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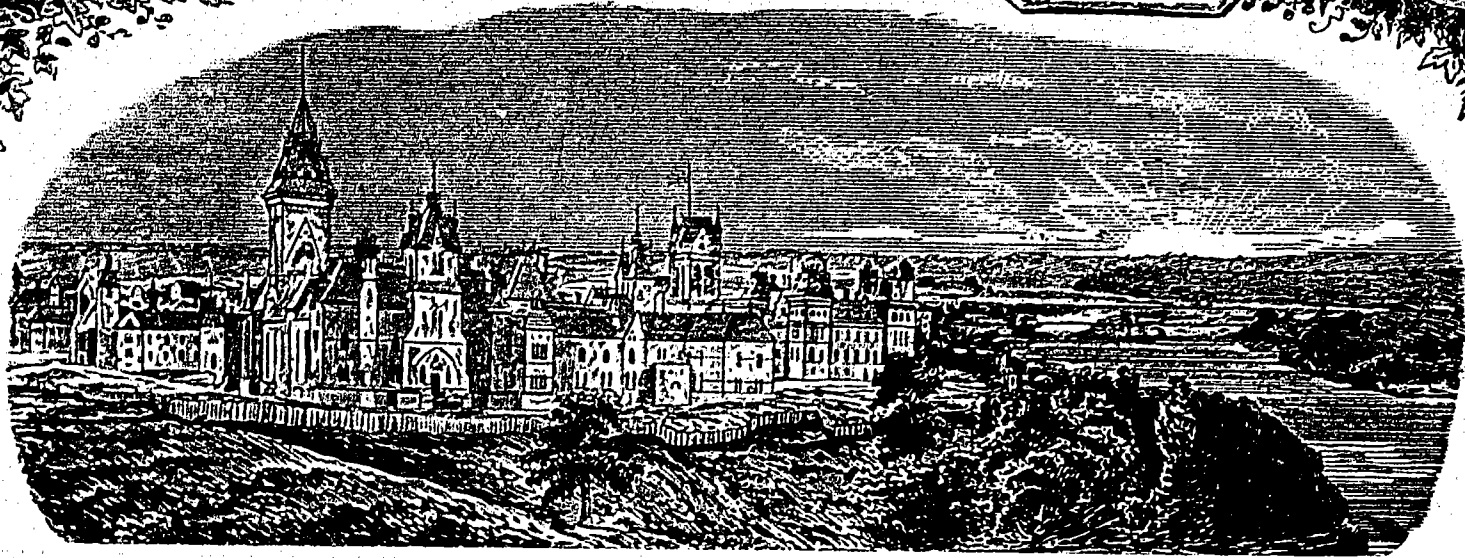
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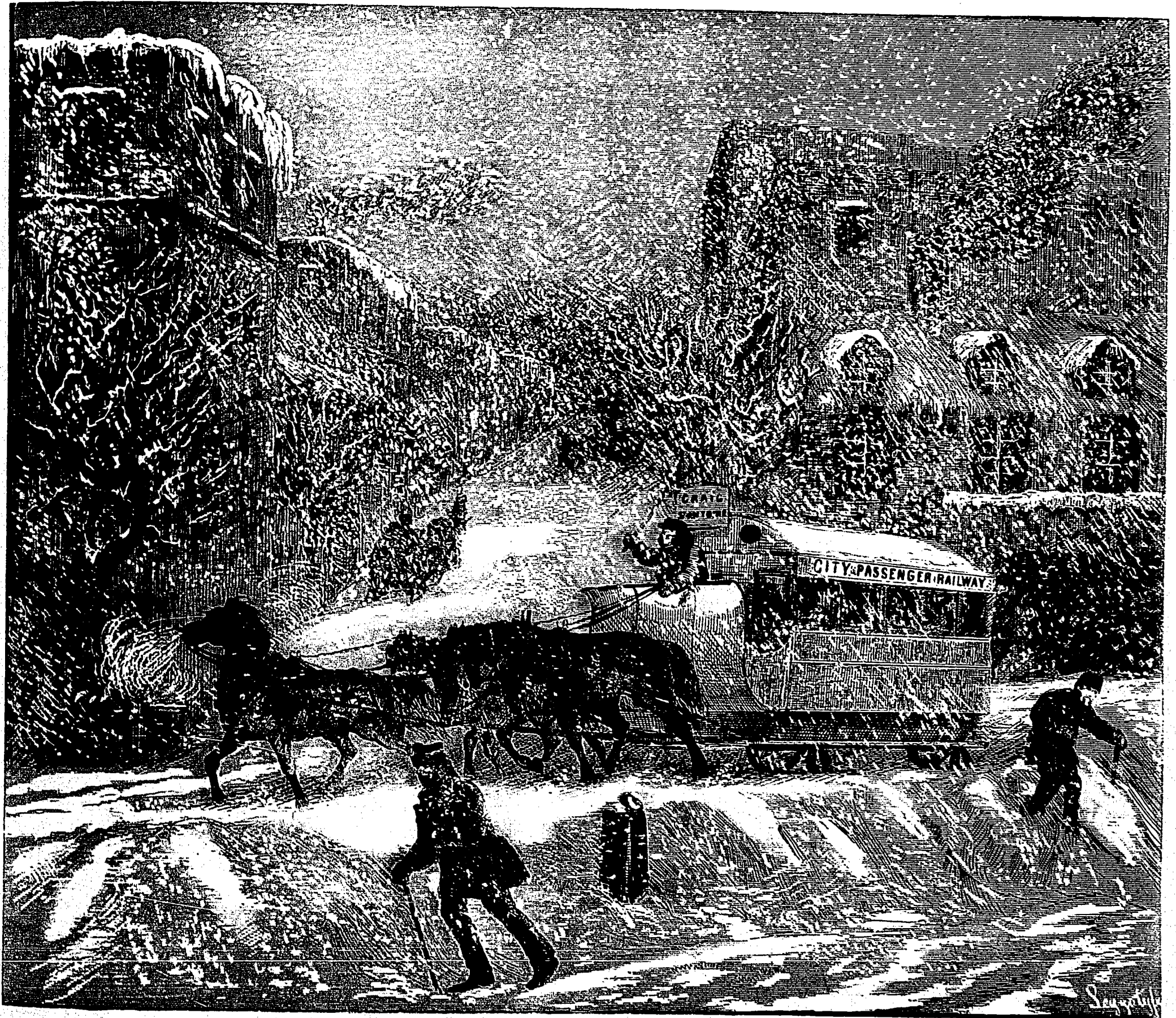
CANADIAN
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CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY'S SLEIGH IN A SNOW STORM.—SEE PAGE 314.

LORD MONCK ON THE COLONIAL CONNECTION.

We have been somewhat amused at seeing Lord Monck quoted as an important Imperial authority in favour of the doctrine of Colonial Independence. His Lordship, no doubt, possesses a large practical experience of Canada, and no doubt, too, some of the seeds of Colonial Independence which he sowed while in this country, have fallen upon fruitful soil, though most of them have either perished on the rock or been choked off by the luxuriant growth of a more patriotic vegetation. But the noble Viscount represents no party in Britain; when he speaks, he does so only for himself. He may be enamoured of the doctrines of the late Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, whose authority he invoked in the House of Lords, on the 14th of last month, when discussing the Colonial connection but in such a manner as to prove that His Lordship either misunderstood that authority or entertained a most erroneous conception of the existing relations between the Colonies and the Empire. Lord Monck read the following extract:

"A nation derives no true glory from any possession which produces no assignable advantage to itself or to other communities. If a country possesses a dependency from which it derives no public revenue, no military or naval strength, and no commercial advantages or facilities for emigration which it would not equally enjoy though the dependency were independent, such a possession cannot justly be called glorious."

So far is this definition, admitting it to be correct, from justifying the doctrine of Colonial independence, that with respect to nearly all the British Colonies, the direct opposite of every stated condition is either plainly demonstrable as a fact or deducible as an inference. As Lord Monck refers particularly to Canada, a brief application of Sir G. C. Lewis's conditions to the relations between this country and Great Britain, will best show how utterly inconsequential is the conclusion to which his Lordship has arrived: (1st.) As to public revenue, Canada, though not paying directly to the Imperial Exchequer, is, inferentially, a large contributor thereto, because, (2nd.) Britain enjoys large commercial advantages with Canada, larger by 200 per cent. according to population, than with the "emancipated" Colonies on her borders, a fact which is direct proof of its deriving indirect revenue. (3rd.) As to military and naval strength, Britain derives much of both from her North American colonies, by the territorial and marine bases of operations they afford; by the naval and military stores they can supply; by the strength they add to the merchant marine of the Empire, and by the number of fighting men by sea and land they would furnish in case of need. (4th.) That the facilities for emigration furnished by the colonies are greater than under independence is proved by two facts: 1st, that many of the colonies have assisted emigration from Britain; and, 2nd, that organized private bounty in Britain has assisted, and is now assisting, emigration to the colonies; but it is further and much more emphatically established by the consideration that every emigrant to an independent, and consequently foreign, state is a loss of strength to the Empire, whereas to a colony he is a gain to it.

Those who hold with the old Quaker that had Napoleon the 1st invaded and conquered England, perhaps the taxes would have been a little less, perhaps a little more, and that that would have been all the difference, will be able to sympathize with Lord Monck's opinion that the existing connection is inconvenient both to the colonies and to the Empire; but those who value nationality and their own institutions will be disposed to regard these "inconveniences" as merely the mutual responsibilities, the due discharge of which is but a small sacrifice for the mutual advantages conferred.

Lord Monck concluded his speech with the following remarks, (as reported in the *Times*):

"It may be said undoubtedly that my argument rests solely on material considerations, and that I omit all considerations respecting that sentiment or affection towards England which I know, at all events, animates one of our great colonies. My lords, I have no such intention; I would wish to cultivate that sentiment and affection for Britain and Britain's interests to which allusion has been already made. And I do not think it was a poet's dream which was present to the mind of my right hon. friend the Vice-President of the Council when he stated that at some future and not distant period he hoped to see all the members of the great Anglo-Saxon race brought together into one union, connected not by compulsory ties but by those of common origin, community of sentiment, and identity of interests. That is the direction in which my aspirations also tend. (Hear.) But before you can bring about that state of things you must produce a state of relations between the mother country and the colonies, clear, on the one hand, from any hereditary claim for protection, and, on the other, from any desire to control or rule. I believe—although more or less that policy has been disavowed by the Government—the tendency of what they are doing is in that direction. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) That is my belief; it is for that reason that I give them my hearty support; and I hope that no opposition will induce them to depart from such a course."

His Lordship believes in a Utopian Confederation; a sort of Anglo-Saxon millenium, when "Alabama" claims will be no more; when a "common origin," embracing almost every antagonism yet developed either in race or

in religion; when "community of sentiment" between Judaism and all the degress of social, moral, and religious discord down to Mormonism and the Agapemone; when "identity of interest," possessing every element of conflict known to commerce and civilization—shall bind this mighty empire together with cords of softest silk, and wipe out of existence those "compulsory" bonds which have heretofore held society on its foundations since the world began. It need hardly be wondered at that "before you can bring about that state of things," it will be necessary to break the Empire up into fragments, and—wait patiently for the realization of what is certainly above the ordinary conception even of a "poet's dream." With equal disregard of the meaning of language as of the significance of facts, it is also fitting that Lord Monck should still believe that the policy of the Imperial Government is exactly the reverse of what the Government has declared it to be.

There is, however, much excuse for his Lordship's vagaries on the Colonial connection. He presided over affairs in Canada at a time of exceptional trial and excitement. He was not well installed in office before the Trent affair threatened Canada with dire trouble for an act in which she had no part; and that was followed by a dozen other little excitements, kindred to the St. Alban's raid, in which England's peace was apparently jeopardised by the connection with Canada; and again came the Fenian raid, inflicted upon Canada solely because of its connection with England. Such were the grave, but exceptional, facts with which Lord Monck was brought so intimately face to face that it is little wonder he should have mistaken them for a fair exemplar of the normal condition of the relationship; hence we can give him credit for sincerity in his adhesion to the doctrine of Colonial independence, though for the reasons stated we attach but little weight to his opinion. It is worthy of remark, however, that the prominent Canadian advocates of this policy are only to be found among the men who, at one time or another, "stretched their feet under his mahogany," as the sworn advisers of the Crown, thus shewing that he was more successful as a propagandist in Canada than in England.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, March 9.—The petition of Mr. J. R. Martin for a divorce from his wife was read and received, and the brother of the petitioner was examined at the bar of the House. The Report of the Select Committee on Contingent Accounts was adopted.

Thursday, March 10.—Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST called attention to the publication of statements from the North-West in certain newspapers before they were laid before the House. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL had enquired into the matter, but had failed to ascertain whence the papers in question had obtained their information. On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL the bill for the relief of Mr. J. R. Martin (Divorce Bill) was read a first time. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the bill respecting Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. He explained that the object of the bill was to assimilate the various laws now in force in the various Provinces. Hon. Mr. DIXIEY thought it inadvisable to alter the present arrangement in the Maritime Provinces. Hon. Mr. SANBORN thought that if great caution were not exercised in carrying out the measure proposed the results would be most mischievous to the Province of Quebec. Hon. Mr. McCULLY approved of the bill. Hon. Mr. McMASTER and Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST urged the importance of having the laws of the Provinces uniform. The bill was read a second time. On motion of Hon. Mr. SANBORN the bill respecting Official Assignees appointed under the Act of 1864 was read a second time.

Friday, March 11.—Hon. Mr. MITCHELL moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act relating to Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons. He explained the provisions of the bill, under which he contended that there would be more efficiency in that branch of the service, attended by less expense. Hon. Mr. TESSIER thought the measure proposed gave too great power to the Minister of Marine. Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON objected to it on the same score. Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST was afraid the bill would create conflicting authority between the departments. After some further remarks from Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, the bill was read a second time. The House then went into Committee on the Bill relating to Official Assignees, etc.

Monday, March 14.—Hon. Mr. SANBORN moved the third reading of the Bill relating to Official Assignees. Hon. Mr. ARKES moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Office of Queen's Printer, and explained that the object of the bill was merely to attach the office to the Department of the Secretary of State.

Tuesday, March 15.—The House went into Committee on the Bill relating to Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons. Hon. Mr. TESSIER objected to those provisions which transferred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries the power to direct the construction of all lighthouses, lightships, etc. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL informed the House that he had decided to modify the clauses objected to. A discussion then arose as to whether the Trinity House of the Province of Quebec had power to erect lighthouses, etc. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL at some length explained the scope and object of the bill, contending that the works could be more economically constructed under his department than under that of the Public Works.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, March 9.—Mr. JONES gave notice of a bill to alter the management of the Intercolonial Railway. He proposed that the railway should be placed in the hands of the Government. Mr. WALSH denied the charges of mismanage-

ment, and said that a return would be brought down in a few days which would show the whole position of the management. The bill was read a first time. A bill introduced by Mr. HARRISON, amending section 71 of the Act relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, was also read a first time. Mr. BROWN asked if it was the intention of the Government to accede to the views of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec by abolishing postal charges on agricultural journals published in the Dominion as well as in Europe. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said that in this case the Government had not the power of remitting the postage and did not intend to invite legislation on the subject. Mr. COFFIN moved an address for correspondence relating to the depredations committed by American fishermen in Canadian waters. It was necessary to know whether we were to have efficient protection from the British Government in this matter. Mr. ROUBILLAC complained that although the Government had promised to make arrangements for having two or three vessels of the Royal Navy to protect our fisheries, these vessels had not protected the fisheries, at any rate in the Bay of Chaleurs, nor had the schooner "La Canadienne." Depredations had been made along the Canadian shore in that vicinity, and upon complaints being made to the Government of the matter, they had replied that it was the business of the local authorities. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD replied that the answer was that the steamer of the Royal Navy was not employed to protect the Bay of Chaleurs alone, but the whole Canadian fisheries. The Government could not control the movements of the steamers of the Royal Navy. The Canadian Government were taking all possible steps to protect the fisheries. Sir A. T. GALT looked upon this as the most serious question that could engage the attention of the House, involving consequences of the greatest importance to the well-being of Canada and the mother-country, as well as of the United States. He deprecated discussion in the absence of the correspondence. Mr. ANGUS corroborated Mr. ROUBILLAC's statements as to the depredations in the Bay of Chaleurs. Hon. Mr. TURRILL attacked Sir A. T. GALT's position. He denied that the country was unable to protect its own rights, and protested against the conduct of those who, by making such assertions, invited the depredations of our neighbours. Mr. BARRAZZ thought it was very unjust of the Government to oblige the Local Legislatures to protect their own fishermen. Mr. FORBES was glad to hear the Government announce the policy of refusing licences to foreign fishermen. He thought that our fishermen could only be properly protected by police vessels, manned by our men accustomed to the work, stationed along the coast. Hon. Mr. HENNINGTON urged caution in the matter. Hon. Mr. HOWE admitted the necessity of caution, but contended that our right to protect our own fishermen was undoubted. The motion was passed. Mr. MILLS moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent some members from holding seats in Local Legislatures and the Dominion Parliament, repeating his former arguments in favour of the measure. Mr. HARRISON moved the six month's hoist. Hon. Mr. WOOD replied to the attacks of the member for Bothwell; he contended that members holding seats in both Legislatures were just as independent as those holding only one, and denied that any arrangement had been made between the members of the Ontario Government and the Dominion Government, whereby the former were pledged to support the latter. He maintained that the old party differences were all swept away by confederation, and condemned the attempts made to divide men into Tories and Reformers on old party issues. Mr. BEATY was opposed to the bill because it restricted the rights and privileges of electors. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had after three years' experience somewhat modified his views on the subject of dual representation, but he believed the people themselves were the best judges on the question. Sir A. T. GALT did not wish to see the people restricted as to the choice of a representative. He thought, however, that members of a Local Government should be disqualified from sitting in the Dominion Parliament, and that also the local legislatures should disqualify members of the Dominion Government from sitting in their House. After further debate, the amendment was carried on division.—82 against 69.

