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Canadian Illustrated News

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THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The bill constituting the new Province of Manitoba was changed by the Government, in obedience to the general expression of opinion as to its limits, after its first introduction. As stated by us last week, its western limit was fixed at ninety eight degrees fifteen minutes, thereby excluding the Settlement of Portage La Prairie, and a few others of less importance. Before the second reading, however, Sir John A. Macdonald explained that it having

been made evident to the Government that the people of the Portage desired to be included in the new Province, the western boundary had been advanced three-quarters of a degree; that is, the frontage of the Province on the American boundary line has been extended so as to embrace the whole territory between the 96th and 99th degrees W. long., the dimensions north and south remaining as before stated. By this arrangement the Portage, some sixty miles west of Fort Garry, and some minor

settlements are included; and the population of the Province increased by about two thousand souls. The five per cent. interest on the proportion of debt, \$27.27 per head, will therefore be paid on 17,000 instead of 15,000 people; but otherwise the financial arrangements as stated last week remain. This change in the limits of the Province is a great improvement on the original bill,—because it embraces all the existing settlements; and it has also been positively provided that the limits may



COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMSHIP "GERMANY" AND THE S. S. "CITY OF QUEBEC."—See page 443.

be still further extended with the progress of settlement. The reason why, for the present, the eastern limit of Manitoba does not adjoin the western limit of Ontario is that the Sioux Indians living in large numbers west of Lake Superior, and east of the 96th meridian, are unfriendly to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Fort Garry settlers; and that therefore to place them under even the nominal jurisdiction of the Local Government at Fort Garry, might be productive of great mischief. The reason is no doubt a good one, and until the Indians can be prevailed upon quietly to surrender such territorial rights as British practice has always recognized them to possess in common, the mere assertion over them of Provincial authority from Fort Garry could not possibly be productive of good. In the matter of land titles the Government, as we have already explained, provide means, in every case of actual settlement and undisputed possession, to convert the title to a freehold from the Crown. This is a wise provision, because all who take advantage of it will thereby bar all claims that might in future arise were the Hudson's Bay Company's title to be called in question. The enlargement of the Territory by which the population has been increased has also been followed by an addition of 200,000 acres to the reserve for the half-breeds and their families, the total reservation being 1,400,000 acres, instead of 1,200,000 as at first proposed. These reserves are only to be given to actual settlers; and no claims where actual possession and settlement do not exist, are to receive any better legal status than they now possess. This course is eminently fair. If rights to land have been acquired either under Lord Selkirk's Settlement, or from the Hudson's Bay Company, it would be an unwarrantable interference with them for the Legislature of Canada to bar their owners from such redress as the law allows; but at the same time it is the mission of Canada to promote actual settlement, not speculation in real estate; and therefore the settler in quiet possession is to have the option of placing his title beyond risk of dispute.

At a future time it will be necessary to dispose of the Territory intervening between Ontario and Manitoba by attaching it to one or other of these Provinces. To make another Province between them would be a needless and costly multiplication of Legislative machinery; and to add the Territory to the larger Province would not be promotive of the preservation of the "balance of power" between the Provinces. But in the meantime it is better perhaps that the Dominion should retain direct jurisdiction over that comparatively barren region, at least until a proper line of communication by railroad or otherwise is established through it. The exceptional difficulties in the way of transporting goods into the Settlement have been fully recognised by continuing for three years the almost nominal tariff of four per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported articles except spirituous liquors. By that time it is hoped the means of communication and progress of settlement will have so far advanced as to enable the Province to take its proportionate share of the fiscal burthens of the Dominion. The whole of the North-West region not embraced in the new Province will, on the issue of the Queen's proclamation completing the transfer to Canada, come under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government; and Ministers have declared their intention of applying a portion of the lands for aiding the construction of railways. The success which has attended this policy in the United States has placed its wisdom beyond doubt; and we shall be glad to see it introduced on a liberal scale in the North-West region.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, May 4.—The Canadian Vessels Discipline Bill, from the Commons, was read a third time and passed. In answer to Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said a correspondence relating to reciprocity was going on between the Dominion Government and the British Minister at Washington, but not with the American Government. Several private bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, May 5.—Nothing of importance took place on Thursday, the House adjourning until Saturday afternoon.

Saturday, May 7.—The Promissory Notes Bills and the Bank of Upper Canada Bill were read a first time. Also, the Bill respecting the inspection of Raw Hides and the Bill relating to Brands for marking Timber. Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR moved the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Select Committee on Contingent Accounts. Carried. Hon. Mr. MCPHERSON moved the consideration of the Fourth Report of the Select Committee on Contingent Accounts, relating to the reporting scheme. Carried. The House then adjourned.

Monday, May 9.—The Tariff Bill was read a first time. Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST gave notice that he should move the six months' hoist. Hon. Mr. WILMOT would second the motion, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL warned the House of the effect of the motion, which would be to bring the two Houses into collision. Hon. Mr. MCPHERSON moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the imposition of duties on coal and breadstuffs would be partial in their effect, and would inflict injustice on important interests. Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON seconded the amendment to the amendment. After a long debate the House

divided on the amendment, which was lost: Yeas, 24, Nays 28. The motion for the second reading was carried by a majority of four. The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 3.—Mr. MACKENZIE complained of delay in proceeding with the business of the session. Copies of the North-West Bill were not yet in the hands of the members. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the bill had been hurried down in an unfinished state, several clauses being yet incomplete. The Government were still occupied in receiving deputations from the people. He said, in reply to Hon. Mr. McDUGALL, that the steps taken had been in consonance with the views of the Imperial Government. The delay in bringing down the measure had been unavoidable, as it would have been impossible for the Government to draw up a constitution for the North-West before they knew where the shoe pinches. They had, therefore, to await the arrival of the delegates and others from Red River. He asked the member for Lambton to assist rather than oppose the Government in its measure. Mr. MACKENZIE said he had never opposed the Government on personal grounds, but he must protest against the reception of these so-called delegates, who were only the representatives of rebels. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it had been distinctly stated at the beginning of the session that the delegates would be received by the Government as delegates. Mr. RYMAL denied this. Sir JOHN said the reports would show it to be the case. Mr. RYMAL would sooner trust his own ears than the reports. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD repeated that he had told the House that they would be received; and he did not see why they should not, as one of them was a chief magistrate of the territory, a man of unimpeachable character and unquestionable loyalty. He had the authority of the Governor-General for stating that it had all along been his intention to receive these delegates. As an imperial officer and as the representative of Her Majesty, he was bound to receive them. The Canadian Government, in receiving them, had only carried out the intentions of the Imperial Government, and had done so with but one object in view—the peaceable possession of the territory by Canada—and they would spare no effort to accomplish this object. Mr. BELLEROSE said he could not believe Dr. Lynch after the falsehood of which he had been guilty in charging Father Ritchot with complicity in the murder of Scott. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL said the whole country of the North-West knew that Father Ritchot and Father Lestane had been the principal supporters and instigators of the rebellion, and regretted that the Minister of Militia should have given such a man the cordial reception he did. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER defended his action in the matter; he denied that anyone had any right to interfere with what friends he saw. He expressed his sympathy for the disappointment of the hon. member, especially as it had also been a disappointment for the Ministry. Hon. Mr. HOWE wished to know if it were more disgraceful to treat with Riel now than it was for the member for North Lanark after he had been driven from the country, when he wrote to Riel a sneaking, infamous letter, asking him to meet him secretly. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL retorted that when he wrote to Riel he had done so to meet the proceedings of a traitor whom he knew to be in the Cabinet, a man with whom he was obliged to hold official communication. This man had done all in his power to bring the Canadian authorities into contempt and to prejudice the minds of the people of the territory, and it was to counteract the effect of this conduct that he had acted as he did. The matter then dropped, and the House went into committee on the Superannuation resolutions, and passed them without amendment. The Bank of Upper Canada Bill was also passed through committee without amendment, and the House then adjourned at six o'clock.

Wednesday, May 4.—Mr. MACKENZIE moved for all the correspondence on the North-West question, especially that with the Imperial Government.—Carried. Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked what sums stood to the credit of the Dominion, at banks or bank agents in Canada or England, on the 1st of March last. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said there were held at various banks in Canada \$1,181,638; with the London agents \$988,011, which was held to meet the payment of dividends. The bill to amend the Act respecting Justices of the Peace out of Session, and the Bill to amend the Act imposing duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, were considered in committee, reported without amendment, and read a third time. The debate on Hon. Mr. WOOD's motion relative to the sums payable under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1859, to the townships of Lower Canada, was resumed, and, after a brief discussion, adjourned. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the discharge of the Bill respecting the currency, and gave his reasons for so doing. A great difference of opinion existed as to whether the Dominion currency should be assimilated to that of Nova Scotia, or that it be assimilated to that of the other provinces. Hon. Mr. HOLTON taunted the Ministry with being unable to bring about an assimilation of the currency. Order discharged. The bill to vest in Her Majesty the property and powers now vested in the trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada was read a third time and passed. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS then moved concurrence in the Superannuation Resolutions. The resolutions having passed, a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the Province of Manitoba. Mr. MACKENZIE objected, as the bill had only been distributed an hour before. Sir JOHN replied that his only object in moving the second reading of the bill was to state in what respects the bill, as it was now in the hands of members, varied from the provisions of the bill as had been stated at the first reading. In the first place the boundaries of the province would be changed, Portage la Prairie being included in the Province of Manitoba. The dimensions of the province, and the number of its inhabitants being thus increased, it would also be necessary to increase the amount of debt with which it would be held to come into the Dominion, and to increase the interest upon it which it would receive from the Dominion Government. The population taken in under the original proposition was 15,000, which would now be increased to 17,000; and therefore the interest allowed would be increased in proportion. On the same principle the reserve of lands for the children of the half-breeds would be increased from 1,200,000 acres, as first proposed, to 1,400,000 acres. After some further remarks Sir JOHN moved the second reading. Some debate ensued on a statement made by Mr. MACKENZIE that the suppressed portion of Vicar-General Thibault's report had been distributed to the favourites of the Government. After some further remarks, Hon. Mr. GRAY moved the adjournment of the debate. Carried. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Sup-

plementary Estimates. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said these estimates would not have been so large, had it not been for the threatened Fenian raid, which involved much extra expense. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the magnitude of these estimates was startling, and even if the heavy expense charged for the supposed Fenian raid were deducted, the amount would still be enormous. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS went on to explain the items, showing that some of them were revotes, and others of them merely advances for services already authorized by Parliament. The following items were then passed:—Civil Government, \$2,480; Dominion Police, \$7,500; Legislative, (Printing, Binding, and Distributing Laws), \$2,146.41; Geological Survey and Observatories, \$200; Immigration and Quarantine, \$12,668; Ocean and River Steam Service, \$500. On the item, \$200,000 to meet expenditure incurred in repelling the threatened invasion by the Fenians, a lengthy discussion took place, in which Mr. D. A. MACDONALD and Mr. MACKENZIE attacked the Government. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER justified the course taken by the Ministers as they had acted on information worthy of credit. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD also defended the Government. The item was ultimately carried and Committee rose and reported. The House adjourned at 1.30.

Thursday, May 5.—The House went again into Committee of Supply and passed the following items:—Light House and Coast Service, \$29,916; Fisheries, \$26,963; Cutlers, \$10,000; Customs, \$20,000; Post Office (Money Order and Savings Bank Departments) \$6,000; Public Works, \$21,163.78. The item of \$96.61, to pay the Montreal Board of Trade for expenses incurred in the appointment of Official Assignees, was withdrawn. On the item \$1,460,000 for opening communication with, establishing government in, and providing for settlement of the North-West Territories, including expedition to Red River (Revote), Hon. Mr. HOLTON objected to the expenses of the proposed expedition being mixed up in a lump sum with the vote of \$1,300,000, to which the member for Soulanges had moved an amendment. He maintained that the Government had done this in order to evade discussion with regard to the expedition. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS could not see that this was the case, as every one knew that an expedition was going to the North-West. If the House were unwilling to grant the item the proper course would be to take a straight vote and refuse it. Hon. J. H. CAMERON said both the House and the country would support the Government in this matter, but some specific information respecting the expedition should be brought down. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was impossible for the Government to fix the exact amount required, but they had asked for what they believed to be a reasonable sum. Hon. Mr. DORION thought all the information on the subject should be brought down, so that the House could form an opinion for itself as to the amount that would be required. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said that according to an act passed last year it was not necessary for the Government to bring down again the vote, already passed, of \$1,460,000 for opening up communication with and establishing a government in the North-West, in addition to a sum of £300,000 to be paid to the Hudson Bay Company. He asked the House not to insist upon having the details of the expedition, as he did not think it would be wise to give them to the country at this time. He asked that the item stand over until the House had adopted the principle of the Manitoba Bill. Mr. F. JONES did not think the sum asked for would be found sufficient. Sir A. T. GALT thought the House should be put in possession of the fullest particulars respecting the expedition. In answer to Hon. Mr. DORION, Hon. Mr. LANGRISH said this year's expenditure on the road from Lake Superior to Fort Garry would amount to \$200,000. Mr. MACKENZIE complained of the wasteful manner in which this road had been constructed. After all, he did not think the expedition would find it of much use. Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) did not see the object of the expedition unless it were to satisfy the strong party feeling that existed. He trusted that Riel would soon leave the Territory, as by his misconduct the whole of the French Canadian population had been branded as rebels. He contended that the Government had no right to enforce their measure upon the people of the North-West by the aid of an armed force, and that by so doing they were only increasing the national debt, which was large enough already. The debate on the item then dropped. The Customs Bill was read a second time on a division, and at once read a third time and passed. The debate on the Manitoba Bill was then resumed by Hon. Mr. GRAY, who said he would support the Bill. Mr. YOUNG reviewed the policy of the Government. He deprecated the delay in handing over the purchase money, and the conduct of the hon. member for Hants while in the North-West; and blamed the Government especially for delaying so long to take steps to vindicate Scott's murder. Mr. MCCALLUM also criticised the policy, blaming the conduct of the member for Hants, also that of Col. Dennis. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL defended Col. Dennis. The bill was then read a second time. The Superannuation Bill was read a second time; and the House then went into committee on the supplementary estimates and passed the following items: Unprovided Items, \$51,232.53; Legislation, (Preparation of Maps and Stationery) \$2,800; Public Works and Buildings \$52,000. The following items were also carried: Additions to Kingston Penitentiary, \$4,523.92; To meet expenses of Artillery guns, &c., \$2,000; Trinity House, Quebec, \$5,000; Protection of Bird Island light-house, \$300; To provide for Examination and Classification of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine, \$6,000; To provide for additions to the outside service of the Excise Department, \$5,600; and Post Office expenditure, \$10,000. The item \$2,300 for Dominion Offices in Nova Scotia was allowed to stand over. Committee then rose and reported and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 1 a.m.

Friday, May 6.—On the motion of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS for the third reading of the Superannuation Bill, Mr. JOLY moved an amendment exempting civil servants whose lives were already insured from payment or participation in the benefits of the fund. Lost: yeas, 58; nays, 69. Mr. GODIN moved an amendment entirely altering the system of administration of the fund, but after brief discussion the amendment was ruled out of order. Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved an amendment to exempt from the operation of the Act the officers of the House, as their salaries had been reduced two years ago. Sir GEORGE CARTIER contended that they would derive equal benefit with the rest from the provisions of the Act. The amendment was lost: Yeas, 49; nays, 81. Mr. GODIN moved another amendment which was also lost, and Mr. COSTIGAN moved the three months' hoist. Lost: Yeas, 38; nays, 87. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The clerk then read a message from the Governor-General, transmitting a despatch from the

Colonial Secretary respecting the protection of the Fisheries, and signifying that the Admiralty Board had determined upon sending a sufficient force to protect the Canadian fishermen and to maintain order. Hon. Mr. McDougall supposed that the Canadian vessels would now be withdrawn from those waters. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said no; six Canadian vessels would be chartered for police duty. Hon. Mr. DORIOS said the correspondence on the subject anterior to the despatch should have been brought down so that the House might know the full purport of the arrangement made with the Imperial Government, and if an understanding had been come to similar to that with reference to the North-West expedition. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said the Imperial force was totally irrespective of the Canadian vessels and was sent as an auxiliary. The matter then dropped. Mr. MACKENZIE asked why the North-West Bill had not been proceeded with the first thing. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER announced the sudden and severe illness of the Premier. He said the Government did not wish to go on with the Bill in the absence of the Minister of Justice, but if hon. gentlemen opposite insisted they would reluctantly proceed. Mr. MACKENZIE regretted to hear of the Premier's illness, and said he would not press the matter. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HICKS the House concurred in the various items reported from Committee of Supply. Mr. BELLEROSE moved the third reading of the Interest Bill. Mr. OLIVER moved the three months' hoist. After some discussion the House divided: Yeas, 56; nays, 56. The Speaker being called upon to give the casting vote, voted yes. The bill was thrown out. Several minor bills were passed, and the House adjourned at 11:25 p.m.

