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Vol. I.—No. 2.]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

[SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.  
\$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 1.—HON. JOHN ROSE.

In guiding our readers through our portrait gallery of eminent Canadians, it shall be our study to introduce them, from week to week, to those of our public men who, by circumstances, may have become, for the time, the object of more than usual attention. Thus the retirement from public life, and departure from the country, of the late Minister of Finance, make it appropriate that as the curtain falls, at least for the present, on his Canadian career, his portrait should be the first in our gallery to attract observation.

The Hon. John Rose is by birth a Scotsman. He was born in Aberdeenshire, in 1821, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. After he came to Canada he entered on the study of the law, and was called to the Lower Canada Bar in 1842. Mr. Rose soon won distinction in his profession by his patient devotion to the interests of his clients and the early proof he gave of his great ability as a lawyer. He was created Queen's Counsel in 1848, and during his long career in Montreal has held many offices of honour and responsibility in connection with charitable societies, banks, institutions of learning, &c. In 1857 Mr. Rose was induced to enter Parliament as one of the members for Montreal; when the city was divided into three electoral divisions he continued to sit for Montreal Centre until the Union. At the general election, in 1867, Mr. Rose declined a requisition to contest his old constituency, in deference to an influential minority of the electors who desired a commercial man, one of their own "cloth," to represent the most important commercial constituency in the Dominion. He, therefore, offered himself for the County of Huntingdon, and, though an opponent went to the polls against him, he was returned by a very large majority. On his subsequent acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet he was re-elected

by acclamation. In September last he resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and closed his twelve years of Parliamentary service.

During these twelve years Mr. Rose held many important Ministerial appointments, and was recognised from his first entry into public life as one of the representative

men of the British Lower Canadians. His first Ministerial office was that of Solicitor-General for L. C., which he held from his appointment, in the fall of 1857, up to the month of January, 1859, when he was transferred to the more important department of the Public Works. As Commissioner of Public Works the duty devolved upon

him of providing for the accommodation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and suite, during the Prince's visit to Canada in the autumn of 1860. This duty was so well performed that the Prince and the (late) Duke of New Castle, who accompanied him as a member of the Privy Council, were extremely gratified, and testified their appreciation of Mr. Rose's efforts by the many personal attentions with which he was afterwards honoured.

Between the cares and responsibilities of his public duties, and the demands upon his time and attention of a large professional practice in Montreal, Mr. Rose found his health giving way, and in June, 1861, he resigned the Commissionership of Public Works, and retired from the Cabinet. He did not again undertake Ministerial responsibilities until after Confederation; but in 1864 he was appointed by the Imperial Government as Commissioner on behalf of Great Britain under the treaty with the United States for the settlement of the claims which had arisen out of the Oregon Treaty. This Commission has occasionally held sessions at Washington since its appointment, and has, we understand, but lately closed its labours.

On the retirement of the Hon. A. T. Galt from the Government at the beginning of November, 1867, Mr. Rose was appointed a member of the Privy Council and Minister of Finance. He had scarcely a fortnight in which to prepare for the meeting of Parliament; there had been no session of the Legislature for nearly eighteen months; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were for the first time included in the re-



HON. JOHN ROSE. From a Photograph by Notman.

venue and expenditure of Canada; and four separate accounts with as many Provinces had to be kept, which were still further complicated by the accounts of the old Province of Canada. Beyond this, three different tariffs had to be dealt with and assimilated, and as many systems of inland revenue to be reduced to one; the effects of unrestricted free trade between the Provinces had not then been developed; and the exceptional currency and political discontent of Nova Scotia added further to the difficulties of the position. Mr. Rose had, therefore, no easy task before him, but he undertook it with even more than his usual energy and application, and before the session was many weeks old he made a budget speech which surprised Parliament and the public by its perspicuity and fullness of detail. During the second part of the first session of the Dominion Parliament (March 16—May 22, '68), Mr. Rose carried through several measures of a financial character besides a readjustment of the tariff; and in July last year he went to England and successfully floated one-half the Intercolonial Railway Loan. The session of '69 (April 15—June 22) passed without any change in the tariff, Mr. Rose laying down the principle that the expenditure should be adjusted to the income. The announcement was received with satisfaction, and experience has since proved that Mr. Rose's very moderate calculations were under the amount the current year's revenue is likely to produce. He introduced at this session a series of resolutions on currency and banking, but as the policy therein laid down appeared to be unsatisfactory to a very large majority of Western members, and distasteful to bankers generally, the resolutions were withdrawn.

About a year ago it was Mr. Rose's intention to have retired from the Government and also from public life in Canada; but he consented to remain at the instance of his colleagues, who did not then see their way clearly to find his successor. The following extract from a circular dated New York, Oct. 1, and signed Morton, Bliss & Co., will show that having withdrawn from public life in Canada, Mr. Rose has entered on a new field of enterprise in the great Metropolis of the Empire:

"We have the pleasure to inform you that the Hon. John Rose (late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada) this day joins our London firm, which will be continued under the style of Morton, Rose & Co."

When it became known that Mr. Rose was about to withdraw from the Government, a public dinner was tendered him on behalf of the citizens of Montreal. This tribute of respect was tendered and accepted irrespective of political or party considerations, Mr. Rose's old political opponents joining in the demonstration as heartily as his friends. The dinner took place at the St. Lawrence Hall on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th of September, and was not merely a complete success, but a magnificent ovation. The high character which the Hon. John Rose has always maintained for personal and political integrity had gained for him many warm friends among men of all creeds and parties; and when, on Saturday, Oct. 2, he sailed for England, he carried with him their best wishes for his success in the new enterprise upon which he has entered.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### CANADA.

The third session of the Ontario Legislature was opened on the 3rd inst.

The Quebec Legislature will meet for the transaction of business, on the 23rd November.

Mr. J. G. Robertson, M. P. P. for Sherbrooke, has been sworn in as Treasurer of the Province, in place of the Hon. C. Dunkin, resigned.

*Le Journal de Québec* says the French Canadians are pouring into the Province from every direction, on their return from the United States.

Mr. Alexander Gordon, of the city of Toronto, has been appointed Queen's Printer for the Province of Ontario, in the room of Henry Jarvis Hartney, resigned.

The general elections in Newfoundland take place in November. Nomination on the 8th; polling on the 13th. Test issue—Confederation.

Mr. Charles Foy has been appointed, by the Canadian Government, Emigration Commissioner to the North of Ireland. He will leave for the scene of his labours this month.

The distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, has been consumed by fire. Loss \$160,000. No insurance. The firm is rich and will rebuild immediately.

Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Mr. Brydges, are at present on a trip to San Francisco via the Pacific Railway, and are expected to return in about ten days.

The *London Canadian News* says that the recent award of the International Arbitrators with regard to the Hudson's Bay Company possessions in Oregon, will be equal to a bonus of £1 4s. per share.

The *Hamilton Times* says the charter of the Southern Railway has been sold by Wm. A. Thompson to Hon. Isaac Buchanan for \$160,000, and that he has gone to England to raise the money to build the road with in the interest of himself and an American Company.

The Act for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Ontario, and which came into force on the 1st July last, has been so imperfectly carried out, as to make the records attained under it almost entirely worthless.

Hon. C. Dunkin, M. P. for Bromo, has been appointed a Member of the Privy Council and Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Alex. Morris, M. P. for South Lanark, and the Hon. Mr. Benson, Senator, are also expected to join the Dominion Cabinet.

The nomination for North Renfrew took place at Pembroke, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. Sir Francis Hincks was proposed by Mr. John Crawford, seconded by Mr. Archibald Foster; and Mr. Findlay by Mr. Thomas Carswell, seconded by Mr. Thomas Deacon. Both sides, as usual, claim to have had the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. Murray, who entered the field against Sir Francis Hincks, in North Renfrew, has withdrawn in favour of Sir Francis. Mr. Findlay opposes the Finance Minister. Mr. Supple, having resigned the representation of the riding in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Murray is a candidate for the vacancy with every prospect of success, although Mr. Deacon is in the field against him. The election of Sir Francis Hincks is considered certain.

The Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell has voted a bonus or stock subscription of \$200,000 to the Canada Central Railway on completion of the road between Ottawa and Montreal. The rate-payers must of course vote a by-law authorizing the appropriation before the vote of the Council will have legal effect; but this we think they will do, when called upon, by a large majority.

The rate-payers of the County of Bruce have adopted, by a majority of nearly three hundred, the by-law granting a bonus of \$250,000 to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. This line, part of which is already under contract, will extend from Guelph, (where it connects with the Great Western and Grand Trunk lines,) through North Wellington, South Grey, and Bruce, terminating on the Lake Huron shore.

The *Belleville Intelligencer* has reason to know that extra precautions have been taken along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway against incendiarism, and that in some places arms have been distributed, and orders for the Grand Trunk volunteers to hold themselves in readiness have been issued. Extra watchmen have been placed on duty.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The return of the Court to Windsor Castle for the winter season is fixed for the first Thursday in November.

The *Dublin Express* says that amongst the first contributions paid to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund were £2,000 each from Earl Derby and Mr. H. W. Peck, M. P.

Mr. George Peabody, the eminent banker and great Philanthropist, died in London, on the 4th inst. His health had long been failing.

It is asserted that the contemplated interview between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel will take place at Brindisi, in Italy, some time in the latter part of November.

The Secretary of State has authorized the grant of an allowance of 600l. per annum, or 500 rupees per month, for the maintenance and education in India of Alamy, Theodore's son.

The Baden papers tell us of a dinner given with very cordial hospitality by the Crown Princess Victoria of Prussia to Count Beust at Baden, and infer from it that Prussia and Austria are getting better friends.

The special correspondents who are to chronicle the opening of the Suez Canal are beginning to think about preparing themselves for their trip. Dr. Russell is to represent the *Times*, Mr. Edward Dicy the *Daily Telegraph*, and Mr. W. H. W. the *Standard*.—*Court Journal*.

Bilboa, in Spain, in order to transform itself into a watering-place, has decided on the establishment of a casino, to be erected at a cost of one million of reals (250,000fr.). It is to be composed of two grand pavilions, a restaurant, rooms for card-playing, &c., and to afford accommodation for 250 persons.

The *Patrie* asserts that a wide-spread conspiracy has been discovered in the Turkish provinces of Albania and Herzegovina, in connection with the revolt at Callaro, in the Austrian province of Dalmatia. Several arrests of persons implicated have been made by the authorities, and a large amount of arms and ammunition seized. It is reported that the Governments of Austria and Turkey have come to an understanding whereby they will act jointly in the suppression of the insurrection.

A despatch dated London, 4th, says:—The correspondent of the *Post* writes as follows from Rome concerning the expected action of the Council:—"The dogmatic definition of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary will encounter no obstacles. The Pope earnestly desires the consolidation of the dogma. The erection into a dogma of the necessity of temporal power is not considered possible by its most ardent champions. The foundation and preservation of that power do not offend the elements of a dogma, and belief in its necessity is not even *proxima fides*, but only of high importance. Probably the protests 1862 and 1867 will be received. It is suggested that the liberal bishops will advise that terms be made with Italy so that all appointments, even Popedom, may be conferred without distinction of nationality; but such change of policy, although desirable, is improbable at present, and must be left to time and the force of events. It would be absurd to think that the Syllabus will be abrogated. It is more probable that the bishops will be asked to sanction it by open and unanimous adoption, and to explain such portions as are obscurely worded or erroneously interpreted. Beyond these points the Council will only be occupied with questions of internal discipline such as reform missions, the reunion of schismatics and heretics with the Church, modification of the religious orders, the amelioration of instructions to the clergy, and the adaptation of the judicial powers of bishops to the condition of society. It is important to observe that the initiative in exempting belongs to the Pope alone. As the Roman Catholic hierarchy is strongly and judiciously constituted, it is improbable that any serious opposition will be manifested.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Verdi is to be the editor of a new Italian Musical Journal, the *Melody*, to be published at Padua.

Alboni will retire permanently from the stage as soon as she has completed her present engagements.

Brignoli begins an opera season in San Francisco early in November.

A valuable discovery of bismuth ore has been made near Balbannah, South Australia.

A quicksilver mine which was discovered near Satawak, Borneo, in 1867, promises to prove one of the richest in the world.

The mean rate of discharge of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico is upwards of thirty-eight million six hundred thousand pounds of water per second.

Professor Lane has introduced the continental pronunciation of Latin and Greek at Harvard, and it is to be used hereafter in the instruction of all the classes.

The *Scientific American* says the broad gauge railways are good for the passengers, but hard on the companies who own them.

Father Kline, who died in Henry, Illinois, last month, at the age of eighty-three, served in the famous Spanish campaign under Joseph Bonaparte.

A suicidal mania is raging in the Prussian army, and in a few weeks, at the camp of Borna, near Leipzig, 51 soldiers have put an end to their existence.

It appears from statistics that madness is increasing in France at a rate out of all proportion with the growth in the population.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt on the evening of November 1 throughout Germany, and particularly in Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Mayence, and Frankfurt.

The revenue of Victoria in the year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to £3,201,505, as compared with £2,671,815 in the year ending June 30, 1868, showing an increase of £529,790 in 1868-9.

A new granite quarry has been opened in Jamaica, Washington county, Maine. The stone has a beautiful pink color, which, if durable, will render the stone very valuable for building purposes.

At Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, is a well 219 feet deep and 12 wide. The interior is lined by smooth masonry, and, if a pin is dropped into it, the sound produced, when it strikes the water, is distinctly heard.

Crime in Scotland is decreasing. For the past six months only five cases have come before the courts north of the Grampians—including the whole range of northern counties from Morayshire to the Shetland Islands.

Twenty-five North German scholars and artists of distinction have been invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. They will travel to Egypt with other guests at the expense of the Viceroy.

A mechanical school for women has been opened at Warsaw, under the immediate superintendence of Government, its object being to train the young women of the lower classes in all the lighter kinds of handicraft which may be pursued without injury to health.

A Dutch Jewish paper reports that a Jewish lady in her hundredth year recently visited the Amsterdam Exhibition, accompanied by her grandson, who was himself a grandfather. She inspected a sewing-machine, and threaded a needle without the aid of spectacles.

M. Bagier has acquired, with a view to early representation, the right to produce in Paris "Marta Stuarda," an unpublished opera of Donizetti's, written in 1833 for the theatre San Carlo of Naples, but placed under an interdiction by the Government of the day on account of the legend.

A Wisconsin paper alleges that the secret of the success of Chicago newspapers lies in the fact that every man and woman in the town takes every paper, for every divorce notice, in which they are interested, may be published, and they net find it out.

In the year 1868 there were 3,600 applications for letters patent filed in the British Patent Office. The stamp duties received in respect of patents amounted to 119,271 pounds. After deducting expenditure, there is a considerable yearly surplus income; and the aggregate surplus from 1852 to the end of last year exceeds 725,000 pounds.

A scheme has been brought forward for the construction of a railway between Nelson and Cobden, in the Province of Nelson (New Zealand). Various gentlemen of influence in London are stated to have given their approval to the enterprise. The capital proposed is no less than £2,000,000, as it is considered desirable that two thousand labourers and artisans, with their families, should be sent out to the province from England.

A scimitar or curved sword, that has evidently lain a long time in the bed of the Firth of Forth, has been brought up in an oyster dredge, from the scalps in the vicinity of Leith Roads. The weapon is either of French or Turkish manufacture. The hilt is brass, with some figures and letters on it. The scabbard is leather. This relic is in possession of Mr. George Dempster, New Haven. Some antiquarians who have seen it think it may have been embedded among the mud since the siege of Leith, in the time of the regency of Mary of Lorraine, by the English forces.

At Berlin the Prussians are to employ tricycles, or three-wheeled velocipedes, instead of their drachshen or cabs. Everybody who has visited Berlin in the hot weather has had his olfactory nerves offended by the dirty gutters that run on each side of many of the streets; it is now proposed to cover these with strong deal boards, and along this wooden road the tricycles are to ply for hire. Cabby is to sit in front and propel his fare, who is to be perched up on a seat behind him.

The autobiography of Flora Macdonald, the preserver of Prince Charles Stuart, will shortly be published in Edinburgh. The MS. has till now been carefully kept in the family record chest. The volume, which is being edited by the last surviving granddaughter of the heroine, will contain some interesting anecdotes hitherto unpublished, regarding the memorable escape of the Prince.



A patent has recently been granted for a method of refreshing horses while in harness, which consists in making the bit hollow, and having perforations in it. A rubber tube extends from one side of the bit to the carriage, and by pressing a rubber bag which contains water, the driver is enabled to refresh his horse whenever he chooses without stopping. For saddle horses the water bag is suspended from the horse's neck, or upon the pommel of the saddle.