Thursday, March 10.—Mr. MACKENZIE called attention to the publication in the Toronto *Leader* of a portion of the Red River correspondence. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD thought that perhaps the writer of the papers in question had furnished them to the press. He intended to enquire into the matter. Sir A. T. GALT suggested that in the meantime the special committee to whom the papers were referred, be held responsible for the breach of privilege. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD, seconded by Mr. MACKENZIE, moved that the special committee be revived and enquire into the improper publication of the papers.—Carried. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD then moved the second reading of the Election Bill, providing for the assimilation of the election laws throughout the Dominion, fixing the qualifications of voters, and restricting the duration of elections to one day. Mr. BLAKE would not oppose the second reading of the bill, as it would be open to closer consideration at a later stage. He criticised the provisions of the bill as not sufficiently liberal. Mr. HARRISON replied to the arguments of Mr. BLAKE. Such alterations as were yet required to perfect the bill could be made in committee. He approved of the measure proposed as securing uniformity in election laws throughout the Dominion, and as being as little expensive as possible. Hon. Mr. ANNERY objected to the different qualifications between voters in towns incorporated and villages. Hon. Mr. DONOS thought that there should be no difference of qualification between town and country. He approved of the provision of the bill extending the franchise to those who had incomes of \$400, but objected to the present system of preparing the lists as cumbersome and expensive. He was glad to see that the voting was to take place on one day. Mr. COLBY objected to the bill in that it took away the vote of occupiers who had no legal title, but who were assessed and voted at present. He also objected to giving votes to officers of the customs and excise. Hon. Mr. ANGUS said that the bill as it stood at present deprived considerable numbers in New Brunswick of their vote. He objected to granting the franchise to official persons unless the ballot were given also. If the ballot system were adopted, he believed it would prove a strong preventive against bribery and intimidation, and if an amendment were proposed in that direction he would vote for it. The debate was then adjourned.

Friday, March 11.—The House was engaged for a considerable time with closed doors discussing a question of privilege. Sir FRANCIS HICKS then moved the House again into committee on the Banking Resolutions. He wished to go back to the 4th clause, which had already been passed, in order to insert two or three words, but to this objection was raised by Hon. Mr. HOLTON. Complaints were made by several members that

they had not seen copies of proposed amendments, and after some debate Mr. CRAWFORD moved the reconsideration of clause 4, which was carried. Mr. CRAWFORD then moved an amendment to insert the words "within thirty days" after the fifth line, but on motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD the time for a call to be made in the event of suspension was made ten days. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved an amendment to the 11th resolution, making alterations in relation to proxy-holders and the period qualifying to vote at meetings. Mr. YOUNG moved in amendment that proxies should be terminable at the end of the year. Hon. Mr. HOLTON considered the change proposed as reactionary and objectionable. Sir GEORGE CARTIER contended that the shareholders might be left to decide. Sir A. T. GALT opposed the alteration. He contended that each shareholder should have a vote. Mr. BLAKE said that capital should give weight in banking. He opposed the alteration of the resolution. Messrs. CARTWRIGHT and GIBBS regretted that the Government had yielded. Hon. Mr. ANNOT said that contracts existed establishing the present scheme. Mr. HARRISON was in favour of giving a vote for each share. Mr. HENTINGTON taunted the Finance Minister with submitting to the dictation of the bankers. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said he was always ready to listen to any suggestion coming from the bankers, but he denied submitting to the dictation of the Bank of Montreal. This amendment did not emanate from the Bank of Montreal, but from the united banking interests of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said all the bankers had not assented to it. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that it had been represented to him that the bankers were unanimous, and he had heard no complaints. After further debate Sir FRANCIS HICKS announced that as the clause for graded voting was not unanimously approved of by the banks, the Government would not consent to it. The resolutions as amended were then adopted, the 24th being struck out, and committee having reported, the concurrence was ordered to take place on Tuesday.

Monday, March 14.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER laid on the table papers respecting the expenses of Hon. Mr. McDougall in the North-West. In reply to Mr. DUBREUX, he stated that there was no truth in the rumours of bloodshed and loss of life in the North-West. In answer to Mr. MASSON (Soulages), Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Government did not intend to place in the Estimates any sum for the payment of the debt due to Mr. Brewster. Mr. DUBREUX asked if the sum of £300,000 sterling had been paid to the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said it had not. Mr. STEPHENSON moved for reports, etc., connected with the Harbours of Refuge on Lakes Erie and Huron. Mr. MASSON thought Quebec should not be overlooked; a harbour of refuge was much needed at Cotou du Lac. Mr. MACKENZIE deprecated the use of sectional arguments in matters of this kind. He called attention to the fact that the sum expended in the last fifteen years for harbours in the Province of Quebec was considerably over one million dollars. The duty of the Government was to build harbours where they were required, irrespective of locality. A lengthy debate followed on this subject, in which the principle laid down by Mr. MACKENZIE was supported by Messrs. BLAKE, MILLS, CAMERON (Huron), and Hon. Mr. HOWE. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said very full information on the subject was now in the hands of the Government. The engineers had selected certain spots for harbours of refuge, and the Government intended asking the House to make appropriations for the construction of the works at the places fixed upon. Hon. Mr. WOOD presumed that the Government, before asking for the appropriation, would state what harbours they proposed dealing with. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that would be stated when the estimates were brought down. Dr. GRANT moved for the papers respecting the survey of the Neepigon territory. He described at length the position and resources of the country, and contended that the opening-up of that region was necessary to the preservation of the North-West. Mr. SIMPSON (Algoma) corroborated the views put forward by Dr. Grant, and stated his conviction that the Dawson route would prove a failure, in which case the Neepigon route would have to be selected. From what he had heard he was sure that the Neepigon territory was far superior to the Dawson route both for railways and canals, as well as for agricultural purposes. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN urged upon the Government the necessity of losing no time in opening up communication with the territory. Mr. HARRISON spoke of the importance of having a railway to connect Canada with the North-West, and contended that the best course was that taken by the American Government with reference to the Pacific Railway. Dr. BOWS pointed out that the delegates of the Red River Convention had asked for the construction of a railway to Canada, and now that both ends asked for this means of communication the Government ought to take the earliest possible measures for its construction. Mr. HENTINGTON suggested that arrangements should be made for the construction of branches to connect with the Northern Pacific Road. Hon. Mr. HOWE dwelt on the necessity of railway communication with the North-West. Hon. Mr. COXWELL attacked the policy of the Government on railway matters and in connection with the North-West. Mr. MACKENZIE regretted that the debate had taken such proportions before the papers were brought down. He said the authority of the Dominion and of the Empire in relation to the troubles in the North-West must be vindicated at all hazards. Mr. JONES (North Leeds) said the Government ought to reflect seriously before undertaking the construction of a railway that would cost a hundred millions of dollars. Mr. A. P. McDONALD contended that money and land should be voted for a railway. Twelve millions of dollars and sixty millions of acres would take the railway to Fort Garry. Mr. BLAKE moved for statements in detail of all payments made by the Government of Canada on account of liabilities of the late Province of Canada since 30th June, 1869.—Carried. Also for a statement of the salary and expenses of the Inspector of Drill Sheds at Toronto.—Carried. On motion of Mr. HARRISON, the bill to amend the Act respecting duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions was read a second time and referred.

Tuesday, March 15.—Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the House again into Committee on the Banking Resolutions. Mr. BLAKE condemned the arrangement proposed by the Finance Minister for the chartering of banks, on account of the want of harmony displayed in it. He hoped an amendment would be moved to strike out the first clause entirely. Mr. COLBY thought the Finance Minister in forming his scheme had omitted to consider the rural parts of the Dominion. The banks should not be restricted, but made available all over the country. He therefore thought it better that Parliament should be left untrammelled to consider the case of each new bank as it applied for a charter, so that if in the Lower Provinces banks were wanted with a small capital, they could grant the application

without going against any principle affirmed by the House. After some discussion the resolution, as proposed by Sir FRANCIS HICKS, was amended so as to allow of other amendments being proposed than those stated in the resolution. The House then went into committee. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved an amendment to strike out the first clause, and substitute in its stead a paragraph fixing \$200,000 as the minimum paid-up capital with which banks should start. Sir A. T. GALT thought the proposed amendment would place an embarrassing responsibility on the Government to see it carried out. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER did not think it correct to allow banks to issue notes on their own credit, without any security or guarantee from Government. Mr. CARTWRIGHT did not think it wise to require the same amount of capital in Nova Scotia as in Ontario, where the circulation was smaller in proportion to the capital than in Ontario. He thought it better to strike out the clause altogether. Mr. GIBBS contended that the Government scheme would not prevent the granting by Parliament of charters to small banks. Mr. MACKENZIE replied to the arguments of the Finance Minister, and the Minister of Militia. Hon. Mr. WOOD expressed himself in favour of a provision being made in the clause, by which charters could be granted to small banks. Mr. WORKMAN approved of the scheme requiring a certain amount of paid-up capital. Mr. COLBY thought it very unfair that banks starting with a small capital should be required to pay up the same amount as large banks. Experience, he said, had shown that small banks had ridden the storm while larger banks had gone down. Hon. Mr. TILLEY denied that such had been the case in New Brunswick. Mr. JONES spoke in favour of full consideration being given to the country banks. Mr. BLAKE would have preferred seeing the whole resolutions struck out. Mr. PICKARD argued that banks with small capitals were as well managed as those with larger. Mr. SCATHERD doubted if the resolution offered sufficient protection against the evil of allowing banks to issue their notes broadcast without security. Mr. CRAWFORD (Leeds) would support the amended resolutions. He objected to small banks as not paying concerns as a rule. After some further remarks the amendment proposed by the Finance Minister was put and carried. The amendments in detail to the resolutions as proposed by the Finance Minister were then adopted. The following clause was added to the 18th resolution. "And the Receiver General shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for ensuring the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank, in exchange for the equivalent amount in specie, at the several offices at which the Dominion notes will be redeemable, in the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, respectively." Some verbal alterations were made in the remaining resolutions and the Committee rose and reported. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was the intention to ask Monday as a Government day, but every facility would be given to forward business in the hands of private members. Mr. BLAKE suggested that a portion of the day be given to private and the other portion to Government business. The House adjourned at 11 p.m.

RED RIVER.

The *Globe* has been favoured through a private channel with a copy of the suppressed edition of the *New Nation* of the 18th ult., in which appeared the report of the proceedings at the closing days of the Convention. From the extracts which the *Globe* makes one is at no loss to discover the reasons or the person who suppressed the paper. Mr. ROSS, after a flattering testimony to Mr. Riel's ability, proposed that he (Mr. Riel) should go to Ottawa as a delegate. Mr. Riel indignantly refused, saying he meant to maintain the position his country had given him. In reply to a question Riel said he would delegate his power to no one, but that if McTavish had declared himself Governor, he (Riel) would have formed a Council of War, and they would have seen the consequences. It is evident that Riel had no wish to let so much of his plans and intentions be known to the public, hence the suppression of the paper. The *Globe* also copies from the *New Nation* the report of the last day's proceedings, a brief account of which we gave last week. The following is the report in detail:

On the 9th ult., the fourteenth day of the Convention, Mr. ROSS said that the English people had been afraid hitherto to go outside of the law for fear of the responsibility, but that the man above all who had any legal authority from England, (Mr. Smith) had told them plainly to form any government they thought best. Mr. ROSS then closed with an expression of solicitude about the prisoners in Fort Garry. After an interchange of compliments between Mr. Riel and Mr. ROSS, a Committee brought in the following report:—

1. That the Council consist of twenty-four members; twelve from the English and twelve from the French speaking population.
2. Each side decide as to the appointment of its own members of Council.
3. That Mr. James Ross be Judge of the Supreme Court.
4. That all Justices of the Peace, Petty Magistrates, Constables, &c., retain their places, with the exception of Wm. Dease, J. P., whose place shall be taken by Norbert Larence.
5. That Henry McKenney, Esq., be Sheriff as before.
6. That Dr. Bird be Coroner as before.
7. That the General Court be held at the same times and places as formerly, and that the Petty Court be held in five districts: Lower, Middle, Upper, St. Ann's (Point du Chene), and St. Margaret's (La Prairie).
8. That Mr. Bannatyne be continued Postmaster.
9. That John Sutherland and Roger Goulet be Collectors of Customs.
10. That the President of the Provisional Government be not one of the twenty-four members.
11. A two-thirds vote to override the veto of the President of the Provisional Government.
12. That Mr. Thomas Bunn be Secretary to the Provisional Government, and Mr. Louis Schmidt, Under Secretary.
13. That Mr. W. B. O'Donoghue be Treasurer.

It was then proposed that Riel should be President of the Council. Riel left the room, but shortly returned, and, as some objection was raised, a sharp debate ensued. In a passionate outburst, Riel, in addressing the English delegates, stigmatized them as full of prejudice, and said that even if he were President the two-thirds vote would leave him feeble, weak and powerless. He declared "on his life" he would make out a new Bill of Rights and form a Provisional Government that would be obeyed, and if prejudice existed, it would be in his blood. Mr. ROSS arose and said he had no hesitation in stating that, were Mr. Riel the choice of the people of Red River to-morrow, he would vote for him as head

of the Government. At one part of the discussion Riel was pacing the chamber, soliloquising, and abruptly ejaculated—"My goodness! I like better to fight than to work this way." After Judge Black and Mr. Bunn had spoken in conciliatory terms, Riel was elected President without a dissenting voice. Mr. Riel then expressed his thanks, and, turning to the French delegates, asked as an act of grace that Dr. O'Donnell (formerly of St. Catherines) be immediately released from gaol, and that Mr. Bannatyne, Mr. McTavish, and Dr. Cowan be also released from all confinement. Mr. ROSS, amid cheering, hoped all the prisoners would be soon set at liberty. On the last and fifteenth day of the Convention, Mr. ROSS made some arrangement about opening his Court. Mr. Riel made the modest proposition that Canada should pay all the bills of the delegates on their mission to Ottawa. He assured the Convention, amid cheers, that all the prisoners would be released, "some in one way, some in another." He said a few would have to leave the country, as they were too dangerous to remain. Hallet was to be released after giving full guarantees. Dr. Schultz was to be exiled for ever, and if found in the Territory to be shot. His property was also to be confiscated; but his creditors would be paid out of it as far as it went.

Rev. Mr. Richot, Judge Black, and Alfred H. Scott were then elected delegates to Ottawa. In the case of Mr. Scott there was some opposition, on the score that a half-breed ought to be elected; but ultimately his nomination was confirmed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL NEWS.
CANADA.

The Hon. Mr. McDougall has been seriously ill with the small-pox during the past two weeks, but hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

A memorial has been sent to the Government, praying that the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, may be made available to all Railway Companies who may desire to cross the St. Lawrence, to establish depots in the city, and compete for the carrying trade of the country.

The look-out parties of the Royal Canadian Rifles at the out-posts at the frontier towns, Sarnia, Windsor, the Bridge, &c., have been called in to headquarters in anticipation of the disbanding of the regiment on the 31st inst.

Toronto has been thrown into an excitement by a mysterious occurrence which took place there on the night of the 9th inst. On the morning of the tenth the dead bodies of a man named Parry and his wife were found in a small house in which they resided on the corner of the Esplanade and Bay street. No trace of the cause of death could be found and the affair remains shrouded in the most complete mystery. An inquest was held on the body of the man on the afternoon of the 10th, when no facts throwing any light on the matter were obtained.

UNITED STATES.

A great religious revival is going on in Cincinnati, in the course of which in fifty churches in the city and suburbs no less than 2,692 new members have been added.

The *Sault*, one of the missing ocean steamers, arrived in New York on Friday of last week, after having been 51 days out from Bremen. She reported that she had been obliged to make for Bermuda where she put in for repairs.

The inhabitants of Jamaica have memorialized the British Government to subsidize a line of steamers to run between Jamaica and New York.

Gil City, Pa., was the scene of a terrible fire last week. Several large oil tanks exploded, setting fire to an entire train. At one time it was feared that the greater part of the city would be destroyed.

A serious accident occurred last week on the Erie Railway, six miles east of New York. A portion of the passenger train going east was thrown off the track, and the baggage-man killed. Almost immediately after the accident the Cincinnati express going east ran into that portion of the disabled train which was lying on the track used by the eastward bound trains. By this collision two young ladies, daughters of the Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Nova Scotia, were seriously injured.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Stephen Gladstone, a son of the English Premier, has been ordained to the Church of England ministry.

Ex-Queen Isabella and her husband have agreed to submit their differences to the arbitration of a tribunal of five persons, of whom Jules Favre is to be one.

It is rumoured that a baronetcy is about to be bestowed on Mr. Charles Dickens. Another rumour says that the honour offered will be declined. Mr. Dickens had an interview with Her Majesty by invitation last Thursday week.

An international exhibition of fans is to be held in London, preparations are already commenced for it. The Empress of Russia and the Baroness Rothschild will be leading contributors to the exhibition.

