, but find it exceedingly difficult. And then comes the piece of the evening—the much-talked-of and long-anticipated pantomime. For an hour their enjoyment is perfect; the pantomime, whether good, bad, or indifferent, is bound to be funny. The laughter at least is genuine as well as boisterous, and the old folks enjoy the scene, if only because it makes the young ones happy. At last it is over and Master George and Miss Amy are hurried home to dream over the wondrous sights they have seen. Our illustration, copied from an English journal, shows a family party at the Pantomime, and though the heads of the family attend ostensibly for the purpose of amusing the children, it is manifest that the entertainment is not by any means without attraction in their own eyes.

Mrs. Cady Stanton advises men, in choosing a wife, to examine her teeth. The advice is good, for sooner or later she is pretty apt to show them.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

(From the Militaersche Blættler.)

It may be of interest, at a time when the re-organization of the armies of the Great Powers, at least as regards the main points, has been concluded, to place before our readers their numerical strength, their composition, and their proportion to the number of their inhabitants, and to the resources of their respective countries.

France has a standing army of 400,000 men, a first and second reserve of 100,000 and 228,000 respectively, and a Garde Nationale Mobile of 330,000; total 1,058,000, drawn from a population of 37,500,000 inhabitants. At present, this is more a paper than an effective strength; as, for example, the Garde Mobile, next year, will only be 100,000 strong. The annual contingent of recruits is 100,000. It is intended that the whole contingent shall, for the future, be drafted into the army at once; previously, only a portion were so drafted, the remainder having to undergo a very short training of five months during the first and second years of their periods of service. In 1870, of the contingent of 100,000 men, 70,000, or more than two-thirds, will immediately be drafted into the army for five years, afterwards into the second reserve for four years, and then released. The second portion, or 30,000 men, will join the first reserve. These will return to their homes, and, during their first two years' service will be trained for five months; they will then remain engaged for seven years, though without further instruction. Their whole service thus amounts to nine years. All young men at an age capable of performing military duty, not drawn as conscripts, are enrolled in the Garde Mobile; they serve in it five years, and are exercised annually for fifteen days. In war time both reserves would join the army in the field, leaving the lines of communication, fortresses, &c., to the Garde Mobile.

The North German Confederated Army is the armed strength of a population of 30,000,000. The standing army is 300,000 strong, the reserve 330,000, and the Landwehr, 370,000; total 1,020,000. The annual quota of recruits required is 100,000. The recruits are taken at the age of twenty; they serve for three years in the colours, four years in the reserve, and after a further service of five years in the Landwehr, or twelve years in all, are free. In war time, the peace establishment of battalions is raised from 800 to 1,000 men, taken from the Reserves. The Landwehr garrison the towns and fortresses, leaving the standing Army and the Reserves available for the field.

Austria has a military force of 1,033,000 men, drawn from a population of 30,000,000. The standing army is 255,000 strong, the reserve 515,000, the border troops 52,000, and the Landwehr 200,000. Annual levy of recruits, 97,000. These recruits serve three years in the standing army, seven years in the reserve, and two years in the Landwehr. All able-bodied young men who do not join the regular army serve in the Landwehr for twelve years. In war time, battalions are augmented for the reserve, and the Landwehr garrison the fortresses, &c.

Russia has lately organized her army after the Prussian system. From a population of 67,000,000, she maintains a standing army of 700,000 men, that in war time, from the recall of men on furlough, can be raised to 1,200,000. She levies yearly 100,000 recruits from twenty-one to thirty years of age. These are liable to serve fifteen years, but are on furlough half of this time.

North Germany takes one man to serve as a soldier for every 300 of the working population; she maintains an army of 300,000 men at a yearly expense of £10,500,000.

Austria takes one for every 370, and maintains 308,000 regular troops at a yearly cost of £8,750,000.

In Russia this proportion stands at one out of every 669, and 700,000 soldiers cost yearly £27,250,000.

France takes one for every 600, and maintains 400,000 men for £15,250,000.

NOTES AND MALARIA.

Dr. Sigerson, member of the Royal Irish Academy, read a paper before the Academy on the 24th January last, giving the result of certain microscopic researches on the condition of the air we breathe, and has published the following interesting summary of his remarks:

The sea-breeze, in passing over the waves, takes up particles of moisture. Favoured by the agitation of the air, crystallization to some extent seems to occur; glass exposed to the sea-breeze becomes quickly tarnished. On examination afterwards I found this to be caused by a deposition of minute drops, some extremely small. Cubical crystals of chloride of sodium, or common salt, were plentifully found in the larger drops; in the smaller one or two only appeared. Some very small cubes seemed to have been deposited in a dry state. In one or two instances a very few rhombic prisms were observed—crystals probably of sulphate of magnesia. A knowledge of such existence of crystals is of interest to the physician in connection with certain diseases of the eye and lungs. I have seen chemosis of the conjunctiva ensue on exposure of a somewhat delicate child to the sea-breeze, to which he was unaccustomed. Salt, being a mild stimulant, though irritating and injurious in some kinds and stages of diseases of the eye and lungs, may be very useful in others.

It is known that the trade-wind dust, which falls occasionally on the spars of ships far out at sea, is composed of fragments of the siliceous skeletons of fossil diatomacea, wafted from the continents of America and Africa.

The "country air" I found to contain the pollen of the daisy and of other flowers; spores (some germinating) of diverse plants, several being spores of fungi. Spores of the potato-fungus were detected crossing a country road, going from a field at a little distance in which the disease had made its appearance. If it be really the cause of the disease, as some think, the "stamping-out" process should be adopted. On inquiry, I was informed that some benefit had been found to ensue from the destruction of the plants first attacked. But to give the plan a fair trial it should be widely adopted, and extreme care taken not to disseminate the spores while destroying the plant. In the country air crystals were found; some resembled raphides—perhaps were the raphides of plants liberated on mastication. Some, however, I would be inclined to identify as crystals of hippuric acid, caught up by the winds from the excretions of cattle. The scale of a moth, the pectinate antenna of one of the Lampyridæ, lost, perhaps, in some encounter with a wasp, were observed. Next came what appeared the spermatozoid of a fern, and small hairy objects resembling exuvium of minute caterpillars. In the air among heathery hills was discovered one of the arachnidæ class—an acarus.

Pouillet found a live arachnidous larva in the air passages of human lungs dissected by him. One object, seemingly the ovum of an animalcule, was noticed. In the falling dew an inchoate greenish and brownish matter appeared, together with some rounded granules. In dew collected off a leaf, where it could not have been more than a couple of hours, a very lively monas was found disporting itself.

The possible connection of some of these objects with lung disease, especially with what has been called embolic phthisis, was pointed out. Some of them, from size and shape, seemed sufficient to cause irritation in the lungs. Knife-grinders' rot, grinders' asthma, the lung-disease of millstone makers and of cotton-workers were occasioned by the dust to which they were exposed. Some protection was given by the shape of the nasal passages, the hairs and moist mucous lining; but Pouillet's dissections revealed that objects had entered and remained.

Ordinary dust, being generally chaotic, was disregarded in drawing but the diagrams. It is formed by the wearing away of the earth and the objects on it, generally speaking. In composition it varies with the locality. In the country the wind sweeps the roads and fields, and forms its dust of powdered clay and stone, some fine spicula of quartz, triturated fragments of excrementitious matter, rare and minute particles of the hair and wool of animals, worn off. In towns, dust similarly is formed, but particles of soot are frequent. A French author has found them in the lungs of city birds, together with starch granules, which I never encountered. In manufacturing towns, like Belfast, a fine soot dust falls plentifully. The carbon thus breathed may help to account for the pallid features of inhabitants of towns, when compared with residents in the country. Besides these, there was dust arising from the wearing away of clothes and cloths of all kinds, of vegetable and animal hairs and products ground off fine by every movement; of carpets, of furniture, and, in libraries, of books. Currents of air on walls and ceilings sweep off particles from them, and into rooms we bring the out-of-door dust on our clothes and boots.

Besides all this, "city or town air" contains particles of mucus; so does the air of crowded assemblies, together with some fragments of epithelial scales. The mucus, as to form, is occasionally globular, sometimes dumb-bell shaped, arising from the manner in which it is sent spinning through the air. Horses and cows give origin to the larger specimens in streets and cattle exhibitions. Air-bubbles are sometimes mixed with this mucus. At times, on drying, it simply fissures; other specimens crystallize out, and others become resolved into fine granules. The beautiful dendritic crystals of the second kind mentioned were identified as formed by muriate of ammonia. In one instance crystals of margarine were, it was believed, detected. As to the granules, if found isolated, they might mislead observers into thinking them "germs." After being formed, they would be quickly blown about in the air. Granules of a like kind were found in the atmosphere of a patient seized with infantile remittent fever of a severe type, and the observer believed that the irritation of the membranes of his own eyes and nose that ensued was due to their presence. I consider that they, in all probability, are the agents in contagion, acting possibly by altering the molecular condition of the fluid with which they come in contact which alteration is propagated, more or less efficiently, through the system.