Saturday, May 7.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved that Government orders have precedence every day during the remainder of the session.—Carried. The Supplementary Estimates for 1870 were brought down and referred to Committee of Supply. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, on behalf of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, moved to go into committee on the Province of Manitoba Bill. Mr. MACKENZIE reviewed the course of events in the territory during the last few months, referring especially to the "undefined mission" upon which the hon. member for Hants had been sent to Red River. He severely censured the conduct of the hon. gentleman while in the territory, and accused him of being hostile to the acquisition of the country, and of associating with annexationists and anti-Canadians. As to the member for North Lanark (Mr. McDougall), he said he would support him as Governor. He read the letter sent by the Governor to Riel—a letter which had been characterized as cowardly, sneaking, and infamous—and said that had he been in a similar position he would have acted in just the same way. He could see nothing in the letter to justify the epithets which had been applied to it. He attacked the member for Hants for not taking any measures to allay the discontent, and maintained that the seeds of disaffection had been sown by the Hudson's Bay Company, watered by the efforts of the Minister of State, and carefully nurtured by Riel, Bitchot, Scott, McKenny, Kennedy, and others. He deprecated the appointment of such men as Grand Vicar Thibault and Col. DeSalaberry, as they were wholly unsuited to the task imposed upon them. He next came to the consideration of the Bill. He believed an elective council would have been preferable to the government proposed. He also objected to the size of the territory, and disapproved of the land policy. Five grants should have been made to all who were in the territory or went there. Mr. HARRISON blamed the Americans and a part of the Catholic clergy for the rebellion. He approved of the conduct of Mr. McDougall, with the exception of the issue of the proclamation, and proceeded to defend the Secretary of State against the attacks made on him. He approved of the bill as a whole, but objected to giving the right to vote to all in the territory. Mr. MILLS defended the member for North Lanark (Mr. McDougall), and generally assented to the views expressed by Mr. MACKENZIE. Hon. Mr. ABERNETHY made a lengthy speech in defence of Hon. Mr. Howe and Capt. Cameron. Mr. BOWELL objected to several details of the measure. The motion was then put and carried, and the House went into committee. Hon. Mr. McDougall advocated an extension of the boundaries of the new territory. Mr. FERGUSON objected to the half-breed reserves. Mr. BOWELL censured the Government for receiving the Scott-Ritchot delegation. Sir FRANCIS HICKS defended the course of the Government, and denied that the delegates had been consulted in any way respecting the bill. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER supported the statement of the Finance Minister. After some further discussion on the subject the bill was adopted with verbal amendments, and committee rose and reported and asked leave to sit again. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved the House into committee on the resolutions on the subject, to be considered *pro forma*, so as to advance the measure a stage. The resolutions were severally put and carried, with some unimportant amendments proposed by Government, the only important one being that restricting the provision for quieting titles to grants made prior to 8th March, 1869. The Committee rose and reported, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at midnight.

Monday, May 9.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved concurrence *pro forma* in the Manitoba resolutions from Committee of the Whole. After some remarks the resolutions were put and concurred in. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER then moved that the bill be referred to Committee of the Whole. Carried, and the House went into committee. Mr. FERGUSON moved to strike out section 27, relating to the half-breed reserves. After some debate Committee divided on the amendment, which was lost. Yeas, 37; nays, 67.

After recess on motion of Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER for concurrence, the debate was resumed. Hon. Mr. McDougall argued against the bill. He maintained that the system proposed was far too costly and cumbersome, and would cause great dissatisfaction in Ontario if adopted. He moved to propose a measure of his own containing several amendments, which he explained. The chief features of his measure were an extension of the suffrage, single elective Council, no representation in the Dominion Parliament, and greater inducements to emigrants. He then referred to the speech of Mr. R. A. HARRISON on Saturday and attempted to justify his course in issuing his proclamation to the rebels. He bitterly complained of the conduct of the Hon. member for Hants, who saw that he (Mr. McDougall) was taking his children into danger at that season of the year, and yet gave him no warning of what he might have to encounter. He concluded by moving the recommitment of the bill for the purpose of introducing amendments. Mr. MACKENZIE attacked the provisions of the measure, which, he said, would give satisfaction to neither party. He moved an amendment providing for a temporary form of Gov-

ernment for Manitoba, leaving it to the people to settle the details for themselves. Hon. Mr. Howe replied to the attacks made upon him. Hon. Mr. McDougall entered into further explanations. After some further debate, Mr. MACKENZIE'S amendment was put and lost; Yeas, 35; Nays, 95. Hon. Mr. McDougall's resolutions were then put and lost; Yeas, 11; Nays, 120. An amendment of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, giving Parliament power to alter the boundaries, if expedient, was defeated by—yeas, 52; nays, 72; Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER explaining that the boundaries could be altered by Parliament when necessary. An amendment moved by Mr. MACKENZIE to fix the boundary at 102 degrees west, defeated by—yeas, 47; nays, 74, and Mr. FERGUSON'S by—yeas, 49; nays, 73. Some other amendments were also proposed and lost, and the debate being adjourned, the House rose at 3.05 a.m.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

During the past week the troops destined for Red River service have been centralizing in Toronto, whence they will shortly proceed north-westwards. They are at present quartered at the Crystal Palace, where they manage to make themselves pretty comfortable, as the stores have arrived, and the kits have been served out to the men. Seven companies have been organized with fifty men in each. They are drilled three times a day and it is expected that by the time they reach Red River they will be a thoroughly efficient, soldierlike body of men. The first and fourth companies of the Ontario battalion started for Collingwood on Thursday. Thirty-four Caughnawaga Indians have joined the expedition and will act as pioneers. They left for Collingwood last Saturday.

One of the boats constructed by Mr. Clendinning, of Toronto, for use in the Red River expedition, has been, by the instruction of Capt. Dick, (acting, no doubt, under the direction of the Government) fitted with a screw-propeller, with a view of using her as a tug to tow the other boats up rapid streams and across lakes. Her engine, which is three-horse power, is one of Hamilton's patent balance rotary engines, and is a perfect model of compactness and neatness; by a simple but ingenious contrivance the screw can be thrown in and out of gear in an instant, this is done by lifting up a bolt which runs into the main shaft. The screw is three bladed, and when the boat is light, is submerged about two inches. The boiler is the invention of Mr. J. Findlay, (of Messrs. Hamilton & Son) and is so peculiarly well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, that it deserves a word of description. If we might use the term, it is a compound boiler, since it combines the return due with the upright tubular, and is so constructed as to render it practicable to use wood for fuel in the furnace instead of coal. Mr. Findlay has aimed at attaining the largest heating surface, at the smallest expenditure of firing material, and also at doing away with the old-fashioned multitude of long tubes; he has, therefore, substituted for them 36 short ones, one foot each in length and two inches in diameter; by adopting this plan he has economised space so greatly in the interior of the boiler, that a large chamber is formed in the upper portion of it, into which the major portion of the smoke passes, and is consumed, which of course is a great saving to the furnace. The engine, boiler and screw weigh twelve hundred weight, and taking that into consideration, the boat will draw two feet of water when fully loaded. Her rate of steaming is about six knots an hour; but, probably, more can be got out of her when her engines get into proper working trim, as she possesses very fine lines, a beautiful run fore and aft, and is not quite so flat in the floor as some of those built elsewhere. She will prove valuable to the little armada, as she is so handy, and the means of starting and stopping her are so simple, that any one can manage her.

A special from Sault Ste. Marie, Friday, says the "Algoma" has arrived and passed through the canal. The American authorities are on the alert, and orders have been received from Secretary Fish at Washington to use the utmost diligence and watchfulness in seeing that no British vessels with munitions of war, or supplies for Canadian soldiers, pass through the canal. The "Chicora" is sure to be stopped, and all supplies for the troops will have to be taken across the portage to the "Algoma," which is now in British waters. The Americans at the Sault seem particularly jealous of any attempt on the part of the Canadian or British Governments to subdue the rising at Red River, and no effort will be spared to throw obstacles in the way of the forces. Men are at work on the road at the Portage, and all will be in readiness for the transport of troops and supplies to the "Algoma," which vessel will carry them to Fort William. It is expected that the troops will take from forty to fifty days in making the journey from Fort William to Red River.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

A son of the late Mr. Chipman is likely to succeed him as member for Kings, N.S.

A public dinner is to be given to the Hon. John Young in this city on the 23rd inst.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says that the Dominion Government has presented the Spencer Wood domain as a gift to the Local Legislature, who will devote it to a residence for the Lieut.-Governor.

The semi-annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place in Montreal on Tuesday last. A large number of graduates presented their diplomas and were admitted to the practice of medicine.

A meeting was held in Montreal on Thursday week to decide upon measures for establishing a News-boys' Home, similar to that opened last year in Toronto. A Home is to be erected on Mountain street, and in the meantime a building will be hired for the temporary accommodation of News-boys.

The workmen employed in demolishing the old buildings on the corner of St. James and St. John streets, Montreal, have turned up a quantity of human bones. These are being collected for interment in the Catholic cemetery. It is supposed that the site in question was the graveyard of the Récollet Church.

The Archbishop of Quebec arrived by the steamship "Nestorian" on Monday last. His Grace was received by a very large number of citizens with the Mayor at their head. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was sung, after which His Grace imparted

the Pontifical Benediction. The streets on the line of route between the quay and the Cathedral were decorated with flags and evergreens, and in the evening the ecclesiastical buildings and several private buildings were illuminated.

A daring robbery took place in Toronto last week. The residence of Dr. Hodder was broken into by burglars who took therefrom silver plate to the value of \$600. The case was put into the hands of detective Sheehan, who speedily discovered the robbers to be two boys, one in the employ of Dr. Hodder, and the other one McKay, who had recently been liberated from the Penitentiary. The whole of the plate was recovered, part being found buried in the Osgoode Hall grounds, and the rest in a notorious house of ill-fame on Queen St.

An extensive robbery of silks and other goods was effected on Sunday night in the premises occupied by Mr. Musson as a dry goods store on Notre Dame Street. The robbers had entered from the cellar of the adjoining house, where a large hole was found cut in the partition wall. The house next to Mr. Musson's was a saloon occupied until lately by one Meek, but let recently to an American. The present tenant is not to be found. \$6,000 worth of goods were taken. On Wednesday Meek and one Augustin Decarie, a wire-worker, were brought up before the Recorder on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery; they were both remanded till further evidence could be procured.

The Annual Convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, took place on Thursday, the 5th inst. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Principal, after which the prizes were distributed to the successful candidates. The ceremony of laureation was then performed by the Principal, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Williamson and Prof. Murray, the Sponsio Academica having been previously administered by Prof. Mowat. The Degree of B.A. was conferred on T. H. McGuire, E. D. McLaren, P. S. Livingston, G. B. I. Fraser, M. R. Bouse, Irwin Stuart and D. R. McFavish. The Degree of M.A. was conferred on R. Campbell, B.A., and Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, B.A., and the Rev. W. B. Curran, both of Montreal, were also admitted to the Degree of M.A. After the conferring of Degrees, Rev. Prof. Mackerras addressed the Alumni.

A chess tournament, Old Country vs. Canadians, which was commenced at Toronto last Monday week, was terminated on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Old Country by two games. The toss for first move was won by the Old Country men, who placed Mr. James opposite Mr. D. Walker, and a fine game ensued, lasting two hours and five minutes, Mr. James proving victorious. The second and third games between the same gentlemen were won by Mr. Walker in two hours and forty minutes and forty five minutes, respectively. The three games between Dr. Martin and Capt. Routh were all won by the former in one hour and twenty five minutes, one hour and fifty minutes and two hours and eight minutes, some capital play being exhibited on both sides. Mr. J. Wright and Mr. B. Allis were the next opponents, and all three games were recorded in favour of the former, who won them in two hours and thirty minutes, one hour and thirty-five minutes and forty eight minutes respectively. Messrs. L. Macpherson and J. Greenwood's games were full of skill, but in this case the Canadian was of too heavy metal for his antagonist, and won all before him. Time, 1st game, fifty minutes; 2nd game, two hours and ten minutes; 3rd game, one hour and thirty minutes. The following is the score:—

OLD COUNTRY.		CANADIANS.	
Mr. J. James.....	100	Mr. D. Walker.....	011
Dr. Martin.....	111	Capt. Routh.....	090
Mr. J. Wright.....	111	Mr. Allis.....	090
Mr. J. Greenwood.....	090	Mr. L. Macpherson.....	111
Total.....	7		5

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The report that the Hon. John Bright was about to resign is contradicted.

The steamer "Scandinavia" sailed from Liverpool on the 5th with a number of London street arabs for Canada.

The International Yacht Race took place at Cowes on Wednesday last. The "Sappho" won the race, the "Cambria" returning to Cowes without rounding the umpire's boat.

The Paris *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's newspaper, has been seized on account of the violence of its articles on political affairs.

A decree has been issued convoking the High Court of Justice of France for the trial of those recently arrested for implication in the plot on the life of the Emperor. Gustave Flourens, the friend of Rochefort, who was implicated in the conspiracy, took refuge in England, and it is said the Imperial Government has demanded his extradition.

Contrary to expectation the voting in France on the Plebiscitum passed off without any serious disturbances. Here and there a mob assembled and barricades were erected, but ample preparations had been made in case of disorder, and large bodies of troops were posted throughout the city. The disturbances were, therefore, speedily put a stop to. The returns of the vote on the Plebiscitum from all parts of the country except Algeria foot up—yes, 7,216,296; no, 1,530,610.

The Women's Suffrage question came up before the British House of Commons on the 4th inst. Mr. Jacob Bright, after presenting a petition in favour of Female Suffrage, moved the second reading of the bill to remove the disabilities of women with regard to voting. The petition presented by Mr. Bright bore over 100,000 signatures. After some debate *pro* and *con*, the House divided on the proposition, "Shall the question be now put?" and it was adopted by a vote of 124 ayes against 91 nays. The result was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Don Enrique de Bourbon, when on his way to the duel which proved fatal to him, turned to one of the attendants and related the following story: There was an old woman to whom he had been in the habit of giving alms. One day, when he was passing out of church, this person met him, and falling on her knees begged him to hear her. Touched by the emotion she exhibited, he invited her to speak, never doubting that she had some request to make. She at once rose, and, with the air of an inspired prophetess, said: "Monseigneur, never fight a duel! If you do, you will be instantly killed." "Till this day," added the Prince, "I had quite forgotten the prediction of the sorceress. I know not what now brings it to my mind."

O U R C A N A D I A N

No. 31.—HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD,
Q. C., M. P.

PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald was born at St. Raphael, in the County of Glengarry, Upper Canada, on the 20th of December, 1812. His family came from the Scottish Highlands and settled in the Glengarry district in 1786, along with many other Highlanders, Macdonalds, Macdonnells, Grants, Stewarts, &c., &c., whose descendants to this day are perhaps little less Scotch in language, in habit and in modes of thought than their distant kinsfolk who still dwell in the ancient land in which the Highland name became renowned. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had to struggle with many difficulties in his early days, but these gradually disappeared before his persevering energy; and having graduated with honours at the classical school of Dr. Urquhart at Cornwall, he entered on the study of the law, in 1835, in the office of the late Chief-Justice McLean, then a barrister at Cornwall. Mr. McLean was shortly afterwards elevated to the Bench, and Mr. Macdonald completed his studies under Mr. Draper, now President of the Court of Error and Appeal. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was created Queen's Counsel; he is also a Bencher of the Law Society. After his admission to the bar he commenced the practice of the law at Cornwall, and soon established a large and lucrative practice, which he has, with the assistance of junior partners and his own close attention, still retained throughout the whole period of his political career. To this circumstance he owes the command of a large fortune, which renders him alike independent of the vicissitudes and the rewards of political life.

That the Highlanders of Glengarry felt proud of the enterprise



HON. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, Q. C. From a photograph by Netman.

and ability displayed by young "Sandfield" was soon made manifest; for in 1841, the year after he was admitted to the bar, they invited him to represent their county in the first Legislative Assembly of United Canada. He was returned at the general election of that year, and continued to represent Glengarry until the general election of 1857, when he was succeeded by his brother, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, and he (Sandfield) returned for the town of Cornwall. Since then he has continued to represent that borough in Parliament; and at the last general election he was returned for both the Legislative Assembly of Ontario and the Canadian House of Commons. His Parliamentary experience thus extends over a period of twenty-nine years, thus making him at the time of the Union the "Father of the Legislative Assembly;" and all who heard him pronounce his farewell eulogy on that Assembly on the last day of its last session must have admired the patriotic spirit that pervaded it. Mr. Macdonald is not ordinarily sentimental; nor is he constitutionally sarcastic; but there are times when he blends the two characteristics in a way that renders his utterances unique and specially calculated to be remembered, and the occasion referred to was one of them.