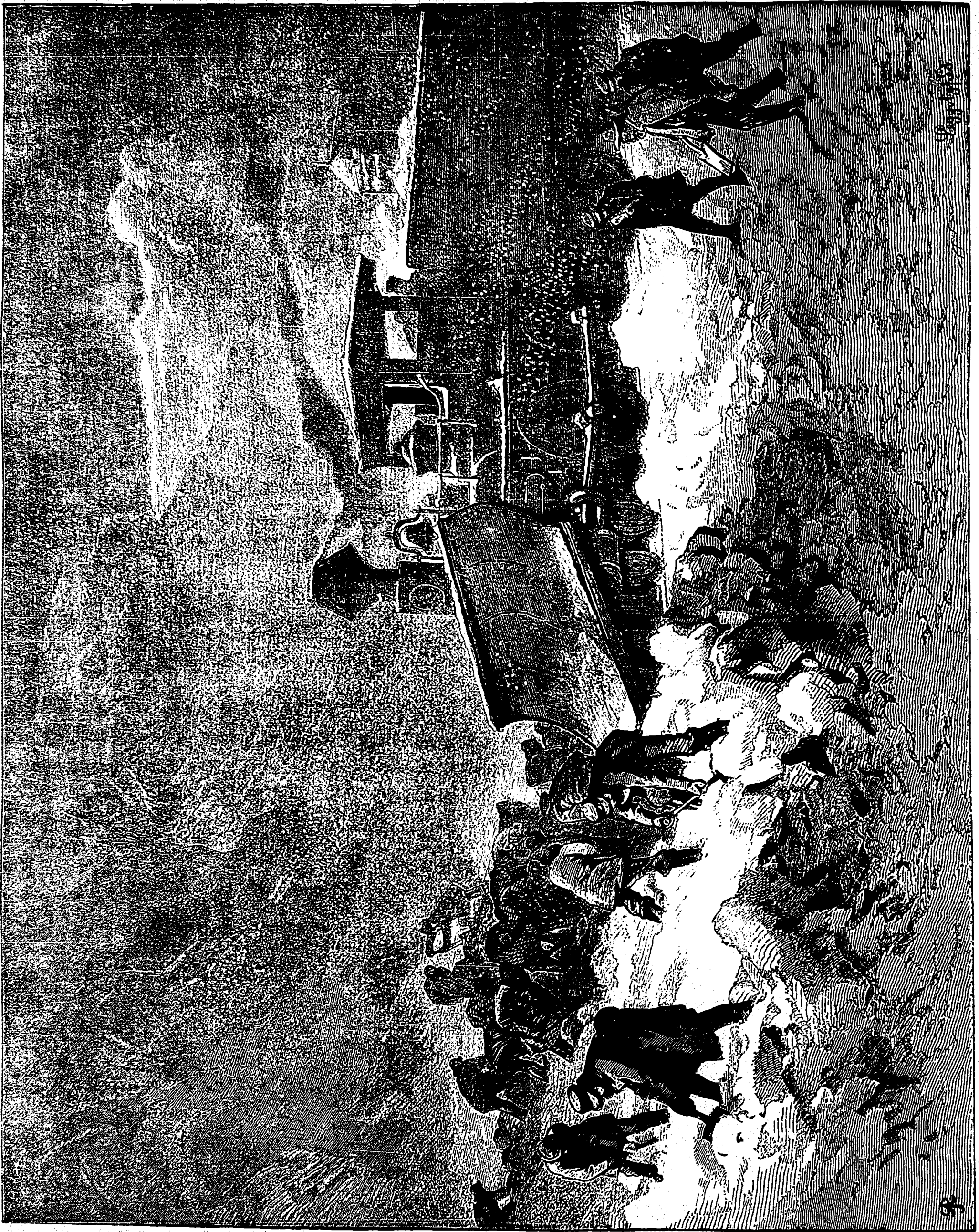
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, partly by reductions of expenditure, and partly by anticipated increase of revenue, will be able to show the Imperial Parliament a surplus, for the forthcoming year, of, it is said, £4,500,000 sterling.

The captain of the *Bombay* which collided off the coast of Japan with the *Oncida*, has been suspended for neglecting, when the accident occurred, to ascertain the extent of the mischief and taking no measures to save life.

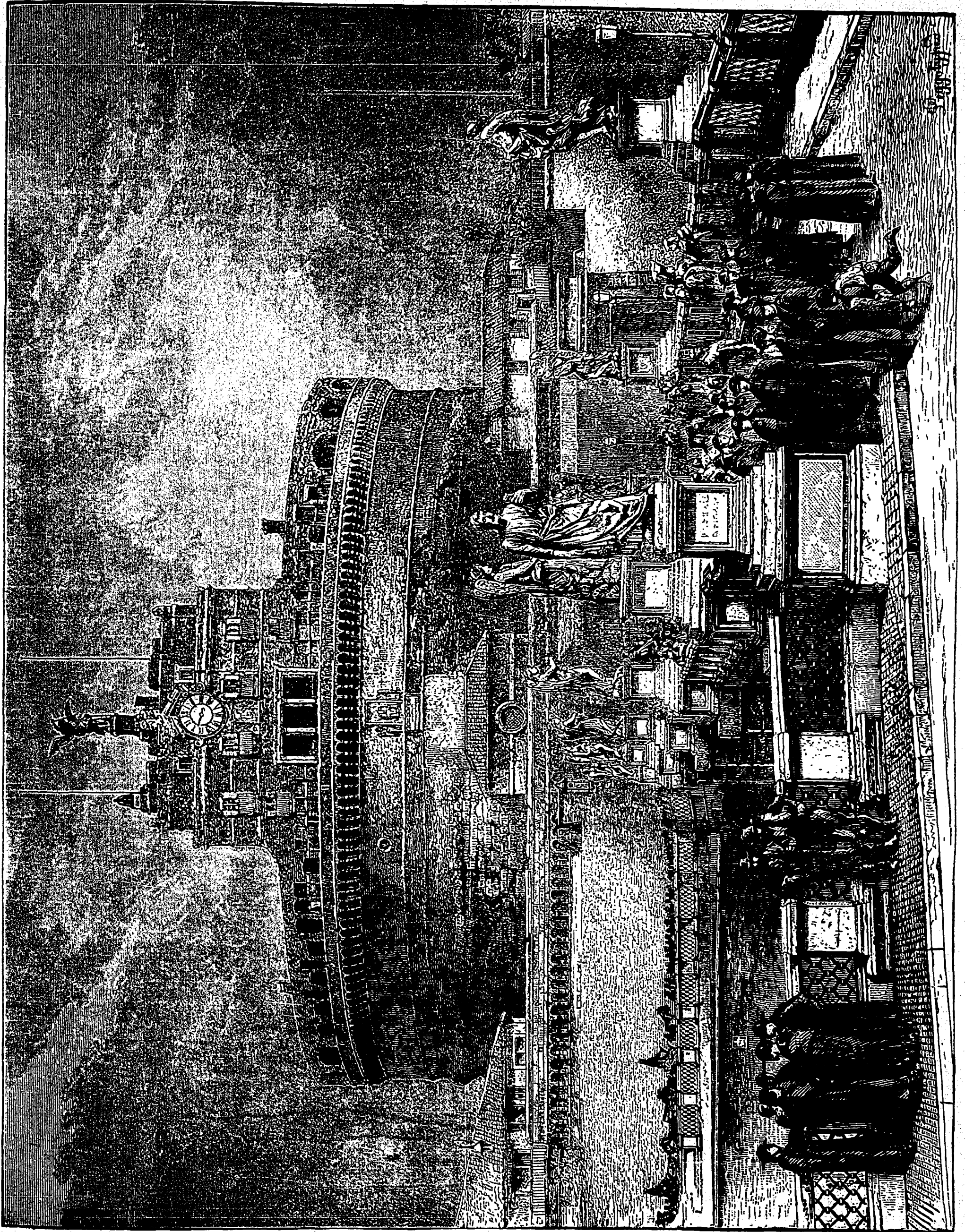
Two hundred Canadian Zouaves, after two years' service in the Pontifical army, are now returning to their own country. They passed through Paris on their way home on the 15th inst., and are expected here at the end of the month.

Some fears for the safety of the prisoners in St. Pelagie—the place of confinement of the persons charged with conspiracy against the life of the Emperor—appear to have been entertained by the French authorities. The result was the transfer of 74 of the number to Mazas prison. It was, however, according to M. Ollivier, to avoid the danger of infection from small-pox, not from any apprehended outbreak the precautions were taken.

Rumour says that Father Hyacinthe, or as he is now known, M. Loyson, is about to establish a journal in Paris, under the name of *La Concorde*. The same untrustworthy authority also adds that Mgr. Maret, the liberal bishop of Suza, will assist him in his editorial labours.



A SNOW DRIFT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. —SEE PAGE 314.



THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO AT ROME.—SEE PAGE 314.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1870.

SUNDAY, March 20.—3rd Sunday in Lent. Newton died 1727.
 MONDAY, " 21.—St. Benedict. Archbishop Craumer burnt, 1556. Battle of Aboukir, 1801.
 TUESDAY, " 22.—Knights Templars suppressed, 1312. Goethe died, 1832.
 WEDNESDAY, " 23.—Shakespeare born, 1564. Sir George Arthur, Lieut.-Governor, 1838.
 THURSDAY, " 24.—Queen Elizabeth died, 1603. John Harrison died, 1776.
 FRIDAY, " 25.—ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. M. Sir C. Metcalfe arrived at Kingston, 1843.
 SATURDAY, " 26.—Bank of England incorporated, 1694. Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

The publication of the papers on the North-West difficulty—or of such of them as a committee of the House have seen fit to lay before Parliament—adds but little to the general stock of information already in possession of the public. There is nothing particularly new as to the cause of the rising, nor is there much to guide us in determining what considerations induced the Hon. Mr. McDougall to prematurely assume authority before he was formally invested therewith. It is clear, however, that he anticipated Imperial and Canadian action in a manner inconsistent alike with the formal instructions from the Government which he carried with him, and with his own positive declaration made but a short time before. Of course Mr. McDougall must have had grave reasons for following a course so extremely hazardous; and for which the Governor-in-Council, when made acquainted with it, censured him pretty sharply, quoting not only from his instructions, but also his previously expressed intention to await the official notification of his being authorized to act. There is no reply to this despatch in the printed papers, though it is more than probable that Mr. McDougall may have made one, the publication of which is, for prudential reasons, deferred.

Among the papers is a report by a Mr. Wallace, noting down the results of his observations between the 4th and 22nd of November, he having left Pembina on the former day with a letter to Governor McTavish from Hon. Mr. McDougall. During Mr. Wallace's stay at Fort Garry he had interviews with a great many parties; and discovered that the sympathy with the insurgents was wider than at first supposed; that there was a general feeling that the people were being unfairly dealt with; that the intentions of Canada should have been made known and the views of the settlers consulted, &c. But when Mr. Wallace comes to give his own judgment upon all the facts collected by him and the opinions advanced in his presence, he drives us to the conclusion that these alleged causes for the disaffection were mere excuses, trumped up to hide the real cause, for in stating his "opinion of the whole (case) as precisely as possible," he says: "The movement from the first has been of a Republican Fenian kind. I am fully convinced that no offer that could be made by the Canadian Government would be accepted by the French half-breeds, and their friends the Americans; and that unless forced into it by the Convention, and the threatenings of the English half-breeds and whites, or perhaps troops, they will not accept a Governor from the Dominion on any terms." This opinion, if well-founded, does away with the necessity of seeking for other causes for the rising, though other causes may have contributed to its success. However, Mr. Wallace is just as fully convinced that on the Hudson Bay Company's "head lies a full measure of blame," in that no proclamation was issued by its officers commanding obedience to the law until after the rising had taken place. He says also that the English and Scotch settlers would not attempt to bring in the Governor an opinion which subsequent events fully justified, for they neither sustained Colonel Dennis nor the movement of Schultz and Boulton at counter-revolution. Amongst other causes of mischief Mr. Wallace mentions the *Globe* of Toronto as having "done infinite harm to Canadian interests in the Settlement;" and we think it not at all unlikely that had he extended his investigations further, he would have found that for one cause or another, nearly all the Canadian officials employed in that neighbourhood, during the last year or eighteen months, have managed to make themselves unpopular with the people generally and the Hudson's Bay officials in particular. In this list, too, might be classed, perhaps, the officious patronage of co-called Canadian interests by Dr. Schultz, through his paper, the *Nor'-Wester*, the local unpopularity of which—long before there was any outside appearance of trouble—was such as to induce Messrs. Ross and Coldwell, lately of the Toronto press, to return again to the Red River to

start a newspaper in consonance with popular sentiment. That that paper should now be the *New Nation*, and in out-and-out opposition to the Canadian connection, only shows the *facilis descensus avari*, when men are spurred by passion, prejudice, or self interest to disregard their obligations to lawful authority.

The concluding paragraph in Mr. Wallace's long report may possibly give the clue to the Hon. Mr. McDougall's issuing his proclamation on the 1st of December. Keeping in view that Mr. Wallace represented the movement as Republican Fenian; that the insurgents would refuse any offer from the Canadian Government, and deny admission to the Governor unless overawed by a display of force, the significance of the following passage will be at once apparent:

"In conclusion I would say if this Convention does not do something towards a settlement in a few days, the cheapest and safest course, and the one likely to prevent the destruction of life and property, is for the Canadian Government to send a sufficient force to take the Governor in at once. By "at once" I mean to have them at Pembina by the middle or end of January, for there is great danger of Fenian hordes early in the spring."

This report is dated Nov. 22, eight days before the anticipated issue of the Queen's proclamation. What more natural than that Mr. McDougall should have attempted a *coup de main* in the hope that he would at once end the difficulty? Nothing was wanted to justify the step but success. Though he had no authority in the actual circumstances, he surely had the most solemn assurances that he would be duly invested with it so soon as it could be safely asserted. And those who opposed his entrance were, and are still, not only without authority but in actual rebellion against it. Mr. McDougall's action was beyond the law, rather than contrary to it; and though failure has stamped upon it the seal of impropriety, there are considerations enough to account for his having made the attempt, even at some risk of failure, because of the train of calamities he had a right to suppose he would have averted if he had had the good fortune of success. For the present, it is only by such conjectures that his policy can be explained.

There are some things made manifest by the progressive development of this Red River difficulty: the widening area of the anti-Canadian feeling; the want of cordial sympathy between the "Canadian" party and the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company; the reluctance of the English and Scotch loyalists to risk their personal safety by the assertion of force against force—at least under such guides as Col. Dennis, Dr. Schultz, and Major Boulton; the strength of the annexationist feeling among the insurgent party; and, it may be added, their cunning in only "showing their hands" when it was absolutely necessary for them to do so, as evidenced by Riel's stratagetic movement at the late Convention when he compelled the delegates to formally instal a Government of which he himself was confirmed as President, though that Convention only assembled to hear Mr. Commissioner Smith, and prepare a "bill of rights" to be the basis of negotiation with the Canadian Government. It was this step on the part of Riel which led to the counter-excitement of which the proceedings of Messrs. Boulton and Schultz were the inglorious termination, leaving Riel again master of the situation, with a new batch of prisoners in lieu of those he had released. It is to be hoped that no new features of a more discouraging character will be developed, at least until the Commissioners from the Convention, now on their way, can be heard at Ottawa.

The *furors* for protection is growing apace in the Western Province. A meeting of "manufacturers and producers from all parts" of Ontario has been called to assemble at Toronto, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Association to promote Canadian industry—a very laudable object; and also, "to appoint a deputation to proceed to Ottawa to urge a protectionist policy on the Government"—which is a step in which the still greater body of consumers have quite as much interest as the manufacturers. It is reported that salt, flour and coal are already down upon the list for duty when the new tariff comes in force—articles in which surely the poor have an especial interest in buying as cheaply as possible; while "fancy" stock, in the way of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., which only the rich can buy, are to be admitted free, and the duty continued on the "common" stock of the same animals—the only kind the poor man's purse is long enough to reach. And all this as the fruits of the new born "national" policy! Well! There may be state reasons for a small duty on certain articles of raw material, the common product of this and the neighbouring country, but there are certainly no reasons of sound policy to justify any further leaning towards the protection of "manufactures" properly so called, which are already protected by the existing tariff to an extent altogether disproportioned to the consideration given to other branches of industry and trade no less beneficial to the progress of the country. As for protection to the farmer the cry is a complete delusion; and so it must continue, even according to protectionist principles, so long as the agricultural

products of the country exceed the amount consumed within it. The price at which the surplus can be sold, where no local causes intervene to disturb the general operation of the laws of trade, will assuredly regulate the price in the local markets for the whole product, so that to the farmer—the original producer—the question of duty or no duty is one of comparative indifference, however much it may affect millers, dealers and the whole class of middlemen intervening between the first seller and the last buyer.

It is a noticeable feature in the debates, during the present session of Parliament, that no opportunity is lost for bringing up the question of increased railway and canal communications throughout the Dominion. The recently discovered importance of Lake Neepigon and the country surrounding it have probably imposed new obligations upon the Government in relation to the selection of a route for communication with the North-West Territory; and there seems to be a firm determination among the people's representatives to force this question on the attention of the Government. The most feasible plan, if there be a feasible plan at all, to secure some of the public works now under discussion, would be to effect an understanding between the General and Local Governments for the cession of lands to companies prepared to undertake their construction. What with canal enlargements and the building of harbours of refuge, piers and lighthouses, at Government expense, it is to be feared that if the Cabinet is also to be forced into a large expenditure for other public works, the Minister of Finance will be tempted to listen to the oily tongues of the protectionists and anti-Morrill Morrill in the way of high tariffs. But by the giving away of the public lands on condition that public works be constructed, and with a reasonable proviso for settlement, or surrender, within a period which might be made a matter of mutual agreement, there would be not only no loss, but an absolute gain to the country. In fact even a proviso for settlement is hardly necessary, as any company entering into such an arrangement would find self-interest become a most active immigration agent, and dispose of its lands as fast as possible.