The sugar crop of Cuba for the present year is estimated at 3,313,000 boxes of 450 pounds each. The molasses crop will amount to 365,000 hogheads. Notwithstanding the distressed condition of the country, the actual amount produced this year will be about seven-eighths of the total product of last year. The smallest yearly exportation of succharine productions during the past ten years amounted to 2,430,000 boxes, valued at \$35,000,000. A careful estimate of the succharine products, tobacco, wax, cocoon, dyewoods, etc., of Cuba, places the total value at \$80,000,000.

It is stated in one of the French papers that the Hindoos in the environs of Bombay have been much startled by the appearance of their God Vishnu, who has several times been seen at night whirling past them on a celestial wheel like a dash of fire. Directly he approaches them they prostrate themselves in the dust. Yet all the time it is not really Vishnu: it is only a certain Mr. Kemp, who, ambitious to be the first velocipede rider under an Asiatic sun, has provided himself with one of these vehicles, but finding that the heat rendered it an encumbrance rather than a luxury in the daytime, is compelled to take his exercises upon it at night, by the aid of a lantern.

The inspectors of the Irish prisons report that 197 men and 565 women, who were sent to gaol in Ireland last year, had been previously in prison twenty-one times or more. Eight of the men and thirty-two of the women had been in prison more than 100 times. Three of the men had been in gaol above 160 times, one of the women 159 times, another 224 times, and one of the gaol-birds was committed for her 267th time. These persons, chiefly committed for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, spend most of their days in prisons, supported at the public expense. Imprisonment for debt is occasionally made to eke out a living. When the Lord Lieutenant, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, cleared the Dublin Marshalsea Prison of those who were supposed to be unfortunate debtors two persons were most reluctantly turned out. A benevolent magistrate allowed them provisions which provided them with food: to meet other expenses they had themselves arrested in order to obtain a commutation in the Marshalsea free of charge.

A number of Massachusetts women, wives of prominent citizens of Cambridge and professors at Harvard, have organized an association for co-operative house-keeping. Their purpose is to purchase food and clothing at more reasonable prices, and to get their cooking, laundry-work, and sewing done better and more conveniently than is possible under the present régime. Their plan is to fit up this year a kitchen and laundry, large enough to serve at least fifty households, and next year to open sewing-rooms to furnish clothing for these households. Business is to be conducted on a strictly cash basis. Members are to be furnished goods at the current retail prices; and after the expenses of each department and the interest on the shares shall have been paid, the remaining profits are to be divided among the subscribers proportionately to the amount of their purchases.

A curious and useful discovery has been made by a workman, who some time ago, in varnishing various metal pieces, scorched himself most dreadfully. In his agony, and without an instant's reflection, he thrust his injured hand into the pot containing the varnish, and immediately felt relieved as if by enchantment. He repeated the operation for a day or two, and in a very short time his hand was perfectly cured. This discovery excited attention in his neighbourhood; he treated many similar cases successfully, and in September, 1868, he was sent for to Metz in order to cure the man injured by the powder magazine. He is now in Paris, having been sent for to try his varnish on two patients in an hospital, and has succeeded so well, that a sore that had been reserved for comparison, to be treated with nitrate of silver in the ordinary way, has been given up to him to be managed in his way.

It is satisfactory to hear that M. Armand, a French savant, has stated to the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered a sure antidote to nicotine in the common watercress. It destroys the poisonous effects of nicotine, and yet does not alter the aroma of tobacco. A solution of watercress may therefore be employed for steeping the leaves of tobacco, and would thus divest them of their noxious properties, and moreover, a draught of the same will act as a sure antidote to nicotine. In the face of this important discovery, anti-tobacco societies will no longer have any excuse for the affectionate interest they have hitherto displayed in the health of smokers, or for the lavish abuse they have so freely bestowed upon their victims. Instead of tracts, the anti-tobaccoists should now distribute watercresses, and we feel sure that Dean Close will be the first to set a good example by encouraging the growth and promoting the circulation of this now truly valuable plant.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

M. Puschel, a German chemist, gives the following receipts for the application of sulphur to the colouring of small metallic objects:—1. A solution is made in the following manner: Dissolve 4 oz. of the hyposulphite of soda in a pint and a half of water, and then add a solution of 1 oz. of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water. Articles to be coloured are placed in the mixture which is then gradually heated to boiling point. The effect of this solution is to give iron the effect of blue steel; zinc becomes bronze, and copper or brass becomes, successively, yellowish red, scarlet, deep blue, light blue, bluish white, and, finally, white, with a tinge of rose. This solution has no effect on lead or tin. 2. By replacing the acetate of lead in the solution by sulphate of copper, brass becomes first of a fine rosy tint, then green, and, finally, of a iridescent brown colour. Zinc does not colour in this solution; it throws down a precipitate of brown sulphuret of copper, but if boiled in a solution containing both lead and copper, it becomes covered with a black adherent crust, which may be improved by a thin coating of wax. If the lead solution be thickened with a little gum tragacanth, and patterns be traced with it on brass, which is afterwards heated to 212 degrees, and then plunged in solution No. 1, a good marked effect is produced.

SCIENCE AND ART.

An alloy for jewellers' use, said to be very ductile and malleable and to possess a fine color, is composed of 750 parts of gold, 166 parts of silver, and 84 parts of copper.

Dr. Koller recommends concentrated glycerine as a substitute for spirits of wine for the preservation of zoological and anatomical preparations, on the ground that it is not liable to evaporation, that it is not combustible, and that moreover, it preserves better the natural color of various preparations usually kept and preserved in spirits of wine.

A photographer in the Strand has issued a "photograph likeness of our Saviour," which Hiram Fuller, once of the New York Mirror, commends as a true likeness. He says it is copied from the portrait carved on an emerald by order of Tiberius Caesar, which the Emperor afterwards gave out of the treasury of Constantinople to Pope Innocent VIII., for the redemption of his brother, taken captive by the Christians.

Artificial stone is made by mixing sand with a concentrated solution of silicate of soda. The pasty mass thus formed is placed in the mould of the desired shape. It is then dried, but is yet as brittle as biscuit. It is next saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium. In about an hour the chemical change takes place, and the whole mass becomes as hard as stone; finally, it is washed and dried.

A good telescope, with a 3 1/4 inch aperture, virtually brings the moon within 1,200 miles of the observer, or within one two-hundredth of its real distance. Lord Rosse's telescope brings it within 42 miles, so that objects 270 feet long are discernible. Baer has calculated that an instrument of ten times the power of Rosse's would be required to bring the moon within a German mile, at which distance the body of a man can be perceived.

Sir David Brewster found, says the Engineer, that the fundamental principle of the stereoscope was known to Euclid, who compiled the well-known Elements about B. C. 280; that it was distinctly described by Galen, 1,500 years ago; and that Baptista Porta, in 1599, gave such a complete separate picture seen by each eye, and of the combined picture placed between them, in which we recognize not only the principle but the construction of the stereoscope.

The Paris Presse gives an account of an experiment, at the Marquis Stock Works, for the manufacture of steel by one operation. M. Aristide Bernard is the inventor of the new process which proved entirely successful, the operation lasting about an hour and a half, when the metal was converted into steel "with as much facility as puddling." The Presse adds: "We shall be much deceived if this invention has not in it the germ of a complete revolution in metallurgy."

M. Leibreith has written to the French Academy about a new anæsthetic discovered by himself. He calls it chloral. It is to be administered by absorption rather than inhalation, which enables the dose to be measured with greater accuracy. The insensibility produced is said to be more complete than that caused by any other substance. The use of it is unattended by any danger, and a woman was lately kept under its influence for two hours during a protracted surgical operation.

DEPOSITING METALS ON FERROUS MATERIALS.—Silk, muslin, or other fibrous materials, may be covered with silver, copper, or gold, by the electro-plating process, thus: Make a solution of sulphate of copper in liquid ammonia; dip the materials in this, and dry them; then place them in a solution of honey or grape sugar in water at a warm temperature. The sugar will thus decompose the copper salt, and deposit metallic copper on the fiber. The silk or muslin may now be transferred to the electric bath, and receive a deposit of such metal as is desired.—*S. Presse.*

M. Revoil, an architect well known in France, in the course of his attempts to arrive at exactness in the drawings of distant objects, by the aid at one time of the camera lucida, and at another of the ordinary telescope, has invented an apparatus combining the principles of the two instruments. This instrument he calls the Téléconographe. The principle involved is that of allowing the image transmitted by the object-glass of a telescope to pass through a prism connected with the eye-piece. The rays of light that would in the ordinary use of the telescope be transmitted direct to the eye, are refracted by the prism, and thrown down upon a table placed below the eye-piece. The distance between the prism and the table determines the size of the image projected on the latter, and it is easy for the observer to trace on a paper placed on this sketching table the actual outlines indicated by the refracted light. The telescope has both vertical and horizontal motion, and is so constructed that a connected drawing can be made of a larger area than can be included in the object-glass at one view; in fact, an entire panorama can be traced, if the relative positions of the axis of the telescope and the surface of the sketching table are undisturbed. By means of this instrument a perfect drawing of the summit of one of the towers of Notre Dame, Paris, was made at the distance of 300 yards, and two mountain peaks, in Provence, were also admirably sketched. For the faithful delineation of objects so distant as to require the use of a telescope to distinguish their details, for military surveying, &c., its services promise to be of great value.

AGRICULTURAL.

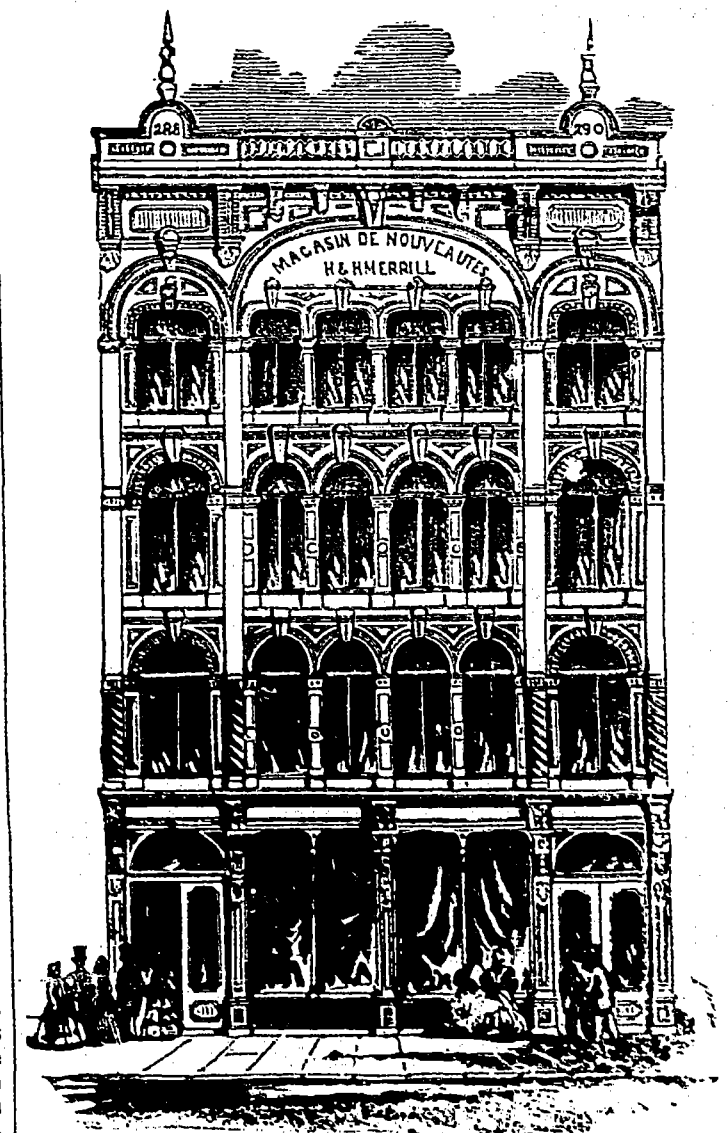
Place a bone in the earth near the root of a grape, and the vine will send out a leading root directly to the bone. In its passage it will throw out no fibres—but when it reaches the bone the root will entirely cover it with the most delicate fibres, like lace, each one seeking a pore of the bone. On this bone the vine will continue to feed as long as nutriment remains to be extracted.

An Illinois correspondent writes to the New England Farmer as follows:—I generally grow several sorts of onions. When my black seed onions require thinning out in the second time, I draw out those with the largest bulbs, about the size of horse beans, and lay them on the ground in rows dry. They will enlarge considerably after being drawn. Let them lie till the tops are all quite dark and dead; no matter if you have a shower or two of rain upon them, if turned over often to dry again. When quite dry I tie them up in small bunches by the tops, and hang them up where the sun can shine on them, taking care to stow them out of frost's way in winter. Soon as spring opens put them in rows about six inches apart each way, and we get early green onions, either to eat green as a salad or to use with "go" for stuffing fowls, &c.

TAKING UP PLANTS FOR WINTER.—Many of the half-yearly plants which have bloomed in the borders, such as Fuchsias, Carnations, Roses, Geraniums, etc., should now be prepared for their winter quarters and potted at once. These may be kept in a cold frame or pit or in a dry cellar. The succulent shoots should be cut away at the time of potting, and be exposed to the air, but shaded until they become established. The longer they can be kept out without injury from frost, the better will they endure their winter confinement. Chrysanthemums for blooming in-doors should now be potted. They will grow somewhat at first, but will soon recover, and give a satisfactory bloom. After the flowering is over, cut back the stems and place the pots in the cellar. Some of the Geraniums will bloom during the winter in the house if taken up early and well cut back at the time. Ivy for house growth will bear almost any treatment, but it is best to take it up at once and allow it to be well rooted in the pots before removing it in-doors, and then take it to a cold room.

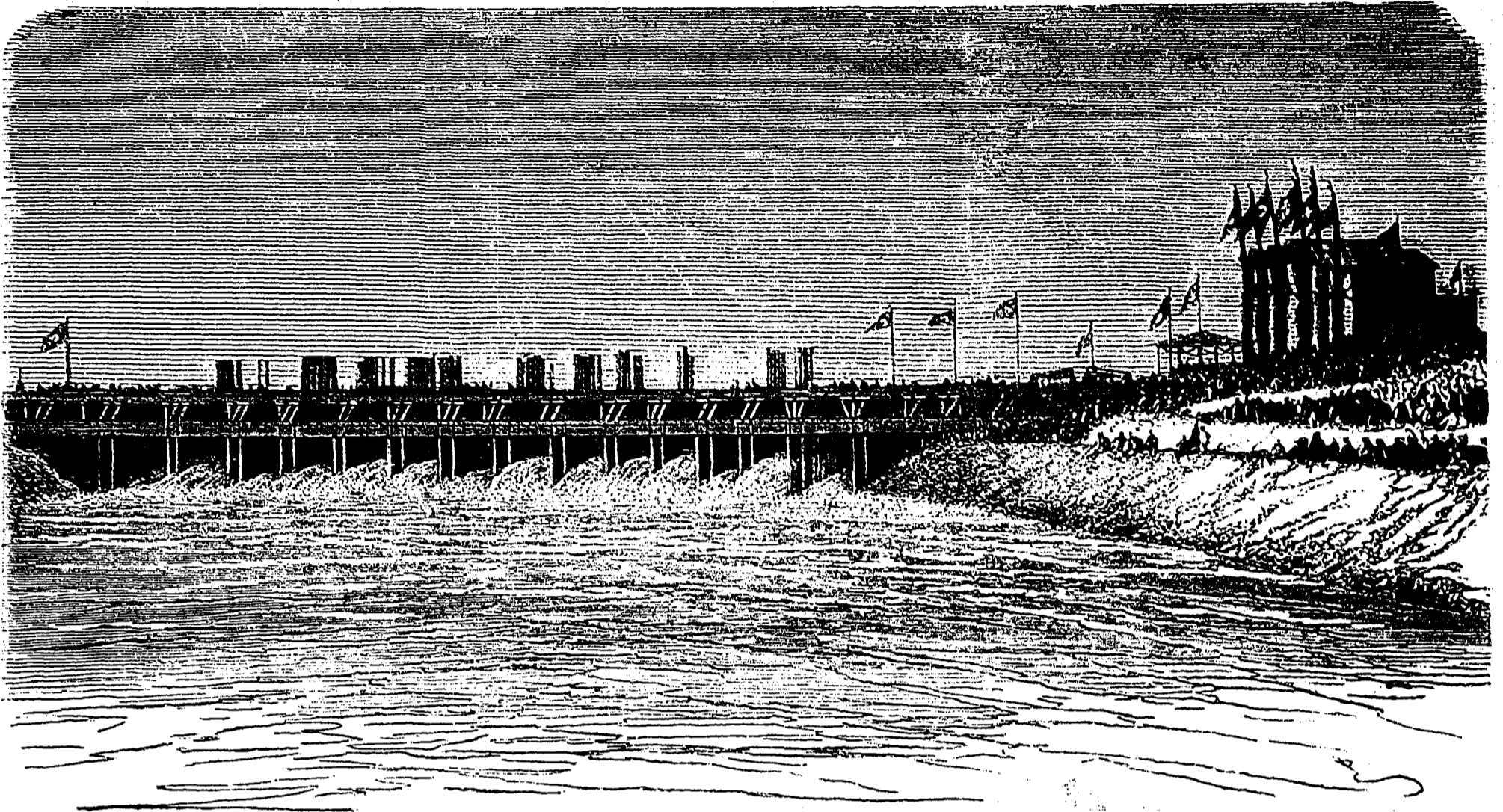
Some, and indeed many things usually sown only in the spring, may, with advantage, be sown in the fall—as parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, peas, and all plants that a slight frost will not cut down. Care should be taken not to sow early enough to have the plants come up before the frost sets in. The seed, in this way, will lie safe all winter, though the frost should penetrate three feet below them. When heavy frosts come on, but not before, the beds should be covered with straw or litter, kept from blowing away by the most convenient weights, as scantling, rails, planks, etc. We all know what a bustle there is to get in early peas. If they were sown in the fall they would start up the moment the frost was out of the ground, and would be ten days earlier in bearing, in spite of every effort being made by the spring-sowers to overtake them. One object of this fall sowing is, to get the work done ready for spring; for at that season you have so many things to do at once! Besides, you cannot sow the instant the frost breaks up; for the ground is wet and clammy unfit to be dug or trenched or trodden upon. So that here are ten days lost. But the seed which has lain in the ground all the winter, is ready to start the moment the earth is clear of the winter frost, and is up the time you can get other seed into the ground in good state.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR  
having graciously permitted the publication of the  
PORTRAITS  
TAKEN OF  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cartes de Visite*, Cabinet, and 9 x 7 Photo-Relievo, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same.  
WM. NOTMAN,  
PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,  
MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, AND HALIFAX.  
Orders by Post will now receive  
PROMPT ATTENTION. 11f



