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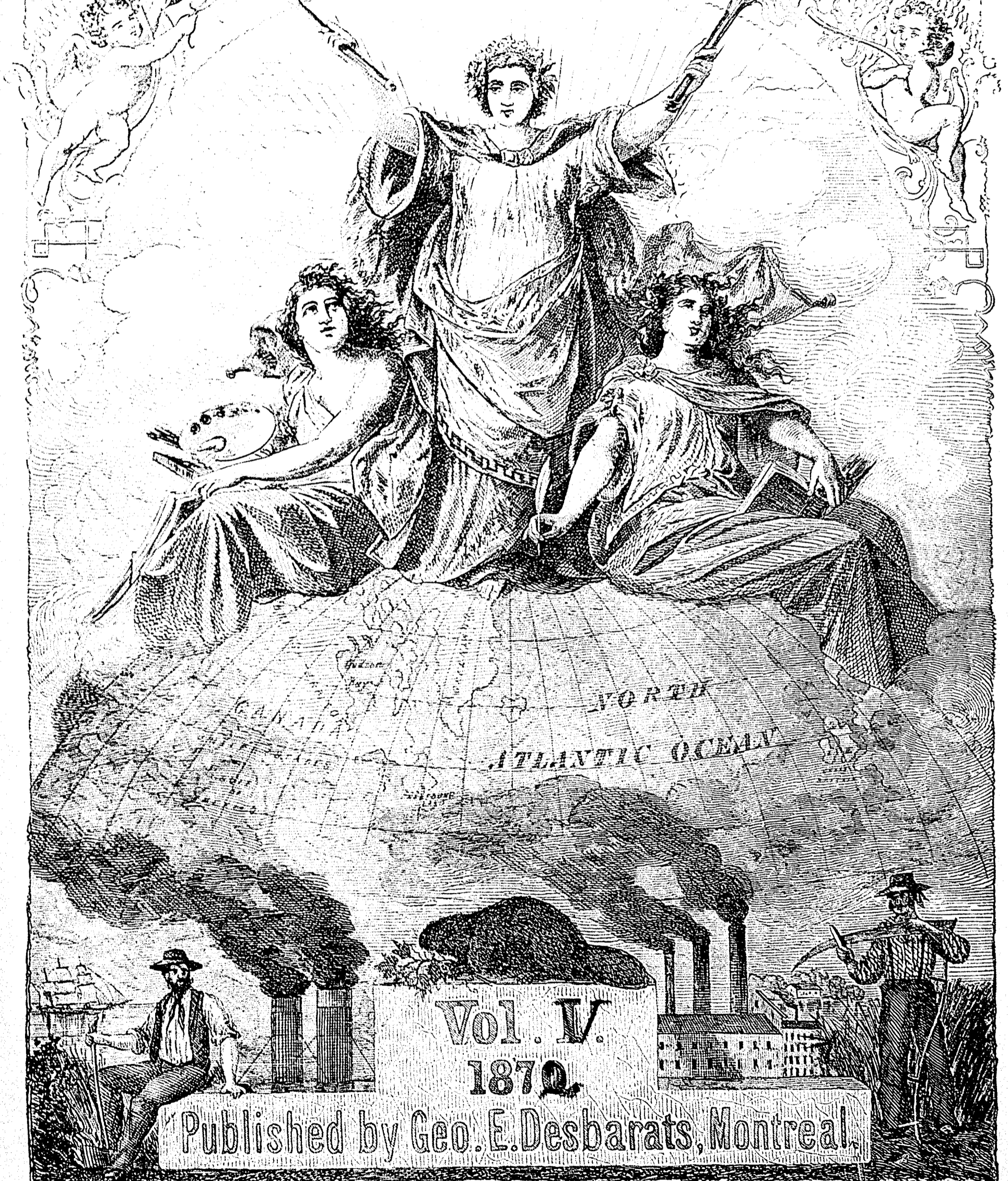
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INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. V.

FROM 6TH JANUARY TO 29TH JUNE, 1872.

A

Alexis, The Grand Duke, at Niagara Falls, 33
Reception in New York of the, 52
Annapolis, N. S., 52
Andover, or Tobique, 180
Annapolis, Block House, 52
Ruins of Fortifications, 52
Anniversary, The, 316
April, The First of, 225
ART PICTURES :—
A King's Daughter, 284
An Execution in the Alhambra, 269
A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers, 97
Blind, 253
Education of Achilles, 248-9
Filial Love, 357
Group of Angels, 40-1, 72-3
"Hail, King of the Jews," 205
Le Malade Imaginaire, 268
"Ma Soeur n'y est pas," 328-9
"Miserere mei, Deus," 120-1
Miss Curiosity, 255
On the Track, 60
Penserosa, 376-7
Pharaoh's Horses, 65
St. George and the Dragon, 257
Semiramis, 216-7
The Favourite Spaniels, 352
The Indian Desert, 13
The Journey to Emmaus, 221
The Kiss of Judas, 193
The Mountain Torrent, 236
The Mystic Marriage, 24-5
The Palm Offering, 168-9
The Tambourine, 141
The Warrior and his Boy, 264-5
Waiting for the Shot, 61

B

Baldwin Iron Mines at Hull, 37
Balloons, Navigable, 188
Barrie, New Race Course, 405
Berlin County Poor House, 181
Brandy Pot Rocks, 204
BRITISH COLUMBIA VIEWS :—
Burrard Inlet, View at, 348
China Bar Bluff, 404
Esquimalt Harbour, 5
Forest Scene on the North Thompson, 117
Great Bluff, Thompson River, 116
Great Chasm, The, 181
Hell's Gate Canon, Fraser River, 276
Hope, Town of, 309
Lower Falls, Garnet River Cascade, 133
Miners' Cabin at Eureka Silver Mines, 373
Moody, Dietz, and Nelson's Sawmill, Burrard Inlet, 389
On the Road, 5
Seventeen Mile Post, Fraser River, 156

C

Advertising Exposé, An, 359
Adulteration, 379
Air We Breathe, The, 414
Alabama Claims, an Illustration of the, 263
Alexis, The Grand-Duke at Niagara, 35
America and England, 86
Americanisms, Some, 403
Andover, 181
Annapolis, N. S., 50
Anniversary, The, 307
April Snow-Storm, The First of, 226
Arsenical Poisoning, 231
Art, A Lost, 310
ART PICTURES :—
A King's Daughter, 275
A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers, 99
Filial Love, 355
Le Malade Imaginaire, 259
Magdalen, A, 114
Miss Curiosity, 275
On the Track, 51
Penserosa, 370
Pharaoh's Horses, 66
Regnault's (H.) Last Picture, 259
Semiramis, 211
St. George and the Dragon, 59
The Favourite Spaniels, 243
The Indian Desert, 3
The Kiss of Judas, 195
The Misguided Fiddler, 243
The Mountain Torrent, 27
The Mystic Marriage, 19
The Palm Offering, 162
The Tambourine, 135
The Warrior and his Boy, 159
Waiting for the Shot, 51
Artificial Stone, 30
Australian Affairs, 210

B

Baldwin Iron Mines at Hull, 34
Balloons, Navigable, 188
Barrie Race-Course, 402
Berlin County Poor House, 181
Blue Laws, The, 283
Brandy Pot Rocks, 194
BRITISH COLUMBIA SCENERY :—
China Bar Bluff, 2
Esquimalt Harbour, 3
Eureka Silver Mines, 372
Forest Scene on the North Thompson, 114
Great Bluff, Thompson River, 114
Great Chasm, The, 179
Hope, Town of, 307
Lower Falls, Garnet River Cascade, 135
Moody, Dietz & Nelson's Sawmill, Burrard Inlet, 339, 387
On the Road, 3
Seventeen Mile Post, Fraser River, 151
Victoria, V. I., 98, 259
Budget Speech, The, 290
Burmese Courtship, 87
Butter in Sacks, 99
By the Fireside, 307

C

Callow Cynics, 2-8
Canadian and other Poetry, 42
Canadian Literature, 368
CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY :—
Albani, Mdle., 57
Carter, Edward, Q. C., M. P., 293

BRITISH COLUMBIA VIEWS—Continued.
Victoria, V. I., James Bay Bridge, 290
Victoria, V. I., View of, 104-5
Brookville Court House, 332
By the Fireside, 317

C

CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY :—
Albani, Mdle., 57
Carter, Edward, Q. C., M. P., 293
Fraser, John, 388
Gow, Hon. Peter, 68
King, Hon. Geo., 372
Macfarlane, Robert, M. P., 389
McKellar, Hon. A., 100
Nathan, Mr., 252
Scott, Hon. R. W., 68
Canso, View in the Gut of, 77
Champlain's Works, Facsimile of Illustrations in, 36
Christie's Lake, and Canada Bark Works, 68
Clouded Leopard and Satyr Fowl, 45
Compliments of the Season, 19
Convalescent, The, 333

D

Dolly Varden at the Looking Glass, 56

E

Edmunston, N. B., 100
Expectation, 1

F

Fashions, 232-3, 301, 349
First Snowball, The, 29
Floating Dock, Bermuda, 332
Fredericton, N. B., Government House, 149
Frozen to Death, 49

G

Geneva, Old Tanneries on the Rhone, 12
Georgian Bay, Spanish River Mills, 277
"Great Republic," The, 325
Group of Choice Spirits, 98
Guelp Mills, 213
Guysboro', N. S., 20

H

HALIFAX VIEWS :—
Arm, The, 124
Skating on, 196
Entrance to the Harbour, 368
Garrison Penny Readings, 273
Midday Gun, The, 292
Negresses selling Mayflowers, 325
Prince's Lodge, The, 245
Soldiers' Club, The, 212

HAMILTON VIEWS :—
Gore, The, 228
Procession of the Nine Hours Movement Men, 353
Happy Days of Childhood, The, 28
Happy Fireside, A, 281
Hartland, 180
Hawthorn Hill, N. B., View from, 309
"Highlander" and "Hercules," Burning of the Steamers, 36

I

Indian Pow-wow, An, 196
Intercolonial R. K., Culvert on Section 10, 132
Intercolonial R. R., Quarry on Section 10, 132

K

Kettledrum, A, 385
"Kingston," Burning of the, 48
Kinogami, Lake, 293

L

La Boule, Saguenay, 84
Lennoxville, Bishop's College, 261
London, On the Croquet Ground, Hellmouth College, 324

M

Mainadieu, C. B., 52
March Winds, 97
Mentone, The Red Grottoes at, 365
"Milesian," Winner of the Hurdle Races, Montreal 1872, 397

MONTREAL VIEWS :—
Accident to S.S. "St. Patrick," 308
Barron Block, 401
Clendinning's Foundry, 277
Decker Park Races, 392-3
Fire at Garth's Metal Works, 209
Games at Victoria Skating Rink, 177
House where the Capitulation was signed in 1760, 228
Issuing Wood to the Poor, 76
Knox Church, 21
Newsboys' Festival, 172
R. C. Cathedral, 88
Ruins of Drill Shed, 69
St. Paul's Church, 21
Sig. Hazaser's Academy, 229
Tobogganing on Fletcher's Hill, 152-3
Mother's Delight, A, 17
Mt. Cenis Tunnel, View near Modane, 189
Murray Bay, Le Trou Falls, 409

N

NEWFOUNDLAND VIEWS :—
Government House, St. John's, 77
North Bank, near St. John's, 4

NEWFOUNDLAND VIEWS—Continued.
Quidi Vidi Lake, 4
View from Upper Long Pond, 229
Newsvendors in the Streets of London, 85
New York, The Gilsey House, 413
Nicolet, View on Lake, 140

O

Off the Track, Douglas Mountain, N.B., 361
Ottawa, Calico Ball, 312
Old Christ Church, 228
Out for an Airing, 369

P

Pawnee Chieftain, Wife of a, 129
Pirate Harbour, Straits of Canso, 372
POETRY :—
For portraits of Canadians see "Canadian Portrait Gallery."

Adams, Mr. C. F., 341
Barnett, Thos., 356
Cockburn, S. R. Alex., 341
Dufferin, Earl of, 337
Gull, Dr., 53
Itajuba, Baron de, 341
Jenner, Sir Wm., 53
Lowe, Dr., 53
Rosa d'Erina, 161
Rubens, 237
Solopis, Count, 341
Stampfi, M., 341
"Prince Alfred," Gunboat, Hauled up for Repairs, 197
Print-Seller, The, 252
Prize Cups, Longueuil Regatta, 156

Q

QUEBEC VIEWS :—
Chain Gate, Citadel, 77
House where Montgomery lay, 101
Prescott Gate, 77
St. Lewis Gate, 53
Scene at School of Gunnery, 165
Snow Drifts at St. Louis Toll-gate, 26
Street Scene in the Suburbs, 101
View on the Montmorency River, 308

R

Race down Hill, The, 313
"Rainbow," Winner of the Queen's Plate, Montreal, 1872, 397
Rescue of the Tug "Xanthus," 8-9
River Philip, Village of, Cumberland Co., N. S., 52
Rockport and its Grindstones, 84
Rome, Excavations at the Forum, 380
Ruins of Memnon, 124

S

St. JOHN, N. B., VIEWS :—
Academy of Music, Opening of the, 344
Fancy Ball at the Skating Rink, 136-7
Suspension Bridge, 244
Views on the River, 164, 309
Scottish Lassies, 145
Shawenagan Falls, 280
Shediac Oyster Fisheries, 104
Sisters of Mercy, 92
SKETCHES FROM THE CAPITAL :—
After Dinner at the Russell, 289
A Game of See-saw, 273
Cartoon, 297
Men of Weight in Parliament, 305
Reporters' Gallery, 340
Senators' Gallery, 321
Snow-Storm on the E. & N. A. R. R., 20
Song of the Expedition, The, 201
Southampton, Ont., St. Paul's Church, 113
Sugar Bush, 296

T

Testimonial to Alfred Perry, Esq., 101
Thanksgiving Day in England, 184, 185
"Thunderer," H. M. S., 384
TORONTO VIEWS :—
Lash's Jewellery Store, 396
Laying the Foundation Stone of the new Union Station, 406
New W. M. Church, 241
Ruins of the Iron Block, 149
Tournaments, Cape, 357
Troubadour, The Street, 108
Turning the First Sod of the River du Loup R. R., 348
Types of Beauty, Giacinta of the Monte, 412
Types of Beauty, A Water Carrier of Majcrea, 220
"Tyrian," Steamship, 360

V

Valentine's Day, 109
Varrugas Viaduct, The, 300
Vase presented by Sir Peter Tate to Canadian Volunteers, 81
Vesuvius, Eruption of, 341, 381
Vienna, New City Hall, 44

W

What Will My Husband be Like, 173
Winning the Gloves, 157
Wolfville, N. S., 104
Woodstock, N. B., 148

READING MATTER.