HYGIENIC BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Who does not love buckwheat cakes? Echo answers, who! But the ordinary buckwheat cakes which form so important an article of diet upon the breakfast table, possess heating and eruptive tendencies, and are unwholesome for dyspeptically-inclined persons, as well as those who follow sedentary pursuits. The following recipe produces excellent breakfast cakes, far superior to old-fashioned buckwheat cakes. They are recommended as being more light and spongy, more nutritious, perfectly hygienic, and very palatable:—

- One-half buckwheat flour.
- One-third Graham flour.
- One-third Indian meal.
- Mix with good, light buckwheat or hop yeast at night. The following morning add a tea-spoonful of soda dissolved in warm water, a table-spoonful of molasses and a pinch of salt. If not sufficiently thin, add enough luke-warm water to make them of the right consistency. Bake thoroughly done, and our word for it you will have delicious cake, as digestible for invalids as for the healthy.

During warm weather omit the Indian meal, using one-half buckwheat and one-half Graham flour.

WASTE OF LABOUR IN BUILDING.

The *Scientific American* says: Of all the painful sights we are called upon to witness in this day of steam engines and labour-saving appliances, none strikes us as being so absurd and unnecessary as the waste of human toil in building as it is generally conducted. Hodmen crawling up long ladders with small burdens of bricks and mortar, carrying at each trip some sixty or seventy pounds of building material, with thirty or forty pounds of hod, and one hundred and sixty or more of flesh and blood—not to mention beer—seems something so foreign to this age of machinery that we should scarcely feel it more incongruous to see the stocks and pillories restored to our market-places.

If a huge beam or girder is to be raised, we see the crane, tackle, and steam engine employed, but the ordinary carrying is done by human legs. These legs, although they can do climbing passably, are certainly inferior in this respect to other legs designed by nature to make climbing a specialty.

A ladder is a very serviceable appliance in its way; we, however, believe it to be as hard a road to travel as ever the genius of man devised. The hod belongs to an ancient and honourable family of implements, but it does not seem the most agreeable companion in the world to clasp in affectionate embrace or clasp one's cheek fondly against.

Therefore we say down with the hod; let it take its place with the host of implements, on the tomb of which modern progress has written the epitaph—"PLAYED OUT."

Let us suppose the two side pieces of a ladder to be replaced by iron rails, and the rounds by ties, and let us suppose some genius to conceive the happy idea of causing a locomotive to crawl tediously up this heavy grade, drawing after it a load of one third its own weight. What gibings, what laughter, what derision would such a scheme excite among mechanics! Yet we are annually importing large numbers of locomotives to do the same thing; only these locomotives run on the ties instead of the rails.

They do these things better in France. Either derricks are employed, or the brick and mortar carriers are used as stationary engines, rather than as locomotives. In passing a building in process of erection in Paris, one may often see a number of men stationed one above the other along a ladder, each of whom passes his load to the next above him, until the load reaches its destination. In this way a continuous procession of materials is kept up, and a large quantity may be elevated in a short time.

This is an improvement on the climbing process, but there must, even in this way, be an enormous waste of power. And this waste is not only useless, but so easily avoided that the continuance of the employment of human power to perform such rude work, is a disgrace to modern civilization. It can be demonstrated that a small one-horse power engine, with suitable tackle, and the employment of a single man to attend it, will do the work of six men at elevating bricks and mortar, at a cost of less than the wages of two men.

No mechanic who reads this will fail to see many ways in which this application of steam power could be advantageously made. The ladder might be replaced by a railway, up and along which a car-load of bricks or mortar might be made to roll, which track might be joined to and made continuous with a horizontal track, by means of an easy curve at the summit, the whole being adjustable to suit the progressive heights of the walls as they advance towards completion. It would require little genius to adjust the detail, and the cost of building would be greatly lessened by dispensing with the hod carriers.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.—ASTROLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.—The Queen has sent a message to Parliament that due provision has been made for observation of the transit of Venus in 1874. Transits of Venus are as rare as they are important. They occur in couples in June and December, about eight years apart, and then not again for several generations. Kepler was aware of the phenomenon, and as early as 1604 announced that one would take place in 1761, but young Horrocks, of Liverpool, with better tables and additional data, calculated that there would be a transit on the 4th of December, 1839. He let a friend into the secret, and these two, on the day named, for Venus was punctual, were the first ever known to observe it. It was soon calculated that one must have taken place on the 6th of December, 1631, and another in June, 1826, and that the next would not occur till the 5th of June, 1701. But of all the transits, past and to come, the climax would be that of the 3rd of June, 1769, when Venus passed across the disc of the sun very near the centre. The next one, but not visible in this country, will take place five years hence, on the 8th of December, 1874, which will be a grand one for science considering the great advance in scientific instruments, but far inferior to the last. If, however, it produces only half-a-dozen Caesars it will be a god-send to this rapid century. Let young folks take note of the date, 1874. Another will occur on the 6th of December, 1883, but not again till nearly five quarters of a century later, on the 7th of June, 2004; to be followed eight years after, on the 5th of June, 2012; to be repeated in December, 2117, and so on. The last Transit of Venus was a conjunction of planets coincident with the birth of twelve imperial men of nature, more renowned than the twelve Caesars. No other single year, probably before or since, ever produced such men as Napoleon, Wellington, Soult, and Ney; Brunel, Mahomet Ali, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Chateaubriand, and Castlereagh; Cuyler and Humboldt; men who upturned the world and set it right again; who revolutionized science, art, politics, states, and affairs of mankind.

BAPTISMAL NAMES AND THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

For the benefit of those curious on this subject, we give a partial list of female names, with their meanings:

- Adelaide, Adèle, Adelina, Alice, Aline, noble maiden.—
- Adrienne, virile courage.—
- Agatha, good.—
- Agnes, pure, innocent.—
- Alexandria, protector of warriors.—
- Amanda, amiable.—
- Amelia, powerful above all.—
- Anne, graceful.—
- Anastasia, resurrection.—
- Angela, messenger of the sun.—
- Antoinette, inestimable.—
- Augusta, venerable.—
- Aurelia, sun.—
- Aurora, daybreak.—
- Barbara, stranger.—
- Beatrice, ever happy, blessed.—
- Berenice, victory.—
- Bertha, bright, illustrious.—
- Blanche, fair-skinned.—
- Bridget, strength.—
- Camilla, free maid.—
- Caroline, valiant, celebrated.—
- Catharine, pure, sincere.—
- Cecilia, blind, small-eyed.—
- Celeste, Celestine, celestial.—
- Charlotte, valiant.—
- Christine, Christian.—
- Clara, famous.—
- Claudia, lame.—
- Clementine, merciful.—
- Constance, firm.—
- Coralie, young and beautiful.—
- Cordelia, jewel of the sea.—
- Cornelia, croak, bird of augury.—
- Cyrylla, lordly.—
- Dagmar, Dane's joy.—
- Diana, goddess.—
- Dolores, sorrows.—
- Dominica, Sunday child.—
- Doreas, gazelle.—
- Dora, Dorothea, gift of God.—
- Drusilla, strong.—
- Eleanor, undisputed perfume.—
- Eliza, Elizabeth, oath of God.—
- Ella, elf friend.—
- Elsie, white.—
- Elsie, noble cheer.—
- Emily, gentle.—
- Emeline, melody.—
- Emma, protectress.—
- Ernestine, earnest.—
- Esmeralda, emerald.—
- Estelle, star.—
- Eugenia, happily born.—
- Eva, life.—
- Evangeline, happy messenger.—
- Fanny, Frances, free.—
- Faustina, lucky.—
- Felicia, happy.—
- Fenella, white-shouldered.—
- Flora, flowers.—
- Florence, flourishing.—
- Gabrielle, hero of God.—
- Genevieve, white maid.—
- Georgianna, husbandman.—
- Geraldine, spear power.—
- Gertrude, spear maid.—
- Gwendoline, white-browed.—
- Harriet, Henrietta, home ruler.—
- Helen, light.—
- Heloise, famous holiness.—
- Hortense, gardener.—
- Ida, thirsty.—
- Inez, pure.—
- Irene, peace.—
- Isabel, oath of Baal.—
- Jacinthe, purple.—
- Jane, Jenny, Jessie, Joanna, grace of the Lord.—
- Josephine, addition.—
- Judith, praise.—
- Julia, downy bearded.—
- Justin, just.—
- Laura, laurel.—
- Leonora, light.—
- Letitia, gladness.—
- Letty, truth.—
- Lillian, Lillas, lily.—
- Lilla, oath of God.—
- Louise, famous holiness.—
- Lucy, light.—
- Margaret, pearl.—
- Martha, becoming bitter.—
- Mary, a tear.—
- Matilda, mighty battle maid.—
- Melanie, black.—
- Melissa, bee.—
- Mildred, mild threatener.—
- Muriel, myrrh.—
- Nathalie, Christmas child.—
- Nora, honor.—
- Octavia, eighth.—
- Olympia, Olympian.—
- Ophelia, serpent.—
- Paulina, little.—
- Philippa, lover of horses.—
- Phoebe, shining.—
- Phyllis, foliage.—
- Portia, of the pigs.—
- Priscilla, ancient.—
- Rachel, ewe.—
- Rebecca, noosed cord.—
- Regina, queen.—
- Rhoda, Rosalie, Rose.—
- Rita, pearl.—
- Rosalind, famed serpent.—
- Rosamond, famed protection.—
- Salome, peaceful.—
- Sarah, princess.—
- Selina, moon.—
- Seraphine, seraph.—
- Sophia, wisdom.—
- Stephanie, crown.—
- Susan, lily.—
- Sylvia, wood maiden.—
- Tabitha, gazelle.—
- Tamar, palm.—
- Thomazine, twin.—
- Theresa, corn bearer.—
- Ulrica, noble ruler.—
- Urania, heavenly.—
- Ursula, bear.—
- Valeria, healthy.—
- Veronica, true picture.—
- Victoria, conqueror.—
- Viola, violet.—
- Virginia, flourishing.—
- Wilhelmina, helmet of resolution.—
- Yolande, violet.—
- Zenobia, father's ornament.—
- Zillah, shadow.