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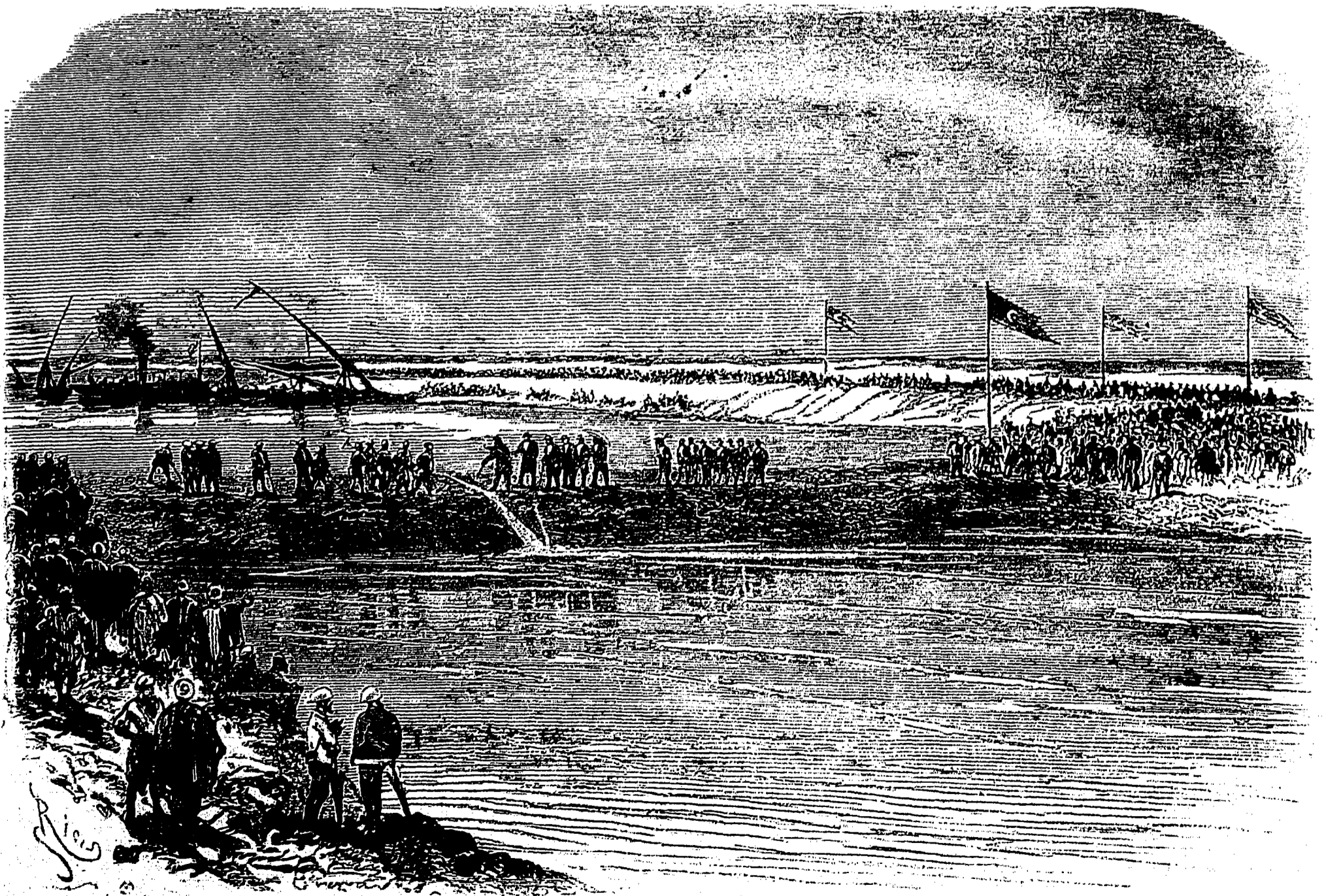
REUNION OF THE WATERS OF THE RED SEA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

This great enterprise is now about to be formally opened to ships of all nations sailing between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of the present month the opening ceremonies will take place, the *fetes* beginning at Port Said on the 16th. On the following day the vessels forming the fleet, and carrying the Royal and other distinguished guests of the KHEDEVE, will pass through the Canal from Port Said to Lake Timsah, on which stands the new town of Ismailia, where the great festivities to be given by the Viceroy will take place. Setting sail on the 19th they are expected to reach Suez on the Red Sea, and the following day the proceedings will be brought to a close. The Empress of

the French, determined to pass through the Canal, instructed M. Pauline to make a survey with the view of ascertaining whether the Imperial yacht *L'Aigle* could perform the voyage; but a despatch from Alexandria announces that M. Pauline found only twenty feet of water at the shallowest part. The Captain of *L'Aigle* informed her Majesty that his boat could not pass, whereupon the Empress has ordered new soundings to be made, and failing in finding a channel for *L'Aigle* then, that a lighter vessel be procured, as she is determined to pass through the canal. Everything is planned for the entertainment of the visitors on the most gorgeous scale of Oriental magnificence; and the difficulty at one time threatened between the Sultan and the Viceroy concerning the issue of the invitations to the Royal and Imperial guests

having been safely got over, the *fetes* will no doubt pass off as becomes the celebration of such a memorable event. In ancient times the Isthmus of Suez was a rich, well-cultivated country, over which passed the commerce between the then thriving nations of Asia and Africa. Where to-day there are immense lakes of brackish water which have swallowed up the fertile soil, once flourished thriving communities; but their traces have been swept away. Everything that was not cut down by the sword of the Persians and Arabs, was destroyed by pitiless spring-tides or by the sirocco of the desert. It appears certain that attempts had been made in olden times to connect both seas, but it is probable that only a few of the larger cities were connected with each other by a fresh-water canal, the course of which has been



THE LAST STROKE OF THE PICK STRUCK BY HIS EXCELLENCY ALI PACHA, ON THE 15th AUGUST 1869



found and utilized by the engineers of the Suez Canal. There is abundant evidence that the cutting of the Isthmus was considered possible by the ancients; this opinion was confirmed by scientific Frenchmen during Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, and at a still later period by English and American engineers of eminence; but the carrying out of the undertaking has been reserved for the enterprising spirit of the present day. While the feasibility of the scheme was being discussed, the public looked on it as visionary, and certain to result in failure if attempted. At last, however, in 1855, a Frenchman, Ferdinand de Lesseps, fired with all the enthusiasm of his nation, and favoured by the French Government, set his mind to the carrying out of the scheme. He spent several years, not only in examining the locality and condition of the land, but also in sounding the views of the Court of Cairo, and found no difficulties which could not be overcome by the combined power of science, capital and policy. As is usual in such undertaking the popular incredulity was not without support from men of high engineering skill, and men of European reputation were not afraid to condemn the project as impracticable. But M. Lesseps was not discouraged. In 1859 he formed the "Suez Canal Company" with a capital of 400,000,000 francs; the Viceroy of Egypt taking one half the stock. Operations for the building of the canal were commenced in 1861.

The first step was to establish on the Mediterranean, the port of Said, (which stands on the ruins of old Pelusium,) and to dig a fresh-water canal about half the length of the projected Suez Canal, from which water was procured to supply engines, men and animals. As the cut from Port Said to Timsah Lake was easily overcome, operations were commenced at this point first; from the Menzaleh Lake water was obtained to feed the canal, through which small vessels were at an early date enabled to pass the whole length of the Isthmus. These vessels sailed from the Mediterranean on the great canal to Lake Timsah, passed there through gates into the fresh-water canal, and from thence into the Red Sea. The first vessel which sailed between Africa and Asia in this manner was the Austrian bark "Il Primo;" the second the French felucca "Marie Louise." At last many English vessels of transport destined for the Abyssinian campaign, followed with success the same route, and their short trips contributed considerably to show the advantages to be derived from the Suez Canal.

The harbour of Port Said, a large basin sheltered by two colossal stone piers stretching out into the sea, affords accommodation for the largest ships. The piers are composed of enormous masses of stone, each weighing about two tons. The stones were made artificially, each costing about 420



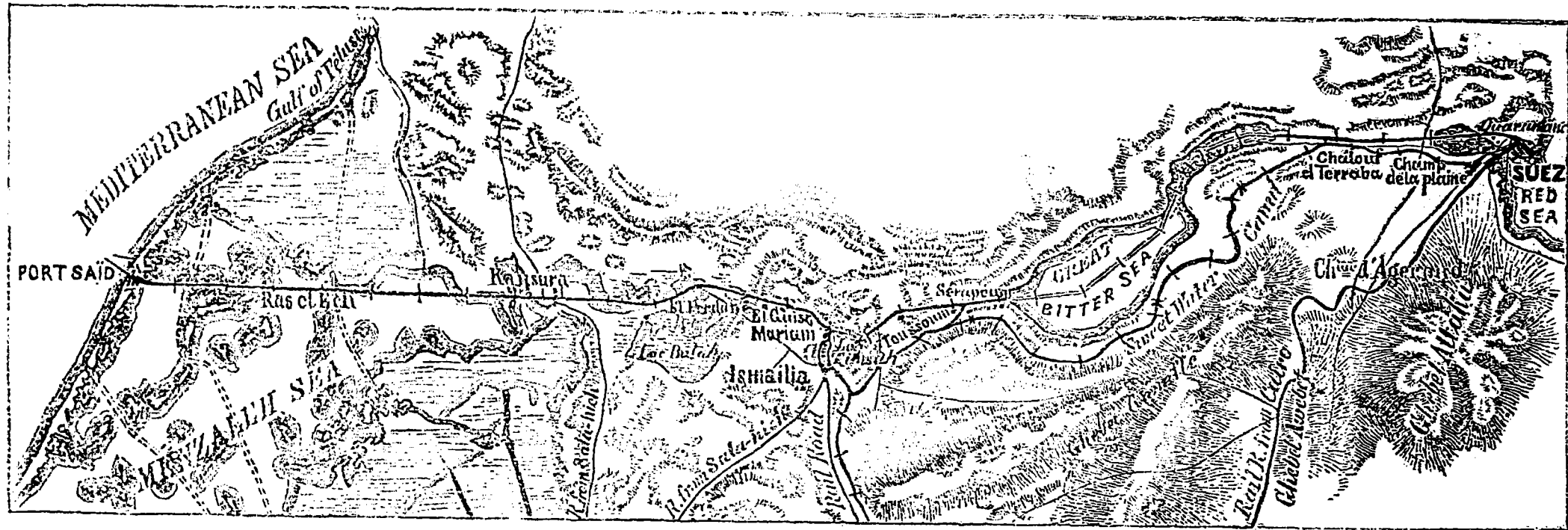
M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS,  
Chief Promoter of the Suez Canal.

francs. There is a dredging machine employed at the entrance of the harbour to keep it free from sand. The town of Port Said, named after the late Viceroy, has now about 12,000 inhabitants, though eight years ago it was but a squalid-looking village containing a few fishermen's huts. The town is of course laid out after the modern fashion with straight wide streets and squares, and the population, composed almost exclusively of those connected directly or indirectly with the works of the Canal Company, comprises a mixture of nearly all nationalities.

The whole length of the Suez Canal is 162 kilometers (about 100 1/2 miles English); the upper breadth averages 90 meters, the lower 22; at several stations the breadth is greater to give room for ships of larger size to pass. The depth of the canal is intended to be 8 meters (26 feet 3 inches), sufficient to pass the largest steamers and East Indianmen. A number of dredging machines are always ready for use to keep the bed free from sand. The borders of the canal are mounted with broad and high dams to keep off the sand during the gales of the desert, and it must be borne in mind that the soil of the desert of the Isthmus is not composed of gravel, but of a very firm clay which prevented so far the banks from sliding; the ground moreover is not level, but much undulated and surrounded by hills.

As soon as the Canal leaves the waters of Lake Menzaleh, it cuts the road to Salabieh near the settlement of Kanzura. This road leads to Syria, and facilitates the commerce by land between Egypt and Asia Minor, which commerce is conveyed by caravans. Passing the dried-up lake of Bahah, and the little Arabian settlement, El Ferdane, the highest point of the Isthmus, El Guisir, is reached. Here is erected a splendid edifice in Oriental style; it is the Villa Mariam which was built by Said Pacha, but is now crumbling to pieces. The Canal then passes through the beautiful Timsah (Crocodile) Lake, on the borders of which stands Ismailia, a town built on the North-western shore, and named after the present Viceroy. It has at present about 7,000 inhabitants, and will be the future capital of the Isthmus. It contains many fine buildings, among which are the palaces of the Viceroy and of Baron Lesseps. The lively stir on the wharfs indicates its commercial importance as regards the traffic on the Canal. It will furnish water and provisions to passing vessels, and perhaps become the seat for a number of factories and commercial establishments. Here, as we said, will be the scene of the great festivities at the opening ceremonies.

At Serapium—where stand the ruins of the forty temples built by the Egyptians of olden times in honour of Serapis, the god of fertility—the Canal enters the Great Bitter Lake, the greater part of which has dried up or turned into swampy grounds. These grounds are a curiosity on account of the salt cliffs which rise out of the ground, and are composed of pure white salt. The Canal, as far as Serapium, is supplied with the water of the Mediterranean and of the intervening lakes. At this place, therefore, the water of the two seas may be said to unite. One of the most interesting points on the whole work is the "Champ de la Plaine," where the greatest number of labouring men were gathered during the construction of the Canal. They lived in tents and huts, and often numbered



MAP OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

more than 11,000 persons. This number was generally reduced to about 8,000 at the time when the Mahomedans returned home to keep the feasts of Bairam and Ramazzan. The remaining portion belonged to all nationalities, and had cultivated a singular language of their own, which was common among themselves, but totally unintelligible to strangers. The engineers and foremen commanding this army of men, were composed of Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen, and Americans, the French predominating.

In order to extend the Canal as far as the town of Suez, it was necessary to cross, for a distance of two kilometers, the Red Sea, which is very shallow at this point. The Canal terminates at a cape opposite the town, and is protected by a powerful stone pier from the swells of the sea. A basin of 300 meters (326 yards) wide, and 750 meters (815 yards) long, is constructed to secure a haven for the largest ships, the cost of which is to be borne by the Egyptian Government. The town of Suez itself which was, not long ago, a poor and wretched place, has now grown to a considerable extent, and has assumed quite a city-like appearance. Magnificent stone buildings are everywhere in course of erection, and the population has grown in nine years from 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The commerce, which is already extensive, will no doubt rapidly increase by the traffic on the Canal.

Our illustrations give a plan of the canal; a portrait of M. Lesseps, the distinguished engineer and projector of the great undertaking; the ceremony at the inauguration of the reunion of the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; and the "last stroke of the pick" on that auspicious occasion, struck by His Excellency Ali Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Public Works, on the 15th of August last, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. To give *telat* to this last performance, an embankment about a league from the mouth of the canal at Suez had been specially reserved; and the formal union of the seas was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. At the *festes*, on the 16th instant and following days, doubtless there will be spectacles much more magnificent.