A

Advertising Exposé, An, 359
Adulteration, 379
Air We Breathe, The, 414
Alabama Claims, an Illustration of the, 263
Alexis, The Grand-Duke at Niagara, 35
America and England, 86
Americanisms, Some, 403
Andover, 181
Annapolis, N. S., 50
Anniversary, The, 307
April Snow-Storm, The First of, 226
Arsenical Poisoning, 231
Art, A Lost, 310
ART PICTURES :—
A King's Daughter, 275
A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers, 99
Filial Love, 355
Le Malade Imaginaire, 259
Magdalen, A, 114
Miss Curiosity, 275
On the Track, 51
Penserosa, 370
Pharaoh's Horses, 66
Regnault's (H.) Last Picture, 259
Semiramis, 211
St. George and the Dragon, 59
The Favourite Spaniels, 243
The Indian Desert, 3
The Kiss of Judas, 195
The Misguided Fiddler, 243
The Mountain Torrent, 27
The Mystic Marriage, 19
The Palm Offering, 162
The Tambourine, 135
The Warrior and his Boy, 159
Waiting for the Shot, 51
Artificial Stone, 30
Australian Affairs, 210

B

Baldwin Iron Mines at Hull, 34
Balloons, Navigable, 188
Barrie Race-Course, 402
Berlin County Poor House, 181
Blue Laws, The, 283
Brandy Pot Rocks, 194
BRITISH COLUMBIA SCENERY :—
China Bar Bluff, 2
Esquimalt Harbour, 3
Eureka Silver Mines, 372
Forest Scene on the North Thompson, 114
Great Bluff, Thompson River, 114
Great Chasm, The, 179
Hope, Town of, 307
Lower Falls, Garnet River Cascade, 135
Moody, Dietz & Nelson's Sawmill, Burrard Inlet, 339, 387
On the Road, 3
Seventeen Mile Post, Fraser River, 151
Victoria, V. I., 98, 259
Budget Speech, The, 290
Burmese Courtship, 87
Butter in Sacks, 99
By the Fireside, 307

C

Callow Cynics, 2-8
Canadian and other Poetry, 42
Canadian Literature, 368
CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY :—
Albani, Mdle., 57
Carter, Edward, Q. C., M. P., 290

CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY—Con.
Fraser, John, 390
Gow, Hon. Peter, 66
King, Hon. George, 372
Macfarlane, Robert, M. P., 390
McKellar, Hon. A., 98
Nathan, Mr., 250
Scott, Hon. R. W., 66
Canso, View in the Gut of, 77
Channel Ferry, The, 122
Chess, 59, 55, 87, 99, 115, 135, 151, 167, 183, 193, 215, 231, 247, 263, 285, 311, 343, 375, 407
Cholera and Sun Spots, 379
Christie's Lake and Canadian Bark Works, 68
City Business and Country Homes, 166
Clouded Leopard and Satyr Fowl, 35
Compliments of the Season, 19
Consider Me Smith, 83
CORRESPONDENCE :—
An Urgent Sanitary Requirement, 130
Bermuda as a Residence, 326
Expedition of 1796 against Quebec, 54, 82, 102, 130, 146, 183
Montreal and Her Railways, 178
Regimental Souvenirs, 167
Crossing Sweepers, 99

D

Darien, The Isthmus of, 162
Deaf and Dumb, The Ontario Institution for, 290
Death Rate, The City, 182, 226
Decker Park Races, 391
Demons of Art and Literature, 243
DeSola, Address and Testimonial to Rev. Dr., 70
Diet and Disease, 326
Disgrace of Women, The, 195
Dolly Varden, 386
Dolly Varden at Her Looking-Glass, 51
Double-Headed Child, A, 239

E

Edmunston, N. B., 99
Educational Veneering, 158
English Correspondence, 234, 66
English Dinners, 334
Expedition of 1796 against Quebec, 10, 54, 82, 102, 130, 146, 183, 196, 262

F

Fashionable Hair-dressing, 134
Fashions, 7, 114, 215, 231, 285, 349
Fashions, Fanny Fern on Women's, 199
Fight between a Cobra and a MongOOSE, 107
Fire-Proof Buildings, 146
First Snowball, The, 20
Floating Dock, Bermuda, 323
Food Values, 246
Fredericton, N. B., Government House at, 151
Freezing, How a Man Feels when, 243
Frozen to Death, 50

G

Gamp's, Mrs., Complaint against Dickens, 143
Geneva Board of Arbitration, The, 348
Geneva, Old Tanneries at, 3
Georgian Bay, Spanish River Mills, 275
Girl's Thoughts, A, Young, 213
Governor-Generalship, Change in the, 214

Granite Works of the Ancients, 403
"Great Republic," The, 322
Group of Choice Spirits, 82
Guelp Mills, 213
Guysboro', N. S., 20

H

Hairy Rhinoceros, The, 106
Halifax, Arm, The, 114
Arm, Skating on the, 196
Entrance to the Harbour, 387
Garrison Penny Readings, 370
Negresses Selling Mayflowers, 323
Prince's Lodge, The, 242
Soldiers' Club, The, 211
Hamilton Gore, The, 223
Nine Hours Movement in, 353
Happy Days of Childhood, The, 18
Hartland, 181
Hawthorn Hill, N. B., 310
"Highlander" and "Hercules," Burning of the Steamers, 36
Holiday, The Sorrows of, a, 314
How Mother Did it, 87
How to Make Good Bread, 315
Human Hair and its Substitutes, 314

I

Ice, On the, 243
Indian Pow-wow, An, 194
Insect Wax, 351
In Tears, 179
Intercolonial R. R., Scenes on the, 135
Italian Battle of Dorking, 351

J

Jewellery for Gentlemen, 243
Joke, A Good, 139
Journalist, Honour to a, 214
Journalistic Amenities, 83

K

Keats' Brother, Grave of, in Kentucky, 206
Kettledrum, A, 387
"Kingston," Burning of the Steamer, 404
Kinogami, Lake, 291

L

La Boule, Saguenay, 355
Laughing Gas, 228
Lawyers, Ministers and Doctors, 283
Lennoxville, Bishop's College, 259
Literary Notices, 22, 54, 87, 198, 214, 230, 262, 278, 326, 406
London (Ont.) On the Croquet Ground, Hellmouth College, 323
Loss of Weight and Waste of Tissue, 406

M

Mainadieu, 50
Mammoth Cave, Another, 59
Mark Twain, A Mighty Sociable Place, As a Reporter, 139
My First Lecture, 171
On Chambermaids, 331
Married Bachelors, 283
Mendelssohn, An Incident in the Life of, 198
Mentone, the Red Grottoes at, 365
"Milesian," 391
Mile-totes, 51
Modiste, An Aristocratic, 406

Montreal and St. Jerome R.R., 98, 114
Montreal, Accident to S.S. "St. Patrick," 307
Barron Block, 403
Clendinning's Foundry, 275
Decker Park Races, 391
Fire at Garth's Metal Works, 211
Games at Victoria Skating Rink, 179
House where the Capitulation was signed in 1760, 228
Issuing Wood to the Poor, 67
Knox Church, 18
Newsboys' Festival, 162
R. C. Cathedral, 82
Ruins of the Drill Shed, 66
St. Paul's Church, 18
Sig. Hazaser's Academy, 227
Tobogganing on Fletcher's Hill, 151

Mother's Delight, A, 19
Mont Cenis Railway, View near Modane, 189
Murray Bay, Le Trou Falls, 402
Mysterious Abdication, The, 223

N

Nagging, 331
Newfoundland Correspondence, 131, 194, 258, 338
Seal Catch, Prospects of the, 274
NEWFOUNDLAND VIEWS :—
Government House, St. John's, 77
North Bank, near St. John's, 4
Quidi Vidi Lake, 4
View from Upper Long Pond, 229
Newsboys in London, 83
New Year's Note to Correspondents, 70
New York, The Gilsey House, 413
Nicolet, Lake, 135

O

OBITUARY :—
Bennett, J. Gordon, 358
Brennan, Patrick, 230
Fraser, John, 374
Macdonald, Hon. J. S., 368
Macfarlane, Robert, M. P., 388
Steller, Jacob, 230
Waddington, Alfred, 134
Wilson, A. C., 230
Off the Track, Douglas Mountain, N.B., 361, 370
Old Christ Church, 228
Reporters' Gallery, House of Commons, 339
Out for an Airing, 369

P

Pacific Railway, The, 342
Page of Future History, A, 219
Parliamentary Summary, 242, 268, 274, 291, 306, 322, 339, 354, 370, 386
Patient, A Wonderful, 206
Pawnee Chieftain, Wife of a, 138
Peculiar People, 331
Perilous Situation, A, 55
Personal Symmetry, 39
Photography in Montreal, 6
Pirate Harbour, Straits of Canso, 372
Pitt and Canning, 34
Playing Cards, 206

POETRY :—
A Friend, 296
"Ambitious Nance," 202
As I Lay A-Thinking, 42
Beauty, 373
By the Brook, 318
By the Firelight, 410
Drumhariff Hill, 266
Forget, 282
Home, 360
Ice Bound, 230
If I 166
I wonder what They Mean! 90
Light Through Darkness, 250
Lines, 218
Lost Thoughts, 56
March Winds, 196
My Little Room, 362
Only A Daisy, 234
Resignation, 186
Sonnet, "Spring Came," 394
"To lose and yet," 334
"To Two Absent Friends," 10

Tennyson, 119
The Bobolink, 346
The Golden Apple, 19
The Happy Fireside, 276
The Legend of the Laurel, 154
The Race Down the Hill, 314
The Robin, 315
To J. O. W., 170
Unspoken Words, 74
Poison in Dresses, 374
"Prince Alfred," The Gunboat, 196
Prince of Wales, The, 2 and Sanitary Science, 17
Monseur D. Conway on, 50

Print Seller, The, 243
Prize Cups, Longueuil Regatta, 151
Prophets of Evil, 347
Pure Water, 206
Pass, the Blind Man's Dog, 71

Q

Quebec, The Old Fortress of, 19
QUAI VIEWS :—
Chain Gate and Prescott Gate, 67
House where Montgomery lay, 98
St. Lewis Gate, 50
School of Gunnery, 165
Snow-Drifts at St. Louis Toll-Gate, 259
Street Scene in the Suburbs, 98
View on the Montmorency River, 308

R

Races, G. T. R. Snow-Shoe, 114
Railway Dust, What it is composed of, 34
"Rainbow," 391
Battlebones, 263
Reform in the Kitchen, 267
Rescue of the "Xanthus," 3
Revaccination, 210
River Philip, Village of, N. S., 50
Rockport and its Grindstones, 82
Rome, Excavations at the Forum, 380
Ruins of Memnon, 115

S

St. John, N.B., Carnival at the Rink, 186
Opening of the Academy of Music, 358
Suspension Bridge, 244
St. John River, Views on the, 162, 309

INDEX TO VOL. V.

Sardines. Where they come from, & 82
 Scene in an Editor's Sanctum. 75
 Science and the Classics. 211
 Scottish Lassies. 151
 Sea Sickness. 327
 Seaside. Close of the. 385
 Shawanigan Falls. 275
 Shodac Oyster Fisheries. 104
 Sick Headache. Its Cause and Cure. 263
 Sisters of Mercy. 83
 Skating. the Art of. 42, 71
 Sketches from the Capital. 323
 Sleep Enough. 29
 Small-Pox. A Remedy for. 247
 Snow-Storm on the E. & N. A. R. R.. 194
 Soap. a Source of Skin Diseases. 331
 Song of the Expedition. 201
 Sorting the Dinner Guests. 375
 Southampton. Ont.. St. Paul's Church. 213
 South Wind Lending. A. 190

Spalding. Death of Archbishop. 99
 Story. A Little. 71
 Street Lights. 283
 Sugar Bush. A. 266
 Surface Electricity. 231
 Sydney Smith. 196

T

TALES AND SKETCHES:

A Distinguished Dinner-Party. 288
 A Tradition of Rotherhithe. 171
 Captured by Confeds. 346
 Catherine of Russia at Home. 155
 Dropping an Acquaintance. 59
 How Cushion Lace was Invented. 282
 In a Fashionable Seminary. 385
 Jacob. Tottles and his Wife Rachel. 27
 Kites and Pigeons. 410
 Love In the Clouds. 186
 My Fast Friend. 339
 The Commissary of Police. 280

TALES AND SKETCHES - Continued.

The Golden Lion of Graupère. 74, 90,
 106, 119, 138, 154, 170, 187, 202, 218,
 238, 254, 274, 283, 302, 318, 334, 350,
 363, 378, 394
 The Letter of My Dead Wife. 362
 The Modern Tantalus. 285
 The Story of a Looking-Glass. 382
 The Woman to Whom We Kneel. 202
 Three Days of Sanctuary. 234
 Wilfred Cumberland. 14, 30, 46, 62, 78,
 94, 110, 123
 With Villainous Saltpetre. 222
 Talking Machine. The. 87
 Tallow Tree and Its Uses. The. 299
 Tea. 306
 Teachers Among Themselves. 103
 Telegraphic Ticks. 75
 Testimonial to Alfred Perry. 101
 Thanksgiving Day. 178
 Thanksgivings of the Last Century.
 Royal. 167

This Side and That. 22
 "Thunderer." H. M. S. 354
 Tin Foil. Uses and Manufacture of. 366
 Toronto. Lash's Jewellery Store. 387
 Laying the Foundation Stone
 of the New Union Station. 402
 New W. M. Church. 242
 Ruins of Iron Block. 151
 Tourments. Cape. 355
 Trades Unions and Strikes. 210
 Tragedy in New York. Another. 22
 Transmigration of Souls into the Bodies
 of Dogs. 98
 Troubadour. The Street. 99
 Turkish Breakfast. A. 75
 Turning the First Sod of the River du
 Loup R.R. 339
 Types of Beauty. Giacinta of the Monto,
 401
 Water-Carrier of Ma-
 jorca. 211
 "Tyrian." Steamship. 379

U
 Union Art Publishing Co., 278

V

Varrugas Viaduct. 291
 Vase Presented to Canadian Militia. 81
 Vesuvius. Eruption of Mount. 343, 370
 Vienna City Hall. 34

W

West. Tour Through the. 278
 What Will My Husband be Like. 162
 Wolfville. N. S. 132
 Woman Smugglers. 441
 Wood Engraving. Substitute for. 294
 Woodstock. N. B. 151
 Woolwich Infant. The. 165

Y

Yankees in Books and on the Stage. 375

TO THE BINDER.

The Two-page Engravings should be folded in the ordinary manner and pasted in at a little distance from the fold in the middle, so that they may be neither stitched nor gathered in at the back when the volume is bound.

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EXPECTATION.
From a sketch, by our Artist

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, December 6, 1871.

It is hard to conceive by what mode of reasoning an intelligent British Republican builds himself up so firmly in his creed as to make it the subject of public agitation. That the select rabble who hold their meetings in the "Hole-in-the-Wall" should pass resolutions against the Monarchy, and should extend their cruel patronage and approval to any respectable man who publicly avows his preference for a Republic, is as natural as nature itself. But Sir Charles Dilke must have arrived at his deep political conclusion by some mental process more or less rational, and what this process may have been, what course it took, and at what point it diverges and made its immense slope into perfect irrationality, is a puzzle that must be felt to be extremely difficult to solve, however interesting and instructive the solution might be. Sir Charles himself does not throw any light on the question, for his lecture, which has had the advantage of several redeliveries, is unusually barren of political thought of any kind; and Mr. Bright's suggestion that the honourable Baronet is a young man of clever parts, who does not know how to conduct himself for the general benefit of the Liberal cause, is merely the cynical remark of an experienced politician on the provoking escapades of a disciple, probably of great genius, who is only too vain or too independent to work smoothly in the party traces. As an element of the puzzle, it would be desirable to know Mr. Bright's own final conclusion, after forty years' admiration of American institutions, on the question as propounded by Sir Charles Dilke, whether the abolition of the Monarchy, and a complete and unalloyed ascendancy of the Republican principles of the Constitution, under an Elective President and other necessary Republican forms, would be for the good or ill of the British people?

The question is so absurd that we will not affect to believe that Mr. Bright or any British statesman could have any other answer but the one. The system of government in every country of free and popular institutions is always under a certain amount of disrepute. It is the unavoidable result of the action of parties under a free and constitutional régime to subject the Administration to a severe and constant criticism, which, however wholesome in the main, has the effect of producing a certain amount of ill odour and dissatisfaction. If under Liberal Governments in this country there usually happens to be more bad savour and discontent than at other periods, the real grievances being supplemented by hypothetical and chimerical grievances fostered and elicited under the auspices of the Government itself, this may be the misfortune or the weakness of the Liberal party; but it does not affect in any degree a question of such magnitude as Monarchy versus Republic, nor hinder any man, whether Liberal or Conservative, in forming a fair estimate of the substantial merits of the system of government under which he lives. A Liberal of the present day, even with no other notion in his head but that of the supreme will of the people, and all the good ends of government which that may be supposed to guarantee, who does not see in the British Monarchy not only a reflection symbolically of the deepest popular will, but in its legislative and executive action a flexibility and integrity of response to the popular will, as well as an impartial administration of justice, a rectitude in public finances, and a solicitude for the social wellbeing and service of the community, to which there is nothing equal in any Government in the world, and to which that of the United States presents only a painful contrast, must be not only thankless for great mercies, but a blind and unseeing person, either hopelessly ignorant, or enlightened only by an ideal perfection of government for which he is indebted solely to his imagination. It is not without reason that political thinkers have discovered in the British Constitution an unflinching theme of admiration, and that foreigners who come to study our institutions and their results—if with prejudice, with a knowledge and experience of government elsewhere which our Republicans lack—bear uniform testimony to its stability and freedom, its popular spirit, and its wonder-working powers. That much of this rare virtue is due to the Republican principle with which the British Monarchy is impregnated and harmonised, and that the British Constitution is in reality a Republic under Monarchical forms, only renders the case so much the plainer and stronger; because, if we enjoy all the advantages of a Republic without the disadvantages of that form of government pure and simple, there must be all the less motive, or no motive whatever, for desiring a Republican revolution; and if the British Republic, under a Monarchical modification, has attained results of good government which no other Republic has been able to attain, the virtue of Monarchy as a constituent element of government must be allowed to shine forth with greater lustre, and to acquire a relative weight and value to which in its pure and unrelated form it could lay no claim. But all this, which is simply the A B C of the question, learnt and understood by all, only leaves the unfortunate Sir Charles Dilke outside a greater puzzle and conundrum than ever.