The New York Life Insurance Company in its Twenty-fifth Annual Report shows a most healthy state of business. This Company has a local Board of Directors in Montreal, whose names are a guarantee of its respectability, and appears to have had an exceedingly profitable year here; for while receiving nearly \$30,000 in premiums, not a policy became a claim during 1869. Mr. Walter Burke is the local Manager. For an abstract of the financial statement for 1869 see last page.

THE CANADA BOOKSELLER, Toronto, Adam, Stevenson & Co.—This new publication, intended to be a Quarterly Record of Current Literature, supplies a want that has long been felt in Canadian journalism, and will prove an invaluable boon to booksellers, biblioplists, and general readers. The *Bookseller* contains classified lists of all important works published in Britain and America, with lists of new editions and American reprints, articles of interest in trade, Book Notices and current Literary gossip. As a specimen of Canadian typography the *Bookseller* is very creditable.

THE TECHNOLOGIST is the name of a new illustrated journal issued by the New York Industrial Publication Company. It is devoted to the interests of Engineering, Manufacturing, and Building, but at the same time does not disdain literature of a lighter kind. Besides a series of very readable articles on scientific and industrial matters, the first number contains a news summary, including notes of new undertakings, scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions, a list of new industrial publications, and a quantity of recipes and statistics well worth preserving, and which will make the volumes of the *Technologist* of great value as a work of reference, as well as a chronicle of the scientific progress of the day.

OBITUARY.

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

CHARLES-FORBES DE TYRON, Count Montalembert, whose death was announced by cable a few days ago, was the son of a French emigrant who took refuge in England at the commencement of the French Revolution. At the Restoration his father returned to France, and was created a peer by the Bourbons, and died in 1830. On the death of the latter, his son took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, where he advocated Ultramontane and Legitimist principles. After the revolution of 1848, he figured as a member of Louis Napoleon's Legislature, and was afterwards made a member of the Legion of Honour. In 1832 he was elected a member of the French Academy; and the same year was returned to the Corps Législatif. In 1856 he assumed a position hostile to the Government, and lost his seat the following year. But it is not so much in his political career as in his character as an author, that Count Montalembert distinguished himself and will be hereafter remembered. He was for some time a contributor to the *Avenir*, an Ultramontane journal established by the Abbé Lamennais, and to his connection with this celebrated man is attributed the change which his political sentiments shortly afterwards underwent. The first of Count Montalembert's literary efforts, an essay "Du Catholicisme et du Vandallisme dans l'Art," appeared in 1822. Since that time he has issued

several works, all more or less of a religious character. In 1858 he published in the Correspondant an article on the Indian Debate in the House of Commons, in which he expressed his laudation of English freedom in such a manner as to reflect odium upon the French Government. For this offence he was tried and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, afterwards remitted; but the Count would not accept pardon, and successfully appealed to a superior court. In 1859 he was again prosecuted for an article on the policy of the French Government in regard to the Papal States, but the prosecution was abandoned. Among his numerous politico-religious writings, every one of which attracted a large share of attention, especially in the higher circles of European society, may be mentioned "L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre," in 1855; "Pie IX et Lord Palmerston," in 1856; "Le Père Lacordaire," in 1862; "L'Eglise Libre dans l'Etat Libre," in 1863; and "Le Pape et le Pologne," in 1864. His greatest work, the "Monks of the West," is regarded as one of the ablest and finest contributions to Mediaeval history. He was a man of lofty genius and strong religious fervour. Many of his works, the publication of a complete edition of which was commenced in 1861, have been translated into English, and are familiar to the general reader on both sides of the Atlantic. Count Montalembert was born in London on the 29th of May, 1810, and was consequently in his 60th year; his death was announced by a cable despatch from Paris on Sunday last.

PRINCE HENRI DE BOURBON.

Much excitement has been occasioned in Madrid by the fatal result of a duel which took place on Sunday morning last between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Enrique de Bourbon, in which the latter lost his life. The quarrel which terminated thus fatally for one of the parties involved, was caused by a harsh letter reflecting on the Duke, which the Prince had addressed to the Montpensierists. The meeting took place seven miles from Madrid. The principals drew lots for first shot, which was won by the Prince. The adversaries exchanged the first fire at ten paces, but without result. They then advanced at seven paces. Henri fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell, and in a few moments expired. The Duke showed the utmost coolness during the contest, but was much affected when informed of the result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for his widow and children. Such is the account of the affair as furnished by the cable. The funeral of Prince Henri took place the following day and was unattended by any popular demonstration.

Prince Enrique, Duke of Seville, was brother of Francis d'Assis, ex-King Consort of Spain, and a Rear-Admiral of the Spanish navy. He was born in 1823, and in 1847 married Donna Helen de Castelvly Shelley Fernandez de Cordova, by whom he had five children, all of whom survive their father. He is described as a bluff, open-hearted sailor, strongly imbued with Republican principles; which he openly displayed during the recent revolution, of which he cordially approved.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, March 12, 1870.

March 7.—The week's proceedings commenced with further developments of what has appropriately been termed the "retaliatory" policy. It was sought to impress the Government with the necessity for the imposition of duties on wheat, flour, and several other articles. Public opinion seems to be running strongly in this direction. It is to be hoped that it may not overtop the banks of discretion. The tit-for-tat business does not always terminate favourably, especially in international commerce. The unfortunate newspapers came in for another castigation. Mr. Mackenzie complained of portions of the Red River correspondence having appeared in the papers before it was brought into the House, and a lengthy conversation ensued. Mr. Magill elicited from the Government that it was their intention to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty to the inland waters of the Dominion. A speech by the Finance Minister was not particularly encouraging for the protectionists, but it is tolerably evident that changes will be made in our commercial relations with the United States. Mr. Howe stated that the Nova Scotians were free-traders, but that the exclusive policy of the States had been almost too much even for them. Nearly the whole of the afternoon sitting was devoted to this topic. The business of the evening was brief and desultory. A few remarks were made respecting the removal of troops from Canada, which culminated in a request for correspondence, relating, among other matters, to the Colonial connection. The leader of the Opposition was pleased to express his approval of the action of the Imperial authorities; which is, certainly, flattering to them, and proof that moderation is to be found among the gentlemen to the left of the speaker. A few words, leading to nothing, were devoted to Mr. Keffenstein and public defaulters in general. Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that he should next week ask for an additional Government day. This is evidence that the same injudicious practice of hurrying the session to a close that has been the rule for some time past will be again called into play; in legislation hurry is not progress: we need no better proof of this than the vast number of Amendment Acts that swell the statutes. It is to be hoped that Hon. Members do not regard a session merely as an opportunity for a few weeks' change and distraction, of which they soon tire, and worry the Government into shortening it, whatever the requirements of the country.

March 8.—Mr. Dunkin introduced a bill respecting the census, and in the short debate which ensued, the important fact was elicited from Government that it was their intention to make the census returns a foundation for change in the basis

of representation. Glorious news for the progressives—we shall have a fresh Reform Bill every ten years! Mr. Howe called attention to the mistake of an Ottawa newspaper in attributing a speech by Mr. Cameron (Huron) to himself, which was only remarkable as affording M. Mackenzie the opportunity for a tolerably smart witticism. The discussion of the banking measures occupied the greater portion of the day. In the Senate to-day a discussion arose respecting the material of the bridges on the Intercolonial. Wooden bridges, very properly, were condemned. It should not be forgotten that this is, mainly, a military line; that it is, in many places, easily accessible to an enemy, who may chance to be provided with lucifer matches.

March 9.—The routine business of the sitting was a little remarkable for the great variety of subjects introduced,—none of them of any very great importance. An Address calling for correspondence relating to illegal fishing by Americans gave rise to a long and serious discussion. Members complained of outrages and depredations. Several leading gentlemen of the House urged coolness and caution, and, in truth, it is a matter requiring both, and that in no ordinary degree. Mr. Mills moved the second reading of a bill to prevent persons from holding seats at once in the Local Legislature and Dominion Parliament. A very animated debate took place, but eventually, and after a division in which the Opposition mustered with unusual strength, (93 for, 82 against) the bill was thrown out.

March 10.—A curious and novel incident in Parliamentary practice presented itself at the opening of the sitting. Dr. Tupper desired to present a petition received by telegraph. The conversation that ensued was scarcely either so important or so interesting as the occasion seemed likely to elicit. The question was disposed of by Dr. Tupper himself signing the petition. It is by no means improbable that this may occur again, when it is to be hoped that it may arouse a little more interest. The too early publication of the Red River papers was again brought before the House, and Sir John A. moved the reappointment of the Committee to which the Red River papers were referred. The Committee has since been sitting and taking evidence, but it does not appear that any one has or is likely to be convicted of any very flagrant enormity. The new Reform Bill, as it may properly be called, was introduced by the Minister of Justice. It is a very important measure, and appears, in many respects, as in the establishment of Courts of Revision, to assimilate with the English law. Sir John deprecated discussion on details until the bill got into Committee. I will defer a more minute analysis till the same time.

March 11.—The House to-day sat with closed doors for an hour. It was caused by an enquiry into a matter connected with franking. It appears that some scamp has been forging members' names or initials, and procuring that his goods and chattels (he indulged in heavy parcels) passed free over the length and breadth of the land under those false flags. The delinquent has not, I believe, been discovered. The remainder of the sitting may be correctly said to have been entirely occupied with the Bank and Currency questions. The most important point that arose was the announcement that the Finance Minister had, at the solicitation of the banking interest, consented to change or modify his measures. This was severely animadverted upon, and, strange to say, chiefly from the Opposition benches. Sir Francis appeared inclined to please all parties; it is to be hoped he will not meet the fate of a certain unfortunate gentleman who once tried a similar experiment.

A singular rumour has been about this morning, and even penetrated the sacred halls of legislation, to the effect that Sir John A. had been attacked by small-pox. There is no truth whatever in it. While on this subject, it may be mentioned that Mr. McDougall is progressing very satisfactorily, and I lay it from his medical attendant that there never has been any occasion for alarm, or for those exciting paragraphs that loomed in the columns of some of your contemporaries.

* In this matter the Government has no choice, the Union Act having imposed the duty upon it of readjusting the representation every ten years in accordance with the result of the census, Quebec being fixed by Imperial enactment as the "pivot Province" of the whole Dominion.—Ed.

EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

Amongst the many wise provisions which have been made by the Government of the country and the Boards of Education of the Dominion, it has often struck me as strange that no provision has been made to enable the attendants of the different public schools to learn trades at these institutions. It may be that those in authority have given the matter some attention already, and found the carrying out of the scheme impracticable. In Germany, I am informed, it is a matter of law that every male subject should learn a trade, and I believe it is a fact that, from the nobility down to the humblest peasant, the law is carried out. In Germany the attendance at the Common School is compulsory, I am not aware whether or not such is the case in Canada. Certain it is, our Common Schools, Model, Grammar, Colleges, and all our Educational Establishments under control of the Government are in a position to compare most favourably with those of other countries. About sixty-two years since the Educational interests of this Province first became the subject of Legislative interference. In 1807 the first Educational Act was passed, establishing Grammar Schools in each of the eight districts into which the Province was then divided. In the same year the Grammar School at Cornwall was founded, under the direction of Mr. Strachan, (the late much lamented Bishop of Toronto) it was best in repute of any in the Province for many years, and turned out some of the cleverest men at present in the Dominion. In 1816 the first Common School law was passed, and the sum of \$24,000 per annum appropriated for their support; subsequently the amount was reduced to \$10,000. The Board of Education was established in 1822, and a year or two after, attempted the introduction of School Libraries, but public apathy was so great, that for a long time the idea was almost abandoned; however, in 1835 and in 1838 a new interest was awakened, but before any decided course was adopted, the attempted rebellion took place, and matters were once more at a stand-still. In 1841 a bill was passed restoring Common Schools, and authorizing the establishment of separate schools. The present chief superintendent, Dr. Ryerson, was appointed in 1844, and to him the Province owes its present admirable system.

According to the last report there were 4,406 schools in

operation. The Ontario School law provides as well for the maintenance of Roman Catholic schools, of which there were 161 in operation, the total number of pupils being 18,924, the average attendance, 19,857. Grammar Schools were established in Ontario in 1807 as before stated. In 1855 the present County Grammar School system was inaugurated, which was intended to form a connecting link between the Common Schools and Universities, providing greater facilities for instruction in the higher branches of education. The total number of Grammar Schools is reported to be 106 with 5,696 attending pupils. The Normal School of Ontario is at Toronto, where it was formally opened on the 24th November, 1852. The cost of the building amounted to upwards of \$100,000. Some 300 students annually receive the benefit of the Normal School training, while in the Model School they enjoy the opportunity of giving practical effect to these instructions. In addition to Grammar and Common Schools in Ontario, the Private Schools and Academies must be taken into consideration, before any idea can be arrived at as to the educational progress of the Province. The Private Schools number 298, and have an attendance of 6,462 pupils.

In Ontario there are 16 Colleges, which, in 1868, had 1,931 students attending, and received an income from the Legislature, and other sources, of \$153,000, and a further sum of \$53,000 in fees. They are as follows:—The University of Toronto, University College, Toronto; Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto; University of Trinity College, (Church of England); University of Queen's College, (Presbyterian) Kingston; University of Victoria College, (Wesleyan Methodist) Cobourg; Regiopolis College, (Roman Catholic) Kingston; Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary and Classical College, Ottawa; St. Michael's College, (Roman Catholic) Toronto; Knox's College, (Presbyterian) Toronto; Huron College, (Church of England) London; Belleville Seminary; Canadian Literary Institute, (Baptist) Woodstock; Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Friends' Seminary, Picton; Ontario College, (Church of England) Picton; and the Holmuth Ladies' College, London, established through the munificence of Dean Hellmuth. A new School Act containing, amongst other important amendments, the appointment of county school inspectors, subject to examination as to fitness, has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature, and will, I am sure, be of immense benefit when it becomes law.

CALZABUJI.

* Regiopolis, Kingston, and St. Joseph's, Ottawa, both hold University charters conferred by Act of Parliament in 1866.—Ed.

† We are not aware whether "Huron College" is the "Holmuth College" noticed by us elsewhere, or whether it is the Diocesan Collegiate Institute for clerical education also founded by the liberality of the Very Reverend Dean. There are many educational establishments for young ladies throughout Ontario (some two or three in Ottawa alone) similar to the institution here mentioned.—Ed.

ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

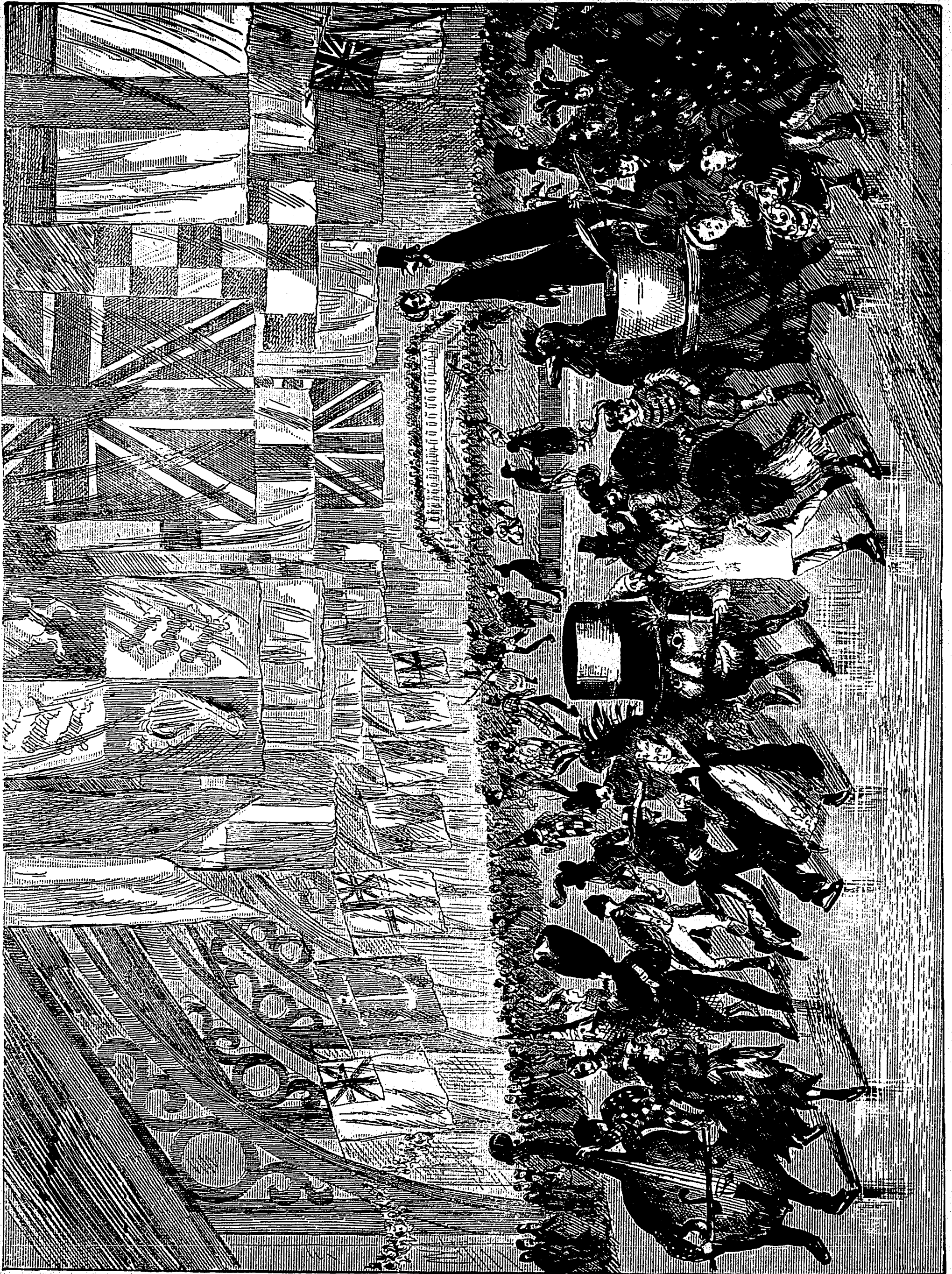
The members of this association held their annual gathering in the Society's rooms, in this city, on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th instant. On the arrival of the Prince, who was attended by Colonel Elphinstone, a congratulatory address was read by Rev. Dr. DeSola, Vice-President of the Society, to which His Royal Highness made a suitable reply. Dr. DeSola then proceeded to address the audience, and in a neat and interesting lecture pointed out the usefulness of the study of natural science, and the many and great results which have sprung from a minute and careful enquiry into natural phenomena. Principal Dawson, who followed, spoke of the benefits which accrued to the public from the formation of societies such as this, and the facilities thereby afforded for extending and forming a taste for natural history among the people. Dr. Edwards then lectured briefly on the Chemical Demonstration of the Miscellaneous Products derived from Coal. In the course of his remarks the lecturer took the opportunity of urging the importance of establishing schools of technical science, to supply an existing want in the community, and to enable the coming generation to develop the immense mineral resources of the country. The entertainment was then closed by a series of experiments illustrating the luminous and chromatic properties of flame, by aid of the photometer, the electric light, the sodium light, etc.