**THE HEAT OF THE MOON.**—The late Lord Rosse measured the heat that comes to us from the moon. Using one of his great reflecting telescopes as a burning mirror, he condensed the moon's rays upon one of the most delicate of heat-gauges—a thermopile. Without being able to determine by what fraction of a Fahrenheit's degree the lunar warmth increases the temperature of the terrestrial atmosphere, he found, as an approximation, that the radiation from the moon is about the ninety-thousandth part of that from the sun. He conceived that the variation of heat from one satellite follows the same law as that of light, i.e., that we have most warmth from the full moon, and least from the nearly new. By comparison with a terrestrial source of heat Lord Rosse estimated the actual temperature of the moon's surface at lunar midday to be about 500 degrees Fahrenheit. This scorching results from the slow rotation of the moon, which makes its day equal to our month, and from the absence of any atmosphere to screen the lunar world. Years ago Sir John Herschel, who had more than once proved himself a prophet by his sagacious inferences, remarked that "the surface of the full moon exposed to us must necessarily be very much heated, possibly to a degree much exceeding that of boiling water." Fontenelle and his followers to the contrary notwithstanding, the moon can be no place for human beings, unless they are salamanders.

**TRAVELLING STONES.**—They have walking stones in Australia, and, as we are informed, they have travelling stones in Nevada. Here is a description:—They are almost round, and a majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or any other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin travelling toward a common centre, and then huddle up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful, and

somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remained motionless. They are found in a region that, although comparatively level, is nothing but barren rock. Scattered over the barren regions are little basins, from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that these rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore."

**A LIGHT MATTER.**—It is alleged that an invention has recently been made whereby sewage, by some process, is converted into gas. Setting the Thames on fire may be, therefore, viewed as possible, and, doubtless, also profitable. Perhaps, too, the invention may be turned to such good use that our sewage may be burned before polluting our fair river. We now throw it to the dogs by wasting it at Barking. By converting it to gas we should certainly establish the fact of our enlightenment. The cost of gas at present is so heavy here in London that nobody but millionaires can afford well to make light of it.—Punch.

**BYRON IN BED.**—Upon one occasion he found the poet in bed, with his hair *en papillote*, upon which Scrope cried, "Ha, ha! Byron, I have at last caught you acting the part of the Sleeping Beauty." Byron, in a rage, exclaimed, "No, Scrope, the part of a—fool, you should have said." "Well, then, anything you please; but you have succeeded admirably in deceiving your friends, for it was my conviction that your hair curled naturally." "Yes, naturally, every night," returned the poet; "but do not, my dear Scrope, let the cat out of the bag, for I am as vain of my curls as a girl of sixteen." *Gronow's Reminiscences.*

## TO LITERARY MEN.

The proprietor of "THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS," offers the following Premiums for

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## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

The several causes of delay to which allusion was made in our first number having retarded our operations much longer than we at first anticipated, the intention to publish on the 23rd of October was abandoned, and the date of the first number changed to the 30th. The same reasons have induced us to bring out this (the second) number for the 13th instead of the 6th of November. These changes, necessitated by the impossibility of bringing our new machinery sooner into working order, render the letter press matter of Nos. 1 and 2 somewhat stale, it having in great part been prepared for earlier issue. But our arrangements are now so far completed as to enable us in future to bring out the weekly issue regularly and at the proper time.

There is no relation in which Canada can be placed, wherein its capacity for self-government can be better, or more favourably developed than under the present Imperial alliance. The spirit of the Canadian people is thoroughly in unison with what has been termed the new Imperial policy towards the Colonies. Canada does not desire that it should be held by the Crown as a burthen on the home tax-payer; it does not desire that the hard working people of the British Isles should pay a single penny on its account for which they do not receive full value. Asserting the right of self-government it plans its own laws, makes its own tariff, arranges its own militia and police expenditure from year to year; and while jealously and successfully maintaining the peace within its borders, it has the proud satisfaction of being able to boast that by none of its acts is the Imperial Government brought into difficulty with surrounding nations. Is there one thing more which Canada can do to testify its loyalty to the Empire of which every true Canadian feels proud that his country forms a part? Yes! But that one thing can only be done in the hour of the Empire's trouble; and it may be that old world conceit blinds some of the people of the Mother Country to the real value of such an ally as Canada in the event of England's being engaged in an international quarrel.

This country has not any just ground of complaint against the Imperial policy towards it. True enough it has been alleged that our new Constitution was only given us to hasten the day of our independence, or at least of our severance from the Empire; but there is no reasonable foundation for such an opinion. On the contrary, the new Constitution was conferred with the very object of giving the British American Provinces the full management of their own affairs, so that they might have even less ground of complaint than they had formerly concerning Imperial interference. In consolidating the government of the Provinces the Imperial authorities complied with the wishes of the people chiefly concerned, and simplified the duties of their own Colonial Department. But they certainly did not act as if desirous of sending Canada adrift, when they became Canada's endorser to the extent of 3,300,000*l.* sterling. On the other hand the proposition that this country should assume a share of the burthens of defence, commensurate with its resources, is only a corollary to the privileges of self-government; and despite the discussions which have taken place on both sides of the Atlantic upon this question, it has not yet appeared that Canada has fallen short of the Imperial expectations respecting it.

The "new Colonial policy," as defined in a recent issue of a London paper, began after the revolt of the American Colonies had taught the home government the mistake of persevering in the policy which had previously been followed. If this be true, then the "new policy" is not by any means new to Canada. Concession after concession has been made to the British American Provinces, until now they possess a Legislature virtually supreme; and until there is nothing left for the Imperial Parliament to give, unless indeed it should affect the power to absolve the people of this country from their allegiance to the Crown. But this is no part of the Imperial policy. Mr.

Cardwell has but recently given expression to the hope that at some future day, instead of separation there may be a consolidation of the Empire, a federal union of British nations, so to speak, over which the supremacy of one crown would be acknowledged. This prospect does not leave room for the belief that England is desirous of cutting the colonial connection, though it is quite consistent with the idea that the cost of that connection should be reduced to a minimum; and to the English view of the financial aspect of the question, it would perhaps be unreasonable to object. The Colonies may well be taught to bear their share of the State burthens, so long as they bear them in their own interests; and the day may come when, having a voice in the administration of Imperial affairs, they will also bear a share of Imperial taxation. Until then the maintenance of the existing relations between Canada and Great Britain, will best serve the interests of the former, and best comport with the interests and the dignity of the latter. There is, however, an anti-Colonial party in England, a party whose members proclaim an entirely "new policy," with which there is but very little sympathy in Canada. They profess to believe that the Colonies must be a source of weakness in case of war, and that they are a bill of expense and a world of bother in time of peace. They hold that England should rid herself of these dependencies, especially of Canada, and that the moment Canada may assert its independence it shall go forth with the Imperial blessing. There may be people in Canada who believe in such twaddle. In 1860 and 1861 there were many in the Southern States who believed that the North would not fight to preserve the union; many who thought that—"erring sisters, go in peace!"—would be the response from the north bank of the Potomac to the several ordinances of secession as they were promulgated; but they either lived to see, or died because of their mistake. And it may be remarked that English politicians speak with little discernment or discretion when they proclaim a license to Colonial subjects of the Crown which they deny to those on the paternal soil. Why should the subjects of the Queen in Canada or New Zealand be privileged to forswear their allegiance any more than those in Donegal or Yorkshire? Surely these gentlemen do not pretend that the domination of the Crown is modified by distance; or that allegiance is obligatory in one portion of the Empire and optional in another. The *London Times*, in discussing the state of political feeling in France, says, "We can afford to laugh here, in this country, at any silly attempt to set up a cry of 'Down with all Kings! Long live the Republic!'" And so we, in Canada, can afford to laugh at the equally silly cries of annexation and independence. "But," says the *Times*, "the shout would not be less be illegal, seditious; and, did it go too far, the police would have orders to put it down as a nuisance." Precisely. And if the police failed to put it down, the military, in fact, the whole force of the nation, would be put in motion against it, and the result would be the suppression of the "Shout," or a revolution in the Government of the country. The case would be exactly similar in Canada. We laugh at the cries of annexation and independence; but should these cries "go too far," those who indulge in them will find just as little reality in the promises of non-interference from England as did the Southerners who relied upon similar pledges from the Northern Abolitionists.

To remove a misapprehension which we are assured exists in some quarters, we beg to state that all the illustrations in the first number of the *Illustrated News* were printed from Leggotypes. The same is true of the illustrations in the present issue; and should it be determined at any future period to change the system of illustrating the *News*, its readers will receive timely notice of the fact.

In answer to several enquiries we may state that the "Romances founded on Canadian History," for which premiums are offered by the Publisher, are not desired to be lengthy. They will be judged by quality rather than quantity. Brief tales, which in the judgment of the author may have sufficient merit to prove attractive to the public, if they only fill from three to five pages of the *News*, will be deemed eligible for competition; though greater length will by no means be accounted an objection.

The October number of the *Quarterly Review* effectually disposes of the Stowe-Byron scandal by publishing a number of letters written by Lady Byron, after her separation from her husband, in which she speaks of Lord Byron's sister in the most affectionate terms, hoping still to have the privilege of claiming her friendship, thanking her for her great kindness, &c., &c.; all of which is utterly irreconcilable with Lady Byron's belief at that time in the truth of Mrs. Stowe's infamous story. While Mrs. Stowe has herself shrunk from making her promised defence, and asked the public for an indefinite postponement of judgment, a weak attempt to bolster up her charges is

made by a correspondent of the *New York Citizen*, who quotes the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, in which "Christopher North" and the "Ettrick Shepherd" discuss the estrangement between Lord and Lady Byron. "Christopher" calls Byron a "monster," and tells the Shepherd to ask Mrs. Leigh the cause of Lady Byron's leaving him, and upon this the writer in the *Citizen* assumes that Professor Wilson was familiar with the report which Mrs. Stowe has since given to the world! The colloquial use of the term "monster" as applied to an ill tempered husband, is too well understood, to warrant such an inference; and unless Mrs. Stowe's apologists bring much stronger testimony in her defence, her own reputation will suffer by the affair, much more than that of Lord Byron or Mrs. Leigh.

Is the next number of the *News* will be commenced a thrilling historical romance, translated from the German, entitled "The Beautiful Prisoner."

"Le Bon Francais"—We copy, this week, an engraving of "Le Bon Francais" by Teniers. The picture is sufficiently expressive and is illustrative of a habit as yet sufficiently common to make a particular description quite unnecessary.

The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor of Ontario, died at his residence, Toronto, on Sunday evening last, of acute rheumatism, aged 47 years. He was the son of the Hon. P. Vankoughnet, Chairman of the Board of Arbitrators, and was born at Cornwall, on the 23rd January, 1823. The deceased was a member of the Government from 1853 to 1861, when he accepted the office of Chancellor of Upper Canada. Mr. Vankoughnet was a man of great ability, and his unexpected demise at such an early age will be heard of throughout the Country with unfeigned regret.

Mr. Cantwell has been elected to represent Huntingdon in the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of eighty-four.

Sir Francis Hincks has been elected for North Renfrew by a majority of one hundred and fourteen over Mr. Findlay, the Opposition Candidate.

The following gentlemen will, it is understood, compose the Privy Council, as reconstructed,—Sir Francis Hincks, and Messrs. Dunkin, Morris, and Benson, being the new Ministers: Premier and Minister of Justice—Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. Minister of Militia—Sir George E. Cartier, Bart. Minister of Finance—Sir Francis Hincks, C. B., K. C. M. G. Minister of Customs—Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B. Minister of Public Works—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B. Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. C. Dunkin. Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Peter Mitchell. Minister of Agriculture and Statistics—Hon. Joseph B. Benson. Secretary of State for the Provinces—Hon. Joseph Howe. Secretary of State for Canada—Hon. Alex. Morris. Postmaster-General—Hon. Alex. Campbell. Receiver-General—Hon. Edward Kenny. President of the Council—Hon. J. C. Chapais.

The distribution of Cabinet Offices, between the Provinces, is numerically the same as on 1st July 1867, viz: Ontario, five; Quebec, four; New Brunswick, two; Nova Scotia, two.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. L. J. Papineau, has arrived in town for the winter.

PERSONAL.—The Right Reverend Dr. O'Connor, late Bishop of Pittsburgh, intends to reside here and will be attached to the Jesuits College.

A NEW CANTATA.—Mr. J. B. Labelle, composer of the "Confederation" cantata, is now engaged on another work of the same character.

PERSONAL.—A complimentary dinner was given at the St. Lawrence Hall, the evening of the 4th, to T. B. Hawson, Esq., Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway, who, after a residence of eight years in Canada, is about to visit his friends in England.

HALLOWEEN FESTIVAL.—The Caledonia Society celebrated "Halloween" as usual. The prize poem this year was a patriotic song, written by Mr. J. D. Edgar, Barrister, of Toronto. He refuses the \$50 premium, preferring to retain the copyright.

As a pleasing instance of good-will, it may be mentioned, in connection with the bazaar of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, to be opened on the 3rd inst. in Mechanics' Hall, that the ladies of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum have contributed to the bazaar a beautiful papier-mache jewel case and work-box.—*Witness*.

THE FIRE AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Mr. Alfred Perry writes to the *Montreal Gazette*:—"From the moment the alarm was first given, up to last evening, I have had ample opportunity of knowing that the fire originated between the ceiling above the hot-air furnace, and immediately beneath the flooring under the organ." Mr. Perry also says that the Church doors opened inwards instead of outwards, as the law requires. Had the congregation been in the Church when the fire broke out, some of them would have paid with their lives for the culpability of the Trustees in this particular.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, the Rev. Mr. Black laid the corner stone of the new Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, at the corner of William and Dalhousie Streets, Griffintown. In consequence of the severe rain storm the attendance was not large. Services were commenced by singing the 100th psalm, and then the Rev. Edward Black offered the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Robt. Campbell read the third chapter of the first Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, beginning at the 7th verse. The Rev. Mr. Paton next offered a prayer. Rev. Dr. Jenkins delivered an address, after which Mr. Oswald, on behalf of the Montreal Sabbath School Association presented



The Rev. Mr. Black with a silver trowel bearing a suitable inscription. Rev. Mr. Black then laid the corner stone in the usual manner. In the cavity of the stone were placed various records of the church, list of ministers of the Church of Scotland in Montreal, list of members of the building committee, list of names of 91 contributors to the building fund of the new church; *The Gazette, Herald and Witness* of Saturday; British shilling and sixpence, Canadian 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent pieces. Rev. Mr. Black then delivered a short address, and the Rev. Mr. Patterson closed the proceedings by pronouncing the benediction. The church is in the modern Italian style, is of brick, and will seat 400 people. The basement will have school and class rooms, &c.

**THE RELICS OF ST. ZENO AND HIS COMPANIONS.**—On Sunday, Oct. 17, the relics of St. Zeno, martyr, recently sent from Rome by the R. C. Bishop of Montreal and temporarily deposited in the Bonsecours church, were translated to the cathedral on C. metery street, with imposing religious ceremonies. *The Miner* thus describes the shrine in which the relics are contained:—

"It is an elegant little construction; an oblong square, having at the corners four gilded columns, surrounded by verdure, and climbing flowers the colour of fire; a canopy with the same emblems surmounted them, formed like the beams of a roof. A bouquet of lilies and roses crowned the whole. In the midst of the crypt was placed a small coffin enclosing the ashes of the holy martyrs; a rich cloth of gold covered it, over which was placed a crown of *fleur de lis* and a palm branch."

About two o'clock the shrine, carried by four priests, was born in solemn procession to the Parish Church, in front of which a magnificent altar had been prepared to receive it. The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and there was an immense gathering of spectators on the Place d'Armes, while the children of the schools, the members of the several religious orders, &c., were marshalled in line of procession extending from Victoria Square nearly the whole length of Great St. James street. The daily papers report the assemblage to have been by far the largest that ever attended any religious procession in Montreal. From the steps of the Parish Church sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached, in which the persecutions and martyrdom of St. Zeno and his companions were briefly narrated. In the year 300, under the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, a decree was issued commanding all the Roman soldiers throughout the Empire to sacrifice to the gods, in order that the Christians might be discovered and compelled to recant. Many thousands, the chief of whom was Zeno, disobeyed this decree and avowed their faith. They were degraded to the position of slaves and compelled to work at the baths of Diocletian for seven years; after which, they still refusing to abjure their religion, they were cruelly tortured and put to death, to the number of ten thousand two hundred and three. After the sermons the procession moved on by way of Great St. James street, Victoria Square, St. Antoine street, St. Margaret street, Palace street, and thence to the Cathedral, where the relics were finally deposited.