Mr. Macdonald entered Parliament in the ranks of the party which counted Baldwin and Blake amongst its members, and in December, 1849, he succeeded Mr. Blake as Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Cabinet. This office he held until Nov. 1851, when the leaders retired, being succeeded by Messrs. Hincks and Morin, and Mr. Macdonald also withdrew from the Government. A general election almost immediately succeeded the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and at the first meeting of the new Parlia-



SCENES IN ALASKA—INDIANS HUNTING DEER.—SEE PAGE 443.

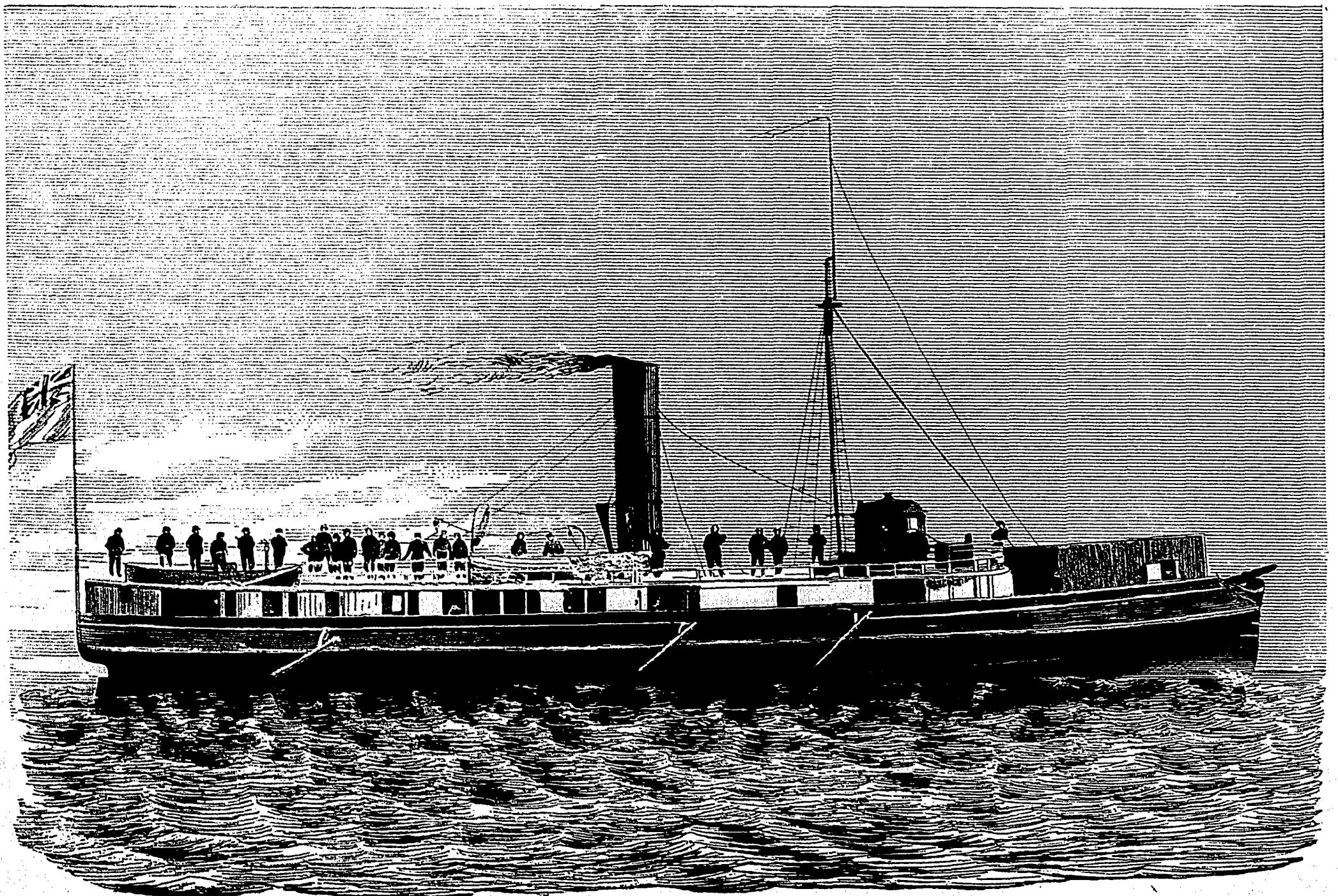
P O R T R A I T G A L L E R Y .

ment, on the 10th of August, 1857, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, as the Government candidate, was elected to the Speakership. His already ripe Parliamentary experience, and the attention he had given to constitutional questions and Parliamentary practice, well qualified him for this distinguished office, which he filled with honour to himself and satisfaction to both sides of the House. This Parliament sat for two sessions, and assembled for the third time in June 1854, when the Government, being defeated on the address, advised a dissolution, and the Assembly was at once summoned by the Governor-General to attend the Council Chamber for prorogation. Mr. Macdonald's address on that occasion was characteristic. As, according to Parliamentary custom, the Speaker makes a brief address to the Governor-General at the close of the session; and as according to the same custom the passage of one act at least is required to constitute a session in a Parliamentary sense, Mr. Macdonald might well have been silent at the bar of the council without disrespect; but, on the contrary, he chose to tell His Excellency that they had been unable to fulfil these conditions of a session because of His Excellency's summoning them for prorogation; but that their failure to return an answer to his speech arose from no want of respect for him, or the Queen, whom he represented. This document excited the liveliest feelings of interest throughout the Province. By some it was construed as a respectful snub to the Governor-General for dissolving the House without waiting for an answer to his speech; by others as a damaging blow aimed at Ministers; but the probability is that it was simply the assertion of the usages and the dignity of Parliament, for which Mr. Macdonald is a great stickler, and of which, as Speaker, he was then the guar-



HON. PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, LL. D., Q. C. From a photograph by Notman.—SEE PAGE 442.

dian; at all events, Mr. Macdonald was very generally applauded for it by all parties. At the first meeting of the new Parliament in September, Mr. Macdonald voted against the Government, and was a steady opponent of the succeeding coalition throughout its long career. In the short lived Brown-Dorion administration of 1858, he held the office of Attorney-General for Upper Canada, though on many points he was at variance with the Western Reform party; and a short time after that a disagreement between himself and Mr. Brown as to the policy of that administration, giving rise to a newspaper discussion in which Mr. Macdonald was generally conceded to have had the best of it, led to a political if not a personal estrangement between them. As a consequence of this estrangement a Reform candidate was started in Cornwall at the General Election of 1861, who had the support of the *Globe* in opposition to the Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The latter was returned, of course, and it happened that Mr. Brown himself was defeated in Toronto at the same time. Mr. Brown's defeat was gratefully received by Mr. Macdonald and other leading Reformers of comparatively moderate views; and when in May, 1862, the Cartier-Macdonald government was defeated, no one was surprised to learn that the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald had been sent for to form a Government. In fact it had already been said "if one Macdonald will not do they will try another;" and that trial would have been, in all probability, a much greater success had not Mr. Brown returned to Parliament the following year. The defeat of Col. Lyson's Militia Bill—a defeat brought about by the friends of the Government—was hardly fair ground for resigning, had not the ministry felt itself too weak in other respects to carry on the Government successfully; in fact, the Hon. J. S.



THE GUNBOAT "RESCUE." From a photograph by Ferguson.—SEE PAGE 443.

Macdonald was among the Oppositionists who voted for the bill; but its rejection caused a temporary disappointment in England, the effects of which were felt by his own administration. Choosing the Hon. L. V. Scotte as Lower Canada leader, Mr. Macdonald succeeded in forming a Government with a policy moulded after his own peculiar creed—it recognised the double majority system; rejected representation by population; stipulated for the settlement of the separate school question, which the old Government had so long left open; and adopted as its trump card departmental and financial reform. He held the office of Minister of Militia, as well as that of Attorney-General, and he passed a Militia law which served the country with slight modifications until the more comprehensive measure of Sir George E. Cartier after confederation. The Insolvent Act and other good measures owe their existence to the Macdonald-Scotte-Dorion Government. But the effort at Departmental Reform was a melancholy failure, and though some trifling economies were effected in finance, it was mainly by turning out a few subordinates; money was saved by a total suspension of public works, and efforts were made to turn formerly non-productive assets to profitable account. Meantime, the Premier's cast-iron programme of double majority, and opposition to representation by population, exposed his supporters to continuous jibes from their opponents, and reproaches from many of their outside friends. In May, 1863, the Government was defeated. Mr. Macdonald asked for and obtained a dissolution; reconstructed his cabinet, dropping some seven or eight of his old colleagues, including Messrs. Scotte, McGee, Foley, &c., and taking in others in their places, with Mr. Dorion as Lower Canada leader. The policy was also changed, the "double majority" having been dropped, and representation by population left an open question. It has been supposed that these changes both in personnel and policy were due to the Hon. George Brown's influence; but they brought Mr. Macdonald no new strength; many think by them he threw away his chance of a long lease of power. At all events, his Government was defeated in the first session of the new parliament, and went out of office in March 1864.

This ended the Hon. J. S. Macdonald's official career in the old Province of Canada. He resumed his old attitude of independent opposition. When the coalition was formed between Hon. Messrs. John A. Macdonald and George Brown, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was one of the Reform party who urged upon Mr. Brown the necessity of taking office to secure the fulfilment of the compact; but he accepted no responsibility in advancing the Quebec scheme of Confederation. He tried in his place in parliament to secure its modification, and failing in that finally with some five or six other Upper Canadian Members recorded his vote against it. From that time, however, he has assisted to make the best of what he no doubt still regards as an expensive experiment. During the session of 1866 he assisted in forming the Local Constitutions for Quebec and Ontario and generally supported the adoption of the most economical machinery. When General Stisted was appointed Lieut.-Governor *ad interim* of Ontario, acting on the advice of the Dominion Government, he called upon the Hon. J. S. Macdonald to form an Executive. Mr. Macdonald undertook the task and was prominently successful. Already three annual sessions out of the four for which the Legislative Assembly of Ontario was elected have been held and many important measures passed, winning for that Province through its successful administration the admiration of the whole country. To a spirit of economy sometimes degenerating to parsimony in public affairs, Mr. Macdonald's Cabinet adds an efficiency of departmental administration and an energy in the promotion of local improvements which have fully preserved the public confidence with which it was first regarded.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald, like the Dominion Premier, has had several opportunities of taking upon himself the highest legal office in the country—that of the Chief-Justiceship; but both have been equally generous in conferring these appointments upon the most eminently qualified of their friends at the bar; or in promoting those of them already on the bench. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald always enjoyed a large measure of personal popularity, and the more the public have become acquainted with his administrative ability the higher he has risen in the public esteem. He has never battled for, nor even sought political preferment, but when it has been thrust upon him he has accepted its responsibilities with such courage, and discharged them with such constancy and frankness, as have made him a strong politician by the mere force of his own character and abilities, totally independent of party or political following.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1870.

SUNDAY,	May 15.—4th Sunday after Easter.. Daniel O'Connell died, 1847. Paris Exhibition opened, 1855.
MONDAY,	" 16.—Battle of Albuera, 1811. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
TUESDAY,	" 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838. Great Fire at St. Hyacinthe, 1854.
WEDNESDAY,	" 18.—Trial by Jury first instituted in England, 970. Montreal founded, 1642.
THURSDAY,	" 19.—St. Dunstan, Bp. Sir C. Bagot died, 1843.
FRIDAY,	" 20.—Columbus died, 1506.
SATURDAY,	" 21.—Riots in Montreal, 1832. Queen's Proclamation uniting B. N. A. Provinces issued, 1867.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

PARLIAMENT is prorogued in the midst of a general feeling of insecurity and disappointment. The discontent in the Maritime Provinces, though not so intense in some localities as it formerly was, appears, from the tone of the press, to have become more general. The tariff is certainly far from popular in the Province of Quebec, and if it does find favour in Ontario, it is not in the chief centres of population and trade. The Red River troubles have caused a feeling of uneasiness, all the greater because of

the wide differences of opinion prevailing between the people of Ontario and those of Quebec; and, in addition to all these, the Premier's sudden and dangerous illness has increased the general anxiety.

These feelings, whose existence at the present time must be evident to every observer, prove conclusively that Canadians are not a revolutionary people. If they do not fear change, they certainly are in dread of its consequences. The several gradations of political development through which the institutions of the country have passed, have all been reached only after long agitation and much anxious thought. There has been but one exception to this, and that, unfortunately, was the greatest stride of all—Confederation. The public were passive or indifferent while the politicians framed a pretty thing on paper. There were, if we except a small portion of the territory and population of the Dominion, no contests at the polls, no angry hustings debates, no keen electoral canvasses for and against Union. The politicians resolved and the people acquiesced. Instead of hot political debates, there were warm public dinners, and the politicians made their speeches after the champagne had been uncorked. Need it be wondered at that such a political millenium should not last forever? Men's natures had not changed with their positions; nor had the difficult duty of government all at once become a mere holiday pastime. But a few years of a thorough political calm, of very plain sailing for the ship of State, at the time when great constitutional changes were taking place, when, as our public men were proud to say, the country was in the midst of a "bloodless revolution," have so unfamiliarised the public mind with political excitement and national troubles that the first ripple on the surface is mistaken for a storm. The time has been even in Canada when all the troubles she has now on hand would hardly have been sufficient to have prevented politics from being quoted "dull and drooping" in the news market, but our state a few years ago was so much like Utopia that we have forgotten our old capacity for turmoil and agitation.

The causes for distrust or discontent are by no means of an alarming character. The tariff, which made a narrow escape from being thrown out by the Senate, will certainly not be found to be an unmixed evil. Though pressing unequally on some classes, and though, as many men of good judgment think, the very reverse of a true "national" policy, as regards the new imposts on coal and breadstuffs, may nevertheless do something to develop certain branches of internal trade; while the Coasting bill and the new regulations regarding the fisheries are undoubtedly both well calculated to foster Canadian industry. The three measures named are the only ones directly affecting trade and industry; and if one of them may be held to be in some respects partial in its operation the other two are unexceptionable. With respect to other measures—such as those relating to banking and the currency, the country has undoubtedly gained much by the legislative and executive action taken; and other matters might be referred to as fair subjects for congratulation, instead of grumbling.

The most serious question, and the one that has gone further than any other towards unsettling men's minds, is that of the North-West. Angry passions have been excited and old prejudices warmed into new manifestations of antipathy. But the events which have led to these complications were such as the Canadian Government could not have foreseen, and could not therefore have guarded against. The bill adopted by the Legislature for the organization of the new Province is a fair and liberal measure, and will undoubtedly give satisfaction to the majority of the people. It would have been a gross injustice on the part of Canada to have attempted to force these people into Confederation without giving them fair guarantees for the security of their rights; and when the bill providing for the temporary government was passed last year, it was only to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to go in and administer until the wishes of the people as to their Government, lands, &c., could be fully ascertained. Whoever or how many are responsible for the failure of that effort, it is not necessary here to enquire; but evidently means have been adopted to repair the injury it has caused with the least possible delay. The Manitoba constitution may not be altogether such as it would have been had Lieutenant-Governor McDougall been able to enter the territory and come to an understanding with the Settlers by personal intercourse at Fort Garry; but in the absence of such precise knowledge as that would have afforded, Government was compelled to exercise its judgment upon such information as could be otherwise obtained, and the bill passed is such as is likely to give very general satisfaction to the loyal settlers of all creeds and races. The military expedition to the Red River presents another feature of this question, which creates some uneasiness. If the settlers are satisfied why send an expedition? And if not, is the place worth fighting for? The first question scarcely re-

quires an answer. In that remote settlement, where there is no legally constituted authority, except that of the impotent Hudson's Bay Company, it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that a military force should be stationed there, at least until the civil authority is properly constituted, and order firmly established. And it is too late now to raise the other question; it is not a question of value, but one of duty and honour, and from the discharge of these Canada cannot surely entertain the notion of shrinking.