In one respect the Republican Baronet has probably not been quite fairly treated in the abundant castigation he has received from his Liberal contemporaries. He attacked the Monarchy on the ground chiefly of expense, and the Liberal organs, knowing well that the Monarchy costs the people nothing at all, that the Civil List expenditure has for generations been fixed by the will of the nation in Parliament, that her Majesty has no control over it, and can certainly not appropriate a farthing of it beyond her own private allowance, and that the property surrendered by the Crown to the nation when the Civil List arrangement was made is more than equal to the whole amount of it, have with general accord condemned Sir Charles for choosing this particular line of operations. They cannot see any dignity in attempting to sweep away a great institution of a thousand years' standing, the centre of our laws and liberties, and of the whole social and political fabric of the realm, on a mere count and reckoning of a balance *pro* or *con* of twopence halfpenny. They would like that Sir Charles had opened much deeper trenches, and had proceeded to blow up the Monarchy in a more scientific

style. But if Sir Charles had adopted the only possible line of attack, this complaint must be essentially unjust. If there is to be any knife-grinding, there must be a story of some sort to tell; and Sir Charles Dilke, there can be no doubt, has got a hold of it, and has full possession of the only thread of narrative that can be thrummed with any popular effect against the British Monarchy.

But what insanity, what waste of precious powers and opportunities, and what absolute folly may not even the British Monarchy, with the aid and sanction of all its sources of authority—in Baronets and Radical M. P.'s—throw up now and again on the surface of its affairs! The strongest argument to be conceived against the British Monarchy is Sir Charles Dilke himself. For Sir Charles is no ordinary demagogue, and from all faculty of being a demagogue we quite readily and cordially acquit him. But he has had splendid opportunities of enlightenment on all topics most interesting to his countrymen, and, what is creditable to his energy, he has made a "a tour of the world," as well as written a narrative of his tour, very pleasing to readers of the notes of travellers who have no idea in their heads but to please. He has visited the United States, and might have got there, with little effort, an insight into the working of Republican institutions, and have learned without any effort at all the universal respect felt for the Queen of England; he has been in the Australian and other British Colonies, and might have seen how, under perfect freedom and independence of self-government, the heart of the whole Colonial community thrills at the name of the common Sovereign; and he has been in India, and in all our settlements in the East, and if possessed of any power of thinking, or sense of responsibility, might have come home with some faint consciousness of the vast influence of the British Monarchy, and of the dreadful shock which any overturn at home would give to the vital interests of hundreds of millions of his fellow-creatures. But it does not follow that in sending any boy to school you make him wise, or that in coming back, indeed, he will be much better than he was when sent away; and for any political wisdom Sir Charles Dilke appears to have derived from his "tour of the world," he might as well have accompanied Daniel O'Rourke in his famous trip to the moon.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Dec. 13th, 1871.

I understand Robert Chambers, the famous boat rower, is coming to Canada to act as a trainer.

James Taylor, of the Winship Crew, is going shortly to retire from rowing, and become a trainer of gentlemen amateurs.

Some pitmen are to leave shortly for the silver mines in Canada.

Harry Kelley, the famous rower, is going to take up his residence at Newcastle.

The "Queen's Messenger" newspaper is shortly to start again, and there is also some talk of the "Tomahawk" starting.

Mr. George Rendel, of the Elswick Ordnance Works, has invented a new gun carriage for field purposes, and Captain Noble, of the same factory, has invented a new kind of detonator for the exploding of shells.

An incident in the life of the late Sir J. Y. Simpson, and from the circumstances connected with it, not likely to be extensively known, is worth recording. A poor seafaring lad, a fisherman belonging to the town of Nairn, on the Moray Firth, had for several years been afflicted with a troublesome cough, and had "suffered many things of many physicians, and spent all he had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse." He had heard, however, that there were some very skilful medical men in Edinburgh; and, with the determination which characterises many of the seafaring class, he resolved that, poor as he was, he would go to the capital. Accordingly, hearing of a vessel lying in the harbour which was about to sail for Leith, he made application to the captain to be taken on board, offering to "work his passage." In the course of the voyage he told some of the sailors his object in visiting Edinburgh; and they advised him to go to Sir James Simpson, which he accordingly resolved to do. It is well known that it was often a very difficult matter to get an interview with that gentleman—even after coming a longer distance than the fisherman had done—and frequently the great and titled of this and other lands had to wait for hours and even days before they were admitted to a consultation, Sir James being so fully occupied. In these circumstances there was not much hope of a speedy interview for this patient. However, nothing daunted, he went to his residence, rang the bell and told the servant that "James Main, a fisherman from Nairn, wanted to see the doctor." Contrary to expectation, he was at once admitted to the consulting-room, stated his case, and after a short examination Sir James said "You've applied to a good many doctors already, have you not?" "Yes, sir—a good many." "Have you gone to the Great Physician, James?" Main was silent. "Well, my good man," resumed Sir James, "I advise you to go to Him. I am sorry I can do you little good. You had better go home and just take as good care of yourself as you can." The fisherman was very much affected, and evidently impressed by what had been said to him, and thrusting his hand into his pocket, and taking out a few coins, he said: "What have I to pay you, doctor?" "My friend," said Sir James, patting him familiarly on the shoulder, "I don't want any money from you, I ask only an interest in your prayers. Pray for me, James! Goodbye! Don't forget to go to the Great Physician." After thanking the physician for his kindness and bidding him good bye, he returned to Nairn; and the event soon proved as Sir James had indicated. And there is reason to hope that what the good doctor said to him about the Great Physician was "a word in season."

Admiral Sir Wm. Ramsay died yesterday morning at the residence in Edinburgh of his brother, the Venerable Dean of the Diocese. Sir William, who was never married, had died at the age of seventy-five. He entered the navy in 1809, and went through considerable service. He was created K. C. B. in 1869. Sir William took great interest in many of the charitable institutions throughout Edinburgh, and his loss will be sincerely mourned by many.

Sir John Brown & Co., of Sheffield, are busy making some armour plates for Palmer's shipbuilding company, by a substitute for the iron known as "spiegeleisen," commonly used in the manufacture of steel. This new system has been tried very successfully in the manufacture of plates, experimentally. There is a likelihood of its being made at Jarrow, and a new furnace for that purpose will be erected.

Mr. Sergeant Cox will shortly publish a volume, entitled

"Spiritualism answered by Science," detailing the experiments that satisfied him that the phenomena investigated are purely physical and in no manner produced by spirits of the dead.

Mr. John Saunders has in preparation a novel entitled, "Israel Mort," which will be published in the spring.

The article on Byron and Tennyson in the last number of the *Quarterly* is, it is rumoured, from the pen of the editor, Dr. W. Smith.

Mr. Arthur Helps will shortly publish a new work in one volume, called "Thoughts upon Government," dedicated to Lord Derby.

The whole of the 1st edition of the 1st volume of Mr. Foster's "Life of Charles Dickens" has been subscribed for by the trade.

R. E.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The announcement on Friday, December 8th, of the death, from typhoid fever, of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and heir-apparent of the British Throne, created the most profound excitement not only throughout England, but all North America. When, later in the day, this report was contradicted, there was scarcely any abatement of anxiety, for it was felt that his demise was likely to occur at any moment.

The Prince was born on the 9th of November, 1841, at Buckingham Palace, London, amid the general rejoicings of the people. Thanks to the judicious care of the late Prince Albert, he received an education of a somewhat sounder and more substantial character than that which usually falls to the lot of princes.

On his seventeenth birthday, the Prince assumed the serious duties of manhood by being appointed colonel in the army. Soon afterwards he determined to pursue his studies at Rome. After a brief visit to his sister, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, at Berlin, he set out for Italy. Before leaving England, however, he performed the first public act of his life by presenting a stand of colours to the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot.

The Prince arrived in Rome towards the end of January, 1859, and for the first time in many centuries a prince of the blood royal of England was received by the Holy Father.

He returned on the 25th of June, 1859, and in the summer of the following year embarked for the United States, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle.

In 1862 the Prince made his first visit to the East. On his way he called on Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, and in March was at Cairo. Subsequently he passed through the Holy Land, and in returning to England paid a formal visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French.

On the 5th of February, 1863, at the opening of Parliament, he for the first time took his seat as member of the British House of Peers, his introduction being the occasion of the most brilliant and solemn ceremonies.

In accordance with an announcement made by the Queen, his mother, two years previously, the Prince was married on the 10th of March, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, an amiable and beautiful young lady, who succeeded very soon in endearing herself to the English people. The marriage was celebrated with great splendour. It has since been blessed with six offspring, only one of whom is dead.

In the latter part of 1869 he again visited the East, accompanied by his wife, and attended the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The last series of acts which brought him before the public, was his visit to Ireland in the spring of last year. It was hoped that his appearance in state would do much to quiet the rebellious spirit of the Irish people; but the tour ended in a riot at Phoenix Park, Dublin. After this, his Royal Highness made a hasty retreat from the Irish capital, and returned to the observance of his everyday routine life, alternating his residence from Sandringham to Windsor and Marlborough House.

The Prince's children are: Albert Victor, born in 1864; George, born in 1865; Louisa, born in 1867; Alexandra, born in 1868; Augusta, born in 1869, and another son, who died shortly after its birth, some short time since.

After his marriage, the Prince frequently held levees and gave receptions, in place of the Queen, whose sorrow for the death of her husband made her very reluctant to appear in public. Some little "unpleasantness" occurred in regard to a sort of informal demand made by the Prince to have his allowance from the public funds enlarged in consequence of being called upon to perform these duties. A loud outcry was made, to the effect that the Queen ought herself to reimburse him for the expense he was thus compelled to undergo, and after stirring up considerable discontent, the matter was permitted to drop.

There is a marked similarity in the symptoms of the disease with which the Prince of Wales is afflicted, and those which were presented by the complaint which carried off his father, the late Prince Albert, in such a sudden manner.

EXPECTATION.

The ladies are waiting in "expectation," as on New Year's day it is their proud privilege to stay at home. The gentlemen, poor fellows! must betake themselves out of doors, and as fast as horseflesh, aided by smooth runners on the crispy sleigh track can carry them, they bound along the streets, now calling here, now there to pay their respects to their lady acquaintances. We believe that Monday last was very punctually observed in Montreal; that the good ladies in "expectation" were not disappointed, and, as the weather was extremely mild, and the day a very beautiful one, the first of January 1872 was enjoyed by our people to their full hearts' content.

Sir Charles Wheatstone has invented a self-registering apparatus by which the temperature, say at the top of Mont Blanc, might be seen at Chamounix. Interesting for the people who live in those two places.

A Kansas paper informs the public that "Mr. —, of Missouri, got to owning horses that didn't belong to him, and the next thing he knew, he couldn't get his feet down to the ground."

A western journal offers this inducement: "All subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first-class obituary notice in case of death."

THE RESCUE OF THE "XANTHUS."

On the 5th ult. there was a tremendous gale in the harbour of St. John, N.B., and our special correspondent has made it the subject of a sketch which is elsewhere reproduced. The following particulars concerning the incident are copied from the *St. John Telegraph*:—The barque "Harmony" was in distress, and shortly after 3 o'clock p.m., the tug "Xanthus," belonging to Messrs. Scammell Bros., ran out beyond the Ballast wharf, and the life-boat put off and was taken in tow. The "Xanthus" then steamed up the harbour to the North Market wharf, where she took on board a large coil of one-inch manilla rope, and left about 4 p.m., for the rescue, having on board, besides her captain, Mr. Ellis, and his crew, about half-a-dozen others, and Pilot George Mulherrin. The life-boat was in tow.

The sea was found to be very heavy outside the range of the Beacon, and it was with great difficulty that the life-boat conveyed one end of the manilla rope to the barque. The feat was accomplished, however, and by the time a new ten-inch warp was hauled from the "Harmony" to the tug and was made fast, the latter had got down abaft the starboard beam of the other. The engine was set going, and as the tug, in turning, worked away from the barque, the warp was brought across her stern and in contact with the propeller, in which it became entangled.

In vain the engineer and others endeavoured to work the warp clear. First the engine got the shaft crank over the centre, and it was only after some minutes of hard labour that the machinery was again set revolving. The propeller took only one or two turns more, when it again stopped, and a subsequent effort only resulted in a similar manner, and the engine could not be moved after. The tug held for a time by the stern to the barque, but was soon let go. Pilot Mulherrin had, meantime, summoned the life-boat, and the tug went drifting on the breakers of Courtenay Bay. The only anchor on board was let go, and fortunately held her. The tugs "Hiram Perry, jr.," and "Relief" had appeared on the scene soon after the accident to the "Xanthus," the "Hiram" being quite close at one time. Those on board signalled to those boats for aid by beckoning and blowing the steam whistle. Efforts were also made to get the life-boat down to the unfortunate tug, but without avail, and those who were waiting so anxiously on board the tug were surprised to see her rowed away for the city as if nothing whatever had happened to the steamer which had towed her out.

To the credit of those on board the "Hiram Perry," that tug responded to the call of distress from the disabled steamer, and, running a short distance to windward of the "Xanthus," she headed out of the Bay and was allowed to drift down the rest of the distance. When the "Perry" thus approached the "Xanthus" it was at a great risk, for a collision, in such a wind and sea, must have destroyed both. Even when only a few fathoms apart, nearly every mountain wave hid them from each other, and dozens of the waves shot up to crests, as if about to break, as they passed under the two tugs. The "Xanthus" was dragging very slowly, and as the tide was now ebbing, the outside line of breakers off Courtenay Bay was creeping out slowly to meet her. There were but two men on the deck of the "Perry," Captain Harry Hawkins and his mate, Eugene Divoort, but they did the work of six men in their brave endeavours to rescue their fellows from a truly perilous situation. Mr. Divoort succeeded in throwing a line to the "Xanthus," and he and Capt. Hawkins hauled a warp on board their vessel and made it fast. A new difficulty now presented itself on board the "Xanthus." It was found impossible to get the chain clear from the locker below in which it was fastened, and as one of the men on deck was endeavouring to break a link with a sledge hammer, the warp parted, and the unlucky tug fell back and held by her anchor. Would the "Perry" return? was now the question, and after a time she was seen again surging down on the great waves toward the "Xanthus." The breakers were now approaching nearer with the ebbing tide. The chain had been got clear of the fastening in the lower locker, and, after two or three dangerous runs around the anchored but apparently doomed tug, a second line, thrown by Mr. Divoort, was caught on board the latter vessel, and the warp which had before broken was hauled on board the "Perry" as before. The question amongst the dozen men on the "Xanthus" now was, whether they should slip the chain and run the risk of the warp breaking again. If the warp would break again and it were possible for the tug to hold on an hour or two longer, she then must be torn from her anchorage by the breakers, and soon overturn with all on board. In such a case the probabilities were that those on board would never reach the shore alive. There did not seem to be any hope from the life-boat, and it was quickly decided to slip the chain and trust to the "Hiram Perry" and the warp, for it was thought that the chances for saving the lives of those on board would be better in the breakers at high water than low. To the great relief of all the warp held as the "Perry" moved off, at first easy and then increasing her propeller's revolutions. As the "Xanthus" passed the "Harmony" another severe wind and snow squall came spitefully down, and a voice from the barque shouted, "When are you coming again to help us?"

The reply went first from a brutal young fellow on the "Xanthus," who had just been taken from almost certain death himself—

"Go to h—l and find out."

Enquiry as to who the brute was resulted only in our ascertaining that no one on board knew him, and that he had got on board at the wharf without leave just as the tug was going out to the barque.

Captain Ellis, of the "Xanthus," assured those on board the barque that the tugs would be sent to his rescue as soon as possible, and then the "Harmony" was left to the fierce wind, the snow squalls and darkness, holding by one chain which we trust has saved her and those on board until the morning. As the two tugs passed up towards the harbour they were met by the life-boat, which had been despatched by the Messrs. Scammell to bring those on board the "Xanthus" ashore, if possible, but fortunately the crew of the life-boat were saved the trouble of doing so.