**LIST OF PATENTS ISSUED FOR THE DOMINION UNDER THE NEW PATENT LAW UP TO SEPT. 30.**

1. Wm. Hamilton, Toronto, a fluid meter; 18th August, 1869.
2. D. J. Ellis, Southwold, Ont., a composition for destroying thistles; 18th August, 1869.
3. H. Kimball, Toronto, a water indicator for boilers; 18th August, 1869.
4. J. Kelley, Oakville, Ont., a grapple; 18th August, 1869.
5. J. Wilson, St. Catharines, Ont., art of distilling whiskey; 19th August, 1869.
6. W. Wandby, Toronto, Ont., a mustard and ketchup bottle; 18th August, 1869.
7. T. L. Simpson, Shediac, N.S., diamond soap; 19th August, 1869.
8. F. Oakley, Toronto, Ont., a lock washer; 19th August, 1869.
9. T. Dinna, Ancora, Ont., a potato and apple parer; 19th August, 1869.
10. T. Bassett, Collingwood, Ont., a horse fork; 19th August, 1869.
11. T. Mackie, Melbourne, Que., extracting copper and silver; 19th August, 1869.
12. E. E. Abbott, Gananoque, Ont., an improved chuck; 19th August, 1869.
13. J. Blacklock & W. T. Smithett, Hastings, Ont., a washing boiler; 19th August, 1869.
14. William Milner, Strathroy, Ont., a waggon stake; 19th August, 1869.
15. S. P. Johnston, Oshawa, Ont., machine for coupling railway cars; 20th August, 1869.
16. G. J. Baker, Oakville, Ont., a carriage rub iron for wheels; 19th August, 1869.
17. T. A. H. LaRue, Quebec, fabrication de fonte et acier; 19th August, 1869.
18. J. F. Cass, L'Orignal, Ont., a wrench; 24th August, 1869.
19. J. H. Williams, Sallcet, Ont., improvements in reaping machines; 26th August, 1869.
20. Wm. Milner, Strathroy, Ont., improvements in sleighs; 26th August, 1869.
21. J. W. D. Castro, Montreal, a filtering machine; 25th August, 1869.
22. J. S. Jackson, Stratford, assignee of A. Frechette, Ottawa, a gig saw; 25th August, 1869.
23. C. W. Saladee, St. Catharines, assignee of G. E. Smith, Toronto, improvement in buck saws; 25th August, 1869.
24. C. Boeckh, Toronto, improvement in paint brushes; 27th August, 1869.
25. B. T. Morrill, Rock Island, a mould board for ploughs; 27th August, 1869.
26. A. Kennedy, East Zorra, a land roller; 7th September, 1869.
27. S. Strain, Artemisia, a spinning wheel; 7th September, 1869.
28. G. McLenn, Aberfoyle, a bee hive; 7th September, 1869.
29. J. Nelson, Belleville, a thrashing machine; 7th September, 1869.
30. J. W. Jacobs, Reach, a combination wrench; 7th September, 1869.
31. W. Bently, and Charles Mee, Normandy, a lock; 7th September, 1869.

32. A. G. Batson, Brantford, a bedstead bottom; 8th September, 1869.
33. A. Campbell, Badenoch Settlement, a turnip puller; 8th September, 1869.
34. J. Doty, Oakville, a collar for axle; 8th September, 1869.
35. J. Marritt, Aurora, a bag holder; 8th September, 1869.
36. C. Allen, Waterloo, a stove; 8th September, 1869.
37. E. Lavigne, Quebec, a swing; 11th September, 1869.
38. W. R. Burrage, Toronto, a horse yoke; 11th September, 1869.
39. Wm. L. Kimmond, Montreal, a safety truck; 11th September, 1869.
40. D. W. Doan, Aurora, Ont., a fire proof ash safe and smoke house combined; 11th September, 1869.
41. H. W. Ostrom, Sidney and R. Heall, West Flamboro'; a gang plough; 11th September, 1869.
42. R. Mitchell, Montreal, improvements in stair steps; 11th September, 1869.
43. M. R. Meigs, Bedford, invalid bed; 11th September, 1869.
44. G. Lucas, Sarnia, a feather Renovator; 11th September, 1869.
45. J. H. Osborne, Guelph, a tension regulator for sewing machines; 11th September, 1869.
46. B. F. Hedden, Toronto, a water alarm for boiler; 11th September, 1869.
47. W. Hewston, Township Blanshard, Ont., a hay rake; 11th September, 1869.
48. J. Macdonald, Petrolia, Ont., a burner for oil and tar; 13th September, 1869.
49. J. W. Ritchie, Montreal, a protection bond system; 13th September, 1869.
50. J. Trout, St. Vincent, Ont., a gate; 13th September, 1869.
51. W. J. Cordingley, and Moses Déroché, Ottawa, Ont., a dumb stove; 13th September, 1869.
52. W. Braudeth, Adelaide, Ont., a scythe snath; 13th September, 1869.
53. F. Chambers, Wainfleet, Ont., a bee hive; 13th September, 1869.
54. J. H. Cameron, Lochiel, Ont., a pump sucker; 13th September, 1869.
55. N. S. Card, Normandale, Ont., a fruit dryer; 15th September, 1869.
56. R. Lewis, Melbourne, Ont., a churn; 15th September, 1869.
57. W. Curtis, Belleville, Ont., a water wheel; 15th September, 1869.
58. T. Fogg, St. Mary's, Ont., a railway switch; 15th September, 1869.
59. A. J. Lemon, Beverly, Ont., and F. Clement, Ancaster, Ont., a plough coupler; 15th September, 1869.
60. J. B. P. Stacey, Hamilton, Ont., a clothes rubber; 15th Sept., 1869.
61. W. A. Leggo, Montreal, Que., a photographic camera; 15th Sept., 1869.
62. R. Beadle, Dunwich, Ont., a gate hinge; 15th Sept., 1869.
63. T. Thomas, Bowmanville, Ont., a oil can; 18th Sept., 1869.
64. D. S. Cornell, Warwick, Ont., a gate hanging; 18th Sept., 1869.
65. R. Eaton, Montreal, Que., art of filtering petroleum oil; 18th Sept., 1869.
66. J. B. Pike, Raleigh, Ont., imperial saw tooth; 18th Sept., 1869.
67. W. A. Leggo, Montreal, Que., a granulated photograph; 18th Sept., 1869.
68. C. McCallum, Toronto, Ont., a chopping mill; 18th Sept., 1869.
69. M. Gardener, Hespeler, Ont., a steam generator; 18th Sept., 1869.
70. H. Baines, Toronto, Ont., reworking old iron rails; 18th Sept., 1869.
71. C. Hollands, Mitchell, Ont., a rotary steam engine; 27th Sept., 1869.
72. J. Kinney, Woodstock, Ont., a bolt head and washer; 27th Sept., 1869.
73. J. Woodley, Quebec, a boat and shoe heel; 27th Sept., 1869.
74. E. Price, Bayham, Ont., a beet cutter; 27th Sept., 1869.
75. C. Myers, Oshawa, Ont., a churn; 27th September, 1869.
76. F. Culham, Widder Station, Ont., a thrashing machine; 27th September, 1869.
77. J. Sables, Little Britain, Ont., a bending Press; 27th September, 1869.
78. F. J. Gooding, Montreal, art of drying Peat fuel; 27th September, 1869.
79. W. Milner, Strathroy, Ont., a waggon stake; 27th September, 1869.
80. R. Brown, Stratford, Ont., a back lash for steam engine; 27th September, 1869.
81. W. Dyson, London, Ont., a cheese vat; 27th September, 1869.
82. A. M. McKay, Woodstock, Ont., a washing machine; 27th September, 1869.

**NELSON'S MONUMENT.**

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

Sir,—During the course of the last few years the attention of our authorities has been repeatedly directed to the unseemly condition of Nelson's Monument. It has been denominated a "disgrace to every British subject," a "miserable pile," a "scandal of world-wide notoriety," &c., &c.; and the *London Art Journal* informed its many readers not very long since, that "the immortal hero of Trafalgar, to whose memory the monument is erected, would, could he but behold it, drop a tear out of compassion for the citizens of Montreal."

Notwithstanding these remarks, however, the poor old Admiral has been left standing cold and alone with his back towards the water. Surely, sir, it is high time that some action be taken in the matter. Let our city fathers expend the monument fund—belonging to the public—either in repairing or demolishing the wretched pile; and pending the arrival in Montreal of the Queen's statue, let us by all means "get off with the old law before we get on with the new."

I am, Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
WM. J. J.

If brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always murmuring about?

A courteous wag, fond of oysters, never swallows one without the exclamation, "Good by valve."

Business men should associate pleasantly with their employees; like the merchant tailors who, as soon as a fall of snow comes, go out and have a good time with their cutters.

**WONDERFUL INVENTION.**—Everyone has heard of self-made men, but it may not perhaps be equally well known that there are also "Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors." Patterns can be had on application.

Can any boy name an animal of the order 'cedents'—that is "a front-toothless animal?" A boy whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark, replied: "I can!" "Well, what is the animal?" asked the teacher. "My grandmother!" replied the boy, with great glee.

A Scotchman having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him, that he might help himself. The master said to him: "Sandy, you take a long time to breakfast." "In troth, master," answered he, "a cheese of this size is nae so soon eaten as ye may think."

"Cornelius O'Dowd" says:—It is in our perorations we shine in Ireland. "May the blessing of the Almighty Father follow your honour all the days of your life," whined the old hag, as she trotted after the gentleman; and then, seeing at last that her entreaty had not moved him, she added, "and never overtake you."

Some curious statistics, with reference to the speed of wind and sound, may be interesting just at the present moment. A zephyr travels at the rate of 14 miles per hour; fresh breeze, 4; strong wind, 12; tempest, 45; hurricane, 60; a great secret, 80; calumny, 100; scandal, 120.

**TO CLEAN OILCLOTH.**—An oilcloth should never be scrubbed with a brush, but, after being first swept, should be cleaned by washing with a soft flannel and lukewarm or cold water. On no account use soap or water that is hot, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the oilcloth is dry, rub it well with a small portion of a mixture of bees' wax, softened with a minute quantity of turpentine, using for this purpose a soft furniture polishing brush. Oilcloth cared for in this way will last twice the time than with ordinary treatment.

Accounts are given in some of the foreign journals, of the healing properties of a new oil. It is easily made, from the yolks of eggs, and is said to be much employed by the German colonists of South Russia, as a means of curing cuts, bruises, scratches, etc. The eggs are boiled hard, the yolks removed and crushed, and then placed over a fire and stirred carefully, till the whole substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. Hens eggs are considered the best, and nearly two tea-spoonfuls of oil may be gained from a single yolk.

In the stereoscopic views one image of the view is superposed on the other and produces the effect of relief. If we tint one of the views with a transparent colour, such as cobalt blue, and the other with carmine or lake, we have the combination of these colours in the stereoscope, viz., a purple tint; and so with regard to the colours to produce various shades of green, brown, etc. The colours thus employed produce remarkable effects by their transparency; and to see a view first with one eye in one set of tints, and then with the other in a different set of tints, and then with both eyes to see a third and differently coloured picture, is an optical effect as instructive as it is amusing. We, in fact, combine the colours in the eyes instead of the colour-cups.—*Scientific American.*

**ELECTRIC BEACONS.**—Thomas Stevenson, C. E., Edinburgh, recently conducted an experiment at Granton, with the view of showing the practicability of illuminating beacons and buoys at sea with the electric light, produced by means of a battery on shore. A submarine cable, fully half a mile in length, was laid between the east breakwater of Granton Harbor and the chair pier at Trinity. The operator occupied a station near the centre of the breakwater, and the light was shown at the point of the pier in front of an ordinary lighthouse reflector, producing a most brilliant flash. The flashes were emitted with great rapidity; as many as 500 can be transmitted in a minute, but the machine can be regulated so as to send one every second, or at any other desired interval. The experiment gave entire satisfaction.

**THE BURNING OF THE CHURCHES, MONTREAL.**

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH TOTALLY DESTROYED; THE UNITARIAN CHURCH UNROOFED AND OTHERWISE INJURED; THE BAPTIST CHURCH SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

On Sunday morning, October 24, a fire broke out in St. Andrew's Church, (Presbyterian,) on Beaver Hall Hill, which proved to be the most destructive with which Montreal has been visited for a long time. It was at first supposed that it had been caused by incendiarism, as the Church Plate was said to have been missing, but when it was discovered that the Plate had been rescued and lodged with the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, Minister of St. Andrew's, for safe keeping, the theory of incendiarism was abandoned, and the opinion became general that the fire had originated from some derangement in the hot air apparatus for warming the Church, as two of the four furnaces in the building had fires in them, they having been used the previous night when the choir was practising.

The alarm was sounded between four and five o'clock in the morning from box 37, and a portion of the firemen then on their way home from extinguishing a fire in another quarter, immediately rushed towards Beaver Hall Hill. As they approached they saw thick black volumes of smoke issuing from and enveloping the tall spire of St. Andrew's Church, with occasional flashes of glaring flame leaping from the windows as so many tongues of the fire fiend lubricating the morsel he was about to devour. The hydrants were quickly tapped, hose laid, and branchmen ready to play. An entrance was first made through the door on Belmont street, and, going into the interior, the flames were found to be raging in greatest volume in the western corner, but they seemed to be pretty general over the whole church. They had crept over pulpit and pew, up the tall and slender pillars that supported gallery and roof, until, getting among the furring, and into the close timbers of the roof, there was no hope of saving the building. The firemen laboured heroically, but only to subdue the flames and



prevent their spreading, there being no hope of saving the building. As the morning advanced crowds of citizens flocked to the scene of the conflagration. About six o'clock the whole roof had become one mass of flame, the stained windows were melted, and the falling of the spire was momentarily looked for. The *Evening Telegraph*, in its report, says:—"The chief point of attraction now was the burning spire of St. Andrew's church. It was evident that it would not stand long. It was enveloped in flames, which shot fiercely up to the sky, as if eager for more to destroy. The sight was indescribably grand. The saddest feeling came over

the spectator as he saw one of the finest spires in the city now a tall column of flame. It was two hundred feet high; one hundred feet of stone, and the upper hundred feet of wood and galvanized iron. The wind soon began to shake the spire, and the indications were that it would fall across Lagachetière street. The spectators were pressed back. Fears were entertained for the safety of the houses on the south side of Lagachetière street. The residents made every preparation for the expected calamity. After swaying and tottering some minutes the burning spire came down with a tremendous crash, and the frightened spectators rushed wildly from the

danger, but only to come back again. It turned a complete somersault. As it fell, it broke near the middle, and the upper part came straight down, the point striking on the sidewalk about a foot outside the stone wall surrounding the church. It fell across the street, the base striking and sweeping away the porticos of the houses opposite, occupied by Dr. Wanless and Mrs. Inglis. The lower part of the wooden spire fell at the base of the tower within the railing around the church. It was fortunate that it broke and fell as it did; for if it had fallen on the houses opposite on Lagachetière street it would have swept them down and added fresh fuel to the fire."



THE BURNING OF THE CHURCHES, MONTREAL, 21<sup>ST</sup> OCTOBER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

The firemen continued to play upon the burning mass; and the roof fell in, after showering an immense quantity of burning cinders on some of the neighbouring buildings, one of which—THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—caught fire in the roof; but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—When the fire in the ruins of St. Andrew's Church was nearly extinguished, smoke was observed issuing from the roof of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), situated opposite to St. Andrew's. The cinders

and burning chips carried from St. Andrew's Church had so heated the slate that the woodwork of the roof had been set on fire, and had been burning for some time before the fire was discovered, for when, about eight o'clock in the morning, this new alarm was given, the firemen found the fire very far advanced. They succeeded in partially extinguishing the flames, but the roof soon fell in, nevertheless, doing considerable damage to the interior of the Church. After the falling in of the roof, the fire was immediately extinguished.

St. Andrew's church was opened for public worship on January 12, 1861. It was one of the finest ecclesiastical

structures in the city; built after the model of Salisbury Cathedral. It cost \$64,000 and was insured for \$37,000. The organ, built by Mr. Warren, cost \$5,000 and was insured for \$3,000. The Rev. Dr. Mathieson has been pastor of the Congregation since 1826. For the present the congregation meet for public worship in the lecture room of McGill College, every Sunday at the usual hours; but steps will be immediately taken to rebuild the church.

The Unitarian church was insured for \$18,000, and it is estimated that it will cost some \$9,000 or \$10,000 to replace the roof and otherwise repair the damage done by the fire.



*Reproduced from an Engraving after Textais.*

# LE BON FUMEUR.



## THE NAUGHTY BOY.

(From H. C. Andersen's Tales, written for the "C. I. News.")

I.  
A good old poet sat by his hearth,  
While the wind and rain were raging abroad;  
And he thought of the poor who roamed through the earth,  
Without a home or a friend but God,  
While he was as snug as he could desire,  
Roasting his apples before the fire.

II.  
And just with the thought came a voice outside:  
"Oh, pray, let me in, I am wet and cold."  
In a second, the door has been opened wide,  
And there standeth a boy with ringlets of gold.  
"Come in, my boy, there is warmth for thee here;  
Come in, and take share of my frugal cheer."