These several matters present some unpleasant features, but none of an alarming or insurmountable character. As we pointed out in a former issue, we owe the new taxes on coal and breadstuffs to an agitation which has been allowed to go on unopposed for years; and should they prove as obnoxious as it is predicted they will, assuredly there will be an agitation for their removal by this time next year that can scarcely fail in its object. With respect to the Red River troubles, they will teach the country—what it was seemingly disposed to forget—that there are responsibilities attached to territorial greatness, and to prize—the value of British connection. The expense of the expedition will be something; but a goodly portion of it will be permanently invested for the benefit of the country in improving the means of communication with the North-West; and many of the Volunteers will, no doubt, make Manitoba their future home. Notwithstanding the evident efforts of Riel and his party to strengthen their position, they will not resist the Queen's troops, and the provisional government being once upset, the whole insurrectionary movement will undoubtedly collapse. Upon the whole there is every prospect that when the Legislature assembles next year the public mind will be in a happier frame than it is at present.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

We regret exceedingly to have to announce that early on Friday afternoon of last week Sir John A. Macdonald was seized with severe cramps and general prostration of strength, while in his office in the Eastern departmental building. He had been getting ready to attend the three o'clock meeting of the House of Commons, but so sudden and severe was his illness that he was unable either to leave or be removed from the room. Dr. Grant was immediately in attendance and administered restoratives; Lady Macdonald was sent for; a bed was fitted up to accommodate the invalid, and everything done that was possible to allay his sufferings. In the evening Dr. Bown attended him with Dr. Grant; the former, with Mr. McMicken, spent the night by his bedside; and though the spasms had abated Sir John was so weak as to be in a complete state of collapse, his watchers fearing that he would not live until morning. Drs. Grant and Bown gave it as their opinion that the immediate cause of his illness was the passage of a calculus through the biliary duct; and their efforts were rightly directed to prevent an attack of inflammation. On Saturday, though somewhat better, his condition was still so precarious that his friends, on the advice of the attending physicians, sent for Dr. G. W. Campbell of this city, who left here on Saturday evening, and arrived at Ottawa by special train over the Ottawa and St. Lawrence railway about four o'clock on Sunday morning. By Monday Sir John was so far recovered as to warrant Dr. Campbell in returning home; and the reports have since brought the cheering information that he was steadily improving. We should be glad to believe that the statements in some of the Ottawa despatches that Sir John would again be well in a few days, were true; but from the severity of the attack, and from the fact that he had for weeks before been undergoing the fatigues of an unusually trying session, it is far more likely that he will require some time to so far recuperate his strength as to be able, with justice to himself, to resume the discharge of his arduous public duties. It need scarcely be remarked that the news of his sudden and severe illness created a universal feeling of anxious sympathy throughout the Dominion.

Since the above was in type, he have learned that Sir John became very much worse on Wednesday morning, and continued so ill throughout the day that his life was despaired of. Towards evening he began to rally again, and at night considerable improvement had taken place in his position and the hopes of his recovery were again revived.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARLIAMENTARY, & c.

OTTAWA, May 9, 1870.

In my last communication I expressed a doubt as to the Red River Bill being that piece of perfection which should please everybody. The doubt was more than realized, for it appeared to please nobody. In its original shape it was, to say the least, a very singular measure. The arbitrary and apparently eccentric limitation of the boundaries of the new province, the extraordinary and almost ludicrously complicated legislative arrangements, for so small a province and so sparse a population, were strange enough. The bill has been modified and amended; still, as it appears to me, it is unique as a constitution. The Hon. Mr. McDougall has prepared a rival measure which, if it has no other advantage, may claim to be more simple and less expensive. It will probably be moved as an amendment in committee.

At the sitting of Tuesday afternoon there were sharp and bitter personal altercations. Mr. McDougall attacks Sir Geo. E. Cartier for his attentions to the delegates, Ritchot and Scott. It appeared to me that Sir George, in his reply, had the best of the fight. Mr. Howe made two or three remarks, which again called up Mr. McDougall, who, without equivocation, or the slightest employment of Parliamentary emollient, stated that there was a traitor in the Government, and that his acts had been directed to the injury of the Government; and it was impossible not to perceive that Mr. Howe himself was the person at whom those charges were aimed. No notice was taken at the time of this almost unprecedented accusation, and none, as far as I am aware, up to the present moment. But Mr. McDougall has not gone unscathed; Mr. Chauveau, in reviewing the causes of the troubles in the North-West, was mercilessly severe on the hon. gentleman. After all that has been said on the question, and that is, certainly, not a little, we are compelled to say with Sir Roger de Coverley, (in another case) that there is a great deal to be said on both sides. The House did not sit after recess by express desire of Government. A cabinet council, interrupted by the earlier sitting, was resumed in the evening, and sat till a late hour. Of course it was supposed there was trouble in the ministerial camp, and there was great jubilation in places where the Opposition do most congregate. As often before, an immediate wreck was anticipated; but the storm blew over, and the old craft is still afloat and sea-worthy. In one respect a marked change is apparent in public opinion on a matter relating to Red River affairs; Bishop Taché, on whom so much obloquy has been showered, is now better appreciated, and acknowledgements are made for his really valuable services in the cause of peace and order.

The mileage question has had more of the attention of the Public Accounts Committee. Discrepancies have been detected—there have been found differences of a hundred miles or more in allowances to members coming from the same place—and members have been called before the Committee to account for the receipt of mileage, it being held that they were not entitled to it. The chairman of the Railway commissioners returned his allowance with interest; the Hon. Col. Gray did the same, subject to a reference to John Hilliard Cameron. Mr. Kirkpatrick, elected for Frontenac in the place of his father, deceased, took his seat on Monday. He is a very young man, and of pleasing and prepossessing appearance.

On Tuesday the Superannuation Resolutions were agreed to and the bill has since passed. There is a strong feeling against it in official circles, and, I think, with sufficient reason. It is judged by its immediate effects and its prospective advantages are not thought of. There are many young fellows now in the public service who, thirty years hence, will be truly thankful that they could not have their own way to-day.

On Wednesday the annual *battue* among the bills commenced. Nine were ruinously slaughtered. Those two important measures, the Supreme Court Bill and the Electoral Bill, had previously fallen victims. To-day's votes and proceedings exhibit further curiosities in the way of notices of motion. I subjoin two, again owning the parentage of Mr. Masson.

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges)—Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, for a statement of all accounts and sums of money paid by the Dominion Government for the Throne (Royal seat) constructed by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, and for the vehicle he caused to be constructed at Pembina.

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges)—Enquiry of Ministry whether the Dominion Government has paid for, or is to pay for, the Throne constructed by order and for the service of the Hon. Mr. McDougall, as Governor of the North-West Territory, for his quasi vice-regal entry into his new domains; whether the said ex-Governor Mr. McDougall abandoned the said Throne and the said vehicle for the use of one Louis Riel, residing at Fort Garry, in the said territory, and whether the latter has repaid him the amount or value of the said objects. If not, what has become of the said Throne and the said vehicle of His Excellency.

Perhaps you will be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Masson that he enquire of Ministers whether they think it likely that Mr. McDougall will find a place in Dr. Doran's next edition of *Monarchs Retired from Business*.

On Thursday another and a last attempt was made to free coal and coke. The stern Sir Francis was obdurate, and would be neither burnt nor smoked out of his position. The remainder of the sitting was occupied chiefly with discussion of Red River matters. This unfortunate business has been very prolific in its crop of 'well-abused persons,' and few have been more highly honoured in this respect, or had a more rapid growth and maturity, than Capt. Cameron, to whom rumour (and probably correctly) assigns the command of the mounted force for the North-West. Examined, what do the charges against him amount to? To be sure, he has two misfortunes,—he has a jaunty air and he has a leading member of parliament for a father-in-law—but anything worse of him this deponent knoweth not. The Hon. Mr. Archibald has brushed off a good deal of the mud that has been thrown upon him; and so effectually that, probably, for the future, the mud-casters will perceive that they labour in vain.

On Friday afternoon every circle, social and political, was startled by the intelligence that Sir John A. Macdonald was seized with sudden and dangerous illness. The details I do not pretend to give; you will have them in a better form from medical and official sources. Suffice it to say that a universal feeling of sorrow prevailed, not unmingled with anxiety for the future. Having regard to the critical condition of the country, to its present state of transition, many propounded the question, "Who could replace him?" Such events bring out our better feelings, and this goes far to establish an opinion, often expressed, that though as a politician he may have enemies, numerous and determined, as a man, there is not one to be found through the length and breadth of this wide Dominion. I passed Sir John in the street on Friday afternoon on his way to his office, and, although he accorded his usual cheery salute, I was so struck by his changed appearance, that I turned round and followed him for a short distance, but seeing that he proceeded much as usual I went my own way. There can be no question that the attack was at one moment alarming. He was unable to leave his Department, and still remains there, though greatly improved. His physicians hope that he will be able to bear removal to-morrow. It is needless to say that he received the kindest and most assiduous attention. That most excellent—I had almost written peerless woman, Lady Macdonald, was instantly at his side, and the rest needs no telling.

It is feared that some time will elapse before he is able to attend to business, but if that can accelerate his recovery, he has the warmest wishes of nineteen-twentieths of our community for his speedy restoration to health.

In the House on the same day we had that rare incident *a tie*. It was on the question of giving three months' hoist to the Interest Bill, a very gracious proceeding indeed. The Speaker, in spite of the clamour and the exertions to make him say 'nay,' stuck manfully to his 'yea,' and this retrograde, barbaric measure was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. We do certainly hear strange things even in the Commons of Canada.

The opposition papers, foreseeing that the Government will inevitably outlast the present session, are shifting their ground further off: they assert positively that the Ministry cannot meet another parliament without changes, and Sir Francis Hincks is the scapegoat to be sacrificed for the salvation of the State. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

On Saturday, Dr. Bown, who has been in attendance, gave a brief statement of the condition of Sir John A. Macdonald. His remarks were quite inaudible in the gallery. The Fishery question had another ventilation. This is a very grave matter, and it is to be hoped that haste and passion may not involve us in difficulties with our big neighbour. There must be difficulty in recognizing and defining rights on a domain, as the song says,

"Without a mark, without a bound."

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

The first Session of the so-called Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, was held in the Assembly Chamber at Fort Garry on the 18th of March. The *New Nation* of the 8th of April gives a formal report of the proceedings, from which we learn that after President Riel had taken the chair with all due ceremony, the Hon. Mr. Bunn, as Secretary of the Committee appointed to draw up a Constitution, read their report. The preamble stated in substance that they, the people of Assiniboia, without disregard to the Crown of England, under whose authority they live, deemed it necessary for the security of life, property, and British privileges, to form a Provisional Government, which was the only acting authority in that country, and to obtain a Constitution. The name of Assiniboia was then selected as the designation of Rupert's Land and the North-West. Legislative authority was to vest in a President and Legislative Assembly composed of members elected by the people, and a Senate may be established when deemed necessary by the Legislature. The only qualification necessary for a representative in the Legislature was the attainment of twenty-three years of age, that he should be a citizen of Assiniboia, and a resident for a term of, at least, five years. The Committee then laid the report before the members. In amendment to a motion to adopt the preamble, Hon. Mr. Scott moved to strike out the word "acting" before the word "authority," as it would be an acknowledgment of another Government, which, though inactive, was in existence. President Riel replied that if it meant, as they intended it should mean, that the Crown of England was another authority in the Territory, he thought they were right in using the word "acting," because they were the only acting authority, but they were still under the Crown of England. Mr. Scott said some people yet look to the Hudson Bay Company as an authority, and inquired if it might not be supposed that they were the other authority not specified. A debate ensued, in which it was taken for granted that the Hudson Bay Company had been "put out of the way on all hands," as the President remarked. Scott's amendment was changed by substituting the word "Government," for "acting authority," and was seconded by the Hon. Mr. O'Leone. The amendment was lost by 22 to 5, and the preamble was carried with the same figures.

The Legislature then adjourned until the 21st of March, when the report of the Committee was adopted until the qualification clause was reached. An amendment was proposed and carried that the qualifications of a representative shall be twenty-three years of age; residence for at least five years; shall be a house-holder, possessing rateable property to the amount of £200 sterling, and, if an alien, shall have first taken the oath of allegiance. On the 23rd of March the House met again, and the President officially announced the appointment of Mr. W. Caldwell as Clerk of the Assembly. The Committee on the Constitution were granted time to complete the clauses of the Constitution. Hon. Mr. Bannatyne desired to call attention to the death of Mr. Thomas Sinclair, who filled the offices of Post-Master, Justice of the Peace, and President of the Petty Court of St. Andrews, and suggested that his son, Mr. Thomas Sinclair, be appointed Post-Master. The suggestion was afterwards withdrawn as interfering with the prerogative of the Executive. On the 24th, Messrs. Beauchemin, Bruce, Dauphinais, Bannatyne, Bunn, and Tait, were appointed to administer the following oath of office to the Hon. Louis Riel, President of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia, viz.:

"I, Louis Riel, do hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully fulfil, to the best of my ability, my duties as President of the Provisional Government, proclaimed on the 29th Nov., 1869, and also all the duties which may become connected with the office of President of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia, as they may hereafter be defined by the voice of the people." The President having taken the oath of office, the clerk and members of the Assembly were sworn-in. The following members were present and took the oath. Hon. Messrs. Bannatyne, Tait, Hay, Garrioch, Bunn, Gunn, Fraser, Sinclair, O'Donohoe, Norquay, Taron, Lascerte, Harrison, Dauphinais, Poitras, Bruce, Baptiste Beauchemin, Parenteau, Schmidt, O'Leone, Page, André Beauchemin. Mr. Caldwell took the oath to perform his duties of clerk, and the members were also sworn to perform theirs to the best of their ability. Bills were introduced to re-appoint all subordinate officials, to create new judicial districts, and to recruit fifty men from different sections to be paid three pounds sterling a month with board, and to be retained for the service of the Executive. Hon. Mr. Bird proposed to pay members five dollars a day, which was opposed by Hon. Mr. Bunn, who thought members ought to sacrifice something for the public good, and suggested the allowance be 10 or 12 shillings per day. President Riel warmly commended Mr. Bunn's idea, and thought it good advice; "for myself" said Riel, "I ask but one thing, to be allowed to serve my country. (Cheers.) If the Provisional Government give me a bed and house accommodation, that is all I want." (Loud cheers.)

A bill was then carried through all its stages, enacting that no person shall be allowed to be a squatter in the rear of any of the occupied lots on the Red or Assiniboine rivers, at less distance than four miles from the river frontage of said lot. Nor shall any person, other than the owners or occupiers of said lots (fronting on the said rivers), be allowed the right of ploughing or otherwise making use of said rear lots, without the consent of the proper owners or occupiers of said front lots. This bill to take effect immediately. On the 26th, a bill for the due administration of justice came up, and a report was passed appointing the President, James Ross, Esquire, and the Hon. Messrs. Bruce, Bannatyne and Bird, a Committee to codify the laws of Assiniboia. A Commission was then appointed, composed of Messrs. John Bruce, Ambrose Lepine, A. G. B. Bannatyne, C. J. Bird and Thomas Dunn, to administer the oath to Mr. Ross. The Chief Justice of Assiniboia then came forward in the House and took the following oath of office:—"In the name of God, Amen! I, James Ross, do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists, and in the presence of Almighty God—as I shall answer to God at the great Day of Judgment—that I will faithfully and impartially perform all the duties of Chief Justice of Assiniboia. I swear that I will not bear envy, hatred or malice against any one, and that I will not act from fear, favour or affection or hope of reward, in any case, but that I will faithfully act between all parties—so help me God!" Permission having been granted, the new Chief Justice briefly addressed the Legislature. Adjutant-General Lepine was then appointed to the command of the forces which the House ordered to be raised for the service of the Executive. The House was then prorogued until the 26th of April.

The terms reported to have been agreed upon between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Provisional Government are set forth in a letter from Riel to Governor McTavish, of which the following is a translation:—

To William McTavish, Esq., Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the North-West:

Sir,—In reference to our interviews regarding the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in this country, I have the honour to assure you that it is my great desire to open as soon as possible, in the interest of the people, free and undisturbed, the commerce of the country.

The people in rallying themselves to the Provisional Government with unanimity prescribe to each of us our respective conduct.

The Provisional Government, established upon the principle of justice and reason, will fulfil its work.

By the action of the Hudson's Bay Company, its commercial interests may be saved to a certain extent; but that is entirely for your consideration, and depends upon the Company itself. I have had the honour to tell you that arrangements were possible, and the following are the conditions:

- 1st. That the whole of the Company in the North-West shall recognise the Provisional Government.
- 2nd. That you, in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, do agree to loan the Provisional Government the sum of three thousand pounds sterling.
- 3rd. That on demand by the Provisional Government, in case arrangements with Canada should be opposed, you do guarantee a supplement of two thousand pounds sterling to the above-mentioned sum.
- 4th. That there shall be granted by the Hudson's Bay Company, for the support of the present military force, goods and provisions to the value of four thousand pounds sterling, at current prices.
- 5th. That the Hudson's Bay Company do immediately put into circulation their bills.
- 6th. That the Provisional Government shall also retain an additional specified quantity of goods in the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In accepting the above conditions, the Hudson's Bay Company will be allowed to resume its business, under the protection of the Provisional Government.

Fort Garry will be open, but in the meanwhile, it being the seat of Government, a small guard of fifty men will be retained.

Only the buildings at present occupied by the Government will be reserved for Government purposes.

Such, sir, are the conditions which the situation imposes upon us.