In Paris, red boots, coming up on the ankle, with high, narrow heels, and buttoned at the sides, are all the mode.

FRENCH PUBLIC WORKS.—During the last seventeen years, under the régime of the late Prefect of the Seine, the city of Paris has expended on extraordinary works alone no less than two milliards one hundred and seventeen and a half millions of francs, or £84,700,000 sterling, of which amount upwards of half, or £43,800,000, has been raised by loan, the remainder having been defrayed out of the ordinary municipal revenues. The interest on the sum borrowed is upwards of 46,000,000 francs, besides which another 10,500,000 is applied towards a sinking fund, and a further 10,000,000 by way of annuities. It results from this, remarks M. Lannau-Roland, who has furnished the foregoing figures to the *Patrie*, that the rebuilding of Paris by Baron Haussmann, so far as it has gone, has imposed upon the city an annual burthen of 67,000,000 francs, to be reduced to 57,000,000 when the annuities have all fallen in; but, on the other hand, the annual revenue during the progress of these works has gradually risen until it has attained the high figure of 171,000,000 francs, which is not only sufficient to provide for all these charges, but leaves 37,000,000 francs (about a million and a half sterling) at the disposal of the municipality for new undertakings.

THE MALE FLIRT.—Our man flirt does not want for recreation. The country supplies him at the start of every season. It is his agreeable, self-imposed duty to attach himself to a young girl as much as possible, and imply that he is madly fond of her. The elegant fellow does it with his tongue in his cheek all the time. He never commits himself, to use a favorite phrase. That is, he has never the courage of his intention when his intention is bad, and he is equally brave when his inclinations are good. If women only knew the utter worthlessness of some of the nincompoops they occasionally favor! I have seen a male flirt—his soft brains rendered softer by the heat of wine—pull out your tender, and indeed harmless note, Miss Laura, for the criticism of a circle of mean snobs, of his own quality, in a Club smoking room. The pleasant dandies are bartering confidences and testimonials, you perceive; and are so far honest as to keep back nothing. Well, these fellows are vulgar exceptions, if you will; but let me warn ladies addicted even to "harmless flirtations," against trusting MS. with a common "yours sincerely" to the end of it, to male friends.—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

LADIES, BEWARE?—How astonished some of our fashionable ladies would be if a certain law passed in 1770, just a century ago, were re-enacted! "Any person who shall, by means of rouge or of blanc, of perfumes, of essences, of artificial teeth, of false hair, of cotton *Espanjol*—whatever that may be—of steel stays, of hoops—the crinoline of 1770—of high-heeled shoes, or of false hips—can such things be?—entice any of his Majesty's male subjects into marriage, shall be prosecuted for sorcery, and the marriage shall be declared null and void." What glorious help this law would give to the Divorce Court! What lady is there, that is a lady, whose armoury of charms, however simple, does not comprise some of the above-named formidable weapons?—*Daily Telegraph, London, Eng., 8th February, 1870.*

"BLUE LAWS."—At Dunstable, Mass., in 1651, dancing at weddings was forbidden; in 1660 William Walker was imprisoned one month, for courting a maid without the leave of her parents; in 1665, because there "is manifest pride appearing in our streets," the wearing of long hair or periwigs, and superfluous ribbons, was forbidden; also, men were forbidden to "keep Christmas as it was a Popish custom." In 1677, a "cage" was erected near the meeting house for the confinement of Sabbath breakers, and John Atherton, a soldier, was fined 40 shillings for wetting a piece of an old hat to put into his shoes, which chafed his feet while marching.

There is an odd story in *Nature* about an island lying in the route of ships between Australia and China. Though called "Pleasant Island," it had, previous to 1865, on account of the conduct of the natives, a very bad reputation. In that year a ship captain visited the place, bringing away a favourable report of it, as well as news that there was an Englishman among the native population. Three years later Captain Hall, of the barque "Glenisle," passed that way, and was boarded by canoes from the island and a couple of whale-boats. Two Englishmen came with the skids, one of whom said he had been twenty-eight years on the island, and introduced his younger companion, eighteen years old, as his son. They told Captain Hall that they tried to visit all ships passing within easy distance, and were anxious it should be known that they could supply crews with pigs and cocoa-nut oil. The captain advised them to cultivate potatoes, and they gave him an advertisement to put in the colonial papers. Unfortunately this document has baffled all attempts to decipher it, from the faulty writing. Readers of Browning will perhaps ask whether this is not news of Waring. The island is stated to be nine miles across, and twenty-two miles in circumference.

A pretty story is told of a ten year old youngster in Boston, who took a jocosé direction of his uncle, to ask Prince Arthur to tea, for sober earnest. The Uncle had forgotten all about it, when an hour after Johnny came running in and declared the prince was "real nice, though they tried to prevent my seeing him. We had a long talk, and I told him all about mother, where we live and ever so much." "So you saw him, did you? well, what did he say? Is he coming to tea?" "No, he can't come; he's only got time to attend the funeral, and he's real sorry." It turned out, on inquiry, that Johnny had presented himself to the usher of the prince's apartments, was put off, but would not be rebuffed. He wanted to see the prince and "must," for his uncle had sent him. His persistence finally gained him admittance; he was presented and humoured, the interview was mutually agreeable and the lad had the longest and liveliest chat with Arthur of any person in Massachusetts.

A sub-committee of a school committee were examining a class in a proprietary school. One of the members undertook to sharpen up their wits by propounding the following question:—"If I had a mince pie, and gave two-twelfths to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should keep half the pie for myself, what would there be left?" There was a profound study among the boys, but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well, sir, what would there be left? Speak up loud, so that all can hear," said the committeeman. "The plate!" shouted the hopeful fellow. The committeeman turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.

THE FASHIONS.

THE FASHIONS.

Fig. 1. *Evening Toilette*.—Pink silk skirt, trimmed with five flounces of plaited white tarlatan, each flounce being sewn on with a row of black velvet; pink silk bodice, low and square, and trimmed with plaited white tarlatan and black velvet; black velvet waistband and sash. The bow in the hair is partly made of velvet and partly of pink satin. Gold necklet, with jet drops; earrings and bracelets to correspond; white gloves; pink satin shoes, with white lace rosettes, and black velvet loops in the centre.

Fig. 2. *Green Satin Dinner Dress*.—Green satin train skirt, the shade called "gas green;" long tunic of Chantilly lace, looped up at the sides with two large bows of a darker shade of green satin. The lace overskirt forms a *tablier* in front, and a *pouf* at the back. High satin bodice to match the skirt, fastened half way to the top with buttons of the same colour; lace bodice, high at the back, and open and square in front; a lace ruche, with a green satin ruche in the centre borders the top; sash of the darker shade of green satin; gold ornaments and locket; green satin boots, with a black satin rosette on each instep.

Fig. 3. *Indoor Toilette*.—Train skirt of dark claret *faillé*, bordered with two box-plaited flounces, which measure eight inches in front and twelve at the back. High bodice with *basque* fastening, with claret satin buttons. The sleeves have epaulettes and cuffs, scooped out at the edge and bound with satin. The *basque*, which is short in front and deep behind, is likewise scooped out, and is followed by two other *basques*, two satin loops, and two sash ends. Satin bow and waistband.

Fig. 4. *Indoor Toilette*.—Dark green cashmere dress. The skirt is trimmed four inches from the edge with a 4-inch band of velvet. The second skirt forms a single point in front, divided into two, and fastened from top to bottom with green velvet buttons; there are two points at the back. It is trimmed with a 2-inch green velvet ribbon. Jacket to correspond, made high, and with velvet *revers*; it forms two box-plaits at the back and a short *basque* in front. Cambric collar and cuffs. Louis XV. *pouf* of white lace, ornamented with small green velvet bows.