III.  
So the boy came in, and in spite of the storm,  
A cherub he seemed who had come from the skies,  
With his curly locks and his graceful form,  
And the sparkling beauty that lit his eyes.  
But the bow that he bore was so spoilt with the rain,  
One would say he could never have used it again.

IV.  
Then the good old poet nursed the boy,  
And dried him and warmed him, and gave him wine,  
Till his heart grew glad, and the spirit of joy  
Frolicked and danced o'er his face divine.  
"Light of heart thou seemest and light of head,  
Pray, what is thy name?" the old poet said.

V.  
"My name is Love; dost thou know me not?  
Look, yonder my bow and my arrows lie;  
And I'd have you beware—I'm a capital shot."  
"But your bow is spoilt." "Never mind; I'll try."  
And he bent his bow and he aimed a dart,  
And the good old poet was shot through the heart.

VI.  
And he fell from his chair and he wept full sore:  
"Is this my reward for my apples and wine?"  
But the Naughty Boy could be seen no more;  
He was forth again, for the night grew fine.  
"Bah! I'll warn all the boys and the girls I know,  
If they play with this love, they'll have nothing but woe."

VII.  
So the good old poet, he did his best  
To make others beware of a fate like his;  
And he shewed them the arrow that pierced his breast:  
"Now, you see what a terrible boy he is!  
But an archer who's never two moments the same,  
Like Proteus, 'tis hard to keep clear of his aim."  
JOHN READE.

MR. HARDCASTLE'S FRIENDLY ATTENTIONS,  
AND WHAT CAME OF THEM.

## CHAPTER II.—Continued.

The explanation seemed at least reasonable, so Mr. Surbiton was persuaded to drop his defence and take his seat upon it—a pacific movement which satisfied the bystanders; and at there was nothing the matter; so they moved off, and an apparently promising scandal was nipped in the bud.

"The gentleman will tell you, I dare say, if you ask him," said Mrs. Surbiton severely to her husband, "what he means by the advertisement."

"Well, what do you mean?" said Mr. Surbiton, sulkily.  
"I mean the announcement which appeared on Friday in the 'Southdown Reporter,'" said Mr. Shorncliffe, taking from his pocket the paragraph in question, which he had taken the precaution to cut out.

Mr. Surbiton read the advertisement with amazement; then he handed it to Mrs. Surbiton, who read it and looked scandalized; then Mrs. Surbiton handed it to Miss Surbiton, who read it—and laughed.

The latter lady was the first to express her views on the subject.

"If it relates to us, mamma, it must be intended as a piece of fun—though not such fun as a friend would practise upon us. I certainly dropped one of my gloves as we were going out; but nobody could suppose that we should advertise for such a thing as that; and I, at any rate, saw nobody pick it up."

"I had that honour," said Mr. Shorncliffe, not quite so assuredly as before, and addressing himself still to Mr. Surbiton, though with reference to the young lady, "and seeing the advertisement, I was naturally under the impression that—that—there was a desire to communicate with me."

"Then your impression was mistaken," said Mr. Surbiton, recovering his self-possession as he began to understand the question at issue. "We know nothing about the advertisement here; somebody has been making a fool of you."

Mr. Shorncliffe began to think that he had at least been making a fool of himself, and sincerely wished that he had left Doncaster to perform his legitimate part in the affair.

"Shall I at least perform the commission which I have so innocently undertaken, and restore—"

Mrs. Surbiton here interposed, and stopped the movement which the speaker was making towards his pocket.  
"On no account—such a proceeding could not be permitted in public—with the eyes of the world upon us—and nobody here requires the glove."

"If the gentleman had found the little ring I lost the same evening I should be obliged to him," said Miss Surbiton.

But Mr. Shorncliffe had unfortunately not found a ring.  
"At least," said that gentleman, as he made a movement to depart, "I hope that I shall be acquitted of having taken a part in what seems to be a very silly hoax."

My name—which I dare say is not unknown to Mr. Surbiton—should be some guarantee of my honourable motives."

And here Mr. Shorncliffe handed his card to the gentleman whom he addressed. The latter glanced at it, and his manner changed immediately.

"Bless me!—Mr. John Shorncliffe! Are you of the house of Grampus, Shorncliffe, and Co., of Lombard Street?"

"I am a partner in that firm."

"My bankers. Then you are at least a respectable person. My dear sir, I am very glad to see you. This business of the advertisement is evidently a mistake—some foolery of those military coxcombs. I am very sorry that you have been imposed on. Grampus, Shorncliffe and Co.—first-rate house—know some of the partners. You don't know me, I dare say."

"Your name, I have no doubt, is known to me," replied Mr. Shorncliffe, with renewed confidence at the turn which the conversation had taken.

"My name is Surbiton, sir. Do you know me now? I have had an account at your bank—and, I flatter myself, never an unsatisfactory balance—for the last twenty years."

"There is no name I know better—none more honoured in the firm—than yours. I am proud to make your acquaintance, Mr. Surbiton."

"And I am proud to make yours; though I must confess I thought at first you were a swindler. Never mind—mistakes will happen. And now I know who you are let me introduce you to my wife and daughter."

The wife and daughter duly acknowledged the introduction—neither of them, however, with any unnecessary graciousness; for Mrs. Surbiton, now that her husband had retired, "did not approve of people in business," and Miss Surbiton did not find herself taking much interest in the person upon short notice. However, Shorncliffe had gained his point, and, attaching himself sagaciously to the quarter where he had made an impression, he talked "City" to Mr. Surbiton with such success as to fairly win that gentleman's heart.

The afternoon, which was young when they entered the gardens, had been middle-aged for some time past, and now showed signs of growing old. On every side people were seeking social safety in flight. Chairs—that sure test of the Zoological market—which had been so lately at a high premium, were now at a miserable discount. There had been no transactions in seats indeed, except in leaving them, for the last half-hour, and those comforting securities exhibited not only a downward tendency, but a rapid state of decline. I am indebted for this playful metaphor to Mr. Shorncliffe, who employed it in his conversation with Mr. Surbiton with such effect as to make that gentleman regard him as the most witty person he had ever met in the whole course of his life. Mrs. Surbiton, whose sympathies were wedded to the West-End, scarcely disguised her disgust at this kind of pleasantry; while Miss Surbiton, with whom the West-End was an open question, had a very small opinion of the wit, for the young-lady-like reason that she did not care about the individual.

"And now, my boy,—it was my boy this time—said Mr. Surbiton to his new acquaintance, "you are leaving this place of course. Which way are you going? Westward, of course—everybody goes westward. Take a seat in our carriage. You have your own? Never mind—may as well drive with us—just room—tell your man to follow—take my wife out like a good fellow."

So Mr. Shorncliffe gave his escort to Mrs. Surbiton, and Mr. Surbiton followed with his daughter.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Matthew Hardcastle and Captain the Hon. Harry Doncaster encountered the party—just in time to be too late.

Harry was disgusted at the perfidy of his friend.  
"Never mind," said his genial companion; "they have not seen us, and we shall have plenty of time to give him checkmate to-morrow. If we do not castle his queen—Hardcastle his queen I may say, ha! ha! ha!—never believe me again."

## CHAPTER III.

## RIDING, DINING, AND LOVE MAKING.

Mr. Hardcastle, who was a bachelor—all these genial old boys are bachelors—occupied one of the best suites of chambers in the Albany—I will call it A 1, which it was in all respects but its local classification. Thither Captain Doncaster went to breakfast with him on the Monday morning succeeding the Sunday afternoon at the Zoological; and breakfast concluded, the pair arranged their plans for the coming campaign. These were not very elaborate, being limited to paying a visit at Mr. Surbiton's house, and enabling Harry to make what way he could with the ladies.

"There is no occasion," remarked Mr. Hardcastle, "to make the attack look premeditated, and that is why I proposed to introduce you in a public place; but nothing can be more natural than that I—an old ally of the family—should take a friend with me when I happen to call; and I should say nothing if I were you about the advertisement in the paper, which is not likely to have come from the Surbitons, and is most probably some joke concocted at Brighton with which they have nothing to do."

There was no end to the friendly attentions of Mr. Hardcastle. He suggested that, as they had nothing else to do after breakfast, they should have a ride in the Row; and when he found that Harry had no horse in town, he said it didn't matter, he could mount him, and he did so in a most satisfactory manner, and told Harry always to consider the horse at his disposal as long as he remained in London. Harry was anxious, too, about another point. He told Mr. Hardcastle that he did not feel safe in such a public place as the Park, where he had not been for months; but his new friend told him to be quite easy on that score. "If anything happens," said he, "I will settle the thing for you; it is only for a short time that you

need incur the danger. I hope very soon to see you a free man—now, no thanks—I assure you I take a selfish pleasure in obliging anybody to whom I take a liking—it is my way."

The first person they met in the Row was a gentleman who was also fond of friendly attentions—a gentleman in humble life who followed a pursuit not unknown in the neighbourhood—that of warning persons in Harry's predicament, with a view to half-crowns, of enemies being in the vicinity. He gave an intimation of the kind to Harry, which made that gentleman wince, especially when he heard that the enemy in question had "walked off with a swell only on Saturday, while he was riding with a lady." But Mr. Hardcastle treated the matter so lightly, and renewed his assurances of support with such evident sincerity, that Harry was soon reassured, and felt almost as free as he did on what Fielding calls "that happy day of the week when profane hands are forbidden to contaminate the shoulders of the unfortunate."

The next person they met was Miss Surbiton herself. She came upon Harry Doncaster like a vision—only I doubt if any vision ever sat a horse half so well, or managed it with such ease and grace. A vision, I fancy, would ride more in the style of the lady in the picture advertisement, who sits sideways upon an agreeably rearing steed, holding the reins as if they were the handle of a tea-cup, while the skirt of her habit, which is about twelve feet long, meanders gracefully among the animal's legs. This was not Miss Surbiton's style you may be sure, or Harry would not have gone into such absurd raptures about her equestrian performance. He had never, too, he thought, seen anybody who looked half so well in a riding dress, though it is perhaps the *safest* costume for all styles of beauty, and most styles which are not beauty for that matter.

Mr. Surbiton, who accompanied his daughter, could not ride, but he did. He pulled up upon seeing Mr. Hardcastle, and the two immediately entered into conversation upon some sordid business in which they were both concerned. Meanwhile the younger pair, having no social licence to talk, felt rather in the way, until Mr. Hardcastle presently introduced his companion, and the rest was plain sailing. The party first rode abreast, and then in pairs, and after a canter or two together Harry Doncaster and Blanche Surbiton found themselves intimate friends.

Three days afterwards Captain Doncaster dined with Mr. and Mrs. Surbiton at their house in Hyde Park Gardens. Mr. Surbiton did not much care about asking him, but Mrs. Surbiton did, which was decisive. That lady never neglected an opportunity to cultivate fashionable and well-connected acquaintances—they were such a relief, she said, from her husband's horrible City friends—and she treated the latest on the list with great distinction, as being no more than the due of a person who was a possible viscount—the present one being childless—and who might—the lady had already great ideas in the way of an alliance for her daughter.

Among the guests bidden to the hospitable board of Mr. Surbiton was Mr. Shorncliffe. Harry Doncaster and he had not met since the memorable night at Brighton, and had their meeting now taken place been elsewhere, Harry would have quarrelled with him, for he could not doubt the means by which that gentleman had made the acquaintance of the Surbitons. It was clear that he must have dropped the glove in the coffee room, and that Mr. Shorncliffe must have appropriated it. However, the house they were in was no place in which to settle a question of the kind; and having once let it pass, Harry thought he would say no more about it, contenting himself with the amiable revenge of making Mr. Shorncliffe particularly uncomfortable by taking no notice of him, and leaving him uncertain what kind of greeting he had to expect until the evening was well nigh over.

Harry Doncaster indeed was far better employed; for he had Blanche Surbiton in charge at dinner, and enjoyed the lion's share of her society afterwards. Shorncliffe was powerless to interfere with this monopoly during the meal, for although placed opposite to the lady, there was a bar between them in the shape of a senseless contrivance of fruit and flowers, which, as he said afterwards, was all very well in its way, but a bore beyond bearing when it got in the way of one's observation. He could quite sympathise with the Frenchman who said that he detested the beauties of nature; and he hated the scent of roses as much as did Hood's flower girl who associated them with so much sorrow. The object who filled his thoughts was almost shut out from his vision by these wretched representatives of grace and beauty. It was only, indeed, by a dive of a most undignified character that he could manage to address his *vis-à-vis*, and I need scarcely say that a remark across a dinner-table must be of a special character not always at command to warrant a process of the kind. From his proper position the young banker could obtain nothing more satisfactory than the sight of a bit of blue *corsage*—blue was evidently Miss Surbiton's colour—and the glimpse of an occasional arm. This was the more exasperating as he was able to see and hear quite enough to know that Harry Doncaster was making his way in a triumphant manner, and thoroughly engrossing the girl's attention; while those more happily seated could place but one interpretation upon the manner in which, as she listened to or addressed her neighbour, the pink coral continually combated with the ivory of her complexion.

Poor Shorncliffe, too, had the additional mortification of being placed next to Miss Mankillen—a lady of undecided age but decided manners, arrayed for fascination in a style which ought to amount to conspiracy in law; who had no features to speak of, and thought therefore that her force lay in expression; who said the smallest things with the largest emphasis, and whenever she talked—which she always did—twisted her face into maniacal grimaces, and gave to her too agile form the contortions of a mermaid. She was called, indeed, the mermaid among the more ribald and insulting of her acquaintances; and one of these noticing the manner in which she was disporting her-

self towards Mr. Shorncliffe, remarked that if she carried her looking-glass and comb into connubial life, she would certainly give the most faithful reflection to her husband's least pleasant qualities, and comb his hair in a manner not contemplated by *coiffeurs*.

The neighbour tried to enter into her ideas of a pleasant conversation, but found himself so entirely opposed as to the required conditions that he contented himself at last by answering her at random; so they talked something in this manner—

'You go everywhere, Mr. Shorncliffe. I have seen you at five hundred places this season.'

'No, I think she is best in the "Grande Duchesse."'

'You are fond of dancing? I know you are.'

'I prefer Patti of the two.'

'Those are very beautiful flowers. I adore flowers.'

'I hear that this last novel is a failure.'

'Are you going to the Zoological next Sunday?'

'Yes. I heard her twice at Vienna before she came here.'

And so forth. But the worst of it—for Mr. Shorncliffe—was that the lady did not feel offended, but came to the conclusion that her neighbour was a little deaf, and that it was a well-bred thing to humour him.

It was a desperately long dinner; for Mr. Surbiton inclined to massive hospitalities, and thought there could never be enough of a good thing. But it came to an end, as even desperately long dinners must do; and when the ladies had all sailed out of the room—like a fleet of flowers—the gentlemen did what gentlemen always do on such occasions—took a little more wine, and tried to bring together the scattered elements of conversation. As for Harry Doncaster, he seemed, for the first time, aware of their presence—so engrossed had he been with his fair neighbour, who was not only by this time mistress of his heart, but of his head also; for his brain had gained new life from her beauty, and his fancies were exhilarated as if fresh from a feast of the gods. Mr. Hardcastle, who was on the other side of the table, nodded to him as he touched his glass with his lips, and his looks said as plainly as looks can say, 'I congratulate you.'

Shorncliffe was first in the drawing-room, and when Doncaster entered that apartment he found him engaged in conversation with Miss Surbiton, and pretending to take tea. To what extent he would have succeeded in interesting the young lady I cannot say; for he was cruelly treated shortly afterwards by his host, who drew him away to ask his opinion upon some important question connected with the City. Harry took the opportunity to slip into the vacant chair, and was once more master of the situation.

How they got there—by what pretence—and at whose suggestion—I know not; but in a few minutes the pair were miles away (drawing-room measure) in the conservatory.

There was no one near; and you may be sure that both were conscious of the fact. Miss Surbiton, indeed, so far appreciated it as to take the opportunity of asking a question which she would not have liked to ask with a chance of being heard.

'Pray excuse me, Captain Doncaster, for asking you; but where did you get that little turquoise ring you wear on your watch-guard?'

'Originally,' answered Harry, 'by the prosaic process of buying it, if I remember rightly; but how I came by it lately is more than I can tell. I thought I had given it away years ago. It seems, however, that I have been wearing it, for some little time, at least, next to my heart, for my servant found it in the side pocket of a coat. How it came there is a mystery to me, but I remembered it as being my former property.'

'You were at the Dragoon Guards' ball at Brighton last week—I know you were—I saw you there. It was there that I lost the ring. It must have come off with my glove, which I dropped going out.'

A light broke in upon Harry Doncaster.

'I was an idiot,' said he, 'not to have connected the two circumstances before. It was I who found the glove. You were in the carriage, and had driven off before I could return it.'

'You found the glove? I thought it was Mr. Shorncliffe. He brought it back very unnecessarily, and made a great fuss about it at the Zoological Gardens on Sunday. He was a stranger to us then, though it seems that papa banks with him.'