I have a duty to perform from which I shall not retreat. I am aware that you fully possess the knowledge of your duty, and I trust that your decision will be favourable.

Allow me here to express my deep feeling of sympathy for you in your continued illness, and to sincerely trust that your health may be speedily restored.

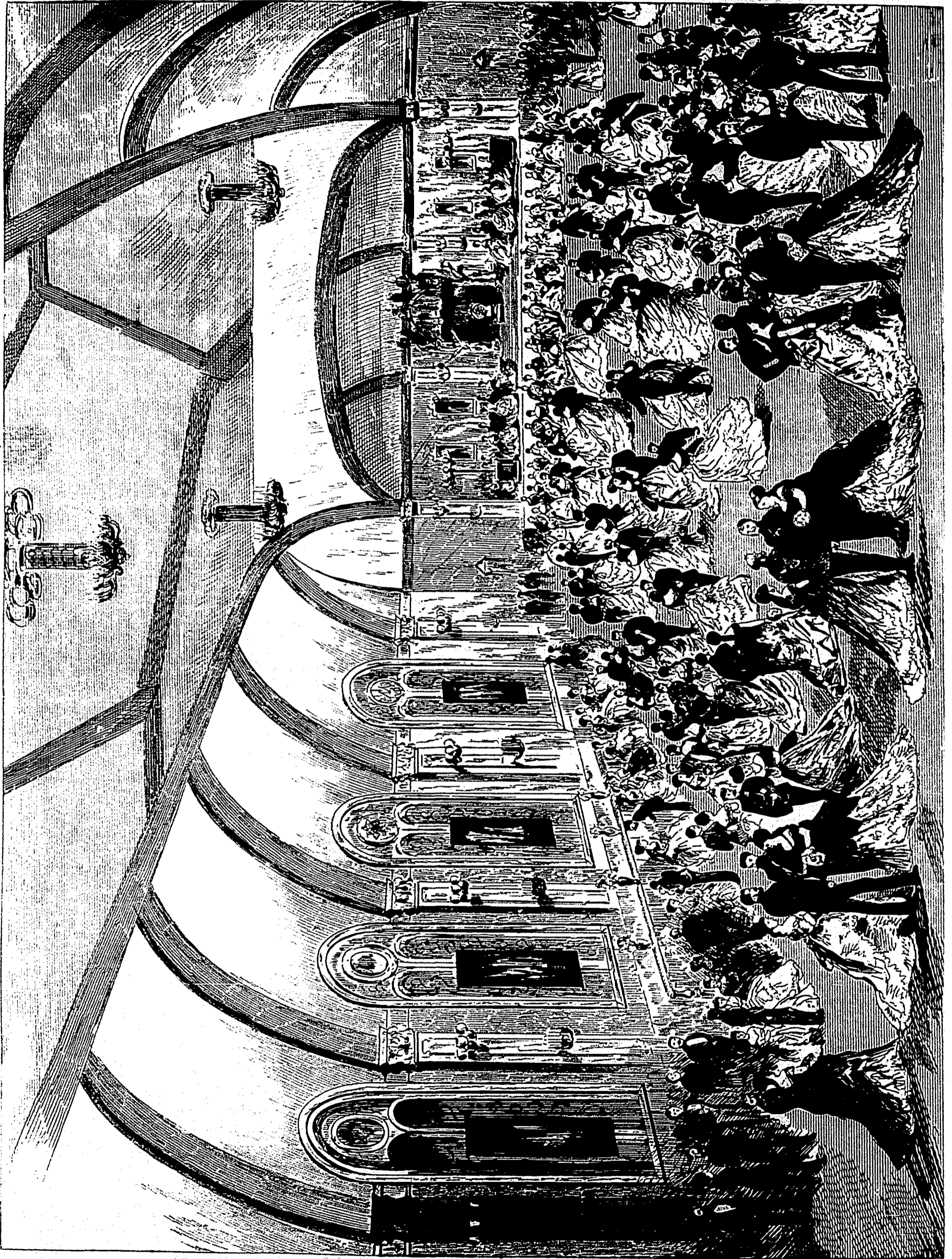
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUIS RIEL,
President.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fort Garry, March 28, 1870.

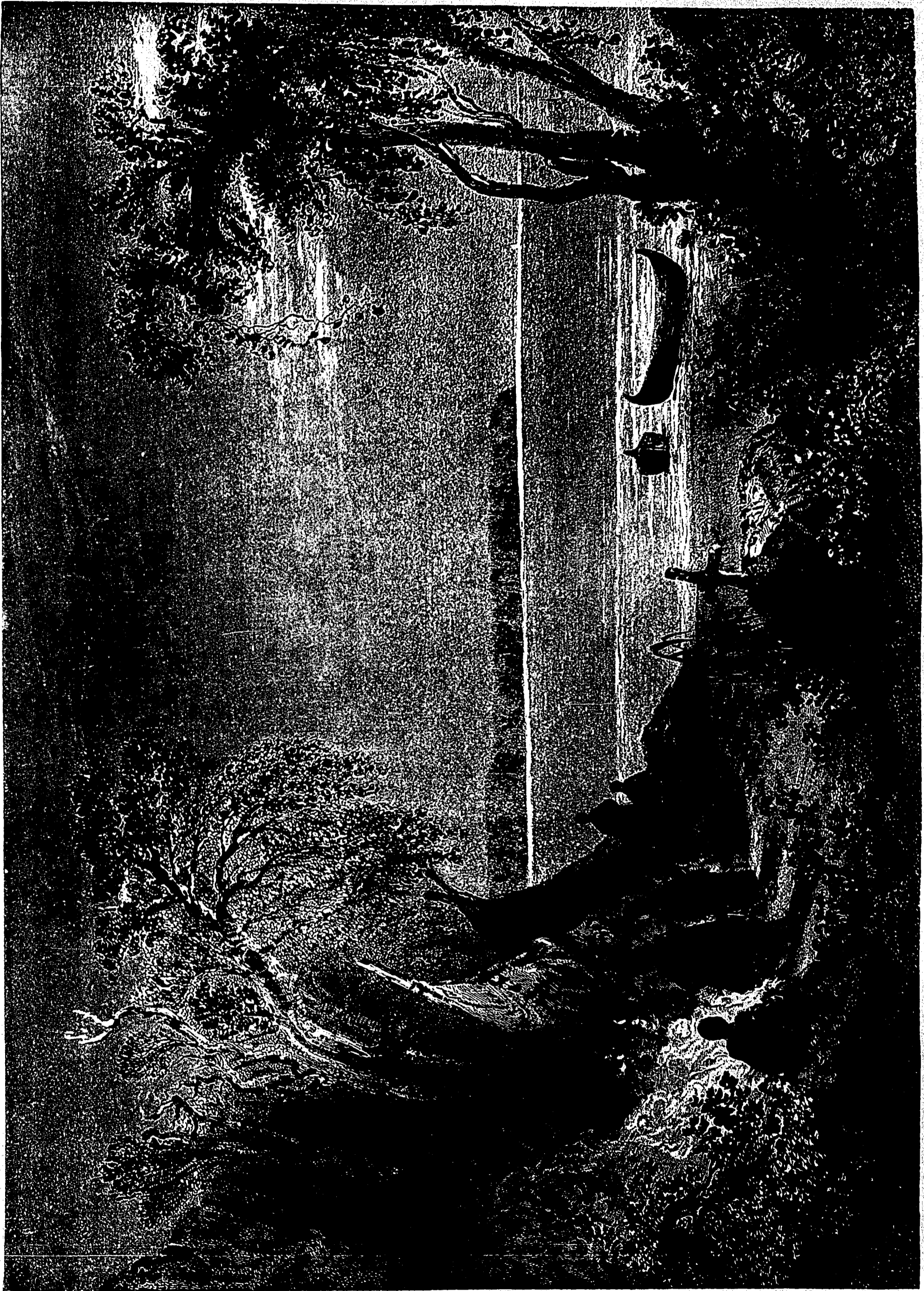
The *New Nation* of April 8th says:—"We are happy to be able to state that, just before going to press, we have received information that the terms proposed by the President to the Hudson Bay Company are likely to be satisfactorily arranged without delay."

A despatch from St. Paul, dated May 9th, says the *New Nation* of the 15th ult. has been received. Quietness prevails throughout the settlement. Winnipeggers propose to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day, and keep it a general holiday. Riel has issued another proclamation, in which he says:—"We possess to-day, without partition, almost half a continent. The expulsion of invaders has rendered our land natal to its children." Riel calls for his distant brethren from the Lower Saskatchewan to the Mackenzie River, to rally around the Provisional Government to support and sustain it in its work. Col. Rankin had been ordered to leave the settlement on account of certain Fenian notions he entertained, which were not wanted in the settlement. The *New Nation's* editorial congratulates the country on the success of the Government in restoring unity and prosperity, and promises a lengthy review of the past and present in its issue of the 22nd.

The official vote of Connecticut shows how great a number of people are liable to make mistakes in the names of public men. Thomas M. Waller received for the office of Secretary of State 43,099 votes; Thomas N. Waller, 498; and Thomas Waller, 1; while Hiram Appleman had 23,899; Hiram Appleman, 17,082; and Hiram Appleton, 286.



CITIZENS' BALL AT MONTREAL IN HONOUR OF H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR. From a sketch by our Artist.—See page 442.



THE SQUAW'S GRAVE. From Willis's Canadian Scenery.—SEE PAGE 443.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

SPRING.

My heart bids welcome to the spring,
The gentle winds that softly blow,
And the warm sunbeams' radiant glow
Fresh hope and courage bring.

Starting afresh, the hidden might
Of Nature breaks from her repose,
And off the sheltering mantle throws
Of snow—that through the wintry night
Had covered her as with a shroud.
Now watch it vanish in a cloud.
O see its changing form distil,
In fresh and fertilizing streams,
Awaking from their quiet dreams
The verdant vale and hill.

Birds in wild choral strains invite
The bursting buds again to bloom,
To fill the air with rich perfume;
And from their death, decay and blight,
The tender flowers to rise new-born,
The living landscape to adorn
In rainbow hues of light.

And thus to fade—again to bloom
Is life.—To die is but to change,
To re-assume a form as strange
As wonderful,—to re-illumine
A corner of the universe!
Endowed with more than pristine light,
Or sink obscurely out of sight,
Life's lesson to rehearse.

In patience and self-sacrifice
And labour in the cause of right,
Live out thy day, and from the night
Of Death thou shalt again arise!
To act thy part, perform thy duty,
And with unwavering eye behold,
Eternity itself unfold,
Where thou shalt bloom in beauty.

R. S.

MIRAMICHI, N. B., May, 1870.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 32.—HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, LL. D., Q. C., M. P.

PREMIER OF QUEBEC.

The creation of so much new machinery for the purpose of Government under the Confederation Act, drew largely upon the experienced talent of the Provinces, especially in those of the West, where the Local Legislature was a new creation. Of Parliamentary Candidates there is seldom any lack, but of men competent to successfully discharge the duties of administration and to initiate and direct legislation, it is not so easy to find a very abundant supply even in older countries than Canada. Especially was it a delicate responsibility to assume the chief direction of the Local Governments under circumstances entirely new. A series of blunders, or even one serious blunder, either in Quebec or Ontario, might have jeopardised the safety of the whole fabric, if it did not bring the new constitution about the country's ears. Prudence and judgment were therefore exercised in the selection of the first Chief Officers of the Local Governments. When Sir N. F. Belleau was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, one of his first duties was to surround himself with constitutional advisers, and to this end, he sent for the Hon. M. Cauchon, a gentleman of ample experience and ability, but so far destitute of the *suaviter in modo* that the *fortiter in re* became an insuperable obstacle to his success. In this state of affairs, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, then twelve years out of political life and filling the important office of Chief Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, was appealed to and pressed to assume the task of forming a ministry. He accepted the responsibility and succeeded in fulfilling it, though that had certainly not been rendered more easy by the previous failure. Mr. Chauveau thus re-entered the political arena to assist in working out the new Union, in the creation of which he had taken no active part. Perhaps both he and the Premier of Ontario have some advantage in being able to say "We are not responsible for this Constitution, we are only trying to administer it for the benefit of our country."

Pierre Jacques Olivier Chauveau was born at Quebec on the 26th of May, 1829, and is descended from an old French Canadian family who settled at Charlesbourg, near that city, during the early days of the colony. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary; studied law under Messrs. Hamel & Roy, and afterwards with Mr. O'Kill Stuart; was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1841, and created Queen's Counsel in 1853. At an early age he divided his pursuits between law and literature. When but eighteen years of age he contributed to the press of his native city some poetical compositions of at least ample merit to give proof of the wealth of imagery with which the later productions of his pen are graced. He soon began to fish in the troubled waters of politics; as Canadian correspondent of *Le Courrier des Etats-Unis* (New York) he wrote a series of letters which attracted much attention in Lower Canada; and he also contributed to many of the serial publications of his own Province. In 1852 he published at Montreal a more pretentious work than any that had previously been written by him, viz., *Charles Guerin, roman de Mœurs Canadiennes*. This was an 8vo. volume of some 350 pages; and earned for its author very high praise. It was very favourably received in Canada, and read with great interest in France, where it won the commendations of literary circles. He also published in 1861 an account of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Canada; and besides his contributions to the press of Montreal and Quebec, literary and political, he has been a principal contributor to the *Lower Canada Journal of Education*.

Hon. M. Chauveau is also distinguished as an orator. His address at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the memory of the "braves" who fell on the Plains of Abraham, on the 28th of April, 1760, delivered on the 18th of July, 1855, was universally applauded as a masterpiece of eloquence, faithful criticism and historical research. His speech at Montreal on the occasion of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth, and that delivered over the grave of Garneau the historian, have also excited much attention. But it may be said that before his re-entry into political life in 1867 his most substantial services have been rendered to his country as administrator of the Educational Department. For this important public service his cultivated mind and great love of letters admirably qualified him, and he exhibited a degree of administrative ability which more than justified his appointment to that important position in 1855. Like the Superintendent of the Western Province, he studied the best European and American systems; but unlike the latter he did not arrive at the conclusion that a purely secular system of national educa-

tion would best serve the interests of society or contribute to the stability of the State. But Dr. Ryerson was no truer interpreter of the Upper Canada feeling in this particular than was M. Chauveau of that of Lower Canada; in fact, so far as dealings with the minority went, it would be no flattery to say that M. Chauveau had the decidedly greater success, though we shall not say that for this he deserves the greater credit. His administration of the educational affairs of Lower Canada during a period of twelve years developed an extraordinary amount of progress; and when the Parliament of the old Province of Canada refused to the Protestant minority of Quebec such an amendment to the School law as already had doubtless met M. Chauveau's approval in his official capacity, they had only to renew their demands in the Quebec Legislature, where he, as Premier and Minister of Education, was enabled to secure the passage of a measure sufficiently liberal to satisfy the reasonable claims of the minority without encroaching upon the rights of the majority.

We have said that M. Chauveau entered the field of politics at an early age as a writer. He was only 24 when he entered Parliament for the County of Quebec, having defeated the Hon. John Neilson by a very large majority. He continued to sit for the same constituency until his retirement from Parliament in 1853. During his course in the Legislative Assembly he generally supported the Lafontaine party, and on the retirement of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine in November 1851, he was appointed the Lower Canada Solicitor-General of the reconstructed cabinet. The troubles with which this Government were beset necessitated another reconstruction in August 1853, and Hon. M. Chauveau was then appointed Provincial Secretary. This office he held up to the defeat of the Hincks-Morin Government in September 1854, and continued in the same position as a member of the Macnab-Morin coalition until January 1855, when he retired from the Government, and was succeeded in his office by Mr. (now Sir) George E. Cartier. In the same year M. Chauveau retired from Parliament, and was appointed Superintendent of Education for Canada East.

His next appearance in political life was, as we have said, after the failure of the Hon. Joseph Cauchon to form a ministry for the Province of Quebec after the Union Act came into force in 1867. M. Chauveau called to his assistance Mr. C. Dunkin as the representative man of the British Population of the Province, and he formed a Cabinet which has gone through three sessions of the Legislature without the appearance of coming disaster or any loss of the early prestige and popularity which commended it to the support of the constituencies. M. Chauveau is Premier and holds besides the offices of Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Education. The educational department of the Province has, by legislation, been divided in a manner to suit the two classes of the population, and he as Minister is still at the head of the department. Though compelled to provide for a far more cumbersome governmental system than that prevailing in Ontario—two Chambers against one and the use of both the French and English languages in public documents—M. Chauveau's government has not imitated the parsimonious system of economy that found favour in the west, where the salaries of hard worked *employés* were concerned. Nevertheless his government has been enabled to make liberal provision for the construction of colonization roads; to continue and increase the grants for higher education; to offer liberal terms to settlers on wild lands; to render assistance to local railway enterprise for opening up new settlements and generally to encourage a spirit of material progress in conjunction with increased opportunities for intellectual culture, which, if warmly seconded by the people of the Province, cannot fail to have the most beneficial influences on its future.