The "Hiram Perry, jr.," and her officers and men deserve honourable mention, and a more tangible recognition of their services than is usually accorded, in our port, to those who risk their own lives and property in making humane efforts to save those of others. The "Perry" is owned by Mr. W. T. Pratt. She is manned as follows:—Harry Hawkins, captain; Eugene Divoort, mate; Wm. Pratt (son of the owner), engineer; and Bernard McQuillan, fireman. These four men

have laid a dozen others whom they rescued in the "Xanthus" under a debt of gratitude which, it is to be hoped, the latter will take steps to suitably acknowledge.

OLD TANNERIES AT GENEVA.

The city of Geneva, which was visited not many days ago by a conflagration destroying several of the best hotels and modern buildings on the quay, owes more of its attraction for travellers to the scenery of the Lake and of the Rhone, in its immediate neighbourhood, than to any fine architectural structures. The shores of the Lake, not flat, but gently rising from the water's edge, are studded with elegant villas in gardens, which have quite an English aspect. They are overlooked by Mont Salève, a grand range of limestone precipices, having some resemblance in form to the Salisbury Crags of Edinburgh, but four or five miles distant from the town. Far-off views of the Jura, and even of Mont Blanc, and other Alps of Savoy, may be got in clear weather from some convenient places. The promenades on the ramparts, and on the right bank of the river, in the Quartier des Bergues, united with the other parts of the city by two handsome bridges, communicating with the small island where Julius Cæsar built a Roman fort, are very pleasant. But the most beautiful sight in Geneva is the wondrously blue water of the Rhone as it issues from the Lake, in whose depths it has left every particle of earthly soil. A pure white swan floating on those billows of transparent azure, under a clear sunny sky, is a thing never to be forgotten by whoever has once beheld it. The Rhone does not, of course, after passing through the town, retain this exquisite purity, but its blue colour is preserved till it joins the Arve, a mile and a half below. Like most other Alpine rivers not filtered through lakes, the Arve, rushing down from the glaciers of Mont Blanc, a course of sixty miles, is full of mould and gravel. It is so dirty, and behaves so rudely in its furious advance, that the noble Rhone will not mix with it at their first meeting. The blue stream of one river runs side by side with the turbid tawny current of the other, in the same channel, as the Missouri and Mississippi do at their point of junction. At length the Arve gains the apparent mastery, and the Rhone is thenceforth discoloured in its lower course through France to the Mediterranean Sea. There are some picturesque old-fashioned buildings still left on the banks of the river at Geneva. The tanneries, a sketch of which appears in our Engraving, are such a relic of antiquity; but the improvements of late have caused many features of the historic Geneva, associated with Calvin and Knox, with Voltaire and Rousseau, and with other illustrious scholars, exiled patriots, and philosophers, to vanish from the eyes of inquiring tourists. There is comparatively little here to remind us of the past.—*Illustrated London News.*

ESQUIMALT HARBOUR, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As the great project of inter-oceanic railway communication upon Canadian territory has become a necessity through the admission of British Columbia to the Canadian Union, we give in this number a view of Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island, B. C., the western terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, as proposed by Mr. Alfred Waddington, the well-known projector of this great national enterprise; and we doubt not that our readers will examine it with interest at the present moment. The view is taken from a little promontory on the south side of the harbour near the wharf and small town of Esquimalt, which latter lies behind the spectator. The wharf, which looks so quiet, is the landing station of the steamers from San Francisco and the outer world; and on steamer days, Esquimalt assumes an appearance of life and busy animation, which contrasts singularly with its usual tranquillity, as shown in the sketch (all the coasting trade being carried on at Victoria, for which purpose the harbour there is deep enough, though not sufficiently so for ocean vessels.) Still further back, and a little to the left, is the entrance to the harbour, which can be made at all times and in all weathers; an immense advantage over the other harbours on the western coast of the island, the entrances to which are exposed to the frequent storms of the Pacific in these northern latitudes. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is three miles distant, and lies in the hollow beyond the trees on the right-hand side of the sketch, just over the "Charybois." A beautiful gravel road connects it with Esquimalt. The harbour itself stretches to the left and in a northerly direction for several miles, and is more than twice the size of what is represented in the sketch. It is one of the finest in the world; and the only one on the iron bound coast of the Pacific for 800 miles north of San Francisco. It is perfectly land locked, safe and commodious, averaging some sixty feet deep, and could contain the largest fleet. The vessels seen in the sketch, with their names underneath, formed part of H. M. flying squadron on the Pacific, when lying there last summer. Our illustration is copied from a lithographic view in an almanac, issued by Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Tunstall, of Victoria, V. I., and is pronounced remarkably correct by those who are personally familiar with the locality.

"ON THE ROAD" IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Minister of Public Works, the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., had occasion, during last summer, to visit British Columbia, the latest addition to the Canadian Confederacy, on matters connected with public business. He left Ottawa on the 27th of July, accompanied by his Private Secretary, and was joined by Auguste Achintre, Esq., formerly editor of *Le Pays*, who went for the purpose of seeing the country and gathering materials for a work on the newest Province of the Dominion. M. Achintre purposes doing full justice to the subject, and having collected ample material both by personal observation and official and other records, will no doubt produce a book of very great interest, especially to the inhabitants of the middle and Eastern Provinces. How that phrase does flatter our young country! "Middle and Eastern Provinces!" Yes, and Western Provinces, too, we have; and, by-and-bye, we shall have Northern Provinces lining the McKenzie River and fronting on James Bay. This, however, in future. At present our purpose is to give a few words explanatory of the illustration "On the Road in British Columbia." Hon. Mr. Langevin and party proceeded by rail, *via* Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Omaha, &c., over the Pacific line to San Francisco, a trip of six days. About the middle of August they left San Francisco by steamer and reached Victoria, V. I., in four days. Thence, after a necessary delay in the transac-

tion of official business, they started for New Westminster, on the mainland of British Columbia, which they reached after a day's sail towards the end of the month. On or about the 28th they left New Westminster on the long island journey to Bakerville, Cariboo. Bakerville is a small village in the Cariboo district, situated on the border of Williams' Creek, and contains some three or four hundred inhabitants. It was here that the photographer "did" the party as they were on their return towards Victoria to embark for home. The photograph, which is very creditable to the artist in such a remote region, was taken by a Swiss who has settled in Bakerville, and drives a thriving business among the "gulch" and other miners in the neighbourhood. Williams' Creek may be readily recognized in the picture. On the right side of it are the mines, many of them worked by hydraulic power, and involving a great deal of tunnelling, for which the forest, shewn on the left, furnishes an ample supply of timber. A couple of Bakervillians are seeing the travellers off. The driver (Mr. Tingley) is a noted "whip," and indeed upon such roads his control of the reins cannot be too complete. Near the driver, and the first figure to the right, is Hon. M. Langevin, to whose compact and regular features the photograph has done but scant justice. On M. Langevin's right is Mr. Barnard, an ex-Member of the B. C. Legislature and now manager of the mail express. Behind the driver may readily be recognized the full rotundity of M. Achintre's pleasant face; and to his right is the figure of Theodore Desliertiers, of the Public Works Department, who also accompanied M. Langevin. The party were just starting on the homeward trip when the photograph was taken, and reached their destination without mishap.

"THE INDIAN DESERT."

This picture, by the eminent French master Decamps, whose place has rarely been filled in the French school since his death, about ten years back, belongs to the early part of the artist's career, when he distinguished himself as a painter of Oriental subjects. It is a strange scene which the artist places before us—strange, it may seem, as a glimpse of the antediluvian or pre-Adamite earth, or even, almost, of those still remoter periods in the geologist's chronology when the world was a "desert," when gigantic saurians flourished in the primeval mud, when the mammoth roamed the universal wilderness, and behemoth and the dragons had their living prototypes. It is late evening or early morning when the denizens of the Indian desert seek the cool water-course to slake their burning thirst. Now slink forth the leopard and the tiger from the tangled covert of the jungle, and the cumbrous elephant frisks over the plain from the shades of the forest. Two of the wild creatures meet at the stream that is equally coveted by both. Neither will give way, but each distrusts the other. The elephant has wandered a little from his herd, the leopard prowls alone, like the beast of prey that he is. But we must leave it to naturalists to decide if the characters of the animals and their rencontre are correctly represented. If Decamps has not, like some of the old masters, made the joints of the elephant's hind legs bend the wrong way, and if he has made him prick his ears after an authentic fashion, he has, we suspect, somewhat exaggerated the size of his eyes. In imaginative treatment, however, the picture is above all cavil. How terrifically the great, black, towering mass of the elephant looms against the faint light of the horizon! How extreme is the contrast between the two creatures in every particular! The one comparatively small, but of strength all compact, and armed at all points; lithe, swift, and ferocious, he may in a moment, with a dash and spring, gain the mastery. The other, an erect Colossus, slow but sagacious, unwieldy, but possessed of a ponderous, irresistible force, one blow from whose tusks, or trunk, or feet would be instant death. Those who are best acquainted with Decamps' skill in technicalities will best understand how much this subject must gain with the colouring, the variety of textures, and subtle truth of effect of the original picture.—*Ill. London News.*

NORTH BANK, NEAR ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

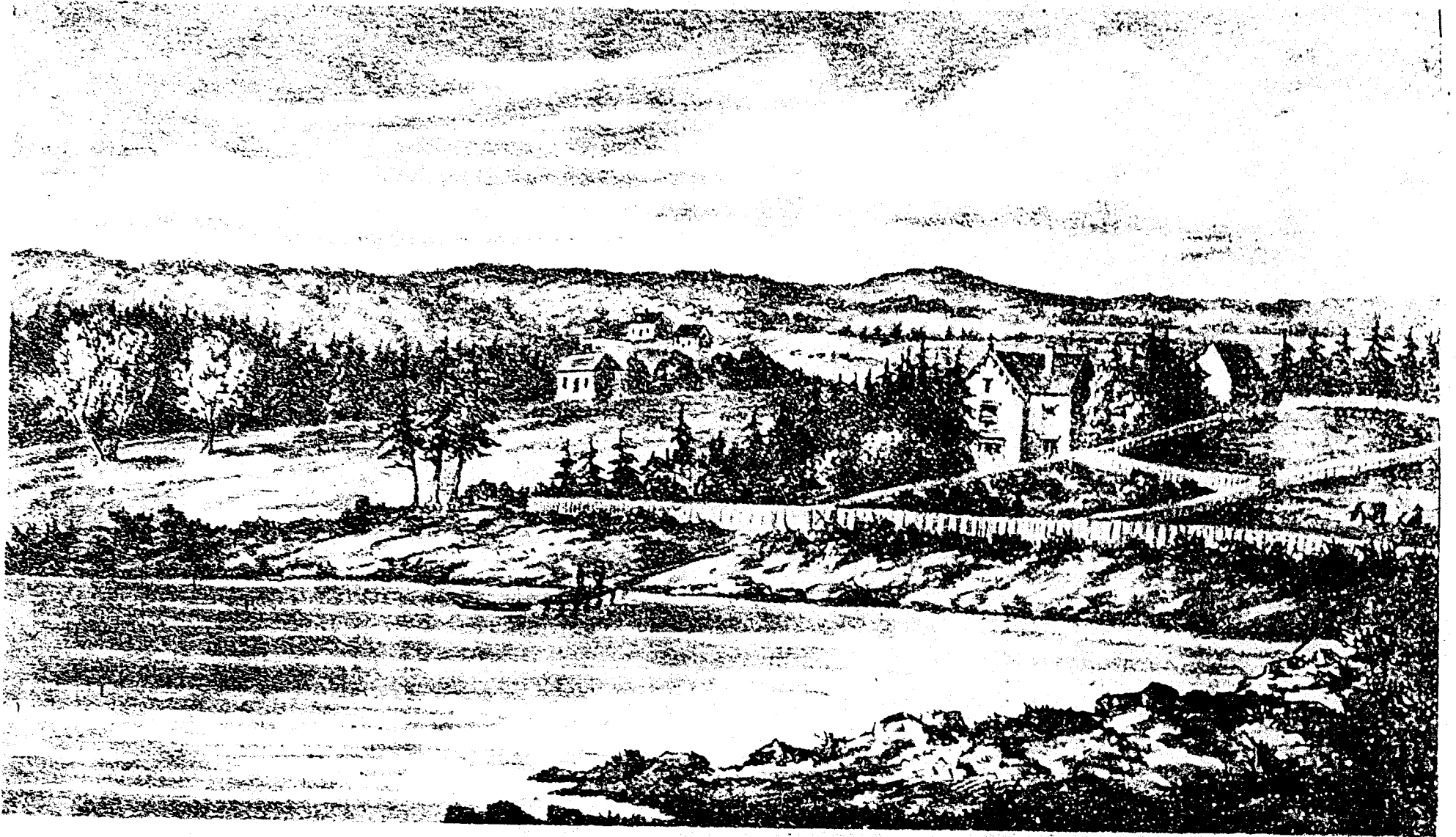
This pleasant summer retreat, situated on Upper Long Pond, within two miles of St. John's, was built some years ago by the Hon. Joseph Noad, then Surveyor-General of Newfoundland, and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Since the property has come into Mr. Rendell's possession, the house and grounds have been greatly improved, and the farm enlarged by the purchase of the lands visible on the left side of the illustration.

QUIDI VIDI LAKE, NEAR ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

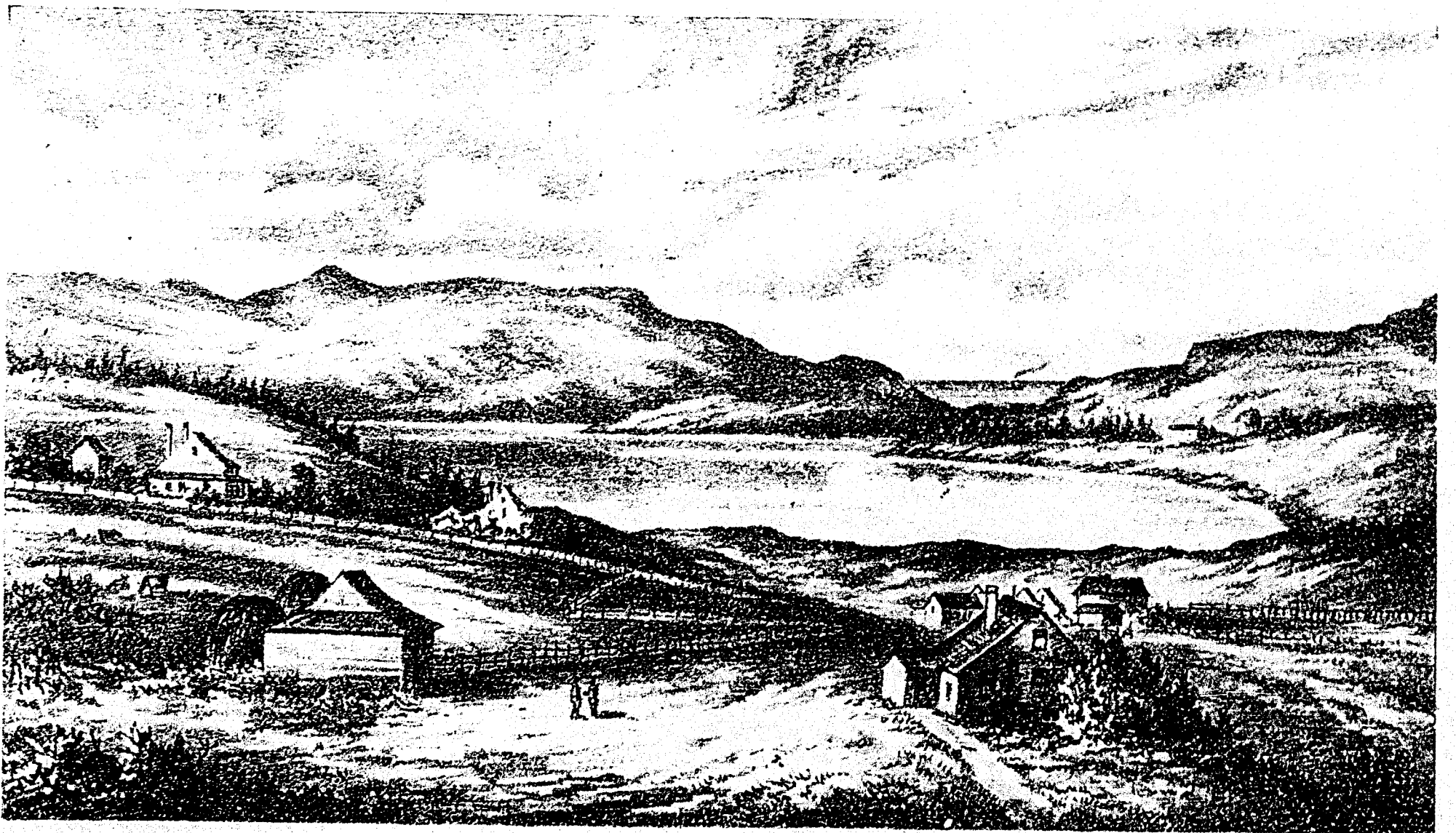
This small but beautiful sheet of water is about a mile east of St. John's. At its eastern end is the small village of the same name, where the codfishery is carried on during the summer months. On the extreme left, in the middle distance, is the residence of Judge Hayward; to the right of it is the property of the late Patrick Keogh, Esq. In the distance, on the right bank of the lake, is the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, our present Premier. The cottage in the foreground is the residence of Richard Holden, Esq., for many years Assistant Clerk to the House of Assembly.