THE COURT TRAIN TOILETTE.—This toilette is composed of a skirt reaching to the instep, made of the same material as the rest of the dress, or only of the same tint, or of different colour and material. This skirt is trimmed with two flounces extending all the way around the bottom; then the front breadth is entirely covered with the same flounces, either to the belt or half-way up the skirt. A string is fixed above the second flounce on each side. Over this skirt is worn a court train, that is to say, a trained skirt minus the three front breadths, which is trimmed with velvet if the dress is silk, or with lace if it is velvet. Under this is a string, which is tied to that of the skirt. The bodice is like the train. This ball toilette, designed for persons who do not dance, is made of satin or moiré as to the skirt, and of light velvet as to the train and waist. One model will serve as a sample. Skirt of white moiré with green stripes very far apart, flounced with white lace surmounted by narrow bands of green velvet. Court train and low corsage of light green velvet. The train is edged all the way round with two flounces of white lace, with the straight sides sewed together and separated by a piping of white moiré. Coiffure composed of a small pouf of green velvet and a large white feather.

BALL DRESSES.—Ball dresses are extremely voluminous. For these dresses, and only for these, the crinoline is abandoned—that is to say, the hoop-skirt with steel springs; this is replaced by three or four skirts of muslin or stiff gauze, the back breadth of which is trimmed from the top to the bottom with flounces; the first of these skirts is rather short, the second longer, and so on to the last, which is of the same length as the dress; this is covered with the silk or satin skirt, over which the ball dress, of tulle,



Fig. 1. EVENING TOILETTE.

Fig. 2. DINNER DRESS.



Fig. 3. INDOOR TOILETTE.

Fig. 4. INDOOR TOILETTE.

tarlatan, crêpe, lisse or crimped, or silk gauze is worn; these dresses are literally covered with ruffled flounces, ruffles, and puffs, arranged *en tournure* behind. To increase the size of the hips still more, the lower edge of the waist is often furnished with a scarf of the same material as the dress, about half a yard wide, which is draped in the middle of the back and under each arm; over the places where perpendicular folds form this drapery are set bows of ribbon or sprays of flowers. This scarf thus arranged (the upper edge is gathered as if it were a little skirt) takes the place of a pouf for ball toilettes, and calls to mind the draperies of the same kind seen in portraits of the reign of Louis XV.

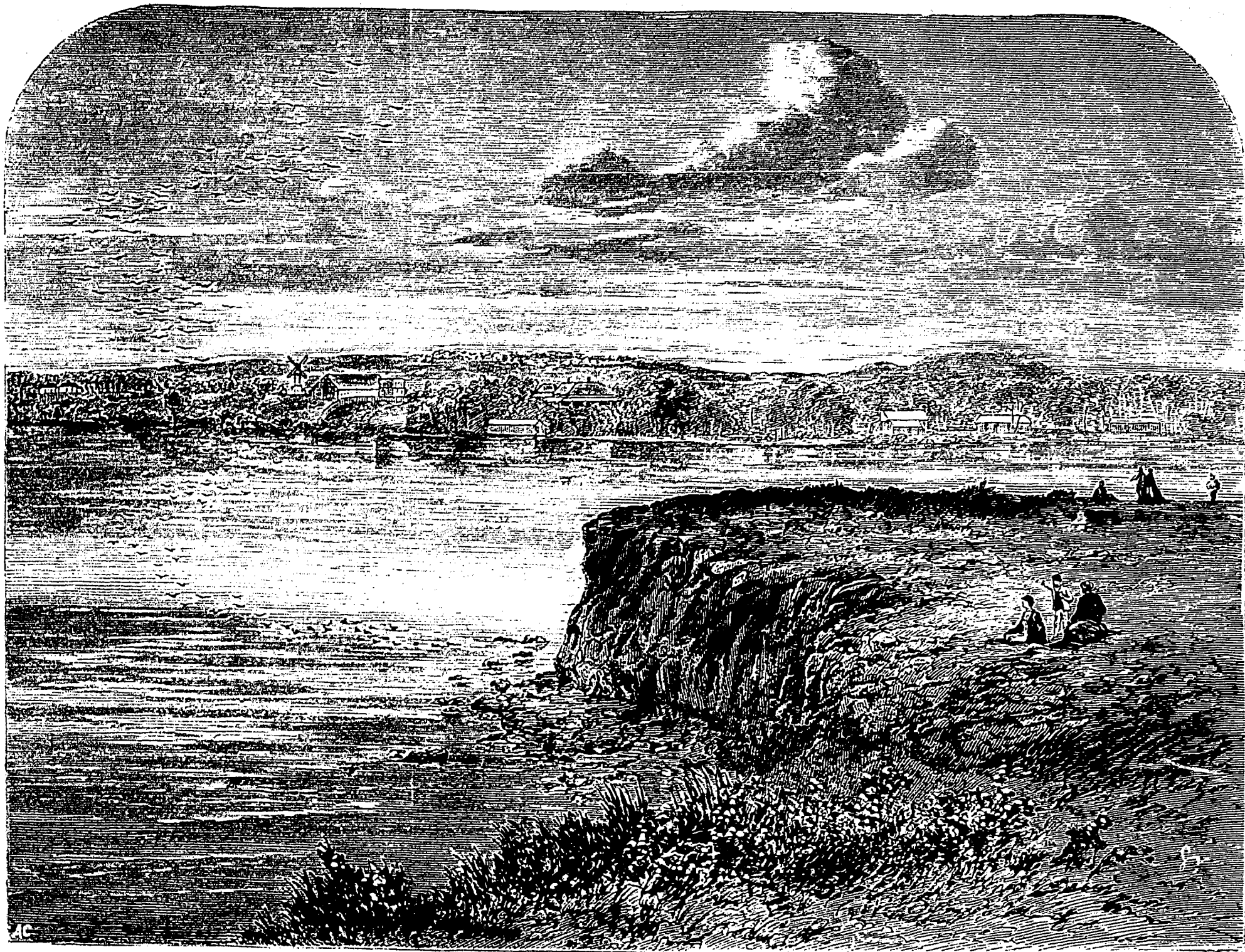
The sleeves of dresses designed for evening toilettes are generally wide, or at least half wide; the pagoda sleeves, worn a few years ago, are again in vogue, richly trimmed with rather wide lace. For house dresses a kind of surcoat or *basque* is much worn, with long *basques* in front and a double *basque* behind, the first flat and long, the second attached to the belt and plaited. These surcoats are sleeveless, and are worn over high-necked and long-sleeved bodices of dresses of any kind whatsoever. They are sometimes of velvet. Good taste requires they should be of the same colour as the dress with which they are worn, the latter being generally trimmed with velvet, which is used universally now; the surcoat completes the toilette and harmonises with its trimming.

All the corsages of evening dresses, except for dancing parties, are open, square, or *en fichu*; the first, which are very open, are worn with a fillet of plaited tulle set inside, with some fine lace—point d'Alençon, point d'Angleterre, or point de Venise—set on flat around the opening of the corsage; the others (open *en fichu*), which are specially adapted to portly figures, are trimmed with two rows of lace, sewed together and set over the opening of the corsage; application d'Angleterre is the lace best suited for this kind of trimming. The dress is sometimes trimmed *en tablier*, with lace of the same kind that is used for the corsage. The fashion, indeed, permits the use of white lace, even on dark or black dresses, provided that the dresses are velvet or satin.—*The Queen*.

TIGHT LACING.—The Chester correspondent of the *Middlebury Register*, Vt., gives the following account of the death of a young lady in that town from the effects of tight lacing:

The cause of the death proves the terrible hold an accursed fashion has on the ladies of our day, and among its victims are the pure and the good. Tight lacing killed the poor, foolish girl. To such a fearful extent had this practice been indulged in, that the ribs were found lapped over one another, and the breast bone was pressed over one lung so that she had entirely lost its use. For several months previous to her death, this poor victim had been obliged to sleep with corsets on and tightened to the last notch, for the loosening gave such pain in the internal expansion that she could not bear it. This is but one instance; we have heard of similar cases within a short time. There is a child not out of Windsor county, whose head is flattened on either side as though a pair of squeezers had been applied to it. The mother has laced her child into this inhuman shape. Who can tell what misery is caused, not to this generation alone, by the unwomanly passion for a small waist.

DRESS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The costume introduced by the missionaries, nearly fifty years ago, is still the dress of the native women. It consists of long skirts, high waists, immense coal-scuttle bonnets, and apparently, no underclothing. The effect was laughable, as we met troops of pretty girls mounted astride of ponies, and dressed in the costume of our grandmothers' portraits, chattering and laughing gayly as they cantered along, their bright-coloured dresses fluttering in the wind, and scarcely concealing their well-rounded forms. It was not without much difficulty that the missionaries succeeded in making these children of nature adopt any dress whatever, even for decent attendance at church.