Recently, at Wyoming "the first panel of feminine grand jurors in the world," as the telegram has it, was sworn in "and none asked to be excused." Some ungallant lawyer moved to quash the panel, but Judge Cary held that the women had the right to serve and sent them to their duties.

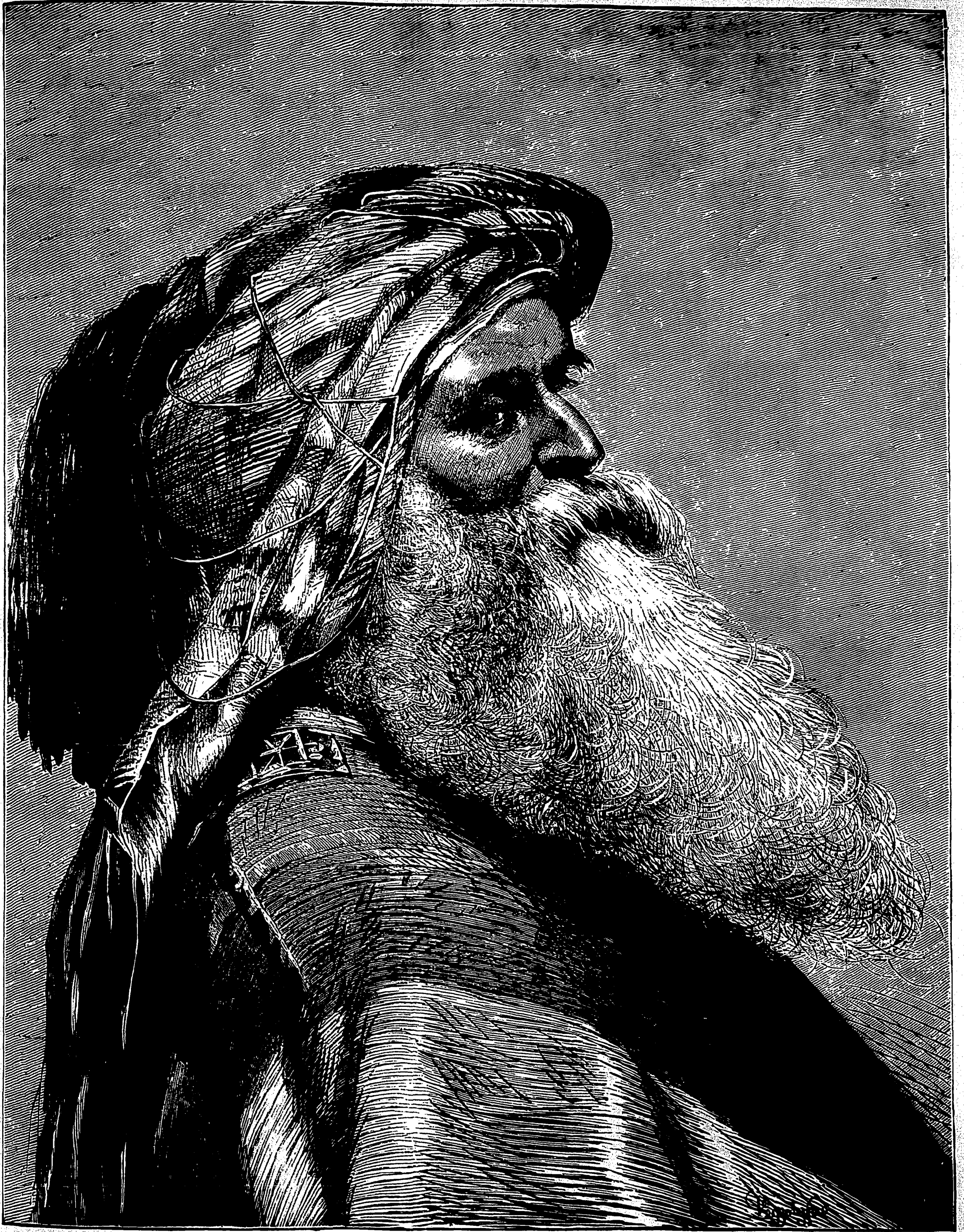
Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending March 15, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. and 3 columns: Day, Max., Min., Mean. Rows include days from Wednesday, March 9 to Tuesday, March 15.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. Rows include days from Wednesday, March 9 to Tuesday, March 15.



SKATING CARNIVAL AT THE VICTORIA RINK, MONTREAL.—SEE PAGE 314.



THE SHEIKH.—From a painting by Carl Haug.—SEE PAGE 314.

Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.

IN MY HEART.

I.
In my heart are many chambers, through which I wander free:
Some are furnished, some are empty, some are sombre, some are light,
Some are open to all comers, and of some I keep the key,
And I enter in the stillness of the night.

II.
But there's one I never enter: it is closed to even me:
Only once its door was opened and it shut for evermore:
And though sounds of many voices gather round it like the sea,
It is silent, ever silent as the shore.

III.
In that chamber long ago my love's casket was concealed,
And the jewel that it guarded I knew only one could win:
And my soul foreboded sorrow, should that jewel be revealed,
And I almost hoped that none might enter in.

IV.
Yet day and night I lingered by that fatal chamber-door,
Till she came at last, my darling one, of all the world my own:
And she entered, and she vanished with my jewel which she wore—
And the door was closed and I was left alone.

V.
She gave me back no jewel, but the glory of her eyes
Shone with tenderness a moment as she closed that chamber-door:
And the memory of that moment is all I have to prize—
But that, at least, is mine for evermore.

VI.
Was she conscious, when she took it that the jewel was my love?
Did she think it but a bauble she might wear or cast aside?
I know not, I cease not, but I hope that it may prove
A blessing, though she spurn it in her pride.

JOHN READE.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.

Next to St. Peter's and the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo is the most prominent feature of modern Rome.

This celebrated fortress was first commenced by Hadrian, who built the massive circular tower (Moles Hadriani) as a mausoleum for himself, and certainly is the finest sepulchral building ever erected in Rome; it is situated on the right bank of the Tiber, and lies between that river and the Capitol, at the eastern extremity of the suburb Il Borgo, or Città Leonina, which is terminated on the west by St. Peter's. Not till the Gauls attacked Rome was it utilised as a fortress. The surrounding fortifications, which consist of splendid ramparts, ditches, and bastions, were begun by Boniface IX., and carried on by the succeeding popes. The greatest improvements, however, were made by Pope Urban VIII., who completed the fosse.

Although it has now entirely supplanted the ancient Capitol, and is called the Citadel of Rome, the castle, contrary to what might be inferred from its massive and formidable appearance, is almost useless for a steady and regular defence. Pope Gregory IX., on his return from Avignon, fixed his residence in the Vatican on account of its proximity to St. Angelo. At present this fort is used as a State Prison and House of Correction, though it is better known to foreigners as the place from whence those fireworks, for which Rome at the Easter festivals is so renowned, are discharged.

The bridge facing this ponderous structure is the handsomest and most celebrated in Rome, and though now, from its vicinity to the castle, called Ponte St. Angelo, its ancient name was Pons Ælius. Built also by Hadrian, it may be counted amongst the most elegant monuments of the Eternal City. Having been allowed, like many other works of the Emperors, to fall into partial decay, it was almost entirely renovated in 1688 under the Pontificate of Innocent XI., who then added the statues which at present ornament the structure.

SKATING CARNIVAL—VICTORIA RINK, MONTREAL.

Shrove Tuesday, the day immediately preceding the Lenten season, was celebrated in Montreal this year by a masquerade given at the Victoria Rink. The affair was in every way a success. Crowds of skaters in costumes of every nation and every age disported themselves on the ice, and around the rink, the promenade was covered with spectators. The masquerade commenced at 7 p. m., and was kept up with vigour until a late hour. At 9 o'clock H. R. H. Prince Arthur arrived on the scene and took his place on the gallery. The rink was tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreens, and the band of the 60th Rifles supplied the music.

As to the costumes, they were too numerous and too varied to mention at length. In our illustration we give some of the best. Mr. Bridgman, as a violinist, Mr. Doucet, as a gigantic tea-cup and saucer, an individual all head, and a giant couple attracted the most attention. A huge rooster there was too that made itself conspicuous by its size and its shrill crow. Besides these there were the usual number of knights, niggers, Yankees, harlequins, hunters, courtiers, Paddies, Red Indians, soldiers and sailors. Among the ladies the Girl of the Period, Night, the Queen of Hearts, the Morning Star, and Mary Queen of Scots were the most noticeable.

THE SHEIKH.

The celebrated Baron Larrey gave it as his opinion that Arabia was the cradle of the human race, and pronounced the Arab skull to be the most perfect type of the human head. He also affirms that the intellectual perfectibility of the Bedouins is equal to their finely developed physical organisation. Their external senses are exquisitely acute and remarkably perfect; their sight is extensive in its range; they hear at very great distances; and they are capable of distinguishing the most subtle odours. But the Baron does not decide whether the perfect organisation of the Arab arises from the desert climate, or from the early cultivation of the higher faculties. "Sharp features, lean active figures, keen, animated, and restless eyes," says that great ethnologist, Dr. Prichard, "mark the Arab." Men not unlike Mohammed are often met with among the Sheikhs. Often you see Bedouins with long, thin, almost fleshless faces, and large and finely formed features, which, half covered by the folds of their white head-dresses, look somewhat sad and ghastly. "The Bedouin's large dark orbs," says Mr. Ringlake, "roll slowly and solemnly over the white of his deep-set eyes. His countenance shows painful thought and long-suffering—the suffering of one fallen from a high estate. His gait is strangely majestic, and he marches along with his simple blanket as though he were wearing the purple. His common talk is a series of piercing screams, and cries more painful to the ear than the most excruciating fine music that I ever endured." The true Bedouin has an aquiline nose, a receding mouth and chin, deep-set, bright dark eyes, large and ardent. He is agile and spare

with little muscle; but active and vigorous—his limbs are small, his hands sometimes of almost feminine delicacy. The Bedouin's hair is almost always of a deep black and very bushy; the expression of their physiognomy is stern and severe. The Arabs high up the Nile beyond Dongola, are black as negroes, while in the mountains on the west of Yemen, Bruce reports them as often having red hair and blue eyes. Niebuhr describes the mountain women as very pretty, but Eothen found the Nomade maidens plain, haggard and clumsy, without religion, and addicted to tobacco. Hospitable the Arabs are, and when they have them they will share with all who come beneath their tent-roof their camel's milk, curds, "yaourt," and bread. After all, the nomade life is a hot and dismal one. A well-known English traveller once met a Sheikh and his family, who, for nine months in the year, never tasted any food but camel's milk. This man had never even heard of the division of time into hours. After all he was only a thousand years or so behind his fellows. The picture after which our Leggotype of the old white bearded Sheikh is taken, is a painting in water colours by Carl Haag, whose merits as an artist are highly spoken of by the London critics.

IN THE SACRISTY.

This illustration, copied from a painting by a German artist, depicts a little incident admirably conceived, and equally well executed. Two chorister boys have profited by the absence of their comrades and of the sacristan to make an attack upon the sacramental wine. The elder of the two, perched upon a stool, is in the act of draining the flagon, while the younger one impatiently awaits his turn. Just at this point the sacristan walks in and catches the little criminals in the act. The eager attitude of the little fellow to the right is admirably put, and the sacristan, creeping along on tip-toe to pounce upon the offenders, is an expressive delineation. The accessories, the quaint old furniture, the oaken floor, and the vessels of worship, are perfect.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY'S SLEIGH IN A SNOW-STORM.

During the winter, the omnibus sleighs which supersede the cars on the Montreal Street Railway have a hard time of it. The horses, instead of drawing the light summer car on the smooth and well-laid iron track, have to drag a cumbersome truck poised on runners that rolls and pitches on the uneven snow like a vessel in a gale. And when the snow is freshly-fallen and three or four feet deep, as it sometimes is, the labour is doubled, for the runners sink into the snow, from which it is no easy work to extricate them. Our illustration depicts a St. Antoine street sleigh, slowly making its way along in a storm. Three horses are attached to the vehicle, and are painfully toiling through the yielding snow which obstructs their progress.

SNOW-DRIFT ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Snow-drifts on the railways in North America are by no means uncommon occurrences in winter. Last winter, in Canada and the Northern States, travellers were made unpleasantly familiar with these interruptions to railway locomotion; and the present season has not been by any means without some vexatious delays from the same cause. But with singular perversity, the man who fumes and rages at a delay of eight or ten hours on a railway, would accept with comparative composure nearly a week's interruption to his journey, if his progress depended upon the stage coach or other old-fashioned conveyance. The secret of this unreasonable temper may be found in the fact, that when a railway train is stuck in a snow-drift, the passengers, as a rule, are made exceedingly comfortable; the stoves burn brightly; if night, the lamps are kept well-trimmed; a good supply of fresh water is generally on hand, and the hope or certainty of deliverance so near that even the dread of suffering from hunger finds no room in the impatient passengers' thoughts; who, anxious only to be at the end of their journey, are precisely in that state of physical comfort and mental vacuity which makes grumbling, if not a necessity, certainly a most delightful diversion. But the long "stretches" on the American Pacific railways; the greater severity of the snow-storms, with so many chances of assistance being comparatively remote, make the scene elsewhere illustrated a matter of far more seriousness, than that of any like interruption to which travellers are exposed in this country, where help is always near. When the snow-plough ceases to be able to perform its work because of the immense accumulations of driven snow, it is more than two or three hours of delay to await the arrival of an engine from the nearest station; more than grumbling by the comfortable car-fires at the unaccountable fatuity of the railway officials in not passing over insuperable obstacles; for the "gentlemanly conductor" politely presents every able-bodied man with the loan of a spade or snow-shovel and invites him to assist in "digging out" the train. Even this is a more enjoyable way of working one's passage than that which used to be in vogue, in some parts of Canada, during the wet seasons, when a passenger was expected to pay his stage fare, and then arm himself with a rail from the nearest cross-fence to assist in prying the coach out of the mud-holes!

PHOTOGRAPHY AND MOONLIGHT.—The *Times* says:—"The publication of Colonel Stuart Wortley's collection of photographs taken by night will make a valuable addition to the portfolios of those who admire this branch of art. The varying phases of the clouds, the sharp contrasts of moonlight, are reproduced in these photographs with such success that we almost expect to see the masses of clouds break up into other fantastic shapes, and the moonbeams burst out through other windows in the screen. In one of the photographs, called 'The Veil of Cloud was Lifted,' we seem to see the dark curtain slowly rising, and, in very truth, unveiling the glories of the moonlit sea. In 'Early Morning,' on the other hand, we are shown the dim anticipations of the coming dawn, just when the gray becomes tinged with colour, and before the first rays of the sun shoot up into the sky. The hard, distinct angles of the jetty which appears in most of Colonel Wortley's scenes offer a striking contrast to the rolling, broken outlines of the clouds. There are also included in the collection some photographs of female heads in character, of which 'Donna Isabel' may be taken as a good representative; but these, although excellent of their kind, do not take our fancy so much as the reproductions of cloud and moonlight effect."

IRISH LAND BILL.

The following are the main provisions of Mr. Gladstone's measure:

LOANS TO OCCUPIERS AND LANDLORDS.

Loans of public money will be given.
1. To enable tenants to purchase cultivated land in their actual occupation, provided the landlord be willing to sell his rights. If the occupiers of four-fifths of the property are anxious to buy their holdings, the remaining fifth may be bought by other persons than occupiers.
2. To enable landlords to prepare waste lands for cultivation, by making roads, erecting necessary works and buildings, &c.
3. To enable persons to purchase such reclaimed lands, on condition of adequate security being given for the money advanced.
4. To enable a landlord to defray the charge of improvements when a tenant voluntarily retires from his holding. These loans will be under the management of the Irish Board of Works; and the repayments will be by annuities as under the drainage and other acts.