The Grand Duke Alexis is exhibiting his benevolence in a tangible form. He has given \$5,000 to the poor of New York, \$2,000 to the poor of Boston, \$1,000 to the poor of Montreal, and contributed \$5,000 to the Chicago relief fund.

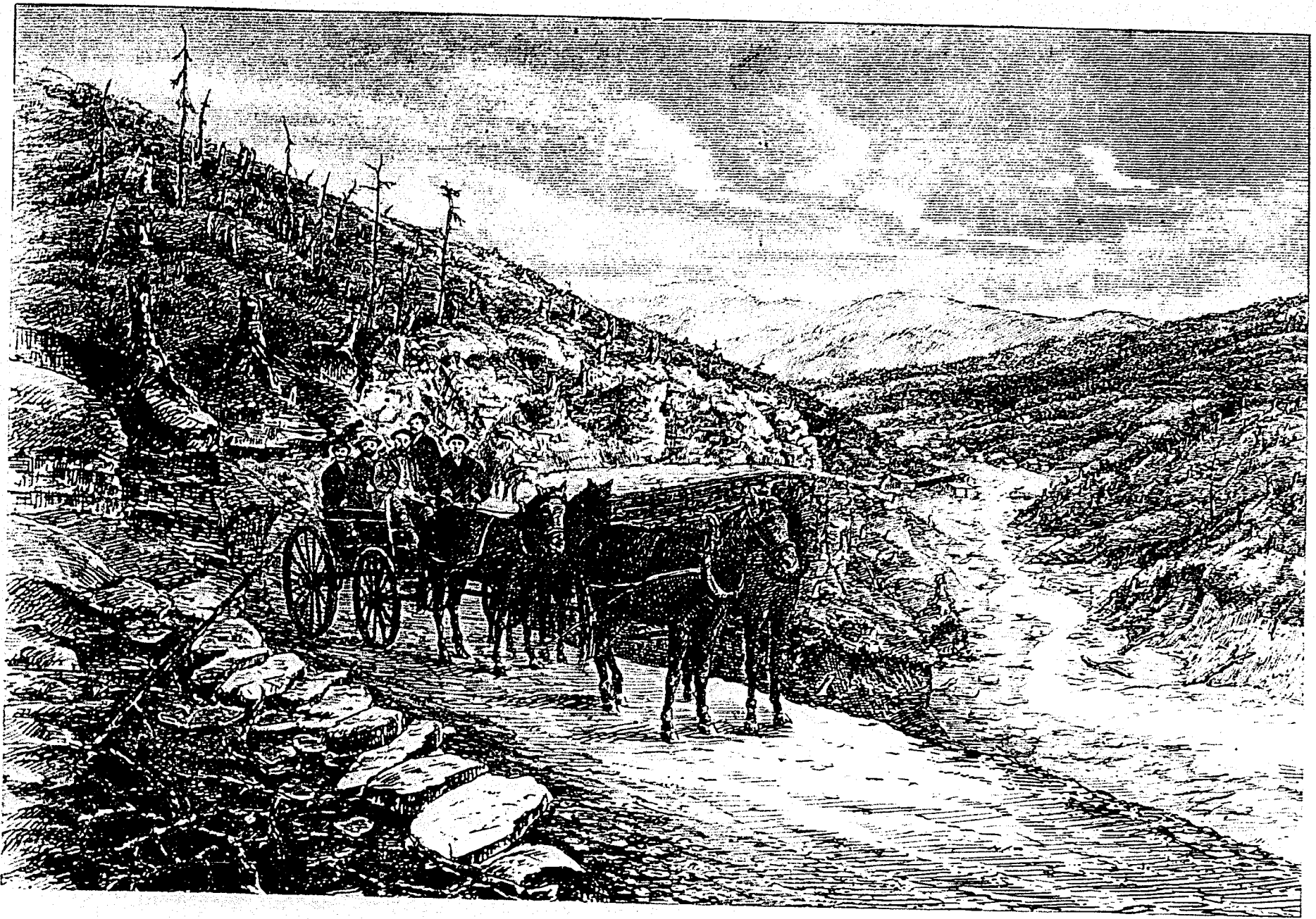
As a warning to those who are seeking the place of Admiral Gueyon, of the French navy, that marine hero, at a dinner recently given in Paris, said: "Do not be anxious, gentlemen, to succeed me, for I bequeath only misfortune to my successors. At the outset of my maritime career I commanded a small brig. I gave up that command upon being promoted, and the next year my successor was lost in the vessel which I had commanded. Afterwards I commanded the brig "Genie," and in that vessel my successor came into collision with another, which nearly cost him his life. Subsequently I was appointed Governor of Martinique, and my successor in that post died there insane. I was then appointed Major-General at Brest, and my successor there was found dead in his bed. I am now Governor-General of Algeria, and I really tremble for my successor; and for his sake, rather than my own, I hope to retain my post for a long time to come.



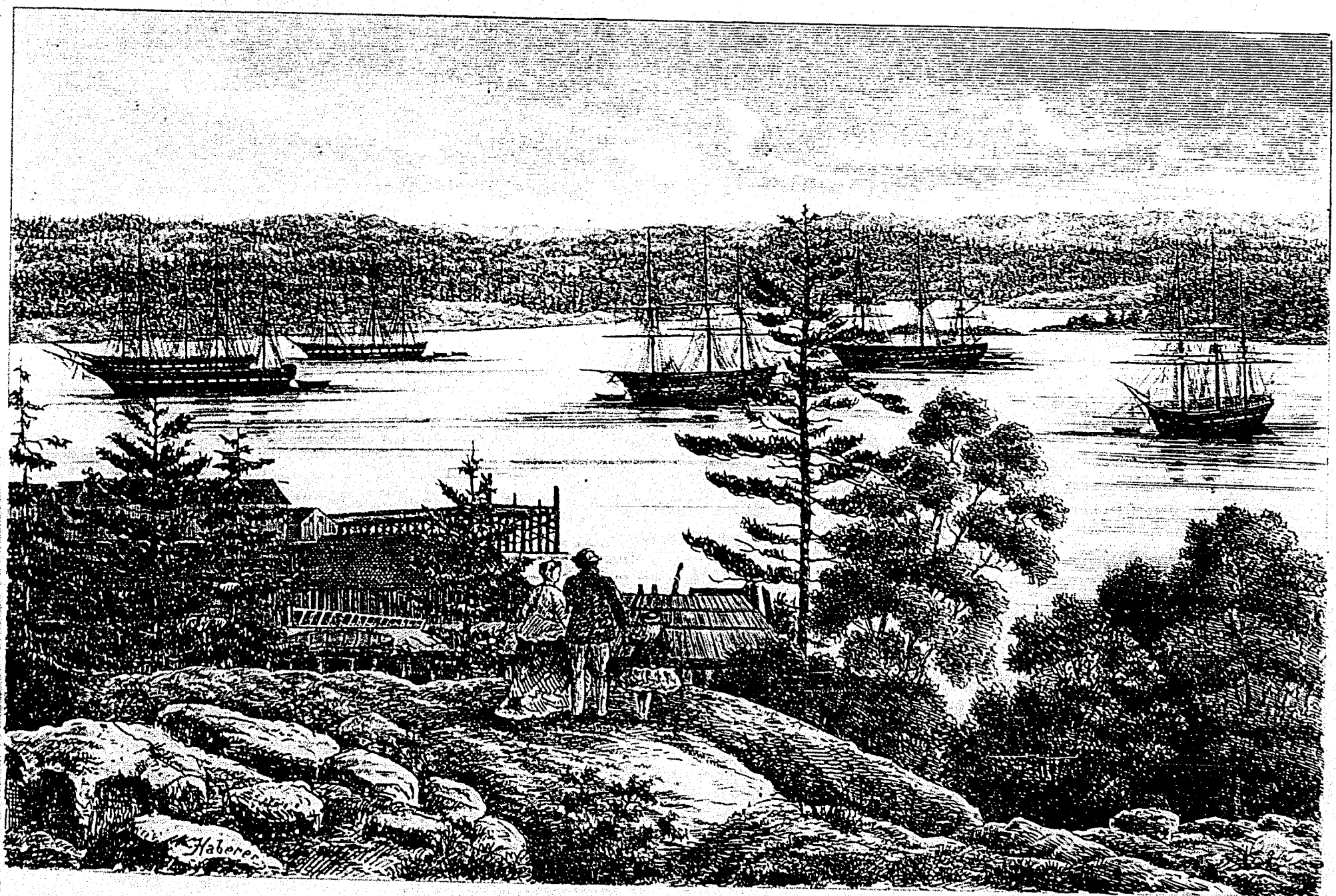
NORTH BANK, NEAR ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—SEE PAGE 3.



QUIDI VIDI LAKE, NEAR ST. JOHN'S, N. F.



ON THE ROAD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—SEE PAGE 3.



ESQUIMALT HARBOUR, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
JAN. 13, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 7.—	First Sunday after Epiphany. Fénelon died, 1715.
MONDAY,	" 8.—	S. Lucian, Bp. Giotto died, 1517. Galileo died, 1642.
TUESDAY,	" 9.—	DeCourcelles' Expedition against the Mohawks, 1666. The Crimea ceded to Russia, 1784.
WEDNESDAY,	" 10.—	Victor Noir shot by Prince Napoleon, 1870.
THURSDAY,	" 11.—	First Lottery drawn in England, 1569.
FRIDAY,	" 12.—	Lavater died, 1801. Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806. Sir C. Bagot, Governor-General, 1842.
SATURDAY,	" 13.—	St. Hilary, Bp. Fox born, 1708. Lord Eldon died, 1838.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 2nd January, 1871, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.

	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W., Dec. 27.	17°	7°	12°	29.70	29.70	29.90
Th., " 28.	19°	9°	14°	30.37	30.40	30.39
Fri., " 29.	25°	12°	18°	30.17	30.17	30.25
Sat., " 30.	25°	12°	18°	30.65	30.62	30.57
Sun., " 31.	35°	20°	27°	30.15	30.10	30.02
M., Jan. 1.	38°	30°	34°	30.30	30.40	30.65
Tu., " 2.	14°	7°	10°	30.70	30.76	30.67

A GREAT ATTRACTION!

In the first number of the fifth volume of the

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

to be issued on SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872, will appear the beginning of a New Story, by

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

which will be continued weekly until completed. The Story is under publication in *Good Words*, and is entitled

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANDPÈRE.

No paper in Canada, save the *C. I. News*, has the right to publish this Tale in serial form.

POSTPONEMENT.

Having only received the first instalment of this new story we defer the commencement of its publication for a week or two in order to insure its insertion in consecutive numbers.

January 6, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered in folio form to subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage.

Almonte.....	James Greig.
Bothwell, Ont.....	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.....	Yellowless & Quick.
Brantford, Ont.....	A. Hudson.
Brampton, Ont.....	P. L. Woods.
Brockville, Ont.....	F. L. Kincaid.
Cobourg, Ont.....	J. C. Reynolds.
Collingwood, Ont.....	A. Morton.
Dundas, Ont.....	J. B. Meacham.
Elora, Ont.....	Henry Kirkland.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	M. N. Minthorne.
Fergus, Ont.....	L. C. Munroe.
Goble's Corners, Ont.....	N. B. Goble.
Goderich, Ont.....	T. J. Moorhouse.
Halifax, N. S.....	M. A. Buckley.
Hamilton, Ont.....	R. M. Ballantine.
Ingersoll, Ont.....	R. A. Woodcock.
Kincardine, Ont.....	F. A. Barnes.
Kingston, Ont.....	Ed. Stacey.
London, Ont.....	Wm. Bryce.
Meaford.....	Thos. Plunkett.
Napanee, Ont.....	Henry Bro.
Orillia, Ont.....	H. B. Slaven.
Oshawa, Ont.....	J. A. Gibson.
Ottawa, Ont.....	E. A. Perry.
Paisley, Ont.....	Jno. Keelo.
Pembroke, Ont.....	S. E. Mitchell.
Perth, Ont.....	John Hart.
Petrolia, Ont.....	N. Reynolds.
Prescott, Ont.....	P. Byrne.
Sherbrooke.....	J. Rollo.
St. Catharines, Ont.....	W. L. Copeland.
St. John, N. B.....	Roger Hunter.
Tilsburg, Ont.....	W. S. Law.
Wardsville, Ont.....	W. F. Barclay.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the News is \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months; after which it will be at the rate of Five Dollars. On and after the 1st July next, the subscription will be INVARIABLY payable in advance. All papers unpaid on that date will be stopped.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

Much anxiety has of late been felt for the health of the Prince of Wales; but happily his convalescence is now placed beyond a doubt, the recent dispatches from Sandringham indicating that there need be no further fears as to his recovery. With the present issue we give an excellent double page portrait of His Royal Highness, which will doubtless be appreciated by our subscribers.

The year that has just left us witnessed the conclusion of one of the bloodiest wars recorded in modern times. The French, who had held the foremost rank among the nations of the world, after losing their Emperor on the 2nd of September of the previous year, made a weak and unsuccessful resistance to the arms of the successful Prussians; and no sooner had peace been made with the enemy than internal strife broke out. The Commune, under the guidance of the members of the International Society, set up a government of their own in Paris, and the French, who had vainly fought against the Prussians, had the bitter humiliation of turning their arms against themselves. For nearly four months the Parisian insurgents held out against the national Government, but

though sympathy was manifested in some of the large cities with the rebels, the heart of the French nation stood true to the Government which the necessities of the country had created after the abdication of the Emperor, and M. Thiers still finds himself President of one of the most Monarchical of Republics. France remains in a state of transition. The immense war debt and the indemnity to Prussia put a tax upon her industry that a generation cannot wipe out. She has stepped back from the front rank among the nations, and unless demented, will be little heard of among the great powers of the world for many years to come. The crushing of the Communists has been no small task for the Government, and though it has been characterised, perhaps, by here and there an act of needless severity, yet upon the whole, the administration of M. Thiers has been characterised by much prudence and good sense under circumstances of the most trying kind. The world ought at least to be thankful to the Government at Versailles for the impartiality with which it struck down the infamous Internationals.

Great Britain has also had her bitter experiences during 1871. The "Internationals" who were mainly instrumental in bringing about the rebellion in Paris, have gained considerable influence among English workmen. It is said there are twenty-six branches of the iniquitous combination in England. There are also Land and Labour Leagues, whose purpose is to uproot the existing basis of right in property, and to settle society upon a footing dictated by socialistic dogmas. Add to these disorders a tremendous laxity of opinion regarding nearly every principle which forms the ground-work of British institutions, and we have a spectacle such as the "Old Country" has very seldom presented before. The chronic trouble in Ireland has been more positively developed throughout the year; Republicanism in England has grown with mammoth strides, and the statesmen of the nation have shewn a growing incapacity for the satisfactory discharge of their duties sufficient to make one believe that the decadence of empire predicated by Macaulay is within the near future possible.

Space will not permit us to speak much of other European countries. Victor Emanuel, who made his triumphal entry into Rome on the 1st of January last, has now made the Eternal City the capital of his kingdom. But Italy, like Spain, is far from being free from social and political disorders, and the new year opens with not very bright prospects either for Victor Emanuel or his son, Amadeus. Austria has glided along in a comparatively modest way. Russia has been silently but surely extending her influence eastward. Prussia, as our readers know, has overshadowed Germany, and the King has become its Emperor. We do not share in the fears of those who think that the newly-created Empire is about to be engaged in fresh conquests. On the contrary, we believe that Germany, despite her triumph over France, has had enough of fighting for some time to come. Even the large indemnity exacted from the conquered country will hardly repair the financial sacrifices necessitated by the war, and these are but small compared with the other losses which the struggle entailed.