At the last General election in 1867, Hon. Mr. Chauveau offered himself for his old constituency, the county of Quebec, as a candidate for its representation both in the Local Legislature and in the Canadian House of Commons. He was returned by acclamation for both Houses. In the House of Commons he takes a prominent part in the debates; insists on the punctilious observance of the rules requiring the reading of motions &c., in both languages; and is otherwise a sturdy champion of the rights of his Province. His long retirement from political life seems in no way to have circumscribed his vision as to the merits or bearing of public questions; and while his parliamentary speeches are generally of the severe cast that fail to elicit admiration where they do not inspire sympathy, his addresses from the platform on occasions of public assemblies of a social character are always conceived in that happy vein which can only spring from enlightened appreciation of and hearty accord with the best feelings of human nature.

THE CITIZENS' BALL TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

On Monday, the 2nd instant, the ball given by the citizens of Montreal to H. R. H. Prince Arthur, previous to his departure for England, took place in St. Patrick's Hall. This hall, the most spacious and roomy in the city, was eminently suited for the occasion, and was decorated in a very tasteful and elegant manner. At nine o'clock, the hour appointed, the company began to gather. Entering by the broad stairway, which had been specially carpeted for the occasion, the first thing that met the eye was a fountain, playing over greenhouse flowers, which stood in the middle of the corridor. The corridor had also been carpeted, and on each side were ranged eleven statues, bearing lighted candelabra. A large mirror stood at each end of the corridor, reflecting and increasing the brilliancy of the scene. On either side were two large supper-rooms, dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and a private dressing-room for the Prince. Above this, ascending by various flights of stairs, was the ball-room, which had been handsomely and artistically decorated under the direction and supervision of Mr. Spence. The platform was handsomely carpeted, and on this was placed a species of throne, surrounded by a canopy lined with green silk, and supported on either side by two figures of Fame and Victory, surmounted by two Cupids, supporting a shield bearing the Prince's monogram and a Royal Crown. On either side were two large mirrors, surmounted with Crowns. The numerous windows in the ball-room were covered with frescoes in arabesque, and in the centre of each was placed a large mirror. At the base of every mirror was an ornamental frame with various coats of arms; and placed at the circular heads of the windows were the stars of the different orders the Prince wears, alternated with the monogram of the Prince and a Crown. The pilasters were frescoed in gold and coloured; in the centre of each were candelabra containing wax-lights. In the large recesses in

the gallery were three large coats of arms, the centre one being the city arms, and on each side of this the Prince's own arms, and the arms of the Dominion. The front was boarded, covered with crimson cloth, and ornamented with a portrait of the Queen, surrounded with flowers, &c. Below the gallery stood three vases of greenhouse plants and baskets of flowers. The first quadrille was composed of sixteen, the sides being extended. The Prince danced with Her Excellency Lady Young, with Colonel Hamilton and Lady Cartier for *vis-à-vis*. Mr. Consul-General Gauthier danced with Mrs. W. E. Mackenzie; Mr. Hugh Allan with Mrs. Geo. Stephen; Mr. E. H. King with Lady Northcote; the Hon. H. Starnes with Mrs. Masson. The Prince led Lady Northcote to supper; the Mayor, Lady Young; and Colonel Elphinstone, Lady Cartier. The dancing continued till an early hour, there being twenty dances. The following ladies had also the honour of dancing with His Royal Highness during the evening:—Miss P. Allan, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. D'Orsonnens, Miss Young, and Mrs. Pomminville. On another page we give an illustration of the ball, leggotyped from a sketch by our own artist.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMSHIP "GERMANY" AND S. S. "CITY OF QUEBEC."

In our last issue an account was given of the collision which took place on May 1, between the "Germany" of the Allan line, and the "City of Quebec," by which the latter vessel was sunk, and two lives were lost. In this number we give an illustration of the accident. The "Germany" is just bearing down on the ill-fated "City," and strikes her on her starboard side, doing such damage that the smaller vessel sank half-an-hour after the collision occurred. The "Germany" also received considerable injury; her sides were stove in a couple of feet above the water-mark, and her bowsprit and fore-top-mast, and the ropes connecting them, were much damaged. She will remain here until the necessary repairs have been executed, and will then proceed to Liverpool, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

On Friday evening, last week, Dr. Baker Edwards delivered, in the St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal, the first of a course of lectures on the philosophy of health, the subject for the evening being "The Air we Breathe." The lecturer first treated very fully of the chemical and physical properties of air, and stated that the results of the analysis of air collected in balloons, and at high altitudes on mountains, from the mid-ocean and from deep mines, showed that the normal proportions of oxygen, the vital element of air, was one-fifth only of its volume; and that in respiration four-fifths of the air inhaled was unchanged in the lungs, being nitrogen, which in no way assisted to support life, although it might aid in carrying away aqueous vapour. Average sized human lungs contained 12 pints of air, and about one pint was removed at each expiration and the same amount of air supplied by fresh inhalations; 18 such respirations take place in a minute, so that 18 pints a minute, or 1,080 pints per hour are required to supply the lungs of an audience. In the course of 24 hours 60 hogheads of air are presented by the lungs to 30 hogheads of blood. During exercise, speaking, or singing, much more is required. An increased proportion of oxygen stimulates the nervous energy and all the powers of secretion, whilst further dilution of the oxygen in a corresponding manner depresses the nervous system, and lowers all the vital actions.

Experiments conducted in the British House of Commons showed that the minimum supply of fresh air to a sitting and speaking assembly was 10 cubic feet for each individual, but if the temperature was raised over 60°, and the air admitted warm, from 40 to 50 cubic feet per individual was required. In a room containing 10,000 cubic feet of air, therefore, an audience of 200 persons would require a supply equal to its whole capacity every five minutes, and with a less supply they would soon begin to inhale the exhalations of each other's lungs, skins, and clothes, with the most deleterious effect upon health. Ventilation must, therefore, be directed to two ends: 1st, supply of fresh air, and 2nd, removal of exhaled vapour. At night the combustion of oxygen by gas lights, oil lamps, and candles, should also be taken into account. One person, however, vitiated as much air as 12 gas burners, each consuming 5 feet per hour, and the products exhaled were more unwholesome. Gas, containing a large quantity of hydrogen, gave large quantities of steam as the product of combustion, whilst petroleum oil lamps, and cold oil lamps gave out more carbonic acid, in proportion, than water. In this respect they compare thus:

For the same amount of light, Gas yields of Carbonic Acid.....	5
Coal Oil, of Carbonic Acid.....	7
Seed or Sperm Oil.....	10

An amount of illumination from coal oil or fixed oil, equal to that we now employ from gas, would, therefore, seriously deteriorate the atmosphere. But the most serious emanations from the human body are the seeds of disease: such as the small-pox virus, the typhus, cholera, and other miasma, which may be retained in woollen clothes, hair, &c., and thrown off in a close cab or close room, and communicate disease. Dr. Budd, of Bristol, has established very interesting facts in relation to those microscopic spores of disease. Dr. Angus Smith and Mr. Crookes established the same facts in relation to the infection of the English cattle plague; and Dr. Tyndall has shown the organic nature of dust, and its destruction at a red heat. The large dilution of these spores with air renders them harmless, but as they are borne upward in a room, upon aqueous vapour, to the ceiling, it is better not to tempt them down again to be inhaled as they pass to a fire-place or floor ventilator, but to allow them to escape from the ceiling at once.

The lecturer enlarged on the importance of ventilation from the ceiling, or from the stove-pipe holes of apartments, and the importance of large apertures for the admission of fresh air. To avoid draughts, the apertures may be covered with double foldings of wire gauze or perforated zinc, which will distribute the current. A small hanging curtain between these is sometimes most effectual in regulating its admission. In Canada the winter and summer conditions are so different that the necessities of each season should be separately provided for. Some buildings which the lecturer had recently inspected were most insufficiently provided, and he could not say much for the room they were now assembled in. The lecture room of the Natural History Society used to be peculiarly offensive, but since the supply of air to the floor, and the withdrawal of the foul air by the sunburner in the ceiling, the ven-

tilation was excellent. The lecturer gave the result of some of his experience in Liverpool, and described the ventilation of the law courts in St. George's Hall. The proper ventilation of the sewers of the town was a matter that demanded the attention of all interested in sanitary matters. This was effectually done in the large cities in England. Without it our water closets were mere pest closets. Only a fortnight ago the whole air from Craig to Dorchester, up Alexander street, was poisoned with a pest fume arising from all the street sewer openings, and continuing throughout the night. The lecturer had purified his own and his neighbours' houses by liberal use of carbolic acid and carbolate of lime, but learnt afterwards that some families in the neighbourhood passed a sleepless night by having no such remedy at hand. The relative values of disinfectants such as Calvert's, Coudy's, and Barnaby were then treated of. In a few concluding remarks, the lecturer gave valuable results of analysis on the quality of town and country air, inland and sea breezes, Marsh Malaria, and other natural phenomena.

THE PRUSSIAN ROYAL HUNT.

At a little distance from Berlin is a large forest known as the Grunewald, or Greenwood, the scene of such exploits in venery as would have delighted the heart of bold Robin Hood. The place, though a royal domain, is much resorted to by the Berliners for pic-nics and other open-air festivities. Once a year, on the feast of St. Hubert, the hunter's patron saint, a grand boar-hunt takes place in the wood, at which all the male members of the Royal family assist. The festival, which is religiously observed from year to year, has its origin in the fact that a grand old castle which stands in the Grunewald was completed on St. Hubert's day. This castle was built in 1512 by Margrave Joachim II, of Brandenburg, and completed the following year. Three hundred years afterwards, on St. Hubert's day, the first annual commemoration hunt took place. On the appointed day the guests to whom invitations have been issued either to take part in or to be present at the chase, assemble at an early hour in the courtyard of the castle. All are dressed alike, for the royal costume is *de rigueur*; and none who have not on their hunting garments—red coat, white tights, top-boots and black silk hat—can be admitted. The scene in the courtyard before the arrival of the royal party is one which once seen is not easily forgotten. The blue sky overhead, with an occasional white cloud drifting past, the gray walls of the old castle, and the red coats in the court yard make a beautiful bit of colouring. All is life and motion, stir and activity; dogs yelping and horns blowing. And in the middle of the court, in vivid contrast to all the turmoil, stands a large piece of bronze work—a large boar surrounded by dogs. The subject is fitting enough to the scene. Presently the king is announced and the noise is immediately hushed. The hunting-breakfast is served in the courtyard and the party start off for the boar preserves, the king at the head and on either side of him the princes of the blood. The boar once started the king gives the word and the whole party set off in eager pursuit. The event of the day is the "death," called in the technical language of the Prussian hunt the *Halali*. We give an illustration of the scene at this stage of the proceedings. In the centre of the ring of hunters lies the boar, the dogs yelping and snuffing around him. The *Dead-March* of the hunt is played; all hats are taken off, the horns blow the *Halali*, and amidst the general tumult the "Corée" is performed after the most approved rules of the art. The party then separates and the Grunewald is left to the boars and the pic-nic parties till the next St. Hubert's Day.

HUNTING SCENE IN ALASKA.

Very little is known here in Canada about the vast country in the North-West portion of this continent which our American cousins, in their eager desire to acquire territory, were led to purchase a couple of years ago. Previous to 1867 Alaska, or Alaska, as it was then usually called, formed a part, and no inconsiderable part, of the Russian American possessions. In fact the interior of Russian America was but little known, so that the principal settlements were all on the peninsula of Alaska and the Island of Sitka. New Archangel, the capital of the territory, while under Russian domination, is on the latter island; it consists mainly of a group of fortifications, storehouses and magazines, all built of wood. Alaska is a peninsula of some 350 miles long, stretching out from the mainland towards the Aleutian Isles, which form a kind of connecting chain with the Russian possessions in Siberia. The average breadth of the peninsula is twenty-five miles.

About the middle of the present decade, the Americans, in a fit of annexation fever, began to agitate for the purchase of the territory. What induced them to do so they scarcely seem to know at the present day, but a great deal was said about the value of its fisheries and its animal and mineral wealth. Immense sums of money would be gained to the Union were the purchase made, and accordingly in 1867 the purchase was effected. Seven million dollars was the sum paid for the "new possession," and Alaska was formally admitted to the position and privileges of a territory of the American Union. At first the excitement was intense. Everybody congratulated everybody else on acquiring such a rich and valuable position. Then there was another cause for rejoicing. A little north of the Pacific States, lay a patch of land, rich in mineral and agricultural resources; and on this patch Uncle Sam had often looked with a covetous eye. He wanted that patch, and thought he would be sure of it now when it lay there like an oasis in the vast desert of American territory. With Alaska to the north and the Pacific States to the south surely it could not be long before British Columbia were engulfed. So at first the excitement was intense, but gradually it began to cool down. The fisheries were not what they had been represented, and even if they had been, the climate was too rigorous to allow of their being successfully worked—by Americans at all events. True there were lots of ice, but beyond this nothing except volcanoes. Then the cold was so intense that it was difficult for those not accustomed to the climate to exist. The average American constitution is anything but fit to stand cold—even the cold of Canada is trying to the generality of Americans, and so the party sent off to this new Siberia had rather a hard time of it with the thermometer at 71 below zero. Then the truth became known. Seven million dollars had been paid for a frozen-up, useless tract of land, and the Americans, despite their usual sagacity, had been done. The cry is now, "What is to be done with Alaska?" The answer is a problem that must be left to posterity to solve.

One thing, however, the Americans did get for their bargain. At Sitka, the capital of the territory, the Russian Government had established a magnetic observatory, and at the time of the transfer this passed into the hands of the American Government. How it will be worked is a mystery. Fancy a bilious, thin-blooded Yankee sitting up all night star-gazing, with the thermometer at 60 or 70 below zero.

Our illustration is a hunting scene. The deer have been partly driven, partly enticed into a long picketed enclosure, at one end of which the hunters are awaiting them. Once in the enclosure the animals fall an easy prey to the hunters, who are concealed in snow-huts, and have nothing to do but shoot down their game. Under the Russian domination Alaska consisted merely of the peninsula which runs between latitude 50° and 55° N., in longitude 155° W. Now the name is applied to the whole of the territory, comprising the mainland, the peninsula of Alaska proper, and the King George III. Archipelago, of which Sitka is the principal island. The mainland, lying west of 132° W. long., and north of 78° 29' N. lat., is of an average length and breadth of 600 miles, its greatest length North and South being from the southern extremity of Alaska to Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 24' N., 1,100 miles, and its greatest breadth, measured on the Arctic circle, about 800 miles. Its estimated area is 391,000 miles.

THE GUNBOAT "RESCUE."

We give an illustration this week of one of the Canadian Government vessels, the gunboat "Rescue." At the time of the renowned Fenian raid the "Rescue" and her twin vessel the "Prince Alfred" were both ordered on duty, the former to cruise along the coast between Kingston and Prescott, and the latter in the neighbourhood of Sarnia. The "Rescue" is commanded by Capt. Thomson. She carries three guns, and has on board the Napanee Battery of Garrison Artillery, under the command of Capt. Hooper. Our illustration is a copy of a photograph by A. W. Ferguson, of Prescott.

"DINNER IN THE WOODS."

In winter, when the snow lies thick on the ground, the deer have a hard time of it, and have to subsist on such scanty nourishment as they can extract from the bark of trees and the moss that is so plentifully found on their trunks. It is no uncommon thing in the wood to come upon a group of deer taking their dinner in this manner—and a very pretty picture they make, their dark forms standing in relief against the snow and their heads gracefully raised as they nibble at the snow-covered branches. Herr L. Beckmann, whose picture of a Deer and Hound we copied last week, has a beautiful picture of deer in the woods which we reproduce in this number. The attitude of the deer is remarkably graceful, and is given with the artist's usual fidelity.

THE SQUAW'S GRAVE.