'The fact is, I lost the glove by accident, and Mr. Shorncliffe appropriated it; but the ring, which I had not observed, was not then in it, and must have fallen out previously, and remained where I originally placed the glove. I ought to have quarrelled with Mr. Shorncliffe for his share in the proceeding, but have determined to forgive him in consideration of the temptation. His object was to use the glove for the purpose of getting an introduction to its owner.'

The pink coral gained a decided advantage over the ivory as Harry said these words.

'I consider his conduct highly impertinent,' said the lady; 'but it does not alter my opinion of him, for I did not like it from the first.'

'I will at any rate restore the ring,' said Harry, disengaging it from his chain, and placing it in its owner's hand.

Blanche Surbiton looked curiously at her companion as she received the ornament.

'Have you any recollection,' she asked, quietly, 'of the person to whom you gave it so long ago?'

'I remember her perfectly as she was then; but it is ten years since—just before I went into the service and to India—and she was then a little girl. Can it be that—?'

And Harry paused to examine the possibility which suggested itself.

'She was a child of seven or eight years of age, and you gave the ring to her upon the beach at Brighton,' said Miss Surbiton, decidedly. 'She had ventured out a little too far, looking for seaweed, and had stayed upon a piece of rock until the tide—then coming in—surrounded her. She was in great danger, for she was too frightened to help

herself. You were walking upon the beach at the time, waded through the surf, and carried her on shore. She was nearly fainting—you were very kind to her—revived and soothed her—and ultimately gave her back to her servant, who had been talking to a soldier and came up at the last moment. On leaving the child you placed this little ring upon her finger, and she has always worn it since in remembrance of her deliverer.'

'I remember every incident you mention,' said Harry; 'and now that you bring the child to my mind I can recall her face in your own. But time makes great changes in young ladies who are not grown up.'

And here Harry Doncaster made an obvious remark or two about the influence of time being sometimes of a favourable character, which brought the pink coral to the surface again. Then he asked a question in his turn—

'Did you recognize me?'

'Immediately. At the ball I thought your face familiar to me, and soon remembered where we had met. You have changed very little—scarcely at all, indeed.'

Harry did not ask—and I dare say did not care—whether the tendency in his case had been favourable or otherwise; and the lady was not sufficiently gushing to volunteer the information. That the discovery of their old acquaintance gave pleasure to them both was easy to be seen; and when Mr. Shorncliffe—by the merest accident, of course—came presently into the conservatory, even that very assured gentleman arrived at the conviction that he was no welcome addition to the party.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### WHOM SHALL WE MARRY?

'But how can I, as a man of honour, misrepresent my position, and conceal the fact of all these awful debts?'

Harry Doncaster asked this question of Mr. Hardcastle at breakfast next morning in the Albany, where, by the special desire of the occupier of A 1, the young officer had taken up his temporary quarters.

'As for your want of property—which will not be always a want, for you must have some one of these days, even if your brother marries, and you do not get the title and estates I don't see that you need feel any embarrassment. Nothing can be more fair than a match of the kind. There is birth and position on the one side, there is money on the other. The Surbiton family, I am sure, will be charmed with the alliance. Your debts are awkward, of course; but a great many of them are of a kind which no man ought to pay in full if he can avoid it. If you will authorize me to arrange with the rascals, I will undertake to manage them, to make a compromise as to amount, and give you time besides; and moreover, I will explain the whole matter to Mr. Surbiton, who has the highest regard for me as a friend and a man of business, and will, I am sure, act upon my advice.'

Harry was enchanted at the idea of such a satisfactory settlement, and threw his scruples to the winds. Mr. Hardcastle's generous proffers touched him to the heart; it would be foolish and ungrateful to refuse them. The result was that Harry placed himself entirely in the hands of his new friend, and thought how happy the world might be if friends of the kind were more common.

Released from sordid cares, Harry Doncaster could venture to declare his love. Indeed, to tell the truth, he had gone a great way in that direction on the previous evening while in the conservatory, and he was in no want of an opportunity for meeting Blanche Surbiton again, for he had learned that she intended to ride in the Row that morning, accompanied only, servant excepted, by Miss Mankillen. So Harry, mounted as before by Mr. Hardcastle, went into the Row also, and there the two met, quite by accident of course, and Miss Mankillen, not being the kind of person to ride with a lady if she could get a man instead, did not trouble them long with her company, a fact upon which I suspect Blanche Surbiton had calculated when she asked her to go.

Harry and Blanche—you will excuse my familiarity with the young lady—after seeing Miss Mankillen inflict herself upon a nervous gentleman who was riding for his health, and was too weak to make resistance, took a canter together, which had the effect of leaving everybody behind, and then walked their horses and began to talk as people do when they have a great deal to say and know not how soon they may be disturbed. It was Harry who took the initiative in this decided course of action, and resuming the conversation from the point at which it had broken off in the conservatory, made such rapid progress that he arrived at the 'momentous question' with a celerity that surprised himself, to say nothing of his companion. However, he had not mistaken his ground, that was clear, and before anybody came up to talk to them, Harry had not only extracted as favourable an answer as a lady is likely to give who is agitated and has a horse to manage, but extorted a confession that for ten years past the childish fancy that mingled with her gratitude had been a sunny memory of her life, which had been lit up with the hope of meeting its object once more. So when they rejoined Miss Mankillen, or rather when Miss Mankillen rejoined them, they both looked so happy as to be decided objects of suspicion; indeed the pink coral in Blanche's face was sufficient evidence for conviction in any court of justice.

That afternoon, when Mr. Surbiton returned home—although retired from business he haunted the City upon various pretences—Mrs. Surbiton made to him an important communication—that Captain the Hon. Harry Doncaster had made an offer for their daughter's hand. Mr. Surbiton's answer, I am sorry to say, was coarse. He said 'Rubbish.' But it was not rubbish for all that, and Mrs. Surbiton assured him that the match was one of which she highly approved, the connection was so good, and would give them such an influential place in society, especially if her daughter should become a viscountess, of which there seemed every chance. The lady, in fact, was for accepting at once, and, what was more, celebrating the marriage as soon as possible, to prevent accidents.

But Mr. Surbiton, strange to say, did not seem to see the advantage, especially compared with another offer which had been made to him in the City for the hand of the same young lady. This, it appeared, was from no less a person than Mr. Shorncliffe, who had formally asked for his consent in the event of his obtaining that of the lady. The worthy gentleman respectfully, but firmly, avowed his preference for the monied suitor. 'What is rank to us?' he said, 'I am a self-made man, and everybody knows it. With the money I can give to Blanche, and that which Shorncliffe has, their position will be second to nobody's. We don't want empty handles to names, and to be hanging on to poor, proud families that will scarcely own us. I like to have the sinews of war that I have always relied on, not the gold lace and the gloss, that nobody cares about if they can get the other thing.' Mrs. Surbiton could not conceal her disgust at this commercial view of the question, and intimated to her husband, though in more polite and prosaic phrase, that however he might, on account of his wealth, have inherited some of the flowers of a social Eden, the trail of the City was over them all, and that she was ashamed of his mean way of looking at the position.

The position, indeed, was a very awkward one, for the harmony of the family, between whose heads nothing could more confidently be expected than a right royal row. But Mr. Surbiton had a fortunate preference for peace and quietness, and an idea occurred to him.

'I tell you what it is, my dear,' said he; 'it is of no use for us to quarrel about this business. People are never good judges of their own affairs. It is always better that they should take counsel's opinion, and I know of no man whose opinion I would rather take than that of Hardcastle. I have known him for these thirty years; he has always been my friend, and I have always found his advice put money in my pocket, and if by following it I have put some into his own, that is only fair. He is a clear-headed man of the world, and I promise you, if you agree, that I will be guided by his decision.'

Mrs. Surbiton did not directly make her election; but on the following morning, after a careful consideration of Mr. Hardcastle's character, and the peculiar circumstances of the case—the lady had considerable shrewdness and penetration, and saw into character rather more deeply than her husband—she consented to the compact, reserving to herself mentally the right of playing false if the decision went against her. It was a reservation which I cannot defend, but I am only recording facts, and perhaps I have no right to expose the aberrations of so respectable a lady. So Mr. Hardcastle was bidden to a private dinner, and the two gentlemen had a long discussion on the subject after the ladies had gone up stairs.

The result may be soon told. Mr. Surbiton put the case to his friend as one in which it was impossible for them to have a difference of opinion, and he made it a question, he added, only for the sake of peace and quietness, that is to say, to please his wife. Mr. Hardcastle at first seemed to agree with him entirely, and then proceeded to urge, with an adroitness for which he was remarkable, a long series of qualifications, the upshot of which was that he ranged himself unreservedly upon the side of the wife, and advised his old and valued friend so strongly in favour of the Doncaster alliance that the old and valued friend was fairly carried off his feet. Mr. Hardcastle said a great deal about the young lady's preference, of which he was well aware, and the duty of parents—he was solemn and pathetic upon this subject—to forward the happiness of their children irrespective of sordid considerations. Mr. Surbiton, although an affectionate father in his own way, was not greatly impressed by these arguments; but when Mr. Hardcastle dwelt upon the advantage given to capital by connection, and showed how, for the highest aspirations of finance, social position was indispensable, Mr. Surbiton was visibly moved. And finally, remembering how he had for thirty years followed his old and valued friend's advice with advantage—which advice he could not consider otherwise than disinterested, though the old and valued friend had always made something by it himself—he decided to take it in the present instance.

'But the young man has no money,' (Shorncliffe had told him that,) urged Mr. Surbiton, as a last appeal; 'and he has debts.'

'That is quite true,' replied Mr. Hardcastle, in his most smiling manner, and treating the question as if it were a mere bagatelle. But you cannot give your daughter less than twenty thousand pounds down, whoever marries her, besides the fortune you leave her in your will; and that will be sufficient for them—and his pay is something remember—until he comes into money of his own, even if he does not get the title and estates, which he will in all probability. As for his debts they are not very serious, and I shall be able to arrange for them. Leave that matter in my hands. I should add, by the way, that the twenty thousand pounds ought to be unfettered—and I really think that the alliance is cheap at the price.'

So Mr. Surbiton yielded, and the only uncomfortable feeling that he had when he rose from the table was the triumph that his compliance would give to his wife. He felt small, in fact, as a family man.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. Harry Doncaster with Blanche, daughter of John Surbiton, Esq., was duly celebrated at St. George's, Hanover Square. It was announced in the papers as a marriage in high life, and already the Surbitons felt themselves a part of the peerage.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### AFTER THE HONEYMOON.

Never did bride and bridegroom return from their wedding tour more happy than did Harry and Blanche. It was then that their troubles were destined to begin.

A country seat of the viscount's had been placed at their disposal until they made arrangements of their own; and on the third morning after their arrival, when they were seated at breakfast envying nobody in the world, a



letter arrived from Harry's solicitor. It announced that his creditors had all proceeded against him to the utmost extremity—to executions, in fact, in every case, for the full amount of the several debts, and that he must immediately pay a sum of something over nineteen thousand pounds.

I need not say how hard the blow was to bear. But it was certainly harder when they learned that Mr. Hardeastle, the disinterested ally of Harry, and the old and valued friend of Mr. Surbiton, held all Harry's bills, and indeed every debt that the young officer had incurred—obligations which that friend of humanity had been able to buy up, at a time when Harry's fortunes looked desperate, at a remarkably low figure. There was no help for it now. Harry had twenty thousand pounds—just a little dipped into—by right of his wife, and had to pay every farthing.

I need not say what Mr. Surbiton said; indeed I should be sorry to repeat his language, even in a Latin note. The old and valued friend had been too much for him after all, and had made a profit of, I dare say, nine-tenths of the nineteen thousand pounds by the transaction. I need not say either what the viscount said, and how he threatened to marry, and, as Harry had already lost so much, cut him off from all compensatory prospects. I need only record actual events. Mr. Surbiton would not give another farthing, though, to do him justice, he did not talk about altering his will; so there was nothing for it—as far as Harry was concerned—but to accommodate himself to his new condition of life. He sold his commission in the first place—realising its full value, as there were no claims upon him—and with the sum thus obtained, he was able to go into the country and live in a quiet way while waiting for happier times. His only consolation was in the devotion of his wife. Blanche did not care at all for their loss of the great world, and she made their little world perhaps pleasanter than it would have been had it been great. She would rather, she continually declared—and she was a very veracious young lady—be the wife of Harry without a sixpence, than have accepted Mr. Shorncliffe's offer with all his substantial advantages. And as events turned out, it appeared that she would have been justified, even financially, in her choice: for a commercial crisis came, and Mr. Shorncliffe's bank broke, and left that gentleman considerably worse off than Harry himself.

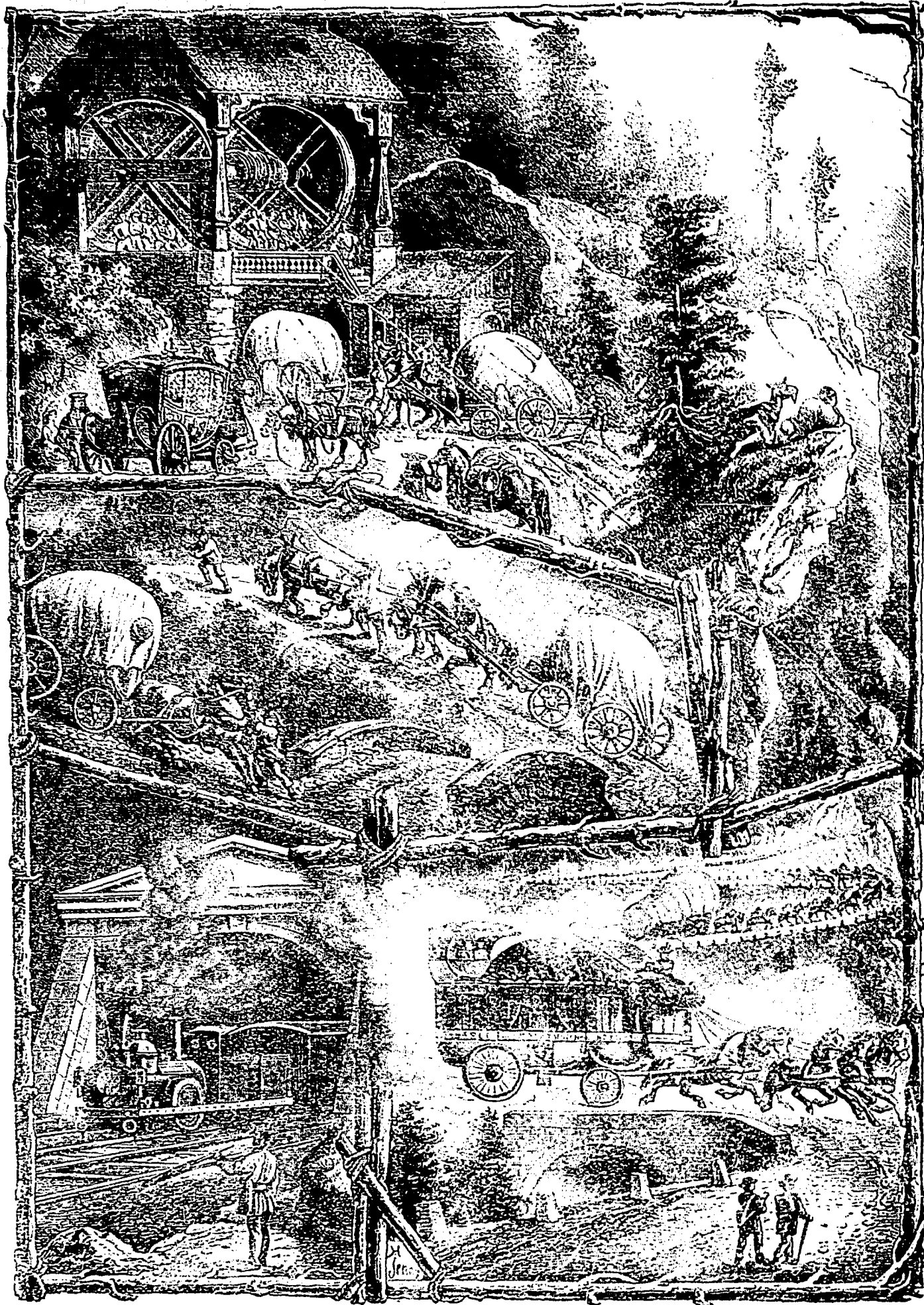
It was particularly unlucky, too, that by the breaking of the great house of Grampus, Shorncliffe, and Co., Mr. Surbiton lost another great slice of his splendid fortune. In fact, he came down greatly in the world, and had to remove from Hyde Park Gardens to the comparative obscurity of Notting Hill. This was a great source of satis-

faction to Mr. Hardeastle, who moralised a great deal upon his friend's incautious disposition of his money, and claimed to have been his benefactor to the extent of twenty thousand pounds by having saved that sum out of the fire. 'It would all have gone,' said that disinterested gentleman, 'if I had left it in his hands; he never had a knowledge of business, and all the money he made I made for him. But human nature is frail, and even my old friend Surbiton is ungrateful.'