The United States have passed through the year quietly. Save a little brush with the Coreans their external relations have been peaceful. Unfortunate Chicago suffered severely from fire, one third of the city having been destroyed on the 7th and 8th Oct. The melancholy incident called forth an extraordinary manifestation of good will throughout the world; even distressed Paris sent a handsome contribution. Montreal between its civic and its private subscriptions sent \$107,000 besides clothing and provisions. At the present time the Queen City of the West is being rapidly rebuilt, and those rendered destitute by the fire are amply provided for. Among other incidents worth recording as characteristic of 1871 in the United States is the complete breaking up of the Tammany "Ring" in New York. The immense sums of which the citizens were plundered by a few schemers soon run up to many millions of dollars. At last the swindle was exposed, and thanks to the *New York Times*, aided by a committee of citizens, the delinquents are now fairly placed on the road to justice. In the Southern States the Ku-Klux and other lawless combinations keep society in a very unsettled state, murders have been frequent, so frequent indeed as to lose their interest, except when an especial horror has attended the act. Among the incidents of the past year in the United States the official attack upon Mormonism ought not to be forgotten. The Government of President Grant seems to have gone to work in earnest to put down polygamy, and so far as plurality of wives is concerned Mormonism may now be considered not only legally but actually tabooed in the United States. Whither will the prophet lead his uxorious followers and their numerous affinities?

An event of the past year in which Canadians had no

little interest was the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. True enough the Treaty settled nothing. But it did define how various matters in dispute were to be determined, and it provided for the possibility of making a clean bill between Great Britain and the United States. The Commissioners to dispose of these matters have already met *pro forma*, and will resume deliberations at Geneva in April. The "Alabama Claims" covering the whole question relating to the Confederate cruisers is of course the principal item in a money point of view. But there are other questions of much importance, and those relating to the freedom of the fisheries and of our inland navigation are the points which principally concern Canadians. With respect to the fisheries the people's representatives are free to determine whether the conditions of the Treaty are confirmed or not. But we earnestly hope that the labours of the Joint High Commission, which met last February at Washington, and in which our gallant Premier occupied a prominent position, will result in confirming and perpetuating a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

As for Canada we have but to note uninterrupted progress. New Railways building; new roads being made; a census taken, in which scarcely anybody believes. The local elections passing off throughout the Provinces to the destruction of some Cabinets, and the renewal of confidence in others. Healthy commerce and thriving agriculture. These are among the items with which we were made familiar during the past year. But in addition to these was the grand event of the union of British Columbia with Canada in July last. From the Atlantic to the Pacific is no more a rhetorical phrase but a sober description of the mere length of Canada. What may be its greatness in future years who can tell? We enter upon 1872 with bright prospects for our country. May they not be dimmed.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN MONTREAL.

The publisher of the *Baltimore Photographer's Friend*, having taken a ramble through the Canadas and the Eastern States last summer with the special object of examining the progress of the photographic art, speaks thus of what he saw in Montreal:

"I visited Mr W. Notman's establishment. The street upon which he is situated would hardly indicate that such a fine and elegant establishment could be there found, and which, in my humble opinion, is the model gallery of North America. The entrance to the place, however, is not as private as I had been led to believe. A fine large show window adorns the front, in which, from the street, are seen displayed some photographs, which for artistic elegance and superior finish are unrivalled. The graceful and natural poses are wonderful. Among these specimens I noticed a most excellent 10x12 of Mrs. Scott Siddons. The reception room is elaborately furnished. The display of pictures represents every style of merit known to the photographic art."

"Mr. Notman's composition snow scenes, &c., are too well-known to need any more praise in their behalf. The work rooms, printing, finishing, negative, dark rooms, artists' studio and private office are all roomy and show refined taste and judgment in their keeping. This establishment employs fifty hands. The work commands the best prices in Canada, and has a world-wide reputation for its beauty, artistic effect and excellent finish."

He also speaks very highly of Mr. Inglis, who, he says, "as a *compositionist* is a decided success," and that "Mr. Henderson, the *viewist*, has a high reputation (of which he is well deserving) for his superior skill in producing excellent "landscape views." The writer, who has evidently an eye for the beautiful, is lavish in his praise of Montreal, and, indeed, speaks very favourably of all that he saw in Canada. He considers Notman's "establishment alone worthy of a trip to Montreal." When next he comes we hope he will pay the News gallery a visit. Of late our American cousins have taken frequent occasion to express their surprise at the high degree of perfection to which photography has attained in Canada.

DECKER PARK RACES.—It will be seen by advertisement that a winter meeting will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, at Decker Park, when premiums to the amount of \$2,000.00 will be competed for. The races will all be run with sleighs, and parties calculating on the time of any race are warned that from the difficulty of taking an accurate record in winter, no race will be timed by the judges. The Park is in splendid condition, and the sport will doubtless be excellent.

Almonds possess one very important quality which is not generally known. By pounding and mixing with water, and straining, a beverage almost precisely similar to the sweetest and richest (cow's) milk may be obtained. Cream even separates from this milk, which may be converted into butter; so it is said. Thus almond orchards might afford us a supply of milk. Rees' Cyclopaedia, in a recipe for preparing milk of almonds, gives the proportions to be used as one ounce of almonds to one quart of water. In nutritious properties it is said by chemists to be fully equal to cow's milk, and has fine medicinal qualities, being a valuable remedy for heart burn, acidity, &c. We should like to receive for publication the actual experience in this use of almond. Will some one who has the fruit, experiment and report?

LATE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Paris Correspondence of Land and Water.

Are we to dance this winter! This has been a *question brûlée* for various ladies of late, but I think it is answered now, and answered in the affirmative. Already several official *fêtes* are announced, and Madame Thiers' *salons* are expected soon to be opened, but whether in Paris or Versailles is not yet known. Let us hope that it will be in Paris, for it would be rather too much to have to travel twenty kilometres for a dance, although special trains, all warmed and wadded, were organized for the occasion. *Outre*, Monsieur Thiers, the Ministers, one and all, are to dazzle us with the brilliancy of the entertainments with which they contemplate overwhelming us. In fact, Versailles is to see once more the splendours it witnessed during the reign of the "Poi soleil," as the French sometimes style their "grand monarque." But in Paris, also, we are anticipating to be gay, and already a few of our most noted *salons* have commenced their weekly receptions. At present, however, there is only conversation and music, but dancing will begin ere long. The Princess Metternich is also once more among us, and where she is there is always charm; and the Marquise de Chasseloup-Laubat, one of the queens of Parisian high society, will soon receive; and, lastly, though by no means *févris*, the Duc d'Anmale is announced to give perfectly royal *fêtes* at his hotel in the Faubourg St. Honoré. It is to be a succession of balls, banquets, concerts, etc. If the duke wishes to be popular he cannot do better than open his doors as soon as possible, the sooner the better. Unfortunately, we shall not have so many fair Americans at our *réunions* this winter. These young daughters of Columbia, whilst Republicans at home, are not satisfied with anything less than a real monarchy abroad; and a word or look from a king, be he ever so small, is worth more to them than all the compliments of our President, be he ever so great;—*ergo*, to love royalty we must be Republican.

But for all these *fêtes* in prospect we must have some dresses, *n'est ce pas?* And for this I have consulted with the best *artistes de modes* in Paris, and this is what they tell me. The general style of dinner and morning dress will be a train and body of colour, over an under dress of white satin, silk, or lace. Some ladies will adopt the Louis XV style, some the Médicis. For ladies of commanding stature and features the Médicis will be more suitable, but for a bright, sparkling, little woman, the Louis XV is preferable. Elderly ladies, however, should wear a toilette of only one colour, with lace trimmings and tunic; but in no case must any lady, whether young or old, wear a dress of more than one colour. White, of course, is not included in this rule, and is allowed with every colour. For quite young girls there is not anything like white, whether tulle, muslin, or gauze, which can be relieved with coloured ribbons and flowers, or be worn over coloured silks, according to the complexion.

And, here, before adding another word, I must tell you all, ladies, that not only is crinoline entirely abolished, but even stiff under-skirts are dispensed with. No more starch, nor cracklings of starch, but everything to be as soft and flowing as possible. At the same time, trains are increasing in length if not in width, and are becoming more and more pointed. Once we thought we could not walk without a crinoline; now we cannot walk with one. It is strange how soon the eye becomes accustomed to change in fashion, for positively our ladies look more graceful now in their snake-like folds than ever they did dressed as balloons.

And now I will endeavour to describe some of the dresses which I have lately seen at our early *réunions*. The first is a dinner dress of most exquisite taste. It was composed, first, of a white gros silk dress, with a deep kilt plaiting in front, reaching nearly to the waist, over this a train of white velvet trimmed with a founce of white Alençon; the body was square and the sleeves puffed to the elbow, with a deep lace frill, to fall over the arm. The train was looped up at the side with cerise velvet bows, and cerise bows at the elbows of the sleeves and in front of the body; a cerise bow in the hair.

Another dress, seen at the first performance of the "Trone d'Écosse." A train and square body of green satin, over a white muslin skirt; a Charlotte Corday fichu, crossed in front and tied at the back, with long flowing ends, and a little lace puff in the hair.

Another dress, of the same evening. A pearl-grey *crêpe de Chine* train and body over a pearl grey satin. This train was looped up at sides with pink moire ribbons, with same on body, sleeves, and in the hair.

Nearly all the opera cloaks were braided and trimmed with gold, and in every case the chaussure was of the same colour and material as the train.

Spanish mantillas have for some time been much in favour with Parisian ladies, but now they are likely to be more than ever in vogue, and that on account of the great success of the play, "L'Article 47," in which the heroine, to hide a scar on her face, always wears a lace scarf folded round her head and neck, and wearing it so gracefully that all the people in Paris are going wild about it. A Spanish mantilla at the theatre is the most charming head-dress a lady can wear, especially with a bow of ribbon or a flower at the side of the hair. Every lady who wishes to be pretty (and who does not) should wear one.

The greatest novelty in ribbons for neck, hair, or waist, is the *moussé*. It is richer and firmer than *crêpe de Chine*, and keeps its shape better when made into a bow or sash.

A word on under-skirts to be worn with train dresses. The last shape is very long and full at the bottom, but gored at the top. Three narrow founces at the bottom, with another very deep one over these entirely covering them, and at the top, at back, three other founces, to form tournure; but nothing on the hips. This skirt will be found ample for the present fashion of long serpent trains.

And now, in conclusion, I will just put in a word for the economical—how to wear a white silk dress whose first freshness is *passé*. I have seen one thus arranged, and it was most elegant. It was a white silk train dress, and on this were sewn lengthways rows of black velvet ribbon scarcely an inch wide. I suppose it must have taken three or four pieces of velvet to complete the dress; the cost, therefore, was trifling, whatever the trouble may have been, and the effect was charming.

Many ladies complain of being compelled to wear corsets, since custom demands it, and they must submit, whatever discomfort they may have to suffer. However, I think I may be able to advise them how to unite comfort, ease, and usage,

and that is by wearing "ceintures" only. I do not know whether these can be obtained in England, but in Paris they are to be procured at Mesdames Vertues, Sœurs, 27, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. They are called the *ceintures régentes*, and are made in white coutil or coloured satin. By sending the size of waist, chest, and hips, and length of waist under the arms, a correctly-fitting "ceinture" can be secured; and any lady who tries one will vouch for its comfort and elegance. I can say no more.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS IN LONDON, 1870.

According to official reports of the thirteen gas companies of London for the year 1870, the following were the

RECEIPTS.	
For gas.....	£9,045,313 0 6
Rent of meters.....	31,558 2 4
Sale of old materials.....	5,766 5 4
Products.....	424,952 5 11
Miscellaneous.....	11,649 15 11
Total.....	£2,519,239 10 0
EXPENSES.	
Coal.....	£1,004,300 0 7
Purifying materials.....	22,235 16 7
Wages of workmen.....	224,432 3 10
Repairs.....	185,431 6 7
Taxes.....	63,172 2 1
Salaries.....	24,808 3 0
Commission of collectors.....	27,035 18 9
Offices expenses.....	17,600 19 10
Directors.....	22,565 1 9
Auditors.....	1,314 60 0
Gas pipes.....	127,249 8 1
Gas meters.....	32,884 15 11
Lawyer's fee.....	3,653 16 9
Miscellaneous.....	29,736 11 2
Total.....	£1,786,409 16 9

Excess of receipts over expenditures £722,829, 13s. 3d. The active capital and loan of the thirteen companies is £8,272,816; the receipts thereof exhibit an interest of 8.86 per cent. on the capital stock. The private consumption of gas was 9,122,113,853 cubic feet; for the street lamps it was 1,500,000,000 cubic feet; the total consumption of gas in London for 1870 was therefore 10,522,000,000 cubic feet, which is double the consumption of Paris. Total quantity of coal used in making gas 1,225,839 tons, and the average cost, including cannel, was 16s. 4d. per ton. In New York the annual consumption of coal by three gas companies is 200,000 tons.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Charles Reade has in preparation a new novel, to appear in *London Society*.

Browning has a new poem ready for the press, which will be published this month.

The proud possessor of the name of Agapius Honcharenko, publishes the *Alaska Herald*.

An official of the French Foreign Office, hearing in dictation the name "Lord John Russell," wrote "Por jaune russelle."

A man from San Francisco who had not heard of the Chicago fire arrived there last week. After looking at the ruins he turned to a stranger and asked: "How long did the earthquake last, old sport?"

In case the Grand Duke cannot visit the oil regions, the *Titusville Herald* proposes to send on a tank of crude oil and sprinkle the contents around him, so that he can get an idea of how those regions smell.

The police officers of Saratoga talk of naming their new lock-up after the first victim who will have the "honour" of getting in "quod" and, consequently the Saratogians go away from home to enjoy their sprees.

Rocheport's occupation at Fort Bayard is that of writing the history of Napoleon III. The title of the book will of course be cuttingly insolent; it is, in fact—"Histoire du Bas Empire, ou, les Aventures de Robert Macaire."

"When a distinguished American dies," said a shrewd and sarcastic observer not long ago, "his admiring friends and countrymen immediately resolve to build him a magnificent monument, and then—they don't build it!"

An exchange spoke of an eminent citizen as "a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native State;" which neat little compliment came from the compositor's hand reading, "a nobby old burglar, prowling around in a naked state."

A very wicked Connecticut man, being recently taken ill, and believing he was about to die, told a neighbour that he felt the need of preparation for the next world, and would like to see some proper person in regard to it, whereupon the feeling friend sent for an insurance agent.

On the road between Meriden and Hartford there is a saloon where decoctions of benzine are passed over a rickety bar, at the small price of five cents. Directly opposite is a country graveyard where the country for a few miles around bury their dead. The hostess of the saloon has an unfeeling signal on the door as follows: "Key to the cemetery gate within."—*Danbury News*.

A doctor lately informed his friends, in a large company, that he had been eight days in the country. "Yes," said one of the party; "it has been announced in the newspaper;" "Ah!" said the doctor, stretching his neck importantly; "pray in what terms?" "Well, as well as I can remember, in the following: 'There were last week seventy-seven deaths less than the week before!'"

The new hat just brought out in Paris is called the *casserole*, being exactly of the shape of a copper saucepan, or something like the helmet worn by the Knights Templars of old. The hat has not the smallest symptom of brim, and the crown is ornamented to the very summit with alternate bands of velvet and satin. A tulle aigrette is placed in front, and adds to the fierce aspect of the whole. With the short cane, which it

has become the fashion to carry in one hand, while the tiny muff is held by the other, the ladies of Paris look really quite prepared to meet attack at any time.

A Danbury man saw his daughter into the cars and passed round to her window for a parting look at her. While he was passing out the daughter left the seat to speak to a friend, and at the same time a prim looking lady who occupied the seat with her moved up to the window. Unaware of the important change inside, our venerable friend hastily exclaimed, "One more kiss, sweet pet." In another instant the point of a blue cotton umbrella caught his seductive lips, followed by the passionate injunction, "Scat, you grey-headed wretch!" and he 'scattered."

There is a woman in Snyder county, Pa., who is too much of a utilitarian to be regarded with admiration. When her husband died, it seems that she had him buried without his shin-bones, which were extracted and sent around to be worked up into knife-handles and suspender-buttons, so that she could go to housekeeping properly when she marries the second time. It really seems as if some women must have an object around which to cluster the sweet and tender memories of the past. There is a love which lives beyond the grave, and finds joy even in bone buttons and knife handles.