In Willis' account of the Indians on the St. Maurice, accompanied with a sketch by Bartlett, which we reproduce in this number, he says:—"In one of the deep bays of Lake Kempt, we saw three Indian graves, built in the usual long narrow shape adopted by the Indians, and well defended from wild beasts by an outer covering of split wood, bound together with branches. Within this outer mausoleum was one made of birch bark, and under this rested the body, covered over with the fine white sand forming the shores of the Lake. Opposite one of the graves was a cross. From the information we received, it appears that one of these graves belonged to Menesino's mother, the second contained the body of his wife, and the third that of his infant child. We were assured that the mother met with her death from the hands of her daughter, in a quarrel which took place a few years since in one of the sandy bays of Lake Malawin. The wife was slain by Menesino in a fit of jealousy, by striking his axe between her shoulders while she was in the act of stooping. How the infant came to its end, we did not hear. This man Menesino also slew another wife, and shot a Canadian who went to take him. For these murders, and others of which he was accused, Menesino was once taken and conveyed handcuffed to within a short distance of Three-Rivers. His guards being excessively fatigued, fell asleep, which Menesino took advantage of, and plunged into the river. In spite of his handcuffs he succeeded in gaining the opposite shore, whence crossing many large lakes,—God knows how,—and travelling a vast extent of forest covered with thick underwood, he regained his own country, and has never since been taken. Indeed, he is such a powerful man, and in the prime of life, that few would like to make the attempt, although we have since heard that a party are in pursuit of him. He is said to possess unbounded influence, occasioned by fear, over the male part of his tribe; but the female part, as may easily be supposed, have a great repugnance to living with him. On arriving at the point of the graves in Lake Nemashingur, we landed to examine them. They were three in number, and similar in construction to those we had seen on Lake Kempt, except that they were more ornamented according to the pagan rites of Indians. Near the principal grave was a pile of wood, a paddle, snow-shoes, and a snow-shovel, for the use of the departed during his journey to the hunting grounds in the next world. In addition to these articles, on one of the mausoleums was a sword, the emblem of a chieftain. At the foot of this grave was a rude wooden cross."

CANADIAN SCENERY.

A noticeable feature in the illustrations of our excellent contemporary, the *Canadian Illustrated News*, is the republication of certain selections from Willis' Canadian Scenery. His views of wild and romantic sites in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, like those of Huxley's in the Ottawa country, form quite a pictorial history of Canadian mountain, forest, lake and stream, which by the rapid progress of settlement and the inroads of manufacturing industry—to say nothing of the levelling tracks of Railway lines—must soon almost, if not altogether, disappear as beauties of nature. The last number of the *Illustrated News* contains a view on the St. Francis River, near Sherbrooke. It is a lovely spot, and was formerly the residence and homestead of the late Sheriff Warriner. The placid beauty of the scene is heightened by clusters of granite rocks, and eddying rapids in the river which winds along under the hill side, and part the lawn. These rocks, and falls, and eddies have a strong fish-like appearance, and if this spot is, as we surmise, the birth-place of our COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, his natural love of the funny tribe, and aquatic life and sports, to which a city contemporary very happily alludes, is naturally enough accounted for.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

CHESS.

Contributions of original games, problems, and enigmas are invited for this column. Correspondents will oblige by observing our notation: Problems in order to prevent errors, should be sent on diagrams, with the names of the pieces legibly written, and solution on the back.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.—The solution of problem 7 appeared in our issue of April 23.

A LIVELY SKIRMISH IN THE MONTREAL CHESS CLUB "FRANCHETTO."

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

a. B. checks seems much preferable.

ENIGMA NO. 1.

BY A MONTREAL AMATEUR.

White—K. at his B. 3rd. Q. at K. B. 4th. B. at K. R. 4th. Kt. at Q. R. 7th. Ps. at K. Kt. 6th, K. B. 2nd, K. 4th, Q. 2nd, Q. B. 3rd, Q. Kt. 5th, and Q. R. 4th.
Black—K. at Q. B. 4th. Ps. at Q. B. 5th, K. 4th, K. B. 3rd, and K. Kt. 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 8

- White. Black.
1. P. to Q. B. 4th. P. takes P.
2. P. to Q. B. 5th. "
3. K. to Q. 3rd. P. moves.
4. Kt. to K. 3rd. P. takes Kt.
5. P. takes P. mate.

A Correspondent writes us from St. Jacques de L'Achigan to say that the fifth problem, published 5th March, was not a good one, and that the solution, instead of five moves, as given in March 12, may be reached in four, thus:

WHITE TO PLAY, AND MATE IN FOUR MOVES.

- White. Black.
1. P. takes P. K. moves.
2. K. to Q. Kt. 4th. K. moves.
3. B. to Q. Kt. 3rd (ch.) K. moves.
4. Q. to K. B. 7th, mate.

We hope our Correspondent, who expresses his satisfaction with the interesting games and problems already published, will himself contribute something more towards our chess column.—Ed.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending May 10, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 4 columns: Day, Date, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M. Rows for We'nsday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected

Table with 4 columns: Day, Date, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M. Rows for We'nsday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

A gentleman, while walking with two ladies through one of the principal streets in Liverpool, saw a beggar approach. One of the ladies, who had evidently seen the mendicant before, said: "This is the most singular man I ever heard of. No matter how much money you give him, he always returns the change, and never keeps more than a penny." "Why, what a fool he must be!" remarked the gentleman. "But I'll try him, and put him to a little trouble." So saying, the gentleman drew from his pocket a sovereign, which he dropped into the beggar's hat. The mendicant turned the coin over two or three times, examined it closely, and then, raising his eyes to the countenance of the benevolent man, said: "Well, I'll not adhere to my usual custom in this case. I'll keep it all this time; but don't do it again." The donor opened his eyes in astonishment and passed on, while the ladies smiled with delight.



THE PRUSSIAN ROYAL HUNT IN THE GREENWALD, NEAR BERLIN.—SEE PAGE 443.



DINNER IN THE WOODS. From a painting by Ludwig Beckmann.—See page 443.

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A TALE
OF
THE WAR OF 1757.

BY AUGUSTUS HEWARD.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

Night was coming on, and his captors made a fire, round which some of them lay down to sleep, while others drank deeply of what they called fire-water, and the potent spirits were working in various ways upon them. Some were singing and laughing loudly, others recounting their exploits on the war-trail, while not a few were bent upon spilling the blood of their captive, towards whom they excitedly advanced with gleaming knives and ferocious looks, but each time they were deterred from executing their purpose by the warrior who kept guard over him. From this Edwin inferred that he was their chief, and such was in reality the case, and his name, although our hero did not know it, was Redhand, the deadly enemy of Lightfoot, the scout.

Edwin had by this time sunk into a dull kind of apathy, and had been in a less painful position no doubt would soon have fallen asleep. Even as it was his heavy eyelids kept closing against his will. From this drowsy state he was roused by his guard moving away to replenish the fire, which was now almost out; this done, Redhand awoke one of his band and signified to him that he was to take his turn at watching. Having done this, Redhand composed himself by the fire to sleep.

As his new guard was moving towards him, Edwin was startled by a voice which proceeded from above him. In tones he well knew, he heard:

"Lightfoot is here, be cautious, and be ready; our time for escape is coming," and then all was again still.

Scarcely had an hour elapsed when the Indian who was deputed to watch over him, came near to examine his fastenings; his head was stooped forward in doing so, and Edwin saw the scout's gun raised a moment above the Indian's head. The next moment it descended with fearful force, felling the Indian to the ground. The scout in an instant descended from the tree where he had been so long concealed, and cut Edwin's bonds. He then seized the stunned Indian and bound him fast to the tree, then tearing a strip from his shirt he securely gagged him, so that if he recovered his senses he could not raise the alarm; in case any of the band awoke they would probably in the early dawn mistake him for Edwin, and seeing him still tied there suspect nothing.

"Now, Captain," said the scout, "we must run for it, and try to leave the varmints far behind. Follow me and be careful not to make a noise. Fortunately for us, the Redskins have been drinking, but remember there is one of them who has not touched a drop, and the slightest noise might reach his quick ear. You cannot be too careful how you tread, for the snapping of the smallest twig might be the cause of our capture, and if you or I were again taken, nothing could save us from instant death at the hands of the already blood-stained villains."

It hardly needed the admonition of the scout to make Edwin cautious, indeed he had determined not to fall again into the hands of the Indians alive. Both he and Lightfoot, therefore, while within hearing of the savages moved with the greatest care and silence. Once at a safe distance they made more rapid progress.

At length they came upon the scene of yesterday's fearful work, and Edwin's heart sickened at the appalling sights which the silvery moonlight disclosed to his view. In one place was a mother fearfully gashed by the knives of the Indians, and still holding in death's grasp her little child, who had shared her fate. Beside them was stretched a powerful man, who had evidently perished while endeavouring to protect them; his countenance still wore a look of hate, and his right arm was raised above his head, as if about to deal a blow. Sights such as these were to be seen on every side, and Captain Herbert recognized many of his men among the dead. He now no longer wondered at Lightfoot's terrible vow of vengeance, to fulfil which seemed the sole object of his life.

While Captain Herbert and his companion traversed this scene of death, morning began to dawn, and rendered it necessary for their safety, once more to seek the neighbouring forest, for every moment they remained in the open ground, they were in danger of being seen by the roving Redskins. Hastily they retreated to the friendly cover of the woods, where, pausing to consult as to their future movements, they resolved to make for Fort Edward, by a circuitous route, but little known or frequented.

CHAPTER VIII.

An hour had scarcely elapsed since Captain Herbert had effected his escape, when the chilliness of the air caused Redhand to awake. He found the fire quite out, but his followers were still slumbering, under the influence of spirits. Almost his first act was to look towards the tree, to which he imagined Edwin was fast bound. Nothing was seen to justify any suspicion of our hero's having escaped; on the contrary, there he was securely bound. The Indian gave vent to a grunt of satisfaction, and then his eyes wandered in search of the captive's guard, but he was nowhere to be seen. Redhand, thinking that he might have fallen asleep on the ground near his prisoner, and that the dim light prevented him from perceiving him, advanced towards the tree with the intention of waking the careless watchman in no very gentle manner. Judge then of his surprise and wonder, when upon reaching the tree, he discovered the one whom he supposed to be watching, securely bound to the tree. Taking a sharp knife from his belt he cut the thongs which bound him. As he did so the body fell heavily to the ground, for the blow which Lightfoot had dealt had caused instant death, and the gag with which the scout had tied the Indian's mouth was an unnecessary precaution. Redhand at first gazed upon his companion, Ottonabee, who had but lately been so full of life, in awe, for he could not understand his death; then discovering the fracture in his skull, he raised a fearful yell of rage, which effectually roused his drunken band from their sleep. As soon as they were informed of the fate of their companion, fierce exclamations of anger were heard on all sides, and eager eyes and hands were soon trying to ascertain who had caused his death.

The first clue to this was given by a young warrior, who, seizing the gag which Lightfoot had used, pointed to it and said:

"Onondagas, this has been torn from some hunter's shirt, for it is made of buckskin. Our dead brother was not killed, therefore, by the man who was bound to the tree."

Another warrior noticed that a branch of the tree to which Edwin had been secured, was bent down, as if some heavy weight had recently rested upon it. Following his search still further, he climbed the tree, and found marks which left no doubt of its having lately had an occupant.

As soon as the Indians found by what means their victim had escaped, a second yell broke from them, but at a signal from Redhand all became quiet again, and the Indians assembled round their chief, who had signified to them that he was about to speak.

"Warriors, the cursed firewater of the pale faces has blinded our eyes; the man who was concealed in that tree must have been there when we first made our fires. Shame to the braves that they did not see him, for if they had done so, instead of Ottonabee lying dead at their feet, another of the pale faces would have died. But, warriors, let us not stand like women crying; they who were the cause of this (pointing to the dead brave,) cannot be far distant; let us follow them, and avenge the great warrior, Ottonabee, for none were before him in battle, his knife was sharp and the sight of it caused his enemies to fly,—while in council his tongue was wise, and gave good advice."

As Redhand ceased speaking the band prepared for instant pursuit, and soon they were scattered over the ground, trying to make out where the fugitives had first entered the woods. This ascertained, like a pack of bloodhounds they set off in pursuit of Edwin and Lightfoot.

At length they arrived at the spot where Captain Herbert had paused to look on the dead. Here for a long time they were completely baffled, as the ground was hard, and no footprints were visible; but with the cunning peculiar to them, they again scattered, to find traces of those for whom they were in anxious search.

At length one of them was successful, and by a peculiar cry he communicated his discovery to the rest, and the whole band were soon assembled round the spot. Four marks were distinctly imprinted on the soft soil; two of these had been made by a man wearing boots, the other footprint shewed that the second man wore moccasins. Redhand stooped to the ground and examined intently the moccasin-tracks, and after a long pause arose, muttering as he did so one word, "Lightfoot."

As that single word escaped his lips, anyone within hearing would have thought that Bedlam had been let loose, so fierce were the cries which the Indians uttered, and when the pursuit was again resumed, the savages seemed more eager, if possible, than before, to come up with their prey, for the name of the dreaded scout had acted as an incentive to their passions, and after about three hours spent in following the fugitives, they were so far successful as to come in sight of Captain Herbert and his companion, who were journeying along at a leisurely pace, little thinking that danger was so near. Fortunately, however, they were apprised of the peril they were in, soon enough to give them time to make an attempt at escape, for one of the younger warriors, eager to distinguish himself, had tried to shoot the escaped prisoners, but owing to some defect in

the gun, it had missed fire. The click of the lock, however, had been heard by Lightfoot, and turning round, he at one glance comprehended the state of affairs.

And now it was a race for life; both Edwin and the scout were good runners, more especially Lightfoot, who had been thus named by the Indians, for his great fleetness of foot. For a long time they kept running pretty evenly together, but it was becoming more and more apparent that Edwin could not keep up the terrific pace at which they were going much longer. He had, therefore, told Lightfoot to make his escape as best he could, but as for himself he determined he would turn and fight. At this proposal the honest face of the scout assumed a look of indignation, and moderating his pace for a moment, he said:

"Captain, do you think Lightfoot the man to desert another, and leave him to fight the Redskins alone? No, he is not of that kind. I yet hope we may escape; I see you are of well-knit frame! Not two rifle shots from here, is a steep ravine,—to attempt to jump this at another time would be a foolhardy act, but situated as we are it is well worth the trial; few, if any, of the Redskins will dare to follow us."

Encouraged by this Edwin continued running.

While the scout had been speaking, the Indians had gained considerably upon them, and the foremost were now within twenty-five yards of the pursued, around whom bullets began to rattle. Arrived at the ravine, Edwin and the scout nerve themselves for the effort, and now they are in mid-air, but following in the same jump are three Indians.

Four of the jumpers landed in safety, the fifth missed the other side, and his body was seen by the Indians, who did not dare the feat, falling with terrible force and velocity down the side of the steep ravine. This was enough to deter any of the rest from making the attempt so fatal to their companion.

Those who succeeded in reaching the other side, immediately rushed at the fugitives and grappled in deadly fight. The two Indians were Redhand and Greywolf. With instinctive hatred Lightfoot and Redhand sought out one another, and Edwin and Greywolf were thus matched together. Ere they closed, Edwin noticed that the scout limped; he had no time, however, to make reflections upon Lightfoot's hurt, for in an instant Greywolf and he had closed in deadly combat. Never were combatants more equally matched. All were armed alike, for Lightfoot, before jumping, had to throw his rifle before him, and had not sufficient time to snatch it up before Redhand was upon him. Edwin's only weapon was the tomahawk which Ottonabee had let fall, when he was felled to the ground. In strength also the adversaries were well matched, for although the whites excelled slightly in muscular development, they could not compare with the Indians in quickness and agility; the latter also had an advantage in being almost naked, and often when Edwin thought he was getting the better of Greywolf he would slip like a serpent from under his grasp. The fight was a terrible one. All of them knew that it was life or death. The scout and Redhand rolled over and over, and for a long time it was impossible to decide who had the best of it. At length Redhand managed to get the upper hand, for Lightfoot's sprained ankle, in an unlucky moment, had given way. But, although he was under the Indian, the scout was by no means conquered; he held with a grasp of iron, the knife arm of the Indian, and in this position they tried to tire one another out. Lightfoot knew that if his strength gave way for an instant his fate was sealed; he was also aware that his ultimate chance of safety now rested upon the success or defeat of Edwin. The fight between Edwin and Greywolf had been in the meantime progressing. Each one had slightly wounded the other. Unfortunately for Edwin his tomahawk had been knocked from his hand early in the fight, and he had now only his personal strength to rely on. Well for him was it that in his early days he had been skilled in wrestling. Gradually, but surely Greywolf's strength gave way, under our hero's bearlike hug, and now Edwin has him down. All this time they have been approaching nearer and still nearer to the brink of the awful precipice, and the noise caused by a swollen, and impeded stream beneath sounded in the ears of the combatants. Greywolf, seeing that his own death was certain, now confined his efforts to compassing that of his antagonist's at the same time. At last they reached the brink of the giddy height, and Edwin saw that it would be impossible to throw Greywolf over, as he clung to him with the tenacity of a leech. By a desperate effort he contrived to get the Indian's head over the brink, then placing his elbow on the warrior's neck, and planting his knee on his chest, he forced his head so far back that his neck broke. He was now at liberty to see how Lightfoot was faring, and he found he was just in time; for, from the position in which Lightfoot was, it was impossible for his strength to hold out much longer. Throwing himself upon Redhand, he grappled with him, and succeeded in wrenching from him his knife. Lightfoot now jumped up, and before Edwin could stop him, thrust his long hunting knife repeatedly into the Indian's bosom. As he did so, he mut-

tered: "At last my vengeance is accomplished, and he who was the bane of my life is no more."