JUDICIAL MACHINERY.

The judicial machinery for the administration of the purposes of the act will be two-fold:

1. A Court of Arbitration, to be chosen by the parties, whose decision shall be final and without appeal.
2. A Civil Bill Court, consisting of the civil side of the Sessions Court, in which the assistant-barrister alone is judge. The assistant-barrister will be at liberty, if he think fit, to reserve a case for a higher tribunal, or to give parties, if they are willing, an amicable hearing in his private room. His judgment will be subject to appeal.

The Appeal Court will consist of two judges of assize, who may, if they choose, reserve a case for the court of land cases in Dublin, to be composed partly of equity and partly of common-law judges. If necessary there will be three assize judges.

In trying cases the court will be guided by certain principles of law to be set forth in the bill, but will have, under the "equities clause," a discretionary power to take into consideration the conduct and circumstances of the parties.

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF HOLDINGS.

The bill is limited exclusively to agricultural holdings, of which there are four categories: Ulster custom; other customs analogous to that of Ulster; tenancies at will, and leases.

1. Ulster tenant right, including compensation for improvements and good-will, shall receive legal sanction in Ulster, and in Ulster only, subject to the following conditions: (a) Where a landlord has, by a deliberate and formal arrangement with an occupier, bought up the Ulster tenant-right, it shall not be pleaded against him. (b) Where a tenant has proved the existence of the Ulster custom, and obtained compensation accordingly, either from the landlord or incoming tenant, he shall not be entitled to compensation under any of the other clauses of the act.

Customs analogous to Ulster tenant-right shall be legalized subject to the following restrictions: (a) A tenant may claim a customary right only when disturbed in his holding by an act of the landlord. (b) A tenant shall not be allowed to claim the benefit of any custom if evicted for non-payment of rent, but the court shall have a discretionary power to consider the circumstances of his case, and award a sum for compensation if it think fit. (c) A tenant shall not have the benefit of custom if he sublet or subdivide his holding after the passing of the act without the consent of the landlord except for the purpose of providing cottages for labourers. (d) All arrears of rent and damages to the farm may be pleaded by the landlord as a set-off. (e) A landlord may bar the pleading of a custom if he gives the tenant a lease of not less than thirty-one years.

DAMAGES FOR EVICTION.

A scale of damages is prescribed for evictions subject to the foregoing limitations as to customs other than Ulster tenant-right. In the case of all holdings above £50, the parties may contract themselves out of this part of the act, if the landlord will give and the tenant accept a lease for not less than twenty-one years, the landlord consenting to execute improvements. The judge, in making his award, shall be bound to have regard to the improvements effected by the tenant at his own cost, and the degree of loss involved in the ejectment. The following scales of maximum damages is given for his guidance:

Holdings valued at £10, seven years' rent.

Holdings valued at £10 to £50, five years' rent.

Holdings valued at £50 to £100, three years' rent.

Holdings valued at £100 and upwards, two years' rent.

The damages are subject to equitable jurisdiction of the judge, and are exclusive of what he may see fit to award for permanent buildings and reclamation of land. Among the "equities" of the case he may consider the refusal of a tenant to pay a just increase of rent, or to accept another holding in exchange for one in his occupation, &c.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The definition of an improvement under the bill requires that it shall be such as to add to the letting value of the holding, and, further, that it is suitable to the character of the holding.

The existing rule of law presuming all improvements to be the landlord's, shall be reversed, and, henceforth, they shall be deemed the tenant's, the proof that they are not resting on the landlord.

Compensation will be allowed for past improvements, subject to three conditions: (a) No claim to be allowed for any improvement made more than twenty years before the passing of the act, unless in the shape of permanent buildings or reclamation of land. (b) Or by a tenant under a lease or contract by which he is excluded from compensation for improvements. (c) The court will take into consideration the time for which and the terms on which the improvements have been enjoyed by the tenant.

The rules as to future improvements are as follows: (a) No claim to be allowed for improvements contrary to any contract, and not required for the due cultivation of the farm. (b) Or for any valuable consideration when the landlord undertakes a farm, on the understanding that the tenant shall make improvements. (c) Or for improvements by a tenant, if the landlord has undertaken himself to make them, and has not failed in his undertaking.

When an incoming tenant has paid to an outgoing tenant

any sum, with the sanction of the landlord, he must be allowed the benefit of it.

LEASES.

A landlord may exempt his lands from being subject to any custom, except that of Ulster, or to the scale of damages, if he agree to give a tenant a thirty-one years' lease, leaving at the close a right to the tenant to claim compensation for improvements under three heads: First, tillages and manures; second, permanent buildings; third, reclamation of land. Further, the lease must, in regard to rent, terms and covenants, be approved by the court. When the landlord undertakes improvements, a twenty-one years' lease will suffice to exempt him from the customs.

Every man is to be held absolutely responsible for every covenant into which he enters.

NOTICES TO QUIT.

Notices to quit shall be for twelve instead of six months, beginning from the last gale day on the estate, and must bear a stamp duty of 2s. 6d.

COUNTY CESS.

This tax is to be paid in equal parts by landlord and tenant; in old tenancies under £4, the occupier is to be at once relieved.

THE WORK OF THE SEA.

Mons. Quenault, Sous-Perfect de Contances, in a little book called "Les Mouvements de la Mer," has lately given us (says *Nature*) some exceedingly interesting facts, which he has gathered from old records, as from his own observation and other sources, respecting the sinking of the land and the encroachments of the sea on the coast of Brittany, Normandy and other places on the western borders of France. Thus, in the Gulf of Conflouan, at the mouth of the Gironde, the sea has advanced seven hundred and thirty metres within twenty-eight years; the buildings on the Pointe de Greve have often been destroyed and rebuilt, and the lighthouse is now removed, for the third time, more inland. The sea flows more than ten metres deep over what a short time since was a sandy beach. Twenty-five more years, and the Atlantic will flow over the marshes of Soniac and Verdon; the Gironde will enter the sea by a second embouchure, and the Isle of Cordouan, detached from the continent, will gradually become a mere rock.

The legends which are recounted among the population of Brittany, lead one to think that many places in the neighborhood of the coast—now-day immersed—were formerly above the level of the sea. In their native poetry and with their passion for the marvellous, the country people refer these facts to supernatural agency, where the Devil plays a prominent part. The Bay of Bonnaureux, where at high water the depth is considerable, is the site of a once flourishing city, the town of Ys, the capital of Carnouaille. At the south side, when the tide is low, are distinguished clearly, five or six metres under water, Druidical remains, altars, portions of walls, and ruins of various monuments.

Again on the opposite side, near Cape Cleve, they are to be found, though not so easily seen and not so numerous; but that they can be seen under favorable circumstances there is no doubt whatever. The fishermen there believed all the reef and rocks in the bay to be portions of the ruins. In the sixteenth century, when water in the bay was not so deep as now, the Canon Morau was able then to follow the lines of a vast enclosure of masonry, and above the sand, in the shallower places, he discovered funeral urns, stone sarcophagi, &c. The traveller Comby also adds, that after a storm which excavated and scooped out portions of the sands, one could perceive traces of elm trees, disposed with a regularity which shows that a plantation existed at this spot.

Submerged forests have been found on the coasts of Brittany, and particularly in Finisterre, in the neighborhood of Morlaix. There are historical documents to prove that at the bay of Mont Saint Michel the coast has been submerged within a period subsequent to the Roman domination. Rouault, Cure de Saint Pair, says: "About the year 400 there was in the Basse Normandie, towards the west, a large forest named Scicy, extending from the rocks of Chaussey to the Mont de Tomba"—now Mont Saint Michel. In the twelfth century the troubadour, Guillaume de Saint Pari, referred to this submerged forest in a quaint bit of old French, which may be freely translated thus:

"Not far from Avranches, on Brittany's shore,
Quakerlonde forest spread out of yore;
But that famous stretch of fertile land
Is hidden now by the sea and the sand.
No more will its venison grace the dish—
The ancient forest yields naught but fish."

This forest of Scicy, or Scissiacum, was said to have been full of wild beasts—"probens altissima latibula ferarum"—and peopled by half-savage natives, to whom succeeded, in Christian times, a number of anchorites who sought retirement there, far from the tumult of the world. The parishes of St. Louis, Mauny and La Fenillette have disappeared beneath the waves since the thirteenth century. A story is told of a priest of the diocese of Dol, who having, in 1685, learned by tradition that there was formerly, in the place then (and now) occupied by the sea, a parish named St. Louis, informed the Court that this living was vacant "per obitum." Upon this they consulted the registers and found actually there had been presentations to this living by former Popes. A priest of Basse-Bretagne was there appointed, and he departed at once and took possession. But on arriving in sight of Mont Saint-Michel, what was his surprise when he was shown, on the sands and in the sea, the place where was formerly situated his pretended parish!

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.—The *Queen* says:—"A public meeting of the Bristol and Clifton branch of the National Association for Women's Suffrage was held on Friday evening, in the lecture hall of the Bristol Athenaeum, in support of the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women which will be introduced during the approaching session by Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir C. W. Dilke, and Mr. Rylands. The Rev. J. W. Caldwell, M. A., head master of the Bristol Grammar School, was expected to preside, but was prevented from attending, and in his absence the chair was taken by Mr. Herbert Thomas, J. P. Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from the Bishop of Exeter, Mr. J. S. Mill, Professor L. Playfair, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir C. W. Dilke, Mr. Marson, Professor Fawcett and Mrs. Fawcett, &c. A resolution declaring that by the deprivation of the

Parliamentary franchise not only do women suffer much grievous social injustice, but the State loses an influence which would tend to soften and purify laws and morals, was adopted unanimously on the motion of Mr. F. W. H. Myers, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, seconded by Emeritus-Professor Newman. The next resolution, which declares "that the basis of the English Constitution and the actual municipal suffrage attest the constitutional right of women to vote for Parliament on a par with men," was moved by Professor Sheldon Amos, of the University of London, seconded by Mr. J. F. Norris, of the Western Circuit, and carried unanimously. A resolution pledging the meeting to promote the petition in favour of the bill was adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Weir, and the customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE STORY OF A ROBIN.—The following extract from a private note, from Girnoc (near the Royal residence of Balmoral) tells one of the pleasantest and most interesting tales we have ever read of this favourite songster and winter companion:—"We have had a robin redbreast lodged in the house for the last three days, and have taken a deep interest in the confiding little beauty. It came on Friday, and hopped about kitchen and scullery the whole day, picking up crumbs quite industriously. It perched everywhere; on bottles, nails, chairs, jugs, and, one time—was washing her dishes, on the bucket beside her. It has no fear of her, but to the rest of us it has been a little shy. In the afternoon, thinking it would prefer roosting outside, we opened the door and let it out. It came back next morning, more at home than before, and several times it signalled a mate outside the window, and the two sang brilliantly to each other. The door was opened to it again in the afternoon. It went to the step, took a few sips of water, then hopped inside again, clearly bent on staying the night with us. We wondered where it would roost, and I am certain you would not guess where it did go. When it was beginning to get dark it went upstairs in quite a business way, along the passage to the darkest part of it, and settled on the centre pin at the end of it, beside my bedroom door. It was scared somewhat with the light when I went to bed, but it did not leave the perch. It rose this morning and played itself all day, and now it roosts on the top of the bedroom door opposite mine. Old people would say this is no good omen for the weather, and certainly the prospect is not brilliant just now; snow tumbling down in showers every day, very cold, and wind still in the north."

The *North* relates the following incident which has happened at Flessingue, in Holland:—A wife, exasperated by the continual drunkenness of her husband, threatened him with death. Some days ago she attempted to put this threat into execution. There was but an attic above the sitting-room. To this she ascended, made a hole in the floor, and passed a rope through it, one end of which fell into the room below, while the other remained fastened in the attic. She then descended, made a slip-knot in the rope, and awaited her husband's return. He at last arrived, and was much surprised to receive no reproaches on his bad conduct. "There is something underhand here," thought he, "I must see." We must premise that this scene took place in complete darkness. The husband, whose suspicions were roused, let himself fall into a chair and appeared to sleep profoundly. After some snoring he felt a rope passed round his neck; he then understood the little trick that was to be played him, but did not move. His wife went up to the attic, and taking advantage of this moment's respite, the drunkard relieved himself of his rope and fastened it to the foot of the stove, which soon went up to the ceiling with a frightful noise, caused by the fall of some crockery which was standing upon it. The wife, thinking the noise was caused by the fruitless struggles of her husband, ran to the police-office to declare that she had found her husband hung. The police arrived in hot haste, and a candle was lighted, when all started back at the spectacle which presented itself. The stove was swinging gracefully in space, and the husband sat gravely smoking his pipe. Instead of a suicide, an attempt to murder was established against the wife, who was arrested.

The particulars of a crime almost unparalleled in atrocity which has just been committed in Spain, are reported by the *Garbón*. The story is that, on the 17th inst, a band of people (number not stated) broke into a house at Alcira, a little village near Valencia, at three in the morning. They got in by making a hole in the roof. The name of the owner of the house was Baluda. He was in bed with his wife. The invaders pulled them out of bed and put gags in their mouths. Then they went to the rooms where six children were sleeping. These children they bound with cords, and then, in sight of their parents, they tore out their eyes and tongues. Afterwards they cut off the feet of M. Baluda and his eldest son named Vincent, but purposely left the tendon near the heel unsevered, and then they hung them head downwards. After these achievements they ransacked the larder, made a good breakfast, jeering at their victims all the time, and left the house at daybreak. Two of the villains have been arrested. One, named Ferdinand Baluda, is a near relation to the family. He went by the *alias* of Cabot. The other man in custody is named Vincent Morera, *alias* Tortet. The number of the gang is not stated. They did not rob the house, and therefore it is supposed that they were impelled to execute a *vendetta à la Corse*.

Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, of Sobia Bazar, well known for his encouragement of Sanscrit literature, has written some *Slokas*, or verses, in honour of the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, of which the following is a translation:—

"Auspicious day when India first beholds
And welcomes to her shores a Royal guest;
Now England's hand her prosperous future moulds,
And she her latest rule doth own the best.
'Tis therefore just that o'er her sky serene,
To add new glory to Earl Mayo's star,
A princely orb should lend its welcome sheen,
And England's son chain Peace to India's car."

The original verses were beautifully printed on white satin, with a lace border, and presented to the Prince, by whose command a letter was addressed to the Rajah, expressing his pleasure at the receipt of the *Slokas*. Some years ago, the Rajah forwarded a copy of some of his other poetical effusions to Her Majesty, which was acknowledged in an autograph letter from the Queen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Academy has decided in a late *seance* to elect, on Thursday, the 7th of April, two members to the vacant seats of MM. Lamartine and Sainte-Beuve. The date of the two remaining elections has not yet been fixed.

A Western Judge has decided that the authorities of fashion plates and journals is not to be recognized in law as of more weight than the decision of any private person. This was a suit brought by a modiste against a young woman who had declared the dress sent her to be a "perfect fright," and thrown it into the fire.

Mr. Balfour Stewart suggests that the aurora borealis may be caused by secondary currents of electricity due to some small but rapid changes in the magnetism of the earth. This view seems to be supported by the earth currents remarked at Greenwich Observatory, which, during times of great magnetic disturbance, are found to alternate from positive to negative.

The leaves of the coffee-plant are now proposed as a substitute for tea. They are found to contain more caffeine than the coffee-berry, and in Sumatra the natives cultivate the plant for the leaves. When cultivated for the berry, the coffee-plant requires a certain elevation above the sea; but when cultivated for the leaves it may be grown anywhere within the tropics where the soil is suitable.

In the late researches in the cellars of the royal palace at Madrid, a great number of valuable objects have been brought to light. Amongst ancient furniture, magnificent carpets, &c., two hundred and fifty pictures by well-known masters have been discovered, and carried off to add to the already rich collection in the Madrid Museum.

The French Geographical Society has just held its general meeting. The Empress's Grand Prize of 10,000 francs, given this year for the first time, has been awarded in favour of M. de Lesseps. M. de Lesseps, when he came forward to receive from the president the medal which accompanies the prize, announced that he would devote the sum of money to the expedition which the society is about to undertake into Central Africa.

The following prescription against the cholera has been issued by authority at Moscow:—1. Trusting in God, continue your usual occupations, and work moderately. 2. Avoid taking cold. 3. Do not leave the house with an empty stomach. 4. Use fresh food; avoid all that is indigestible, and don't eat fat. 5. Avoid drunkenness. 6. If attacked with diarrhoea, go instantly to a doctor. Hospitals for cholera patients of all classes have been established in Moscow, and are open day and night.

Professor Maury recently delivered a lecture in New York on the Gulf Stream, which shows that he does not share the scepticism which has arisen concerning it. He declares that it is in volume nearly equal to the great equatorial current itself, and 1,000 times larger than the Mississippi River; that it moves across the Atlantic on the track of a great circle of the earth, and in obedience to its diurnal rotation; that it unites with the waters of the Mississippi beyond the Bahamas. With touching enthusiasm, he compared the Gulf Stream to the Milky Way, because its warmer water was sought by myriads of phosphorescent insects which make it sparkle and glow like a sea of fire.