Much has been said among the critics of the apparent error of Joaquin Miller in "Kit Carson's Ride," in making him dash off on a bareback horse, and afterwards "rise in stirrups." One critic, more charitable than the rest, suggests that "the chief beauty of the poem is that the poet leaves to the imagination of the reader the fact that Carson stopped at the first house he came to and borrowed a saddle." All of this discussion might have been saved by a more careful examination of the poem, which would have revealed the fact that the adjective "bare" in the poem belongs grammatically and constructively to the rider and not to the steed.

A clergyman was recently annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave, for this reason. Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking, and making uncouth grimaces. I paused, and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service a gentleman said to me, 'Sir, you have made a great mistake. That young man whom you reprovéd is an idiot.' Since that I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in chapel, lest I should repeat that mistake, and reprove another idiot." During the rest of that service at least there was good order.

FIREPROOF ROOFS.—A wash, composed of lime, salt, and fine sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewash, is said to render shingles fifty fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders, or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expenses a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough, and cracked. The application of wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to their original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks, prevent the warping.—*Fireman's Journal*.

TIT FOR TAT.—Medford and New Bedford, although their names rhyme, occasionally don't quite harmonize, as witness the following. The Medford editor perpetrates this:

There was a fair maiden of Medford,
Who was "smashed on" a youth in New Bedford:
But he smelt so of oil,
That his suit it did spoil,
Oleaginous chap of New Bedford.

To which a New Bedford editor responds:

There was a fine lad in New Bedford,
Fell in love with a lady in Medford;
But she smelt so of rum,
He was quite overcome,
This prohibitory youth of New Bedford.

AN IMPUDENT TRICK.—A Pittsburgh paper gives the following: "A rather funny story is told of Rudiger, one of the parties sent to jail to await trial for feloniously entering Force's tobacco store. It is said that a few days ago he went to a rag warehouse on Penn street, and, passing around to the rear where was a vast collection of rags in crates and loose piles, he rolled one of the crates on to the scales. Then stepping to the back door, he called to the book-keeper, who was the only person in the store, and requested him to weigh and pay him for that crate of rags. The unsuspecting clerk carefully weighed the rags and paid the fellow the full price for that which already belonged to the firm. Two or three days afterward, according to the story, Rudiger went back to the place and repeated the performance in part. One of the proprietors of the place was called out this time to do the weighing, and immediately recognized the crate as one he had received, paid for, and marked the day before. Rudiger protested that this was not the case, and said that if the proprietor would wait there a moment he would bring a man to prove his ownership of the rags. The proprietor waited, and Rudiger went after 'that man' and did not come back."

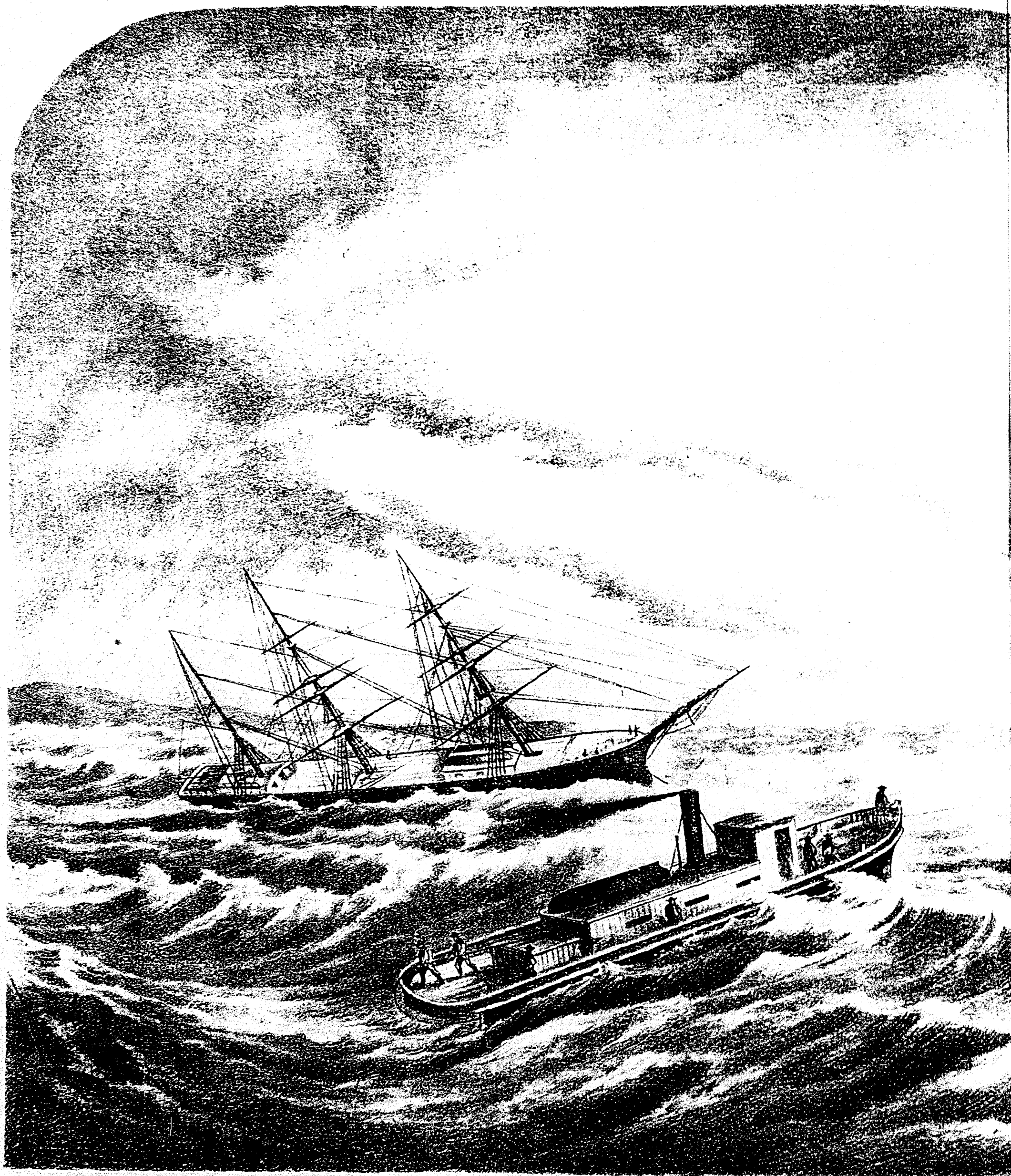
NEW STORY ABOUT DEAN RICHMOND.—Some one was telling me, the other day, a new story about the late Dean Richmond, who was known far and wide for his profanity and gruffness of manner. Richmond was here at the time, and my informant, who was then a boy working in a printing office, wished to get a pass over the Central Railroad. With the purpose in view he entered the office where the magnate was, fearing that he would be rudely rebuffed when he made his mission known. After a moment's hesitation he said falteringly:

"Mr. Richmond, I believe?"
"Yes; what do you want of me?"
"I should like, sir, to get a pass from Albany to Buffalo, as I can go up on the boat for nothing."

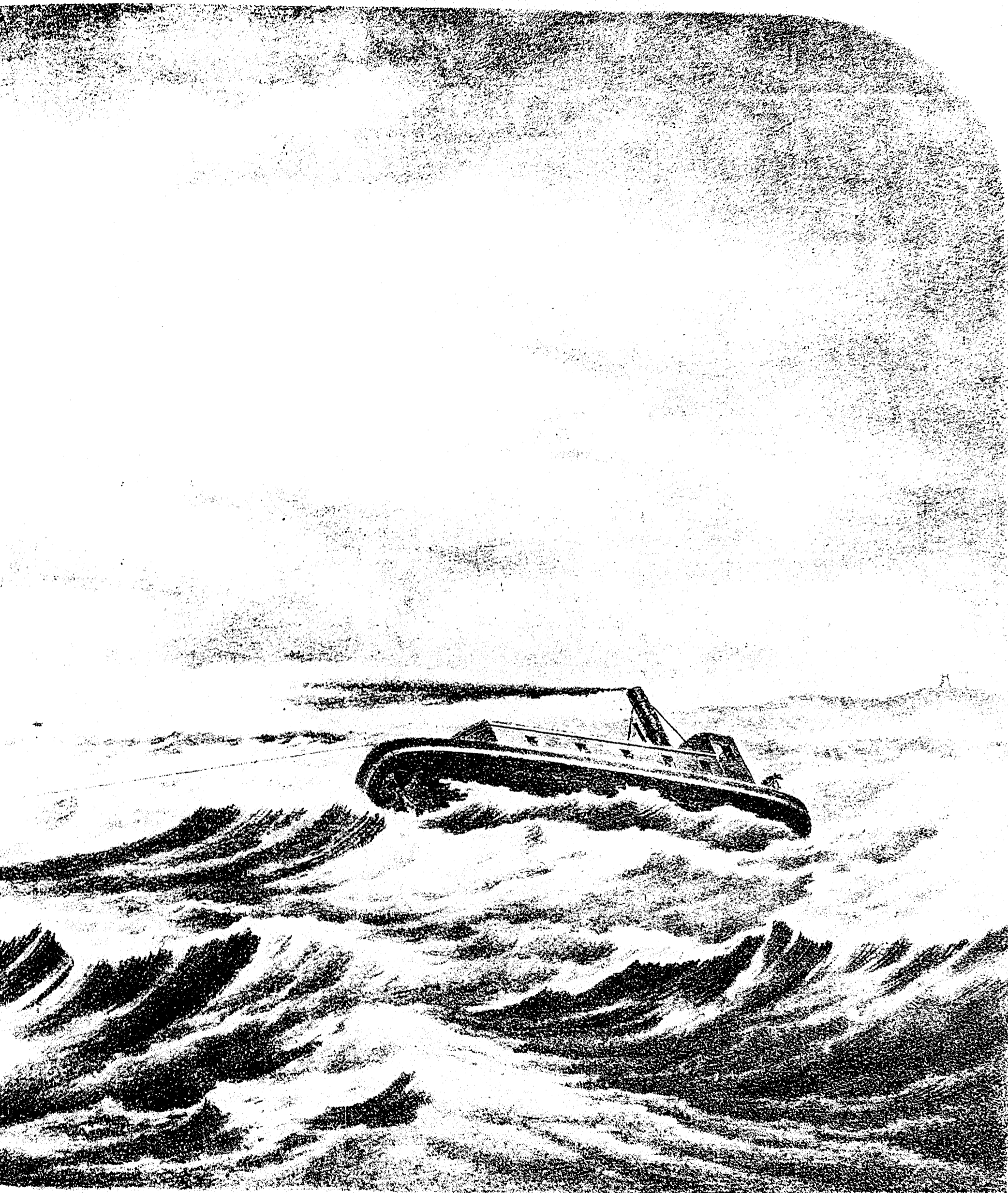
"On what grounds do you ask for a pass?" (This with a rising and very rough voice.)
"On the grounds, sir, that I don't want to pay my fare."

Richmond, without another word, wrote out a pass and handed it to the applicant.

The boy took it, saying: "Thank you, thank you, Mr. Richmond."
"You needn't thank me, youngster. I'm d—d glad to accommodate you. You are the first person I've ever known, by G—, to ask for a pass on the right grounds."



RESCUE OF THE TUG "XANTHUS" BY THE "HIRAM PERRY"



F. ST. JOHN HARBOUR — FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. RUSSELL — SEE PAGE 2.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

SONNET.

TO TWO ABSENT FRIENDS.

A Happy New Year to ye friends of mine,
 Black-robed, white-souled, beside your Southern sea!
 There, when ye sing the canticles divine,
 Spare yet some kindly thoughts for home and me.
 Here, where the winds bite and the misty moon
 Storms our led glimmers in the shrouded sky,
 I call them back, the days that died too soon,
 To grasp them with rapture, lose them with a sigh.
 Hold fast your holy hopes, and help me too,
 To hold my hopes less holy: break the days
 To hours each finding its own work to do,
 Of contemplation, study, prayer or praise.
 So shall ye bear the weight of task and time
 Lightly, as winter-storms your happier clime.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

Halifax, Christmas Day, 1871.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC, COMMANDED
BY MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE IN THE
YEAR 1759.

(WRITTEN BY AN ENGINEER OF THE EXPEDITION.)

(Continued.)

August 28th.—About one this morning the "Leostoff" frigate and some more vessels passed above the town. There was a battery of eight 12-pounders opened this day at Pointe-aux-Pères.

August 31st.—This night the "Sea Horse" frigate and transports passed above the town.

September 3rd.—The General evacuated the camp at Montmorency this day about noon, the redoubts, batteries, and other works being first set on fire during last night and this morning. It was expected that the enemy for some days past must have seen our preparations for leaving it, would have attacked our retreat, but they made no attempt that way. The General was hoping that they would, and had a trap for that purpose, which however did not take. He ordered the several corps to their alarm posts during the night, and to conceal themselves after daylight, excepting a few guards who were to appear very alert. But Monsieur Montcalm, the French General, contrary to the opinion of his officers, saw something about our camp which gave him a suspicion of the affair, and made him decline the invitation. A few hours discovered that his suspicion was just, but it was a pretty general opinion that he might have made an attempt to great advantage at all events.

The fortifying of this camp, and the bringing of so many pieces of artillery to it, was a work of very great labour. There were about fifty pieces there at one and the same time, and though there was no loss of men in taking or leaving the place, yet during our stay we suffered a good deal. Our fascine and covering parties were frequently attacked, and though we always repulsed the enemy, yet seldom without some little loss, which in the end amounted to a pretty considerable number.

These skirmishes had indeed the good effect of accustoming our men to the woods, and familiarising them with the meeting of the Canadians and Indians, whom they soon began to despise. The General ordered the troops from their camp, to encamp along the road in rear of the batteries at Pointe-aux-Pères, excepting the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, which was left at the Point of Orleans. He now fixed his headquarters at Pointe Lévis.

September 4th.—Despatches from General Amherst by an officer and four Rangers brought a confirmation of the taking of Niagara, Carleton, and Crown Point.

September 5th.—This evening Brigadier-General Murray went up the south side of the river from Pointe Lévis Camp with four battalions, and embarked between the Etchemin and Chaudière Rivers, on board our fleet then lying off that place. This fleet consisted of the "Sutherland" of 60 guns, the "Leostoff," "Sea Horse," and "Squirrel" frigates, and the "Hunter" sloop, with two or three small armed vessels and some transports, the whole under the command of Admiral Holmes.

September 6th.—This afternoon Brigadier-Generals Monckton and Townshend, with three battalions, marched from Pointe Lévis, and embarked in the same place that General Murray did the night before—that is, between the Etchemin and Chaudière Rivers. The General followed in the evening and embarked likewise. He left the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans and some Marines under the command of Colonel Carleton to keep the post at the Point of Orleans, and the 45th Regiment, some small detachments of other corps, and some Marines under the command of Colonel Burton, to keep the batteries at Pointe-aux-Pères, and the camp at Pointe Lévis.

September 7th.—Early this morning the fleet moved up to Cape Rouge, and in the evening the General having reconnoitred the coast fixed upon a place a little below Pointe-aux-Trembles for making a descent: but the weather not proving favourable at the time ordered, which was the morning of the 9th, it was put off, and the troops being so much crowded on board the transports, were that evening landed at St Nicholas on the south side of the river for air and exercise. The General on the same day found out another place more to his mind, and thereupon laid aside all further thoughts of that at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

September 15th.—The General took with him Admiral Holmes, Brigadier-Generals Monckton and Townshend, with some other officers, to reconnoitre the place he had fixed upon. Brigadier-General Murray was left ashore with the command of the troops at St Nicholas. The place that the General fixed upon for the descent is called Foulon. They reconnoitred it from a rising ground on the south side of the river, below the mouth of the Etchemin, from whence there was a fair view, not only of the place itself, but likewise of a considerable part of the ground between it and the town, which is a mile and a-half below. The bank which runs along the shore is very steep and woody, and was thought so impracticable by the French themselves that they had then only a single picket to defend it. This picket, which we supposed might be about 100 men, was encamped upon the bank, near the top of a narrow winding path, which runs up from the shore. This path was broken up by the enemy themselves and barricaded with an abatis; but about 200 yards to the right there appeared to be a slope in the bank, which was thought might answer the purpose.

The circumstances in conjunction with the distance of the place from succors seemed to promise a fair chance of success.