During all this time those on the other side had been anxiously watching the contest, and whenever their side appeared to be conquering exclamations of pleasure and encouragement escaped them; but now that they saw their chosen warriors slain before their eyes, while they were powerless to interfere, cries of rage filled the air, and a storm of bullets swept round Edwin and Lightfoot, from which they were enabled to protect themselves by the bodies of the slain. As soon as the Indians perceived this, they ceased firing, no doubt from a feeling of respect for their dead. But now that the fight was over, and the savages' attention no longer absorbed by it, a new danger threatened Edwin and the scout, for some of the band were seen hurrying off to find the termination of the ravine, while the rest kept watch, and if Edwin or the scout made the slightest movement a dozen sharp eyes were upon them. The Indians were evidently bent upon surrounding them, and to add to their peril, owing to his sprain Lightfoot could not move very fast, and the idea of leaving the man who had fought so nobly beside him was a thought not for a moment entertained by Captain Herbert. One thing, however, he determined on, which was that the savages should not again take him alive. The scout had been watching Edwin for some time to see what was passing in his mind. From his looks he could not tell what his intentions were, but something far more conclusive enabled him to decide what they were, for the young man had drawn from near his heart a tiny locket. This little trinket had been carefully preserved through all his dangers. Need I tell the reader the countenance therein portrayed? It was the face of his beloved Florence. Lightfoot noticed that our hero was intently looking upon the little picture, and that when Edwin returned it to its resting place a look of bravery and determination animated his whole countenance. But well as Edwin knew the scout, he had not rightly estimated his noble nature, when he thought that Lightfoot wished him to sacrifice his life with his. Although Lightfoot had never had the opportunity of studying religion, or of hearing God's word preached from the pulpit, yet in the mighty works of nature, and in the solitude of his forest life, he had seen and worshipped his Creator, and when Edwin thought the scout wished him to die with him, far different thoughts had been passing through his brain; what they were the scout now explained to Edwin.

"Young man, I have been watching your actions, and by them I see that your brave heart would not allow you to desert a friend, no matter what bright hopes the future may hold out to tempt you. I have seen all this, and I respect you the more. Lightfoot knows the happiness of another is bound up in yours, and if you for a moment think that he wishes you to sacrifice that happiness to him you are mistaken. For of what avail to him to see your life thrown away, because he must lose his own. No, if of this nature Lightfoot would not be a brave man; and if he has not already told you to begone while a chance of escape remained, it is because he knows a surer means of escape. I know well the ground on which we are, and before the Indians reach a point where they can cross to this side two hours will elapse, and before they can get to this place another will have passed. In an hour night will be upon us, and under its cover I purpose guiding you to where a natural staircase leads to the bottom of the cliffs, and by means of it I hope we shall escape the Indians."

"But, Lightfoot," returned Edwin, "you forget that you can hardly walk, and therefore it will be extremely difficult, nay almost impossible, for you to descend."

"Captain, you little know what endurance my kind of life gives; before now I have run for an hour, when the flesh from the soles of my feet has been torn off, and when at every step the bone would come in contact with the sandy soil. Besides, even should I not succeed in making my escape, the object of my life was fulfilled when Redhand gave the death shriek, while you have to cause gladness to another."

To be continued.

A young lady, with a small coffin hidden under her cloak, tried to get into one of the Paris cemeteries the other day. She was detected by the gatekeeper, who immediately smelt a case of infanticide. Pale and trembling the culprit was marched off to the commissary's between a brace of policemen, who, on officially opening the coffin, were nonplussed on finding that it contained the dead body of the young lady's companion, viz., a sweet little Havana dog!

The Père Graty, who has just been nominated Director of the Academy, is renowned for his absence of mind. One day when he was going to the Sorbonne, where he lectured on theology, he imagined that he had forgotten his watch, and took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and fetch it.

MY VISIT TO FAIRVIEW VILLA.

BY MRS. LEPROHON.

"Love! Pshaw! I don't believe in it, and I really think I shall live and die an old maid, lest I should be wooed and married for my money. Men are such selfish, grasping, egotistical creatures!"

Such was the uncompromising judgment I heard pronounced on my sex as I entered the pleasant shady drawing-room of my friend, Stephen Merton, in compliance with a pressing invitation lately received, to spend a few weeks of the hot, dusty summer months at his pleasant residence, Fairview Villa, situated on the beautiful Saint Foy Road, some short distance from picturesque old Quebec.

The moment of my arrival was rather unpropitious, and I think I would have retreated had not my hostess caught sight of my rather embarrassed countenance. Instantly rising, she came forward and kindly welcomed me, introducing me afterwards to her two daughters, Fanny and Charlotte Merton, her niece, Miss Gray, and a young lady guest, Miss Otway.

"Hem!" thought I, when fairly seated, and replying with tolerable composure to the liberally gay small talk addressed me on all sides: "Which of these fair ladies has just proclaimed so unequivocally her contempt for mankind?" and my glance here travelled round the fair circle. "Oh, that is the one," I pronounced, as my gaze rested on Miss Geraldine Otway, who stood haughtily erect beside the mantelpiece, twisting a piece of honey-suckle round her taper fingers. The scorn was yet lingering in the dark eyes that met mine so fearlessly—in the rosy lip so contemptuously curved, and a yet more femininely beautiful being I had rarely met. Features of childish delicacy, a varying, transparent complexion, and a figure of the most fragile, though graceful proportions, were hers; all forming a striking contrast to the words and manner of this determined hater of mankind.

"Pray, Mr. Saville, did you overhear any part of the discussion we were engaged in when you opportunely entered to prevent its animation degenerating into animosity?" enquired Miss Gray, with a mischievous glance towards Miss Otway.

"Only the concluding sentences," I replied.

"If Mr. Saville wishes, I am ready to repeat what I have already said, and to defend it," exclaimed the lovely occupant of the hearth-rug, nibbling with superb indifference at the spray of honey-suckle in her hand.

"No, Miss Otway," I rejoined with a low bow, "that would be unnecessary, for I acknowledge the justice of your remarks. More than that, I will say you were not half severe enough."

I had flattered myself that my ironical acquiescence in her stern views would have slightly disconcerted this fair Amazon with the tender bloom of eighteen summers still fresh on her cheek, but so far from that, she merely averted her long fringed azure eyes contemptuously from me, as if judging me unworthy of further notice.

"Why, Mr. Saville," interposed little Charlotte Merton, "you should blush for subscribing so unreservedly to such a sweeping, odious accusation against your sex?"

"I beg pardon, Miss Merton, but since you take me up so seriously, I must say that I assent only in part to Miss Otway's opinions."

"And pray what part does Mr. Saville judge fit to dispute?" questioned my fair enemy, pursuing her fragrant repast without deigning to cast a glance in my direction.

The overwhelming contempt for my humble self and judgment, conveyed in the clear cold tones and averted eyes, was something really wonderful in its way, and would have utterly annihilated a more sensitive individual than myself. I contrived, however, with tolerable composure, to rejoin:

"As to the selfishness and rapacity of men, we will leave it an open question; but with regard to Miss Otway's intention of living and dying in single blessedness, holding as she does, so poor an opinion of our sex, I highly applaud her wisdom."

"Oh!" thought I, inwardly elated, "what a magnificent thrust! She'll scarcely get over it!"

Slowly she brought her full clear eyes to bear on mine, and having steadily stared at my hapless countenance a full moment, quietly said:

"It is barely possible I may yet be induced to change my present opinion of the lords of creation for a more favourable one; to commit the egregious folly of trusting in them; but I do not think," and here she came to a pause expressive of the most unutterable scorn; "I do not think that Mr. Saville, or any person at all resembling him, will be the one who shall succeed in making me do so."

I was vanquished, for I could not descend to vulgar retort and tell her she might rest assured that Mr. Saville would never seek her capricious favour, so making her a low bow I retired from the lists, intercepting as I did so a deprecating look from dove eyed Fanny Merton towards Miss Otway, which that young lady answered by a slight toss of her graceful

head. My gentle hostess here compassionately hastened to my assistance, and became suddenly interested in the health of my married sister and her olive branches, till the entrance of Mr. Merton, his two sons, and a couple of gentlemen guests, completely restored my equanimity.

Smarting as I still was under the unsparing onslaught Miss Otway had just made on me, I found my gaze involuntarily following and I fear admiring her every movement, so full of careless grace, of easy elegance. Of course she was surrounded, flattered, courted, for she was an heiress as well as a beauty, not to speak of her being a matchless and most capricious coquette. How bewitchingly she would smile one moment on the suitor from whom she would scornfully turn the next!—how she would overwhelm with contemptuous rallery this hour the unlucky being to whose whispered flatteries she had perhaps silently listened a short time before!

Beautiful, wonderfully beautiful she was, and changeable in her loveliness as an April day; now all smiles, sparkling epigram and repartee, then full of quiet, graceful dignity, a creature formed surely to bewilder, fascinate, utterly bewitch a man, do anything but make him happy. Such were my reflections, despite all efforts to the contrary, as I sat beside pretty, gentle Miss Merton, vainly endeavouring to concentrate my attention on herself. My folly, however, went no farther and I never joined the group paying Miss Otway such assiduous court. I felt instinctively that my nature was capable of conceiving a deep and lasting attachment, one which, if unhappy, would cloud a great part perhaps of my future life, and I knew that Geraldine Otway was one formed to inspire such a feeling, and after winning her aim, to laugh at the sufferings of her victim. Warned in time, I resolved to be prudent, and to keep without the charmed circle surrounding this modern Circe.

After the lapse of a few days, during the course of which we had barely exchanged a few words of commonplace civility, she seemed to become gradually aware of my existence, and then came my fiery ordeal. When she would ask with her bewildering smile, "Mr. Saville, please turn my music for me?" how could I say no, and then, when I would make a feeble effort to get away from her side, from the witchery of her sparkling eyes, and she would softly say, "What, tired so soon?" I would struggle like a bird in the grasp of the fowler, and for the time submit, I began to fear it was my destiny to love this beautiful, wayward syren, and well I knew what my reward would be if I weakly allowed myself to do so. I never deceived myself by indulging any illusory hopes. I knew that I was passably good-looking, young, and not a dunce. My family was as good as her own. My income, though likely to appear small in the eyes of an heiress, was a comfortable one, but these advantages never induced me to hope even for one moment that I would have any chance with her. I knew that she had spent a winter in Quebec and another in Montreal, during both of which she had been a reigning belle, had discarded men far superior to myself in wealth and position, and would probably yield up her freedom only to some great magnet whose social standing would elevate him, at least in her estimation, above the greater part of his fellow-men.

Life would have been very pleasant to me during my visit at Fairview Villa had it not been for the constant struggle between judgment and inclination. Could I have blindly yielded myself up to her fascinations, living only for the present, careless—oblivious of the future, all would have been sunshine; but I knew that an awakening from the intoxicating trance, bringing with it an hour of reckoning for me, not for her, would come, when she would say "good-bye for ever," and go on her way careless and smiling, leaving me to the misery of shattered hopes and an aching heart. I repeated inwardly, over and over again, that it should never come to this—that I would turn a deaf ear to her soft words, be marble to her wiles. We shall see with what success.

Pic-nics, boating and riding parties; walks by moonlight, sunlight, starlight; croquet on the lawn; billiards in the parlour; music in the drawing-room, succeeded each other with bewildering rapidity, and through all, Geraldine Otway shone, and glittered, and queened it, till I sometimes feared my only chance of safety lay in instant flight. Prudence whispered it would be my surest protection, but weak will found many excuses for avoiding the step. My sudden departure might offend Mrs. Merton; I wanted change of air; I was conscious of danger, and therefore able to take care of myself, and—in short, I stayed.

Pic-nics were a favourite pastime with us, and we often resorted to the beautiful woods that lay about a mile from Fairview Villa, and spent a pleasant time with green foliage and sunbeams overhead, and soft moss and wild flowers beneath our feet.

On one occasion that our wandering had extended into the green depths of the wood farther than usual, a sudden and violent rain-storm set in. I happened to be somewhat behind my companions, intent on gathering a bouquet of wild flowers for Charlotte Merton, a duty she had laughingly charged me with,

when the deluge came down, and finding myself in a comparatively open clearing, where any choice summer suit was receiving more than a fair share of the shower, I quickened my steps to a run. On reaching a dense part of the wood I slackened my pace, and casting a glance of satisfaction at the thick roof of verdure overhead, suddenly perceived Miss Otway standing drenched and draggled (no other word for it, dear reader) under the shelter of a huge maple.

"Why, you are all wet, Miss Otway," I hastily said. "And alone, too!"

"Yes, that stupid Willy Merton worried me into standing here whilst he should go back to the carriages in search of an umbrella and shawls," was her petulant answer "I do not think I will wait, though. I will try a race through the shower."

I held up my finger warningly as the rain suddenly poured down with renewed violence, whilst a vivid flash of lightning rent the sky, and was succeeded by a sullen peal of thunder. She turned pale as death, murmuring: "I do not fear many things, but I certainly stand in awe of lightning and thunder."

What was to be done? The rain pouring down with added force was penetrating the thick foliage, literally drenching my delicate companion. After a moment I removed my light over-coat and, with considerable hesitation, asked might I wrap it around her. She was generally so haughty and independent I made the offer timidly, fearing perhaps a sharp rebuff, but instead, she gratefully thanked me, and nestled her little cheek inside the collar with a child-like satisfaction at the additional shelter it afforded. Wrenching off the little dainty fabric of tulle and rosebuds that had done duty as a bonnet a few minutes before, but which was now a shapless, gaudy pulp, she flung it away, saying:

"Now, I have an excuse for getting a new one to-morrow. It shall be illusion, trimmed with honeysuckle."

"But you must not let the rain pour down on your uncovered head in this way," I remonstrated.

"Oh, it will do no harm. There are no false tresses embellishing it."

How very lovely she was! Disordered, drenched, still the face looked out so calmly beautiful from amid the shining wet masses of hair on either side. I felt the spell of her rare loveliness stealing over me, and I knew I must strengthen myself against its dangerous influence, doubly insidious in the soft, feminine mood that ruled her at the moment.

Another vivid flash with accompanying sullen rumble, and again the colour left her cheek, and a look of terror crept over her face.

"What are we to do?" she piteously asked, turning to me.

She was so touching, so winning in her girlish tremors and helplessness that a wild impulse to tell her there and then how loveable, how fascinating she was, took possession of me, and afraid of myself, of my own want of self-control, I stood silent at her side.

Another flash, another peal, and she convulsively clutched my arm, bowing her head on it to shut out the lightning from her sight. She was trembling in every limb, her very lips white with terror, and I, weak fool, was as unnerved as herself, though from a very different cause. Ah, my fears, my presentiments had all pointed to the truth, and I had learned to love her in spite of prudence, judgment, and common sense. Yes, I had fallen into the snare I had so firmly resolved on avoiding, but she, at least, should never know my folly, never have an opportunity of curling her lip in scorn at my audacity—of trampling on feelings that to me, alas! were only too earnest.

Was I not tried—tried almost beyond my strength with her clinging, trembling and helpless to my arm in the recesses of that dim wood? Surely I would betray myself. Ability to act or speak with outward calmness was fast deserting me. Again another terrible flash. The very elements were leagued against me. Closer she clung, whispering:

"Lawrence, Mr. Saville, I shall die with terror."

The sound of my Christian name, which seemed to have escaped her lips involuntarily, the close, but soft pressure of her little fingers as they closed so imploringly on my arm, the graceful head bowed almost on my shoulder, all combined to rout completely my presence of mind—the calmness so necessary to me then, and I felt that unless I made a mighty and immediate effort, my doom was sealed.

"Miss Otway," I quietly said, "there is really no danger. Pray be calm, and allow me to seat you here, under the tree, where you will be more sheltered from the rain."

To be continued.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 29th April, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

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J. R. C. HEBERT ET J. A. E. CHAPERON, NOTAIRES ET AGENTS, No. 21, Rue St. Joseph, Haute-Ville, QUEBEC. 14m



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

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

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on 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 hereinbefore 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 Reign.

By command, J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State. 19m

BIDDY'S ECCENTRICITIES.



Master's boots and Missus's chocolate carried upstairs at once to save time.



Missus's new hat being tried on.



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TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the NINTH day of MAY next, for the Blacksmith Work necessary for the ordinary repairs and maintenance of the Lachine Canal, for five years from the First day of May next (1870).

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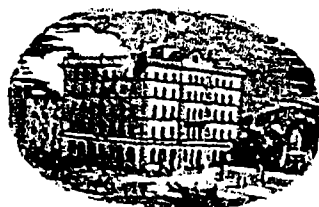
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