We learn from the *Railway News* that Mr. Henry Bessemer (the inventor of the steel process) has discovered and patented a plan by which sea-sickness may be avoided in future. "By the application of the principle upon which a ship's compasses are suspended, he provides a room which will be perfectly free from the rolling or pitching motion of the vessel. A working model, which has been already constructed, shows the simplicity and efficacy of the plan. The suspended chamber in this model is hemispherical in shape, and can be made with a glass roof."

A French paper says that M. Lombard, the husband of Mme. Lombard, who was murdered by her servant Lathauvers, is a curious instance of the beneficial effect of a violent shock to the nervous system in cases of paralysis. M. Lombard had been paralyzed for ten years, and incapable of moving or uttering a single word. The horrible scene of which he was the dumb and motionless witness seems to have worked a complete alteration in his condition. He has begun to speak within the last few days, and two days ago received a visit from an old friend, to whom he held out his hand (which he could not move a month ago), and also addressed a few words.

As Englishman in Paris had a narrow escape, a short time ago, from a frightful death. Tranquilly contemplating the city from the top of the Vendôme column, he did not notice a man, seemingly peaceable enough, standing close behind him. Suddenly the fellow started forward, clasped our countryman round the waist, and exclaimed—"I bet I throw you down, as sure as one and one make two." The Englishman looking at him, and finding out that he had to deal with a madman, with admirable presence of mind replied, at the same time tightening his grasp on the balustrade, "If you come below with me, I bet I can throw you up here as sure as one and one make two." Tempted by the difficulty of the proposition, the man let go his hold, and accompanied the Englishman downstairs, where he was immediately secured and handed over to the proper authorities.

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 ALBERT having graciously permitted the publication of the

PHOTOGRAPHS
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 4 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.

DR. JOSEPHUS FESSLER.

SECRETARY OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

The gathering of so many prelates, representing nearly all nations and tongues, in a common assemblage for the discussion of matters of weighty import to the Church of Rome, in relation to questions both of faith and discipline, has for the last three months formed a fruitful topic for the "Our Correspondents" of the many enterprising daily journals, whose representatives are now scattered over the face of the earth, and who, without the status of official position, have yet in some measure the importance, and in some cases no small share of the influence, of diplomats. But their labours at the Vatican Council, though ingenious to a degree, and indicative of much exertion: though suggestive, even, of much mental agony in trying to discover what has transpired in the Council, have been singularly barren of results. They have been able to tell very little, for the reason that the members and officers of the Council are under an obligation of secrecy, and that they are men of a character likely to respect it. A Bavarian paper did succeed in filching portions of a few documents, through what in this country would be called "kitchen," or "backstairs" influence; but the offending menial was promptly discovered and dismissed. As, however, he did not belong to the regular army of "Our Correspondents," his fall has been without honour, as his revelations were without importance. In this state of mystery as to the doings of the Council is it not passing strange that some of the correspondents have not yet "interviewed" the Secretary? Certainly, if there had been a few more American reporters at Rome, Mgr. Fessler would by this time have been turned "inside out," figuratively speaking, for the benefit of a curious and much believing public. If that gentleman who wrote from Paris the other week giving the positive information that the Emperor Napoleon III. died on the 8th August last "under the knife of Dr. Ricord,"—though the excellent Dr. is not charged with murder—would only go to Rome, he could surely possess himself of Mgr. Fessler's notes, at least as precisely as he did of Napoleon's death!

The office of Secretary of the Council is one of high honour and responsibility, and has doubtless been conferred upon Dr. Fessler because of his great learning and acknowledged attainments as a Theologian. He is an Austrian by birth, and is Bishop of the diocese of St. Polten.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE, LONDON, ONT.

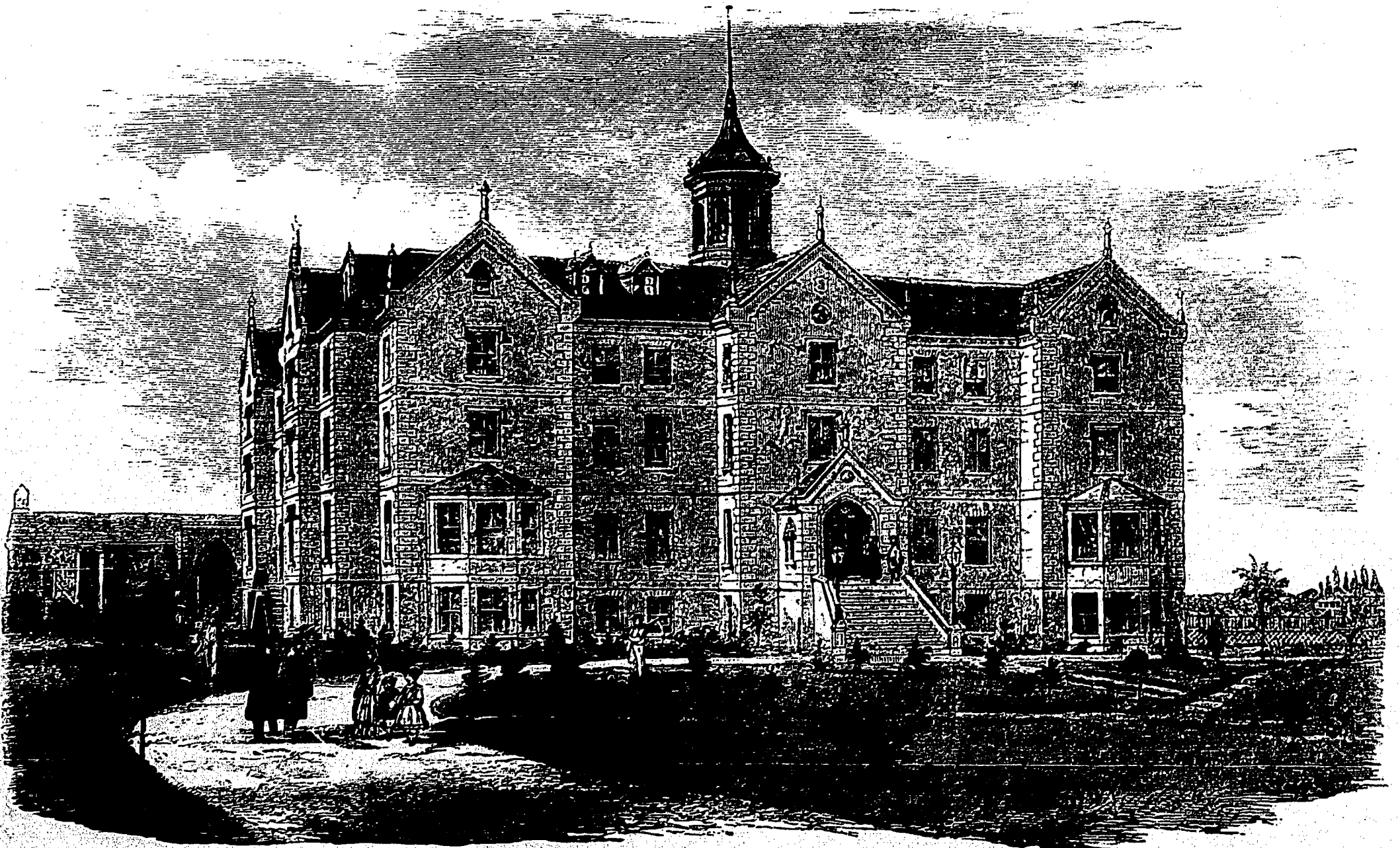
When, some ten or more years ago, the Very Rev. Dean Hellmuth proposed the



DR. JOSEPHUS FESSLER
BISHOP OF ST. POLTEN, AUSTRIA.

founding of the "Hellmuth College," in connection with the Church of England, but designed to lean towards the "Evangelical" school, as opposed to what was then alleged to be the High Church leaning of Trinity College, Toronto, the enterprise was regarded as an exceedingly bold one. He entered on it, however, with confidence, and was rewarded with success, though at the cost of a large amount of his own private fortune. Dean Hellmuth is a gentleman of Jewish family from Poland, educated at Breslau, who embraced Christianity in 1841, then went to England, and in 1844 came to settle in Canada; after which, having entered the English ministry, and having come into a considerable property, he conceived the idea of extending the benefits of a first-class English education to the new Episcopal See of Huron, by the establishment of a public school, of which he undertook the entire risk and burden. Having been appointed Dean of Huron, and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, when that diocese was set off from Toronto, he lost no time in carrying out his project, in which, it is needless to remark, he was heartily supported by the Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cronyn. He visited England where he raised a large amount of money, mostly derived from his own property, and brought out with him a full staff of able professors, graduates of the English Universities. It is understood that Dean Hellmuth has devoted more than \$80,000 of his own means to the establishment of this institution, of which we give an illustration in this number. The College has so far proved very successful, there being an attendance of about 150 boys, and the principles on which it is conducted are such as obtain in the best English schools of the same class.

But the zeal of the Very Rev. Dean in the cause of Education did not stop with this institution. Encouraged by its success, he has also founded the "Hellmuth Ladies College," an institution which has absorbed some \$10,000 of his own means; and which, in September last, it may be remembered, was formally opened by H. R. H. Prince Arthur, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor Howland, the Bishop of Huron, and other notables. It is situated on the Thames about a mile and a half further from the city than the boys college, and is designed for the instruction of about eighty young ladies, under the care of Mrs. Mills, late lady principal of Queen's College, Harley Street, London, (Eng.) Dean Hellmuth's liberality has been still further manifested by the endowment of a theological college for the training of clergymen, for the diocese of Huron.



HELLMUTH COLLEGE, LONDON, ONTARIO.



"IN THE SACRISTY."—See page 314.

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ROSALBA:

OR,

FAITHFUL TO TWO LOVES.

An Episode of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

BY ARTHUR FAVEREL.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

INTRODUCTION.

AT GIANELLI'S.

The coldest spot in Montreal is Place d'Armes. In summer, when all the other streets are steaming like furnaces, that pretty square is as fresh and breezy as a country lane. Its little garden is a bower, made sweet by the shadows of small trees and the spray of a central fountain, while its southern outlet, St. Sulpice street, reminds one of a Colorado canon, through which the high winds rush from the mountain to the river, with the force of a torrent. In winter, the garden becomes transformed into a species of Arctic cairn. The trees are not only stripped of their leaves, but their branches are broken short, and even the bark seems to crackle. The snow, piled high above the iron railings, gleams with peculiar ghastliness against the cold, blank surfaces of the stone edifices by which it is surrounded. Montreal bank looks like a stately charnel-house where the stark nivalids are entombed. The turrets of the French Church, glittering like glaciers in the crystal atmosphere, cast their white shadows across the square, freezing the ineffectual sun rays. All that area seems desolate and uninhabitable.

Late one afternoon, in January, 1867, two gentlemen turned from Notre Dame street into Place d'Armes. One was a stout-built, athletic man, who seemed to bound along the pavement as if buoyed up by the keen air, and he held his head erect, in defiance of the storm. The other was a tall, spare figure, but almost double in his efforts to make headway against the blinding snow.

"Where are we?" gasped the latter, "I am almost blown off my feet."

"In Place d'Armes," answered his companion, with a ringing voice. "Here, of all places, you can have a test of a Canadian winter."

"It is frightful. I cannot cross the square."

"The *Hall* is only a few yards off."

"No matter. My breath is nearly gone. Is there no shelter nearer?"

"Oh yes," answered the stout man, with a laugh. "Here is the *Cosmopolitan*."

"Then, let us go in."

A few steps more, and the green-flamed doors swung upon their hinges. A draught of warm air flowed down from the lighted interior which expanded the feeble chest of the exhausted pedestrian.

"Ah!" said he, drawing a long breath, "heat is life, cold is death. How do you Canadians manage to live in such a climate?"

"We thrive in it, my friend. Look at me."

"I should die here."

"Not a bit of it. If you have weak lungs, our sharp air is the very thing to strengthen them. Damp is what kills delicate people. A dry atmosphere exhilarates and invigorates them, and ours is the driest atmosphere in the world. Canada is a far healthier climate for consumptives than Florida, and doctors are beginning to recognize that fact."

"A new argument in favour of annexation," said the first speaker, who had now fully recovered his spirits.

The two companions walked up to the bar, evidently quite amused at this last remark. Why they were amused will be understood when the reader is informed that the Canadian was a rabid anti-annexationist, and his companion an American who had come to Montreal purposely to study the history and condition of the country.

"What shall we have?" asked the American.

"Why, *Tonico Reale*, of course."

"*Tonico Reale*? What is that?"

"Did you never hear of Gianneli's Bitters?"

"Never."

"Well, what Tortoni was to Paris, what Delmonico is to New York, that Gianneli's is to Montreal."

"Oh! I see. One of those Italian caterers whose names are conspicuous in every capital of Europe, from London to Constantinople."

"And he has imported a bitter called the *Royal Tonic* which is all the rage here just now. With a drop of brandy it is superb."

"Well, let us try it. The brandy, especially, will be just the thing after the chill I have had."

An intelligent bar-tender is the life of a restaurant. Gianneli had one of these, a ruddy-faced, bright-eyed, quick-earred young man, who understood several languages. He had overheard a part of the foregoing conversation, and, in the twinkling of an eye, spun out two

wine-glasses on the marble counter, filled them to within a line of the brim with an aromatic golden liquor, then added to each a bead or two of *Martell*—just a *larme*, as the French would say.

The Canadian sipped his glass, with the dainty leisure of a Parisian, as if to savour the sweetness of every toothful. The American, on the contrary, after the fashion of his countrymen, tossed his off, at one draught, and smacking his lips loudly, exclaimed:

"Capital! With such an appetizer as that, I think we can indulge in an oyster supper. Have you Canadians any national variety of the mollusk?"

"Yes, the *Carraquette*, a small oyster, rather salt, but very succulent."

"Well, let us have a dish of them."

The two Canadians were shown into an upper room, where they were soon busily engaged in enjoying the luxury of their repast. The sharp air which he had breathed, and the sparkling glass of bitters had edged the appetite of the American, who found his oysters so delicious that he called for a second plate. His spirits, too, were with the comfort which his warm meal produced. He could not help comparing his present sense of luxury with the deadening chill which he had experienced only half an hour before. He looked at the thick velvety carpets, the heavy, green damasks hanging at the window, the soft, scintillating gasolier, the lambent heat pleasantly reflected on the mica plates of the central stove, and he felt a delightful sensation of well-being creep over his whole person, as he lay lounging diffusely in his arm-chair.

"I enjoy this immensely," said he to his companion.

"I am glad to know it," was the polite answer.

"Yes, I have something of the artist's eye for contrasts. To me they are the poetry of life, as to graver thinkers they are its philosophy. I enjoy this warmth, because I think of the storm outside."

"Our Canadian life is full of contrasts, and I am, therefore, certain you will like it," said the stout man, who seemed to drift naturally into the current of his friend's thoughts. "Our life is very much like our climate—a rough cold exterior, but warm happy homes."

The American turned his chair, as if to listen more attentively.

"We seem a retrograde people, yet we have all the elements of progress. This must have struck you, as it does all your countrymen who come here."

The American was too courteous to make a definite reply.

"Then, we have much ignorance among us; the literary vocation is not encouraged, although we have a world of native talent."

The American listened with increased interest.

"Next, we are a timorous, shame-faced people, inclined to exaggerate our littleness and to magnify the prosperity and resources of our neighbours."

"I have noticed something of this already," said the American.

"The remark applies particularly to the French population, who are the original holders of the soil. Many of them are backward, unambitious, and seemingly doomed to perpetual inertness. One of our former governors had the impudence to brand them as an 'inferior race.' The insult has rankled, but it has not had the result of stimulating the great majority. There is a large class of French Canadians who look upon their English fellow-citizens as their betters. They hanker after inter-marriage with them; affect their manners; speak their language to the neglect of their own beautiful tongue."

The American smiled, and answered that he was acquainted with this species of folly. He had seen examples of it, at home, among the Irish and Germans, where the young brood, for some nameless cause, get ashamed of their fathers and nationality to palm themselves off for *notice Americans*.

"It is a disgusting hallucination," said he.

"Especially," resumed the Canadian, "where there is so little reason for it, as in our case. For—and here please mark the contrast which I intend to enforce—the French colonized this country, civilized it, fought heroically for it, dutifully obeyed the new domination forced upon it by the capitulation of Quebec, and ever since—that is, for a hundred years—have held their own, spite of every physical and moral obstacle. They have reason to be ashamed neither of their ancestors, nor of themselves. Their existence to-day in the new world, after two centuries and a half of hardship, is a phenomenon."

"A phenomenon to be proud of," said the American.

"Their history, from the days of Champlain to our own, is a romance."

"I know that Quebec is the historic Province of the Dominion; Nova Scotia comes next, but her most pathetic annals are dated from the days of the valorous Acadians. I have come to study that history, and should be pleased to do so, with the guidance of such a philosophic spirit as yours."

"Thank you," replied the Canadian. "I presume to know less the history of my country than the social and domestic character of my countrymen. This I have studied deeply,

with the many opportunities which have been exceptionally my lot. I should be most happy to assist you with any experience of mine in this special study."

The American inquired particularly into the rebellion of 1837. With its political results he was sufficiently well acquainted, but he seemed anxious to know whether the movement had had any marked effect on the internal condition of the people.