LAKE TERANG, VICTORIA.

AUSTRALIAN SCENERY—LAKE TERANG, VICTORIA.

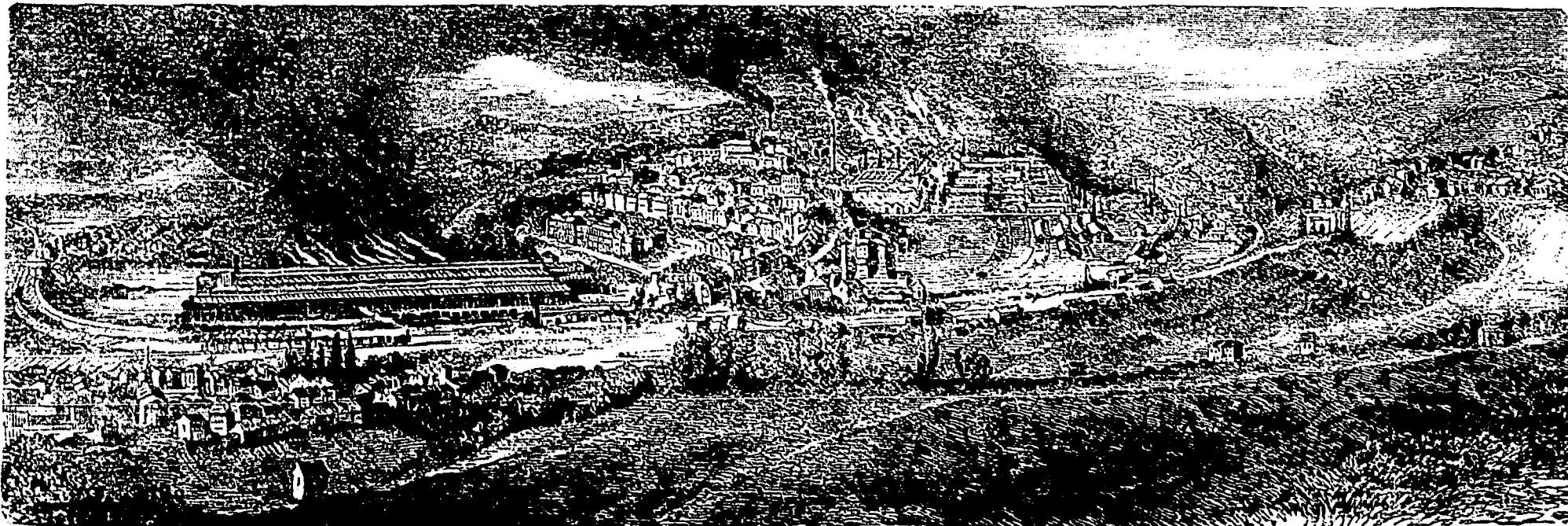
We copy from the "The Australian Illustrated News" (for Home readers) of a late date, published at Melbourne, Victoria, an illustration of the above named lake, which the *News* thus describes:—"Lake Terang is the name of a lake and a township in the county of Hampden, and on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool. The township was commenced about ten years ago. The greater part of the land round about, which is good both for tillage and grazing, is held by farmers under the occupation licenses of 1861, Nicholson's Act, and the Amending Land Act of 1865. The lake is about three miles and a half in circumference, and eighteen feet deep in the deepest part, according to the latest soundings taken by Mr. Allen, geodetic surveyor; but the depth is diminishing every year. There are several lakes in the districts, some salt and some fresh. Terang is one of the fresh-water lakes. The surrounding country is undulating and well timbered. The view of the township, comprising churches of different denominations, mechanics' institute, school, post-office, and habitations for a population of 500, is taken from the Terang Hill. Several

hills are visible in the background, and in the distance, say 50 or 60 miles off, the Cape Otway ranges." The illustrations of the *News* are exceedingly well executed, and we notice that since we last had the pleasure of examining its pages it has acquired the privilege of adding to its title: "With which is amalgamated the Illustrated Melbourne Post," indicating the end of a well-contested rivalry in the clubbing of the resources of the two journals for the better and more profitable management of one.

CREUSOT.

Creusot, or as it was formerly called, Creux—the scene of the recent strike among the French ironfounders—is a large manufacturing town of some 25,000 inhabitants, situated in the valley between Autun and the Central Canal. The inhabitants of the town are mainly employed in the vast iron-works which have gained for Creusot the title of the workshop of France, and from which about 130,000 tons of cast-iron are turned out every year. The works were purchased in 1837 by M. Adolphe Schneider, and his younger brother, Eugène; and under their

management entirely the industry assumed the vast proportions which now render it so famous. The elder brother, M. Adolphe died in 1845, and the works have since that time been carried on solely by M. Eugène Schneider, now President of the Corps Législatif. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1845, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce from January 20 till April 10 1851, was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1852, became one of the Vice-Presidents, and was nominated President April 4, 1867. M. Schneider holds three gold medals gained by his great factory at the Expositions of 1839, 1844, and 1849; he was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 11, 1851, and Grand Officer, Aug. 14, 1857. No less than ten thousand hands are employed at the Creusot Iron Works. The strike, which occurred in the latter part of January, is said to have originated on some proposition made by the manager with reference to the sick and benefit fund, which was considered at three meetings, all more or less tumultuous. One of the workmen, a fitter, named Assy, who held an important position in the Works, and who had temporarily absented himself from his duties, and was discharged in consequence, induced the workmen to strike. It appears that



CREUSOT.

he was in relation with some trade societies in Paris and London, who supplied him with funds. Moreover, one of the editors of the *Marseillaise* hastened to the spot and increased the troubles by exciting the workmen on political questions. The Government, however, dispatched a large military force to the spot, consisting of two regiments of the line, four squadrons of lancers, and some gendarmes, in all 3000 men. The appearance of the troops overawed the turbulent workmen, and quiet was restored without having recourse to arms.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

There was much bitterness in Tallien's words: Thérèse did not heed them, but explained the circumstances which caused her acquaintance with Benoit.

"It is strange into what rivalry we may sometimes come," muttered Tallien.

"How jealous you are!" she replied. "The love of this man is devotion."

"It is madness!" scolded he, shrugging his shoulders contemptuously.

"And if it were so—can it offend you, Lambert?"

"I do not find the offence in the love of this man," replied he earnestly, "but in the circumstance that you listened to his vows, and suffered him to kneel before you while you were making your toilette for your wedding with me."

Thérèse, feeling only too well the justice of this reproach, cast her eyes reproachfully on Benoit, as if she were accusing him of being the cause of this trouble that threatened to disturb the festival. Benoit comprehended, and with a firm step approaching Tallien, said:

"You reproach this lady very unjustly, citizen. Oh," he continued woefully, "if you had a heart, you would understand how an unfortunate could be forced with irresistible power to take leave of the idol of his heart for ever. I came hither, citizen Tallien, to assuage the pangs of my heart by seeing her once more, and speaking to her before she became your wife, and the dream of my life was at an end. You have a right to mock me, for you are the fortunate one. But was it madness which could offend you, that I came to your dwelling to see a lady whom I had to guard in the prison, and guarded for the purpose of protecting her, of helping and saving her? Can you be angry with her because she showed herself as my benevolent fairy, treating me kindly and leniently when I, in my helplessness, asked her for consolation and relief. She has acted as an angel towards me in allowing me to tell her my suffering; and for that you would be angry with her? Thus, in your egotism, you blame this lady for not having acted with selfishness. How I thank her for not having destroyed the sweet picture I have carried, and will retain in my heart."

He was leaving the room in haste, but Tallien stopped him.

"Dear friend," he said cordially, "I am sincerely grieved for you. Who would imagine that there exist yet such platonic enthusiasts in love. Thérèse," he continued, addressing her, and affectionately placing his arms round her, "I should have remembered the romance of our love."

She smiled, pleased with his changed mood, then said to Benoit:—

"You told me you were going away, Benoit. Whither are you going?"

"I do not know," he replied, "but will leave to-day, immediately, I have vowed it."

"You must have an aim," Tallien remarked; "I will find a place for you. I wish you to remain in Paris."

"Oh no!" he answered quickly, as if he rebelled against the thought of accepting a kindness from the man who carried off the beloved of his heart.

"You have placed my bride under great obligations, and I take the debt upon myself with pleasure," Tallien said impressively, taking now a lively interest in Benoit.

"No! No!" he exclaimed uneasily. "Let me go; why should you trouble yourself about me?"

Thérèse seized Benoit's hand warmly. An idea had struck her—how to show him her gratitude in the least inoffensive manner.

"Benoit," she exclaimed, "you must compose yourself, and overcome the misery of your heart. As your grateful friend, which I always will be, I advise you. Allow me to prove to you how I should not like to lose such a faithful soul as you are."

"Oh, Madame!" he said, overjoyed by her kind words, "what is your desire?"

"Go to Spain, Benoit."

"To Spain?" he repeated delighted. "Anywhere you will send me!"