Mrs. Surbiton still had things her own way with her husband. His losses, she maintained, were all caused by his trusting to those commercial people; and, after all, the Doncaster alliance gave them dignity even in their reduced circumstances. Her husband did not see it; but he had learned the wisdom of silence when his wife pronounced. Mr. Shorncliffe, it should be recorded, was equal to the occasion. After casting about for a little time, he cast himself into the arms of Miss Mankillen, who was very much obliged to him, and repaired his shattered fortunes with her money, of which she had a considerable amount. It must be said for that lady that she was not mercenary, and had an abstract reverence for a man. I have not heard whether she makes the prophesied use of the mirror and the comb; but it is certain that Mr. Shorncliffe has lost the audacity which formerly distinguished him, and is a sadder, if not a wiser man.

As for Harry and Blanche, they vegetated for a considerable time, until expectations began to be realisations; and, at last, the title and estate—the latter not large, but sufficient for their dignity—came to them, and then they began to live again. They were very happy throughout their troubles, and are very happy now. They are not proud, and they delight in nothing more than to talk about their impecunious days. Harry, who is an hereditary legislator, is taking to politics, and it will be hard if his wife's social influence, and beauty combined, do not get him at least an under-secretaryship of state one of these days. Meanwhile, they are so contented, that, while carefully cutting him off from their acquaintance, they feel a secret sentiment of gratitude towards Mr. Hardeastle; for, after all, they say, it was he who brought them together by putting the advertisement into the 'South Down Reporter,' and luring Harry into the pleasant meshes of matrimony.

SIDNEY L. BLANCHARD.



“THE OLD MODES OF CONVEYANCE AND THE NEW.”

“THE OLD MODES OF CONVEYANCE AND THE NEW.”—Nothing more fully illustrates the rapid advances which the world is making in material progress than the contrast between the ancient and modern means of conveyance. The illustration which we copy from the design of a German artist, though it by no means exhausts the subject, nevertheless presents ample scope for comparison, and tempts one to exclaim, “What would the world be without railways?” Yet, railways are very modern institutions; and who shall say that a generation may not arise to look back upon them, as they now are, with feelings akin to those with which the people of to-day regard the lumbering stage coach?

EVERITT'S ACOUSTIC TELEGRAPH.—A series of experiments with the newly invented Acoustic Telegraph were made on Thursday last at the Fulton Ferry Houses, Brooklyn, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, who were as much astonished as gratified at the accuracy of the general messages that were transmitted by the acoustic telegraph through wires connecting two houses 150 yards from each other. The first message sent was that of the Rev. Dr. Deems, “He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.” The Rev. Dr. Hall asked, “How long before the new bridge is to be built, and what about stocks in it?” Mr. Samuel Orchard inquired, “Can a man be held responsible for the place of his birth without having been consulted by his parents?” The Tribune reporter asked, “What is the time at the ferry?” and Dr. Boscowitz inquired

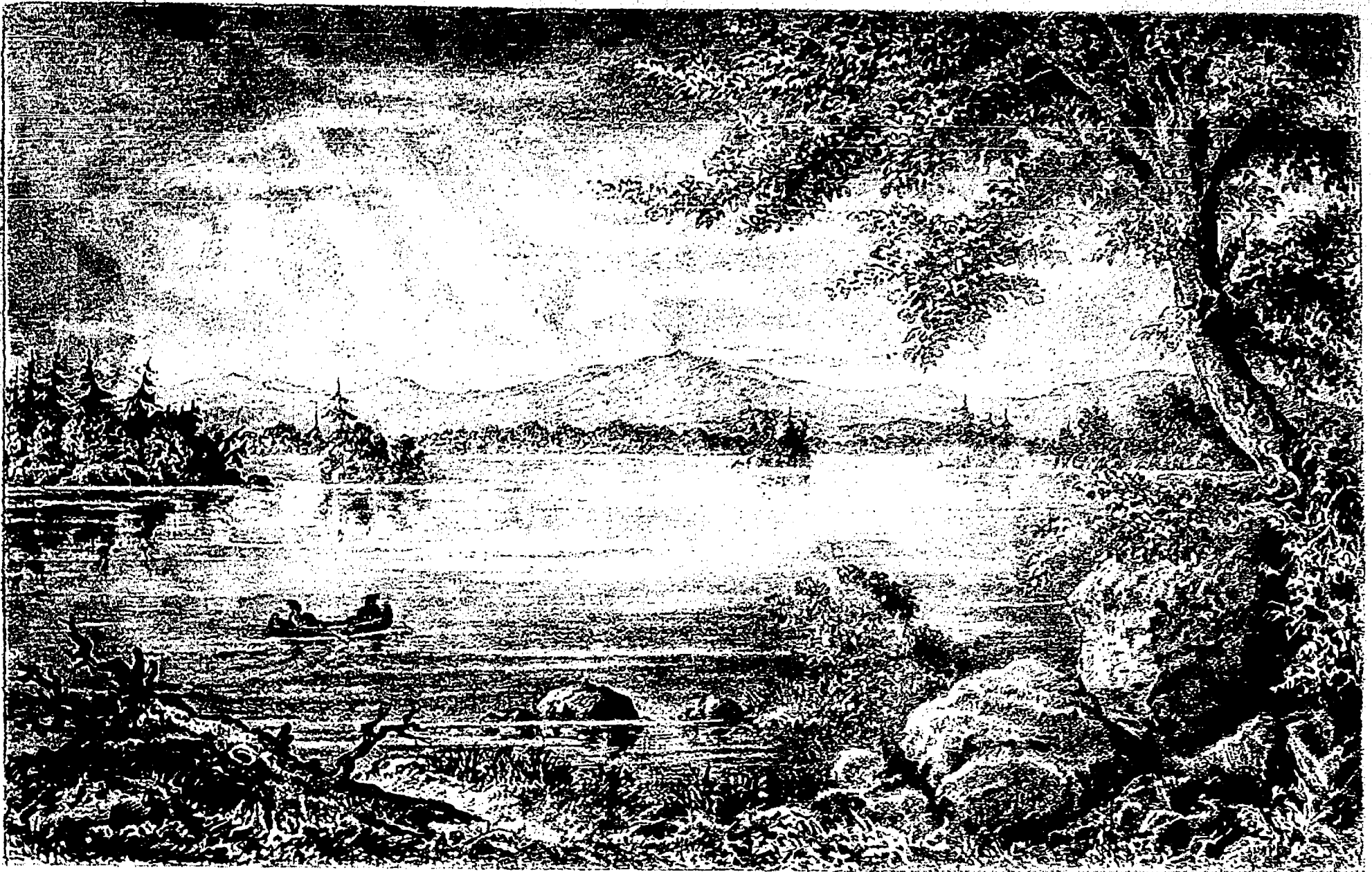
“the relative diagnosis between rubola and scarlatina.” These messages were all transmitted safely and much more accurately rendered than ever could have been anticipated.

The invention is a battery that works without electricity through a wire that does not call for the protecting of insulators, nor tall, massive poles, and that delivers a message through wire of any length, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, submerged in water, buried in the ground, or suspended in the air. The battery consists of a solid iron cylinder one foot long or more, and four inches in diameter in facial and general, but towards the other end, which becomes conical and tapers like a Minie ball, is an aperture, admitting the entrance of a metallic wire, the medium of communication, the whole supported by solid iron frame-work, and weighing not more than 100 pounds. At the facial end of the cylinder is a hollow hemisphere of iron, whose interior surface is covered with silver plate, constituting an elliptical mirror having a solid rim one inch in diameter. The face of this rim is ground so smooth that when it is placed in contact with the cylinder no air can intervene, and it is held and kept in this position by a strong spring twelve inches long, arched above, and supported by the frame-work, and curved below so as to form the signal key, by which the battery is worked and made to evolve sounds from the organic atoms of the air which surround and press upon the fan of the rim and of the cylinder with a force equal to 15 pounds on the square inch, the moment one face is separated from the other. The distance of this separation is graduated by two metallic bars, which constitute the Diatomic Staff, and from each bar a different order of sound is created, called the vowel and the consonant sounds respect-

ively. By uniting in regular order the first and second order of sounds, the Fulcimen or third order is produced. By uniting the second and first order, the Bifuleimen or fourth order is generated, and in commingling together the first and second primary orders, the Valorem or fifth order of sound is created, and together they represent and express, under specific symbolic formula of sounds, each letter of the English alphabet, and each Arabic notation; and each one is so characteristic and expressive of itself that no mistake can occur in transmitting a message.

The inventor is Dr. Lancelot Hope Everitt, of New Orleans, La., who was elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh some years ago. The doctor's theory is that sound is a triune molecule of matter, silent inertia, impulsive force and explosive sound, and exists in all the organic atoms of the world. That he can evolve these molecules from the organic atoms of the air in such a way by means of his Acoustic Battery as to collect them into two distinct units of sound, which he converts into two primary orders. When thus evolved the hemispheric mirror reflects them through the solid cylinder, which then inducts them into the cone of the wire, through which it passes with great velocity to the distant end of the wire. This end is all the time in contact with a glass bell made for the purpose. When a message is about being sent a tattoo is sounded by the battery, and this rings the bell so loud you can hear it 28 feet off. The message then follows in symbolic order, and as they chime their intonations upon the bell they are easily interpreted by the receiver of the message.





LAC DES ALLUMETTES.

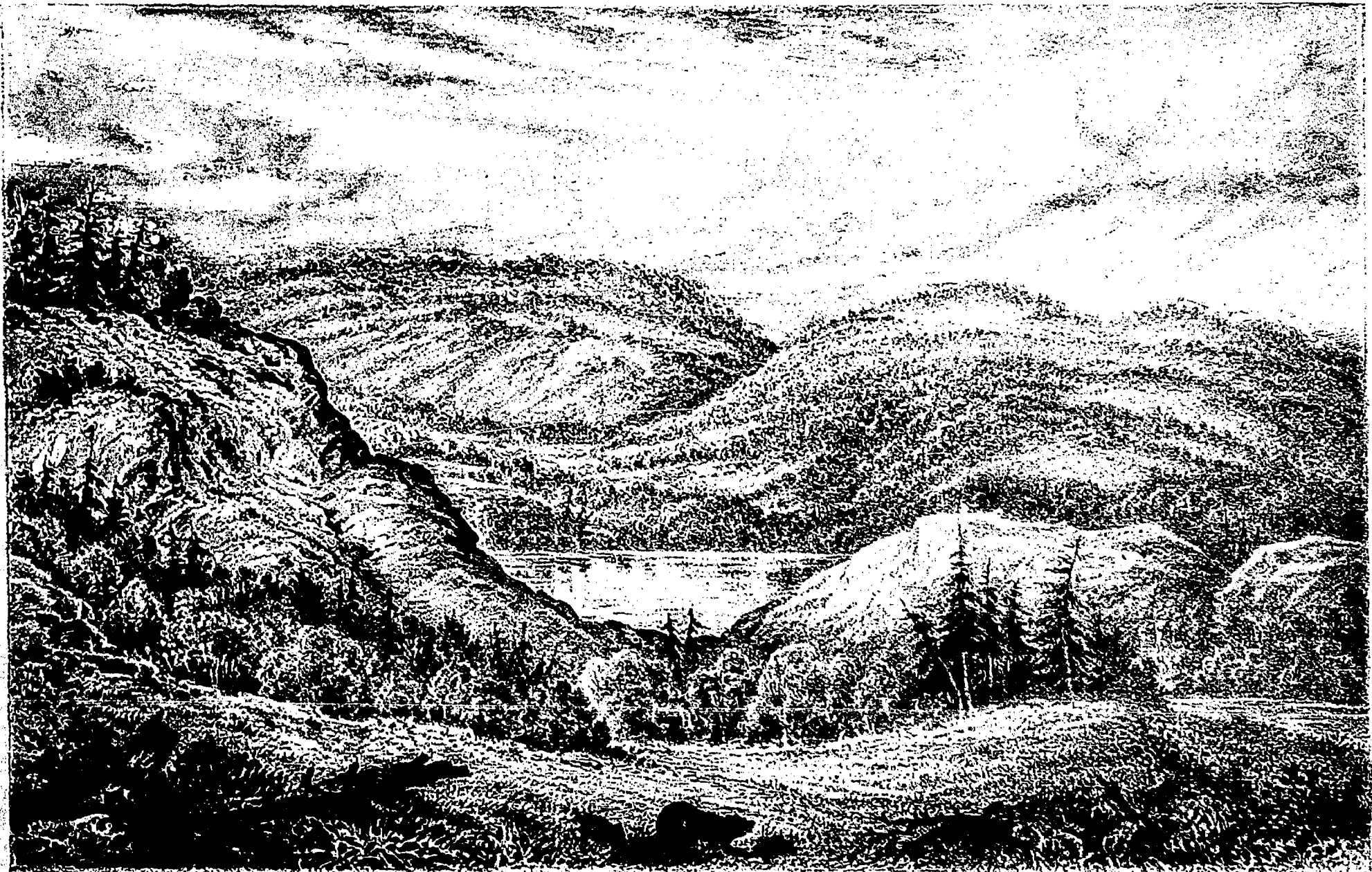
CANADIAN SCENERY.

In this issue we present two views of Canadian scenery—one on the Ottawa, the other on the Restigouche. They are leggotyped from the originals by Mr. A. J. Russell, of the Crown Timber Office, a gentleman who has a rich collection of sketches of the natural scenery of Canada. *Lac des Allumettes* presents one of the many beautiful scenes which may be enjoyed on the Ottawa. From broad navigable lake to impassable rapid, the transitions are not unfrequent on the Ottawa river, and the Portage des Allumettes, about a hundred miles above the Capital, is one of those points at which the river scenery is likely to arrest the artist's attention in an especial

manner. The stream there divides into two channels, enclosing an island about fifteen miles long, and forming three small lakes, one of which is the subject of Mr. Russell's sketch.

The scenery on the Restigouche exhibits more wild grandeur than that of the Ottawa, as a comparison of the two views chosen by Mr. Russell for delineation, will readily suggest. The country in the neighbourhood of the Restigouche is highly commended for its agricultural capabilities. The soil is a rich, warm loam, and yields heavy crops of spring wheat, oats, barley, &c. The temperature in winter is milder by from ten to fifteen degrees than that of Quebec; and the heat of summer is moderated by the cooling breezes from the sea.

The construction of the Intercolonial Railway adds new interest to this part of the Dominion, and will, no doubt, induce a large influx of immigration, if the Local Governments of New Brunswick and Quebec give due encouragement to settlers. The Restigouche and its tributary, the Metapedia, furnish an unfailling attraction to the summer tourist; and, though of late years, the fish in the rivers have greatly diminished in numbers, the angler will still find in them exciting and profitable sport. Before the "season" of 1870 we hope to lay before our readers a series of descriptive accounts (with illustrations) of several localities in Canada likely to prove attractive to the sportsman and the pleasure seeker.



SCENE ON THE RIVER RESTIGOUCHE.



THE HAPPY COUPLE.



HE—"Old woman, go and bring my pipe and tobacco pouch from the next room." SHE—"All right, old man, but I shall take the wine bottle along with me."



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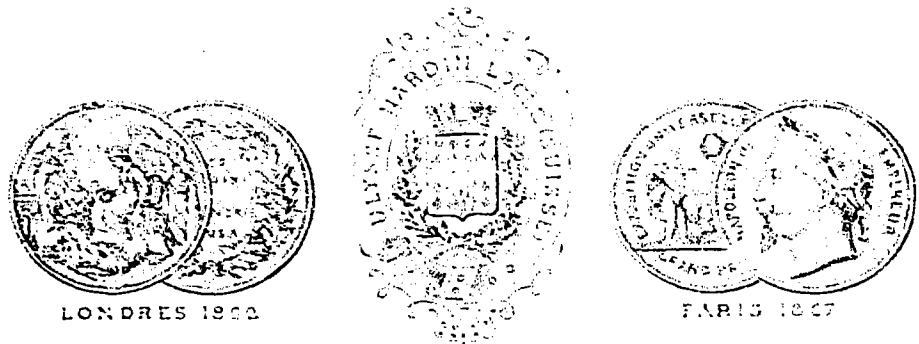
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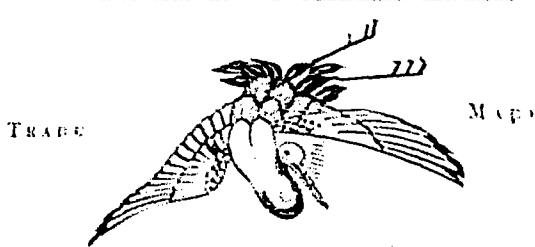
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