"The rebellion you refer to," replied the Canadian, "marks an era in our history. It is an event to date from. To men of my generation it is a starting point, but that is because it is the era of our Union. Outside of this fact, I can trace no direct influence it has had on the Canadian people. The rebellion was crushed before it became a revolution, and it is only revolutions, you know, that can materially alter a national character, one way or the other. Hence the Canadian people, barring always their steady advance with the wave of universal progress, have remained since the rebellion pretty much what they were before it. Still, there are numerous episodes connected with that event—scraps of the legendary and ballad literature of our village firesides, most of them still unwritten—which, while they give us a deeper insight into the details of the rebellion, testify to some of the personal virtues and vices of the French Canadian people in a period of unusual anxiety and danger. Many of these I am acquainted with—having heard them related by the old folks in my boyhood. One especially I have written out in full, because the personages included in it belonged to my own family. If you desire it, I shall take pleasure in handing you the manuscript."

"At once, if it is convenient," exclaimed the American, with the eagerness of the student who finds himself suddenly on the threshold of a new field of information.

The Canadian looked at his watch.

"Very well. It is now seven o'clock. We have had our supper. The whole evening is before us. So, we shall light a cigar and proceed directly to my residence. Are you equal to a walk up to St. Catherine street?"

"That north wind!" replied the American, shaking his head dubiously. "I think we had better take a cutter."

"Sleigh, sir? Sleigh, sir?" was the hoarse cry that greeted the two companions as they stepped out of the *Cosmopolitan*. The Canadian carter is a peculiar but very uniform type. His winter aspect is an awkwardly muffled figure, with worn beaver cap drawn down over the eyes, red sash at the waist, thick moccasins, whip stiffly adjusted in the curvature of the thumb and forefinger, red nose, cheeks tanned by all weathers, sleety beard and lashes, and voice harshly resonant with the inspiration of a thousand snow-storms. The two gentlemen soon made a choice, for they threw themselves into the nearest sleigh, and rolling under the robes, away they flew over the icy streets. In five minutes they had reached their destination.

The Canadian introduced his friend into a cosy cabinet, showed him to an easy chair, and taking out of the library a roll of manuscript, laid it on the table beside him.

"Read," said he, "what a Canadian girl can do."

Accordingly, while he pored over *Les Anciens Canadiens* of De Gaspé, the American read what follows.

CHAPTER I.

THE ICE-SHOVE.

There is nothing lost in this world. In the moral as well as in the material universe, there is a recuperative force, a vitality that not only shrinks from annihilation, but ultimately triumphs over it. There was a germ of profound truth in the Pythagorean theory of Metempsychosis. A perfect transfusion and transformation of elements is going on around us, operating new effects and producing unlooked-for results. Not a tear is shed, not a sigh is heard, not a pang is endured in this passionate world of ours, that does not, sooner or later, far or near, secretly or publicly, work out its influences.

The traveller, descending the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec, is struck with the picturesque site of the village of Varennes, perched on a high bank, within easy view of the Royal Mountain. It is one of the most ancient settlements of Lower Canada, bears the name of an honoured French house, and is mostly peopled by the descendants of those who, with the Bouchervilles, the Longuevilles and the Contrecoeurs, figured in the wild, ungracious warfare which culminated the early annals of New France. Varennes wears the quiet look of all Canadian villages, where nothing hardly ever occurs to disturb the routine and uniformity of a simple virtuous life which has few wants beyond the boundaries of the household. If now and then, something unusual ruffles the serenity of its atmosphere, gossip runs high for a while—for this people are very talkative—then suddenly subsides with the even current of nursery tales. April 5th, 1837, was one of these remarkable days in the memory of the inhabitants of Varennes. The winter had been unusually severe, and the ice of the St. Lawrence held out longer than it had done for several previous

years. The ice-shove or *débacle* is always an event—sometimes a critical one—in Lower Canada, and this year, it was looked forward to with unusual foreboding. Rumours had come from Montreal that the current was rapidly swelling, and that ice-banks were forming on the eastern end of St. Helen's island. Ominous rumblings were heard opposite Longueuil and in the vicinity of Boucherville islands. If, as some hoped, the ice sank enough at those points to make the tide rush over it, all would be well, and an easy rupture would take place in the Varennes channel. But the older inhabitants, who had studied the freaks of the great river, feared that the ice would resist all the more, for the partial openings above, and massing-in cliffs along the Varennes highlands, would present there a tremendous breakwater. In that case, the northern bank of the river would surely be flooded, and the ice might create havoc even on the more elevated southern side.

April 5th was a day of portents. The sun rose bright and shone resplendent for two or three hours, then gradually receded behind a curtain of vapour. All that remained of him was a dull purplish ball, which oscillated slightly in the nebulous atmosphere, like one of those semaphores set upon rocky ledges in the sea, or at the head of mountain viaducts to signal danger or distress. Old farmers pointed with trembling finger to that sign. Clouds upon clouds of mist arose from the direction of the city, like the smoke of battle or of a great conflagration, shooting up rapidly in straight lines, or slowly in languid spirals, till reaching a higher stratum of air, they banked in compact terraces over the broad surface of the river. The horizon was hazy and indistinct, now streaked with bars of pearly whiteness, then dimmed with masses of floating shadow. At times, the sounds of bells, the cries of men and animals could be heard from one bank to the other; then, as some sudden atmospheric change took place, all sounds were deadened, and the silence was painful. Evidently, there was the shock of currents and counter-currents on the face of the river, and the mysterious gyrations of some cosmic force down in its hidden depths. All physical science is merely empiric. We note signs, but we cannot investigate causes, and it is as well that it should be so, for, if the elements were unveiled to us, even in a glimpse, we should be appalled from all further research.

The forenoon passed thus. The farmers said that if no change took place at meridian, the day would go on darkening, and there would be a crisis of some kind before nightfall. There was no change at noon. The sun dashed a little, once or twice, then disappeared completely. The wind rose gradually, first brushing the light snow from the surface of the ice, then reaching to the upper layers of vapour, tore them in shreds and drove them helter-skelter along the sky. Fool-hardy pedestrians crossing from one bank to the other, looked like muffled giants stalking on the edges of the horizon. Such apparitions—due to refraction—are frequent in boreal climates and give rise to many superstitions. The travellers themselves were as frightened as those on shore, for the ice cracked everywhere under their feet, undulated at times like a molten mass, and the water, gurgling under the numerous air-holes, seemed ever about to burst through and overflow.

Evening came at last, and with it a sudden lull in the storm. The Angelus bells from the turret of Varennes church answered, across the ice, the silver peal of the Pointe-aux-Trembles chimés. This was the signal for the crowd that lined the highlands during the day, to return to their homes. Some hoped that the weather would moderate, but the more knowing shook their heads and predicted that the present calm was the forerunner of a more furious storm. For that reason, many prepared to continue their look-out, rather than go in to supper.

An hour later, while the inhabitants of Varennes were quietly seated around their tables or near their firesides—many of them, perhaps, quite forgetful of the portents of the day—they were suddenly startled by a terrible sound that seemed to rock the foundations of their houses. It was not like the dull roar of thunder, nor like the sonorous explosion of cannon, but rather a sharp, harsh clash, as if a Plutonian rock were hurled on some great metallic shield. Men and women started to their feet, children awoke in their cradles. "*La débacle!*" was the universal cry.

In a moment, the hill-side and the edge of the bank below were crowded with people. And what a spectacle met their eyes! The night, which was pitchy dark before, was illuminated by crepuscular gleams. It was the ghastly irradiation of the ice, piled up now in all kinds of fantastic ledges and blocks, here in the shape of a pyramid, there in the form of a Gothic castle or Cathedral, and yonder in an incongruous heap of phosphorescent fragments, suggestive of an earthquake or a wreck. The water roared and hissed as it struck against a solid barrier or struggled through a narrow aperture. Now it boomed like a cataract, as it toppled over some gigantic crag, then, murmured like a brook, when it crept over the open spaces. The wind blew a hurricane. It seemed as if an array of blasts and currents, ice-bound during the winter, had

been let loose with the opening of the river, and were now careering wildly in the cruel exultations of recovered freedom.

It was an hour of agony and suspense. The frightened inhabitants stood there waiting for the worst. As yet, they could do nothing.

Ten minutes elapsed—twenty, thirty, forty minutes—an hour passed by, and no change took place. The ice stood firm, though the waters thundered and the winds roared as in mid sea.

There was an old man who watched the catastrophe in all its phases, with more calm than the rest, and, perhaps, with more intelligence. It was the bellman of the church.

"Be on the alert," said he. "I am going to the tower, to sound the tocsin, at that moment. We must arouse the people of the neighbouring ranges, in case their help is needed."

The old bellman had guessed true. Scarcely had the last stroke of the ninth hour sounded, than a crash louder than the first was heard, and the masses of ice in front of Varennes sank into the water, like a tumbling mountain.

"The water rises! The water rises!" Those who were below rushed up the broad road which leads from the water's edge to the front of the church.

To be continued.

At the Belfast Police Court, recently, a man was fined forty shillings and costs for being drunk and cursing the Pope, and a woman mulcted in a similar sum for being drunk and blessing his Holiness.

A rich man died in Maine recently, and his dying speech was: "Plant me as soon as I am cold; don't, please don't, carry me round for a side show. Remember Penbody." He was planted accordingly.

The fly has its use. He serves to keep awake sinners at church on a warm day, so that the preacher's word may be touched by the unregenerated hearts.

The majesty of the law was fearfully sustained by Lord Esgrave, who, it is related, once sentenced a tailor for murdering a soldier, in these words: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was deprived of life, but you did thrust, or push, or propel the deadly weapon through his regimental breeches, which were his Majesty's."

The long-promised pieces of 25c., corresponding in value to the English sovereign, are now in process of fabrication at the French Mint, and will shortly be issued to the public.

STRIVING AGAINST FATE.—Walking one day with a well-dressed man of fashion, the elder Mathews (whose great affliction in life was that he was never able to lose anything) suddenly found out that his gloves were in the shabbiest possible condition.



FROM CONSTANTINOPLE Will arrive as soon as navigation opens.

REJOICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at the happy intelligence.



NOTICE. By an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1870, and published in the Canada Gazette of the 12th of the same month, certain tolls are imposed and authorized to be levied on all vessels stopping at the following piers, and on goods landed thereon, or shipped therefrom, to wit: At Rimouski, Riviere-du-Loup, Riviere-Ouelle, Malabar, Eboulements, Lislet and Berthier.

F. BRAUN, Notary, Ottawa, 19th March, 1870.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a full assortment of the above SUPERIOR OIL COLOURS. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail. LYMANS, CLARE & CO., 281 & 283, St. Paul Street, Montreal.



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. 32 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 8 to Station 29, near Malait Lake, about 202 miles in length.

Section No. 33 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 12 to Station 42, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 223 miles in length.

Section No. 34 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 14 to Station No. 62, a point fully half a mile Eastward from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—length, twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 35 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 5 to the Western end of Section No. 10, about 181 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. 30, about two miles South of the Boston Bay River to Station No. 190, about 2500 feet South of Bel 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. 220, on the Annapolis Ridge to Station 0, 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 specific Sections and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the office 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.

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

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

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

JOHN MURPHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, ARTISTICAL DECORATOR, No. 8, Bleury Street, MONTREAL.

Artists' Materials of every description at the lowest prices.

J. B. C. HERBERT, J. A. E. CHAPERON, NOTAIRES ET AGENTS, No. 21, Rue St. Joseph, Haute-Ville, QUEBEC.

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

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—"THE BEST IN USE."—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it.



RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in reference to the mode of acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada:

- 1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys. 2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received, or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney. 3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, and in the event of the power being to the Agent of a chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such Agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder. 4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above-mentioned, to a chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department. 5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness. 6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal. By order of the Board, JOHN LANGTON, Secretary, Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.



J. YOUNG, U.S. CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING: A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada, At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our said Majesty Queen Victoria.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT LARGE FOUR STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Theres Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May. Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 45, Great St. James Street.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING. First Class Quality. 20 per cent. under usual price. at KINGLAND & STEWART'S, No. 248, Notre Dame Street. 192



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th March, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 12 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

AMERICAN SILVER COIN.

UNTIL further notice the following Banks will receive United States Silver Coin (halves and quarters) for exportation on Government account, at 100 per cent. discount, viz:

Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque du Peuple, Banque Nationale, Quebec Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, and Royal Canadian Bank.

Arrangements are in progress with several other Banks, which will be announced when completed.

The Custom Houses will also receive American Silver at the same rate of discount.

In making deliveries in Montreal it will be necessary to call at my office for warrants on one of the Banks receiving the Silver.

For further particulars application may be made at the Offices and Agencies of the above-named Banks, or to the undersigned, at his Office, 121, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

W. WEIR, Montreal, 2nd March, 1870. 19a

DOMINION METAL WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1828.

CHARLES GARTH & CO., PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS-FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDRIES, FINISHERS, COPPER SMITHS AND MACHINISTS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers and Importers of PLUMBERS', ENGINEERS' AND STEAM-FITTERS' BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WORKS, GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS, &c., &c.

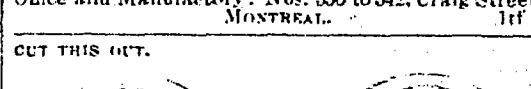
And of all descriptions of Work for Gas and Water Works, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Light Houses, &c., &c.

—ALSO— Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by GARTH'S Improved Patent Hot Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus with the Latest Improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes.

On hand and for sale at the lowest rates all kinds of Gasaliers, Brackets, Pendants, Glass Shades, &c., Wrought Iron Pipe with Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, for Water, Steam or Gas.

Office and Manufactory: Nos. 536 to 542, Craig Street, MONTREAL. 11f

CUT THIS OUT.



L. AZARUS, MORRIS & CO., Manufacturers of the Celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES

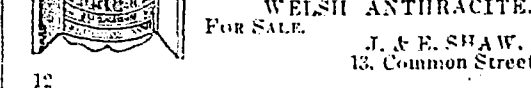
—AND— EYE-GLASSES.

CRYSTAL BLOCK, 25, NOTRE DAME STREET, (Up Stairs).

P. O. DRAWER, 183, MONTREAL. 151

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! SCOTCH STEAM, PICTON STEAM, NEWCASTLE GRAVE, LEHIGH, WELSH ANTHRACITE.

FOR SALE, J. & E. SHAW, 13, Common Street.



MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, C. T. PAISGRAVE, Proprietor.

No. 1, St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

TORONTO BRANCH: No. 33, Colborne Street, TORONTO.

NEW STYLES OF SCOTCH-FACED TYPE

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OF THE LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR WOOD LETTER, PRINTING PRESSES

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Advertisements received, to a limited number, at 15 cents per line, payable in advance.



THE CARELESS NURSEMAID.

BRITANNIA took a buxom nurse,
Named GRANVILLE, if you please,
And straight entrusted to her care,
The little Colonias.

The nurse she promised fair and well
The Colonias to mind;
But, oh! she loved a soldier bold,
The deceitfullest of mankind.

One day she took her charges out,
To wheel along the shore—

(They didn't walk, 'cause they were in
Their pe-ram-bu-la-tor.)

But she met with her soldier bold,
Who says to her, says he,
"You leave them howling babies," he says,
"And walk along of me."

"Oh, no, I dursn't, Bill, I can't,"
She unto him did say;
"If Missus was to hear of it,
She'd be in such a way!"

"Oh, bother Missus! drat the babes!
Them plaguey little elves,"
Says Bill, "are big enough, I'm sure,
"To take care of theirselves."

The nurse forsook her infant charge,
Rebuke and danger scorning;
BRITANNIA, hearing what she'd done,
Through JURY gave her warning.

London Judy, Feb. 23, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1870..... \$10,613,474.45

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees..... \$5,164,640.99
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c..... 870,157.40

5,974,798.39

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by Death..... \$767,953.19
Losses received from re-insurance..... 9,579.12

Purchased Policies and Annuities..... 758,104.07
Dividends to Policy-holders..... 244,890.09
Commissions, Brokerages and Agency Expenses..... 1,565,394.11
Advertising and Physicians' Fees..... 681,324.42
Office and Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, and Re-insurance..... 92,359.16

250,724.75

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand, in Bank, and in Trust Company..... \$ 830,000.61
Invested in United States Stocks, cost..... 2,261,037.49
(Market value, \$2,543,290.)

Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost..... 41,540.00
(Market value, \$48,530.)

Invested in New York State and other Stocks, cost..... 1,024,284.11
(Market value, \$1,657,465.)

Real Estate in the City of New York..... 1,545,537.17
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at \$10,156,400; buildings thereon insured for \$4,231,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)..... 4,570,400.00

Loans on Existing Policies..... 916,850.35
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1870..... 628,158.92
Premiums on Policies, in hands of Agents and in course of transmission..... 633,218.81
Interest accrued to January 1, 1870..... 65,327.77

\$13,025,561.23

Add—
Excess of Market Value of Securities over cost..... 262,084.49
Cash Assets, January 1, 1870..... \$13,287,645.72

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870..... \$ 167,000.00
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c..... 62,500.00
Deposit for Minors..... 112.88
Amount reserved for re-insurance on existing policies, insuring \$301,151,186.15, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle, net premium: \$40,725.65 non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle..... 11,213,812.96
Return premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year..... 20,718.97

\$11,657,153.81

Divisible Surplus..... \$1,670,750.72
During the year, 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring..... \$31,416,353.05

CANADIAN BUSINESS.

1. Total Premiums received during the year in Canada..... \$ 55,007.72
2. Number of Policies issued..... 221
3. Amount..... 163,000.00
4. Amount at risk on all Policies in force in Canada..... 641,000.00
5. Number of Policies become claims during the year in Canada.....
6. Amount.....
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....
10. Deposit, if in foreign securities stating the kind. U. S. Bonds 6's of 1891..... \$5,000.00

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Office, Herald Building, 51, Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL, CANADA.