"My father is an influential man in Madrid. I will give you a letter for him, and he will procure a suitable place for you. Thus you will be distant from the place and the persons who disquiet your mind, and still remain in connection with them."

"Oh, your words are like balm to my wounds," he replied. "You shall decide my destiny, citizen; believe me, this makes me very happy, and will cause my recovery."

"Then you accept my proposal?" she asked, her eyes glittering with joy.

"With the greatest pleasure."

"And we remain friends, citizen Benoit," Tallien said, clapping him on the shoulder. "We will enquire after you, and you will write us so that we can give you our news."

Thérèse wrote the letter to her father, recommending Benoit as a faithful servant, who, from considerations for his safety, was obliged to leave France. When she gave him the letter, she shook hands with him, and bade him adieu. Tears fell from his eyes. He did not utter another word, but rushed from the room.

"Poor lad!" said Thérèse Cabarrus, sympathisingly.

"Love has made him poor," added Tallien; "let us rejoice that it has become a treasure for us. Now, my darling, let us go to our nuptials! Through severe trials we have reached this hour which unites us for ever."

CHAPTER XVII.

OUR GOOD LADY OF THERMIDOR.

SINCE the fall of Robespierre two months had now passed, and Paris and France were breathing again the pure air of liberty. Under the mild government of the men of Thermidor, the Talliens and Frérons, the reign of blood stopped, the scaffold disappeared, the political prosecutions and accusations were at an end. Everyone stood on firm ground again, and for the first time a bright sunny sky stretched over the French republic. The storms and thunder-clouds had passed.

Amongst the many theatres which had sprung up in Paris, after the privileges of the "Théâtre Royal" and "Comédie Française" had been revoked—their names were changed two

crowded. The physiognomy of the spectators displayed the great change that had taken place, even in costume, during the last two months. Republican poverty, cynic Sans-culottism, carnagole and red cap were now scarcely observed in the theatre. Only a few gloomy-looking groups showed themselves conspicuous, as all other persons around them were dressed elegantly and according to the newest fashion. These, as could be distinctly seen, were the *ci-devant* aristocrats who felt again their old security. There were old gentlemen who had luckily saved their heads from the guillotine, though they had not lost their aristocratic notions so adverse to the revolution. They had again put the old royalist powder on their hair, indicating thereby that they had strewn ashes on their heads in mourning for all that had been done since the overthrow of royalty. The younger gentlemen, instead of the jacket-like carnagole of late, wore dress-coats with square tails and elegant collars—of silk or velvet, or of yellow, brown or blue cloth. The hair was braided over the temples and tied behind, falling over the back in a similar way to that of the soldiers of the republic, who had created, through their victories, a fashion of their own. Many an officer present wore this style of hair-dress, while his neck-tie resembled the collar of a horse, being a protection against the sword-cuts of the enemy's cavalry. The dress-circles presented a splendid sight, adorned as they were by the belles of Paris, who had their hair dressed in graceful ringlets fastened by an antique ring, and wore light-colored tunics after the fashion of the Grecian women. And if you had seen them step out of their carriages, or mount the stairs to the dress-circles, you would have been surprised to observe their bare feet, on which they merely wore sandals, the silk cord of which was neatly twisted round their ancles. Thus voluptuous luxury had gained again the mastery, and Aspasius with their Pericles had taken the place of the Catos.

The play had not yet commenced. Everywhere people were chatting with great animation, calling on each other in the boxes, and mocking and teasing each other in the pit. The young people who had posted themselves here, with the view of making themselves conspicuous and vexing the present Jacobins, were the first of those Muscadins, that "jeunesse dorée," as they were called by their merry master Fréron, and who soon after gained a kind of social power in Paris and created royalist agitations. They ruled already in the pit, and their sneers of superiority were always ready to fall with their slender sticks upon the gloomy and angry-looking Jacobins.

All at once there was a great stir in the circles. The beautiful heads, with their ringlets, bent down to gaze at the stage box, into which several ladies, accompanied by a few gentlemen, had just entered. Handkerchiefs were waved in salutation, and the Thermidorian pit, only waiting for this signal, raised their elegant sticks, culling with an enthusiasm that found its echo in all circles and boxes:

"Long live Cabarrus! Hurrah for Madame Tallien. Vive Notre Dame de Thermidor!"

These enthusiastic salutations lasted for some time, while the lady to whom they were addressed, shining in all her beauty, answered them with her most gracious smile. She was the queen of Parisian society, the acknowledged beauty of the Thermidorian reaction; deference to her had become the fashion, and she knew it. With her the graces and muses had re-appeared in the saloons from whence the terror of blood had banished them for two years, and the worship of social enjoyments which had come into vogue, had found in her the unanimously acknowledged high-priestess.

The play commenced.

"It appears they have known that you were coming," said Madame Recamier, smiling to the queen of the day.

"What do they not know?" replied Madame Tallien, tenderly drawing towards her the spirited young lady who, next to Thérèse, gathered the *élite* of Paris in her saloons.

"I am besieged and watched everywhere—not a step can I take without my name being called out by those excited young men."

"She is serenaded every evening," added Tallien, not without pride. "There is a kind of conspiracy to sing my wife to sleep!"

"I am often angry with them," replied she.

"But there is no help for it," said Madame Recamier roughly. "We know that these

elegant gentlemen meet every day at noon in the National Palace, and deliberate what ovations to bring you in the evening. And how you deserve them!"

"Little flatterer! What merit have I in all that has been done? The honour is due to my husband, my Pluto!"

Tallien smiled, and whispered half aloud to another lady who sat beside him:

"As if I had not become, through her, another man!"

While Madame Recamier said:

"How often she likes to hear that she is the cause of Paris ruling again over fashion and taste!"

"Yes, she and Fréron are the rulers," mocked Tallien gallantly.

"You ought to be jealous," said the other lady. "Is not Fréron continually sitting with your wife, devising new plans for our amusements?"

"It is so, indeed," remarked Madame Recamier. "To this agreement we owe the series of balls in honour of the victims, the first of which is to take place to-night at the residence of our good lady of Thermidor."

"A splendid idea!" exclaimed the other gentleman, who had till now given all his attention to the play. It was the *ci-devant* count of Chavreux, the former guest of the count of Montreuil, and inmate of the Luxembourg prison.



Benoit as a Grandee of Spain.

years ago—the theatre Feydeau was the favourite resort of the higher circles. Here operas and dramas, comedies and tragedies were performed; these being the products of the muse of the revolution which had claimed the right of controlling the theatres. With a few exceptions the pieces that were played treated of the tendencies and events of the revolution. With the same rapidity as in the convention and committees after the ninth Thermidor, the reaction had established itself on the stage. The mean coarseness abounding under the Reign of Terror, was now energetically protested against by the people and, as was expected, public opinion, in the flush of victory, did not renounce its revenge on the so long dreaded and now fallen men. The stage, like the press, were ruled by the men of Thermidor, and they did not spare the Jacobins who had before inflicted wounds and defeats on their adversaries. The stage shifted but the scenes, Fréron and Tallien taking good care that their ideas obtained popularity by means of the drama, and their overbearing hatred against all Jacobins became the order of the day.

All Thermidorians, by appointment, assembled to-night in the theatre Feydeau to witness the first performance of a new tragedy by Trouvé. Its title was "Pausanias," and it was generally known that Robespierre and Henriot were represented in it as Lacedaemonians. Dress-circle and pit were over-

"I may say that for a long time, nothing has delighted me so much as this idea. To dance to the memory of the victims, the guillotined, with a black crape round the arm—truly, Madame Tallien, this is poetry."

"A wild poetry," corrected the count; "it is deeper and more justified than the one at the bottom of the present performance, which brings the advocate Robespierre before us in Grecian costume to translate the ninth Thermidor into the antique."

"I anticipate great pleasure at the ball to-night," said the third lady, the viscountess l'Espinasse, with whom we are already acquainted. "The cream of Parisian society will meet there."

"More numerous than ever," Tallien affirmed. "We intend to celebrate this first ball with the greatest splendour."

"Ah, my dear," hissed Madame Tallien to her friend, Recamier, extending her hand to her, "did we ever think of this when we were in our cell?"

"Rather a home thrust," she replied jestingly. "Oh we have acquired great experience, though we are still so young." "There is something the matter," said the count de Chavrenx, interrupting the conversation, and leaning over the box. "The curtain had just fallen, and the crowd had most enthusiastically applauded the performance which was abusing Robespierre in the most cruel manner. But the Jacobins in the pit felt offended, and hissed. A dreadful tumult arose. Each party tried to triumph and cry down the other."

"Out with them!" furiously shouted the young people who had prepared for Madame Tallien so spirited a reception, raising their sticks threateningly against the men in carmagnoles and red caps.

For a moment they became intimidated. But suddenly a powerful voice called from the top gallery:

"Are you frightened, Jacobins? Do you allow Robespierre to be defied?"

Again the protestations of the Jacobins in the pit, who were more numerous than they appeared, caused a fearful noise. The whole public rose, crying for or against the Jacobins, applauding or hissing.

The powerful voice from the gallery again drowned the clamour.

"The Marseillaise!" he thundered in a commanding tone to the orchestra.

"Yes, the Marseillaise!" was echoed by a hundred voices, and the noise died away at this call.

The orchestra, accustomed to this demand, struck up at once the stirring hymn; the pit joined in a roaring chorus, then all the spectators. The curtain rose again; the actors and actresses on the stage sang with energy, the revolutionary air which had become the national one for all parties. The whole house rang with the wonderfully touching strains:

Aux armes, citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons!
Marchons, marchons!
Qu'un sang impur
Abreuve nos sillons!

The public being now in a more cheerful mood, the second act commenced. But soon the Jacobins, who had taken the manner in which the disturbance ended as a victory for themselves, became bolder, and began the struggle anew by hissing at passages in the play which were offensive to them. The other party became more irritated, as these passages exalted them and praised their heroes as the preservers of the country. Towards the conclusion of the performance the mutual provocations had again assumed such a shape that a disturbance was feared. In consequence of which Madame Tallien and her companions left the theatre, and were soon followed by most of the ladies in the boxes.

The pit being now left alone to fight their battle, the parties stood in a threatening attitude opposite each other—here Robespierre, there Thermidor. The Jacobins had again asked for the Marseillaise, but the Thermidorians furiously protested against it, demanding the Reveil du Peuple, a reactionary air which was zealously used by the royalist party.

Notwithstanding the shouts of the Jacobins, the musicians ordered this air, at the same time rushing with their sticks upon their adversaries and driving them out of the theatre. The more obvious their victory became, the more general and triumphant their song:

Peuple français, peuple de frères,
Peux tu voir, sans frémir d'horreur,
Les crimes arborer les bannières
Du carnage et de la terreur?
Tu souffres qu'une horde atroce
Et d'assassins et de brigands
Souille par son souffle traître
Le territoire des vivants!

The play was over; the Jacobins had met with an ignominious defeat. But the haughty jeunesse dorée walked in close files from the theatre, singing as they went, ready to knock down any Jacobin who did not spring aside, or conceal his red cap. Thus the times had changed! Three months ago, while the Jacobins exercised their government of terror, no one would have ventured to complain of their misbehaviour or to ridicule a red cap—he would have been at once arrested as a bad patriot and as a suspected person, and without any ceremony taken in the afternoon of the next day to the headsman Samsen to be made a head shorter. At present, under the sun of Thermidor, all the frightened and suspicious persons of good breeding had come out of their hiding places, and the young men of education, students and secretaries, commercial clerks, and aristocratic descendants everywhere made war against the Jacobins, persecuting in them more the vulgarity of the mob than a defeated political party. Even a satirical ditty had found its way from the stage into the streets, and the men of Thermidor liked to sing when they met a group of red caps:

"Tyran, voleur, assassin,
Dans un seul mot cela s'exprime,
Et ce seul mot c'est jacobin."

The young people stopped at the next side street, irresolute whither to go.

"To the house of our good lady!" exclaimed the one who was the best known and most influential.

"Yes, yes! to the beautiful Cabarrus! To Madame de Thermidor!"

"Or of September!" quoth a young nobleman who had not forgotten that he, as Figaro said, had taken the trouble of being born.

"Wherefore September?" asked an elderly man. "Does she change her name with the months?"

"What an idea! Have you forgotten that Tallien, her husband, has played a part at the September assassinations? Why, therefore, should she not be called our good lady of September?"

"That does not suit at all."

"And how ungallant!"

"Well, to-night they will dance at Tallien's in honour of the victims. Is it not comical? The death of the king is decreed, and two years afterwards a quadrille is arranged to commemorate it."

"This is history."

"Ah bah, history! It is farce."

"No matter, what is the use of fighting about names?"

"We now cheer our good lady Tallien as three months ago Robespierre was cheered, eight months ago Danton, a year ago Marat, two years ago Vergniaud, and three years ago Mirabeau."

"And soon we will shout again, 'Long live the King!'"

"Hush," they all cried warningly, reproving the young royalist who wished to call Madame Tallien the lady of September.

"That is forbidden! Such words should not be publicly pronounced."

"It must not be thought of, as it is unpatriotic. France is a republic, and desires no more a king."

"No more? This is nonsense."

"Then liberty would be done for! No one who wore a crown has yet espoused liberty."

They had arrived at the residence of Tallien. It was one of the old aristocratic hotels, the owner of which had emigrated, and whose property had been confiscated by the republic. Such estates at that time could be bought for a song. A great crowd had gathered on both sides of the porch to gaze at the guests arriving on foot and in carriages. Such a festival had not been heard of for a long time in Paris, and the crowd seemed to be delighted at seeing once more ladies in beautiful toilettes and gentlemen in costly costumes. The string of carriages was unbroken, and each carriage afforded new amusement to the spectators, on account of the variety of the toilettes.

A new era had begun, paying however the last tribute to the ancient régime. There came old aristocrats in the court-clothing of Louis XVI., ladies in the style of dress of Marie Antoinette; between them the youth in Grecian costume, in the dress of the beautiful Helena, adapted more for the summer-like climate of Nauplia than the autumn-like of the old Lætia. The military dressed with republican simplicity, and officers in the uniform of the guard; and though the republican style of the army predominated, there were yet to be seen the powder and even the wigs of the time of royalty.

The "jeunesse dorée," from the theatre Feydeau, with the boldness of favourite cavaliers, had quickly formed a lane, through which the guests had to pass. Each one that was recognized by them or one of them, did not escape the welcome of these daring young men, often neither too friendly nor too pleasant.

A very stout lady in the old French costume, with a thin old gentleman in powdered wig, stepped from their carriage.

"Look at Madame de Pompadour!" exclaimed one.

"Truly, she has been well fed during the revolution."

"Under the maximum."

"Oh no, she has eaten her husband's rations, and is now going to the ball of the victims!"

"To dance the Carmagnole!"

Loud, malicious laughter followed her through the hall. Crimson with anger she mounted the steps.

"Ah, here General Barras is coming!" was now shouted, and a respectful silence greeted the commandant of Paris.

"Count Barras *enchanté*!" mocked one, while Barras in company with a young officer was entering the house.

"Who is this officer?" was asked. "No one knew."

"He has a face like an olive, and eyes like an eagle."

"He is a remarkably young general, who must have distinguished himself."

New personages arrived.

"Ah, the beautiful Grecians!" they exclaimed on seeing a group of young girls. "Ah, the bare feet!"

"Ah, the bare arms!" mocked another. "Ah, the bare bosom!"

"The d——, where sit the dresses?"

"Hush! This is the Thermidorian costume! These are the graces of our good lady Tallien!"

A graceful young lady stepped from a cab.

"Attention!" called one; "this is the widow of the guillotined General Beauharnais, another victim of the reign of terror."

"A la bonne heure! Long live Madame!" they shouted.

Then came again young ladies in the Grecian costume, accompanied by some officers.

"Leonidas!" they said.

"Why not Epaminondas?"

"Say rather Miltiades!"

Deputies arrived and were cheered. A venerable old man with two young ladies on his arms appeared.

"Do you know him?" was asked, when they had passed.

"Oh yes, it is Count Montreuil, an excellent man!"

"Ala, the new prophet!"

"An elect! He deserves respect, I tell you. He has borne the revolution like a true nobleman."

"Have we not done the same? Oh, who talks here of nobility? Nobility is abolished, except the one of the heart."

"He is a strange fanatic!"

Only at long intervals carriages were now arriving, most of the guests had come; the hour appointed for the commencement of the festival had long since passed. The crowd being unable any longer to satisfy their curiosity disappeared. The Muscadins also were about to leave, and repair to their coffee-house, where they intended to play and drink.

"Let us first apprise our good lady of our presence. Her guard does not march to their quarters without having wished her a good night."

"A serenade! a serenade!" they shouted.

"Yes, a serenade," replied their leader; "this is soon said, but who will sing an air?"

"Stop," cried a student. "I know one which I am willing to sing. I have composed it myself."

"Let us hear it!"

"You others," said the student preparing to commence, "shall join in the chorus. Let us go to the court-yard, where we shall be better heard."

The young men crossed the hall, and were not prevented by the porter, as they performed such scenes here every evening.

In the court-yard they observed the splendidly lit-up windows of the salons, in which the festival took place. The gay dancing music greeted their ears; as soon as it stopped the student in a beautiful tenor began to sing his elegy.

The song was heard in the salons, and beautiful girls were listening at the half-open windows to the touching melody. Thérèse with a gracious smile was gazing down on them, waving her lace-handkerchief.

"Long live Madame Tallien! Our good lady of Thermidor!" Thus shouting, the young men marched away.

We will now mount the staircase covered with rich carpets and decorated with exotic plants, to see the queen of the festival in her realm.

The old luxury that had been scared away by the reign of terror had revived. Servants in rich liveries were crossing the salons, offering refreshments on silver salvers. Tallien was doing the honours of the house to the ladies, while his wife beaming with joy answered to the flatteries and gallantries of the gentlemen. All the political, military and social celebrities of Paris had assembled here to-night—men of all factions, with the exception of the Jacobin. In the large salon they were dancing with a cheerfulness and cordiality as if they wished to express in their rhythmic movements the bliss of being allowed, after the rough days of the reign of terror, to pay homage to the muses. The ladies in their rare and splendid toilettes wore a black bow on their left shoulder, the gentlemen a black crape round their right arm. It seemed more like a Greek festival of the Olympiades than a Parisian reunion. Even the music, though arranged for dances, had a grave character. Elegies were interwoven with coquettish, insinuating airs. The dancers showed none the less the striking contrast which the recollection of the victims formed with the pleasure of the moment. They turned about in easy, unerring vibrations, with serious faces and in perfect quiet, being absorbed either in the recollection of dear friends, or in the enjoyment of the dance. The spectators, intermixed with the dancers, formed an element of their own, surrounding the different quadrilles, without in the least hindering or disturbing them.

Madame Tallien, our good lady of Thermidor, was the heroine of the day, of this Thermidorian time, this epoch of beautiful ladies crowned by the revolution. Radiant with the youthful beauty of twenty summers, she now saw realized what she had once dreamt in Bordeaux, when she pointed out to her preserver Tallien the proud aim of his life. He was the most illustrious among those who ruled France at this time of transition; she was worshipped and honoured like a queen, all her rivals coding willingly to her the sceptre of fashion, and doing homage to her in her own house. There were the gentle, amiable Madame Recamier and Josephine de Beauharnais, her companions in prison, and now the adored of the salons. There was Madame Fréron trying to surpass her in the magnificence of her soirées, and yet recognizing her as more fortunate and important. She was surrounded by every one, and the ladies in their Grecian costume seemed to have come from Olympus to hold court on the cavalry of Paris. All eyes followed her, observing her graceful carriage, her gentle smile; the charm of the witty language of the salons prevailed again, after having been so long superseded by political discourses and phrases.

Commandant Barras, with the young general whom he had introduced, and who had a face like an olive and eyes like an eagle, now approached the circle of beautiful ladies who surrounded the most beautiful of all, the Spaniard Cabarrus, Madame Tallien.

"Noble citizen," said he, addressing her in the more gallant republican style; for he who was almost dictator would neither abrogate the republican, nor even the former Jacobin. "Allow me to introduce to you a valiant officer who desires the happiness of being admitted into your salons. It is the conqueror of Toulon, Brigadier-General Bonaparte from Ajaccio."

Madame Tallien bowed to him in her most gracious manner.

"Such a recommendation makes you doubly welcome to me, citizen general," said she. "Oh, I remember your heroic deed. You drove the English from French territory. I was in Bordeaux at the time."

"I scarcely ventured to hope," replied he, "that so small a deed would make a lasting impression on a lady."

"You are mistaken, general. The ladies are the warmest adorners of heroes. But allow me to introduce you to my two friends; Madame Recamier and Madame de Beauharnais, widow of the unfortunate general."

Bonaparte bowed timidly to the ladies, and when he raised again his head, his eyes were fixed on the gentle face of Josephine, and he blushed when she said to him:

"How is it, general, that you are in Paris? Such an officer should not be distant from the army!"

"Oh, citizen ———," stammered he.

"The general has leave of absence," replied General Barras in his stead.

"Yes, ladies," resumed he in an energetic voice. "I have been thrown aside since you have obtained the sway."

"Ah!" exclaimed Madame Tallien in surprise. "How can I understand this?"

"You, general, are perhaps a Jacobin?" asked little Recamier shyly.

"I am a Frenchman, Madame, and a republican," replied Bonaparte proudly. "Above all I am a soldier and know as such how to do my duty. But I was always looked upon as the friend of the younger Robespierre, as a Jacobin, and not as a soldier who has deserved no reproach. I have been suspended—yes, if the deputies of my native land had been questioned, I would have lost my head."

"Yes," remarked Barras, "such things must exasperate a brave officer. But an opportunity will soon be found to repair this injustice."

"For this reason, general," said Madame Tallien to Barras, "you have taken your brother officer under your protection?"

"Under my special protection," replied he. "I am sorry that no commandership is vacant just now, so as to use my influence in his behalf." He extended his hand to Bonaparte, adding cordially: "Rely upon me, friend. Enjoy in the meantime the pleasures of Paris." He then withdrew.

Bonaparte, who was a little out of humour on account of this explanation of his position, was also going to leave the ladies, but Madame de Beauharnais stopped him with the words:

"Do you not dance, general?"

"Dance?" asked he, embarrassed either by this question, or by the kindly tone of the speaker. "I dance very badly, Madame. I have never learned it."

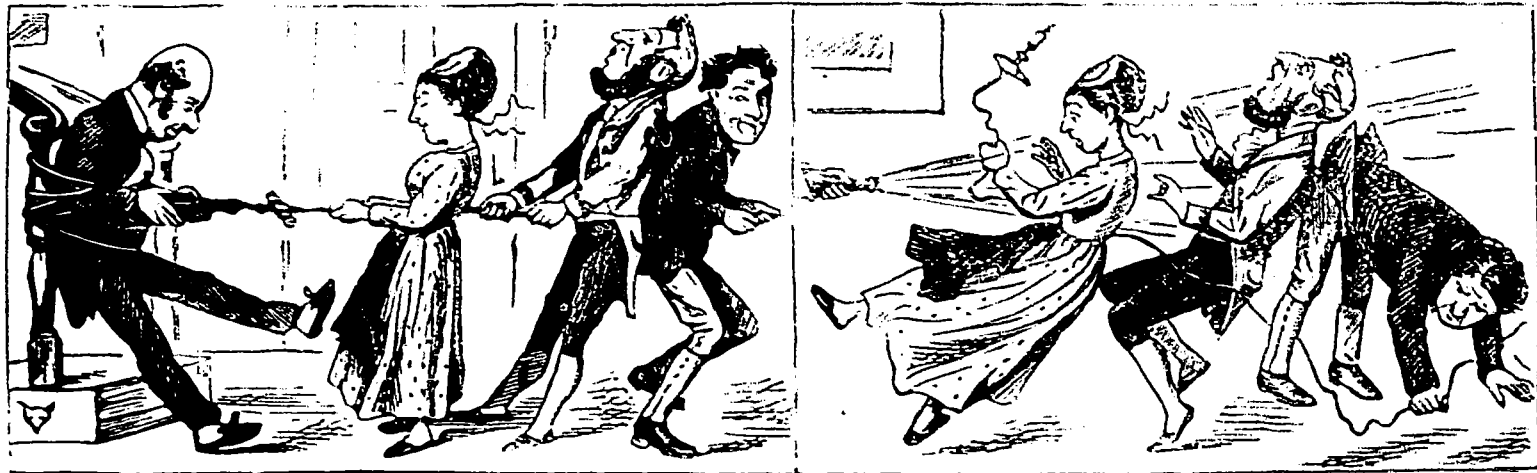
To be continued.

THE DEMON CORK.

A DRAMA IN SIX TABLEAUX.



"I'll try a bottle of that new wine the governor's just got in," said BEESSWING, the butler. "And I shan't say anything about it to them other servants." "B—l—o—w this cork," said Mr. BEESSWING, fifteen minutes later. "Lend a hand here, JAMES, and we'll have a glass together."



"Well, we'll have it out somehow. Here, MARY and JOHN, come and have a pull too." "Out it is—and that's master's knock!"

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Station 566, near Malfait Lake, about 2 1/2 miles in length.

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

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14 to Station No. 623, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiquit—length, twelve one-tenth miles.

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

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

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

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Station No. 370, about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 190, about 2000 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 24 miles.

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from Station No. 390, on the Amherst Ridge to Station O, on the Ridge, about a mile North of the River Phillip, a distance of about 27 miles.

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

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John, and Halifax, on and after the 10th March next; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway and marked "Tenders" will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 4th day of April 1870.

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes. All communications therefore relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Honble. the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

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

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 11th February, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 17 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description of items and Amount. Includes Total Premiums received, Number and Amount of Policies issued, Amount at risk in total Policies, etc.

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

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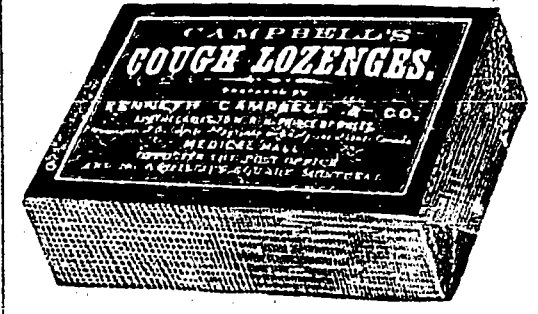
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