September 11th.—There were orders for the troops ashore to embark to-morrow morning, and for the whole to hold themselves in readiness to land upon the 13th before day-break. The first landing was to consist of 400 Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Howe, and 1,300 of the regiments of Bragg, Kenedy, Anstruther, Lascelles, and a detachment of Fraser's, under Generals Monckton and Murray, both commands amounting to 1,700 men, which was the number our boats landed at one trip. The ships that had the troops of the second landing on board were to follow the boats, and anchor as near as possible to the landing place. These consisted of three frigates, a man-of-war sloop, three armed vessels and two transports, and they were to be followed by some ordnance vessels with intrenching tools, artillery, and ammunition.

The second landing was to consist of Amherst's Louisbourg Grenadiers, the remainder of Fraser's, a detachment of Light Infantry, the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans, and Otway's, the whole amounting to 1,910, under the command of Brigadier-General Townshend.

September 12th.—The troops that had been ashore re-embarked in accordance with yesterday's orders, and everything was prepared for the operations of the day following.

There were injunctions given both officers and men very suitable to the occasion, and the naval officers who were to conduct the boats and vessels in the landing, were likewise thoroughly instructed in their part of that duty. Our fleet still continued at anchor off Cape Rouge, which is about six miles above Foulon; but the "Hunter" sloop lay about two-thirds of the way further down. The enemy had a body of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, including 230 horses, under the command of Monsieur Bougainville, a brave colonel, posted from Cape Rouge River along the coast towards Pointe-aux-Trembles, to watch our motions and to prevent our making a descent at these places, which they conjectured to have been our design. They had likewise some batteries, with cannon, in the mouth of that river, and a sloop run a little way up, so that they wanted no advantage in making an immediate discovery of every step we might take, whether by night or day.

September 13th.—Between two and three in the morning our boats began to be in motion, dropping down with the tide in their order for landing before mentioned, and as silently as they could.

Admiral Holmes hoisted his flag on board of one of the frigates, and followed with the shipping in the same manner, the whole seemingly unobserved by the enemy.

In our way down a captain of the Light Infantry in one of the foremost boats discovered by accident from the "Hunter" sloop that the enemy expected some boats down the river that night with provisions, and availing himself of the discovery, and being well acquainted with the French language, passed several of the enemy's sentries as such, by which manner the Light Infantry had actually landed without being suspected at. The battalions under Brigadier-Generals Monckton and Murray landed immediately after them, and then the enemy's picket took the alarm and began to fire. Three companies of Light Infantry were immediately ordered to get up the bank to the right of the pathway as best they could, and to give a signal when they had done so, upon which the remainder of the Light Infantry were to force the pathway, and attack the picket in front; but after a little firing the picket was dispersed by those three companies only. The French captain was wounded, and with about half the picket made prisoners. The remainder made their escape along the edge of the bank towards the town, and with some small flying parties posted there kept firing upon some of our boats, which by mistake had dropped down too far that way, where the General was obliged to follow in his own boat to order them back. The battalions were found upon the beach as they landed, and now began to get up the bank, and form above.

The Light Infantry were disposed of, some in the woods on our left flank, to cover that side, and others to scour the face of the bank towards the town.

The General, being now landed, gave orders to hurry the getting up of some troops, still remaining below, and a guard being left to cover the remainder of the landing, he got up the bank and reached the summit about daylight. Very soon after his getting up, a picket of the battalion of Guienne appeared upon a rising ground, at some little distance above us; but finding they were too late, they retired without making any attempt to molest us. By information we afterwards obtained this battalion was to have come upon this ground the night before; but by some lucky accident their arrival was deferred; some say they were detained by the French General himself upon receiving intelligence by a deserter that there was a descent to be made that night upon the coast of Beauport. All the troops of the first landing being now upon the top of the bank, the first step taken was the attack on a battery of four pieces of cannon, which the enemy had at a place called Samope, about a mile and-a-half above, near Sillery. This battery began to play about daybreak, and must have annoyed both boats and shipping a good deal, particularly those of the second landing.

Brigadier-General Murray with the 58th Regiment and Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Howe, was immediately sent to surround it, with two deserters as guides. The main body of the first landing was now marched up to the top of the height, called L'Hautour d'Abraham, which forms a plain.

We found some of the enemy in a house, and some Indians skulking in a copse hard by, when a detachment of Grenadiers was sent to hunt them off, which, after exchanging a few shots, they effected. Then the whole were drawn up with the right in the direction of the town, and the front looking towards the Lewis Road. They remained but for a short time in this position, when the General from an eminence on the right discovered the enemy assembling on the rising ground between him and the town, and observing their number to increase, changed the front of the line and faced towards them. The right was thus in the direction of the river and the left towards the St. Lewis Road. He sent for General Murray to return and join him with the 58th Regiment, and for Colonel Howe with the Light Infantry to come and cover his rear. The order soon reached General Murray, who immediately came; but the Light Infantry having gone forward, the officer bearing the order followed them to the battery with a platoon of Grenadiers, and falling upon a short cut through the woods got there before them.

The enemy fired a gun at him and a volley of small arms, which he returned, and the Light Infantry coming up just at the time, the enemy abandoned their battery without making any further resistance. Colonel Howe upon receiving the order immediately returned with his whole command; but the General, finding that he had been master of the battery, sent back a detachment of Light Infantry to keep possession of it.

Both armies had now become pretty numerous,—ours, by the second landing, which by this time had joined us,—and the enemy's, by their troops from Beauport, which were coming up very fast. In the space between the two armies there were some clumps of high brush, which afforded good cover and brought on a skirmishing which was warmly kept up on both sides, during the assembling and disposition of the troops for a general action. When the lines were nearly completed, there began a slight cannonading with small field-pieces, the enemy with one in their line and we with two in ours.

The 48th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion of Royal Americans, that had been marched up from Pointe Lévis to the shore opposite, and crossed over, were the last to join us. They arrived about eight o'clock, and our line and disposition were completed soon afterwards.

Our line, consisting of the three companies of Louisbourg Grenadiers, and six battalions, faced the enemy's line. The right was commanded by Brigadier-General Monckton, and the left by Brigadier-General Murray. The several corps were commanded as follows, viz:—the Louisbourg Grenadiers by Lieut-Colonel Murray; the 35th by Lieut-Colonel Fletcher; the 28th by Colonel Walsh; the 43rd by Major Elliott; the 47th by Lieut-Colonel Hale; the 43rd and 78th by Captain Campbell; and the 58th by Major Agnew. The rear of our left was covered by two battalions, commanded by Brigadier-General Townshend, which faced the enemy's irregulars upon that side. These two battalions were the 15th, under Major Irving, and the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, under the command of Captain Oswald.

The 4th, commanded by Colonel Burton, (who had scarcely recovered from his wound,) formed a body of reserve in the rear of the right, the Light Infantry, under Colonel Howe, covered our rear, and the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans, commanded by Colonel Young, protected the landing place, which would be necessary for our retreat, in case we should meet with a defeat.

The General at first moved about everywhere, but after the beginning of the action he took up his position on a rising ground near to where our right flank was resting, from whence he had a view of the whole field. The enemy's line of battle was completed soon after ours. It consisted of five battalions of regulars in the centre, and of three battalions of colony troops on the right and left. Their irregulars, consisting of Canadians and Indians, were dispersed in flying parties on our flanks, particularly on our left, where they were very numerous, and before the charge of the main body, made some weak advances, as if they were about to attack us on this flank. But General Townshend having ordered two pickets of the 15th to advance by turn and fire on them, they hastily retired to a safe distance, from whence they kept up an intermittent and desultory fire.

The enemy's General Officers were Lieut-General the Marquis de Montcalm, and Brigadier-General Senezergues, Lieutenant-Colonel de La Salle.

The French line began moving up to the charge about nine o'clock, advancing briskly, and for some little time in good order. Their front began to waver before they got within range, and the firing immediately extended throughout the whole body; but in a very wild and scattered manner. They now began to waver; but still kept advancing, with the same disorderly fire. When they had arrived within 100 yards of our line, our troops advanced regularly with a steady fire, and when within 20 or 30 yards of closing gave a general volley, upon which the enemy's whole line turned in the same instant, and fled in a most precipitate manner. They were by 10 o'clock pursued within musket-shot of their own walls, and scarcely looked behind till they got within them.

Their irregulars upon our left moved towards the town, when their line gave way, but still maintained their ground along the bank upon that side, whence, under cover of some copse and brush, they kept up a continual fire.

Brigadier-General Murray, who, with Fraser's battalion of Highlanders, the 78th, had pursued the enemy within musket-shot of St. Ursule Bastion, being informed that all our other Generals were wounded, and the enemy having totally disappeared, was now returning to the field of battle; but hearing the firing of the irregulars still continue, ordered the 78th to beat them off. A hot skirmish ensued in which the Highlanders suffered a good deal; but being reinforced by some of the 58th Regiment, and of the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, they drove the irregulars, helter-skelter, into the suburb of St. Roches, and thence towards the bridge over the River St. Charles. Here the main body, after having passed through the town to mask their retreat, were still crossing in great confusion. We then became sole masters of the field; our loss, though not great in numbers, was nevertheless severe.

Our General was mortally wounded, when the affair had almost come to a crisis, and only lived long enough to know that he should die victorious.

Brigadier-General Monckton received a severe wound soon after the General, and was carried off the field.

We had more killed and wounded in the skirmishing than in the general action. Among the number was Colonel Carleton who was wounded, and carried off before the enemy began to charge.

Our total loss was 9 officers killed and 55 wounded; 49 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 542 wounded. The enemy's loss was more considerable. The Marquis de Montcalm was mortally wounded, and Brigadier-General Senezergues with about 200 officers and men lay dead upon the field.

We took 13 officers and 350 men prisoners; the number of their wounded we could not exactly find out; but from what we could learn they must have been above 1,000 or 1,200 men.

The command now devolved upon Brigadier-General Townshend, who by mistake, was said to have been wounded instead of Colonel Carleton.

Soon after the action a party of the enemy attempted to take the battery at Samope, but were repulsed with some loss.

Between twelve and one o'clock a considerable body of the enemy appeared upon the St. Foy Road, in rear of our left, which we soon learned to be M. Bougainville's command.

whom we left in the morning at Cape Rouge. Upon finding that the main point was already decided, and seeing some of our battalions in motion, and our artillery advancing towards him he withdrew. The party that attacked the battery at Samopo was a detachment of this body, thrown off for the purpose while on the march.

In the afternoon we began to raise redoubts on the front, and upon the flanks of our camp. We lay that night under arms, and sent a detachment to take possession of the General Hospital, and such of the enemy as were wounded that day, and lay there, were made prisoners, the Hospital being considered a part of the field of battle.

Sept. 14th-15th—These two days were taken up in fortifying our camp, landing our artillery, and stores, and providing fascines and pickets for carrying on the works of the siege. Colonel Burton, Colonel Fraser, (just recovered of a wound), and Colonel Walsh, were appointed to act as Brigadiers.

Sept. 16th.—A redoubt was begun at night, about 400 yards from the works, to cover a battery to be erected against St. Ursule Bastion.

Sept. 17th.—In the afternoon the enemy sent out proposals for a capitulation, and the weather being very wet the works against the town were not proceeded with that night. The army of the enemy at Beauport had now almost disappeared, which they effected by stealing marches from night to night, and escaping up the country by way of Lorette. They however left a strong guard in the Tête de Pont of the St. Charles, to prevent our passing that way to attack them. They left most of their tents standing, all their artillery along that coast, and a considerable quantity of provisions which was plundered and carried off by the habitants.

Sept. 18th.—In the morning the capitulation agreed upon was drawn up and signed.

The following is a translation of it from the French:

The Capitulation demanded upon the other side has been granted by His Excellency General Townshend, Brigadier of His Britannic Majesty's forces, in the manner, and upon the conditions hereafter expressed.

Article 1st.

The garrison of the town, consisting of the troops of France, militia, and sailors, shall go out with arms, baggage, drums beating, &c. lighted matches, with two pieces of brass cannon, and twelve rounds for each, and shall be embarked as commodiously as possible for the nearest port in France.

2nd.

Granted upon laying down their arms.

3rd.

Granted.

4th.

Granted.

5th.

Granted.

6th.

Free exercise of the Roman religion and a safeguard shall be granted to all persons, as well as to my Lord Bishop, who may come to exercise the functions of his station freely and decently where he shall judge proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by His Britannic and Most Christian Majesties.

7th.

Granted.

8th.

Granted.

9th.

Granted.

10th.

Granted.

11th.

Granted.

The present treaty has been made and sealed in the Camp before Quebec, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(Signed.)

CHARLES SAUNDERS, GEORGE TOWNSHEND, DR. RAMEZAY.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramezay, the King's Lieutenant commanding the High and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, &c. &c. from His Excellency the General of His Britannic Majesty's forces.

Article 1st.

Monsieur de Ramezay demands that his garrison shall have the honours of war, and be safely conducted to the army by the shortest road, with arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars, or howitzers, and twelve rounds of ammunition for each piece.

2nd.

That the inhabitants shall be kept in possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.

3rd.

That the inhabitants shall not suffer for having carried arms in the defence of the town, since they had been compelled to do it, and as the inhabitants of the colonies of the two Crowns serve as militia in them.

4th.

That the effects of absent officers and inhabitants shall not be meddled with.

5th.

That the said inhabitants shall not be transported nor obliged to quit their houses until a definite treaty between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty shall determine their state.

6th.

That the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be kept up. That there shall be safeguards given to the religious houses of both sexes, particularly to my Lord Bishop who filled with zeal for the religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside there constantly, to exercise freely and with security his functions and sacred mysteries of the Romish religion, and his Episcopal authority in the town of Quebec when he shall judge proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by a treaty between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty.

7th.

That the artillery and warlike stores shall be faithfully given up, and inventories of them made out.

8th.

That the wounded, sick, commissaries, chaplains, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the service of the hospitals, shall be dealt with in accordance with the treaty of exchange of the 6th of February 1763, agreed upon by their Most Christian and Britanic Majesties.

9th.

That before giving up the gate or entrance to the town to the English troops, their General will please to order some soldiers as safeguards in the churches and convents and principal houses.

10th.

That the King's Lieutenant commanding in the town of Quebec, shall be permitted to send to inform the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor-General of the surrendering of the place; and also that he may write to the Minister of France to inform him of it.

11th.

That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to failure under pretence of reprisals, or the non-performance of any preceding capitulation.

The same evening we took possession of the town with some companies of Grenadiers, who took the guard agreed upon to prevent irregularities, and mounted such other guards as were judged necessary for the security of the place. There were two battalions only brought into the town, the barracks not being in a condition to receive any more for the present.

We found the buildings in general in a most ruinous condition, infinitely worse than we could have imagined, for besides those burnt there was hardly a house in the town that was not hurt by either shot or shell, and scarcely habitable without some repairing.

The fortifications, which consisted only of the fronts towards the land, were little more than half finished, and could have held out but a few days after the opening of our batteries; for there being neither ditch, covered way, nor out-works, the scarp wall was seen in many places from the top of the parapet to the foundation. The inside was equally imperfect, and its defence in many places impracticable even for small arms. There were found in the town and along the coast of Beauport 234 pieces of cannon, 17 mortars, and 4 howitzers, brass and iron of all sorts included, 694 barrels of powder, 14,800 round shot, 1,500 shells, 3,000 muskets with bayonets, with 70 tons of musket shot, and a good many other articles of less value.

There remained but a small quantity of provisions, scarcely enough to serve the garrison for four days, and that was distributed to the women and children of the poorer inhabitants. The reason of this want was that the enemy never had above a fortnight's provision in the garrison at a time, lest they might be burnt, but were supplied from above and the army at Beauport, as occasion required. This scarcity of provisions was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the sudden capitulation, for they had but little hopes of obtaining any further supplies.

The number that carried arms in the town at the time of the capitulation was about 2,500 men; of these there were about 1,800 regulars, marines, and sailors sent to France; the remainder continuing in the country under the terms of the capitulation.

The enemy's loss in the town during the siege amounted to about 100 men. Their expense of ammunition must have been inconsiderable, for their fire upon our batteries at Pointe-aux-Pierres was faint, and their fire upon our works upon the Hauteur d'Abraham was but of a few days' continuance, which, with the small quantity found in town, especially of powder, makes it probable that there is no great plenty of ammunition in the country.

Our loss of men and expense of ammunition during the whole campaign stood as follows:

Loss of men—officers—killed, 18, wounded, 107; total, 125. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, killed, 252; wounded, 1,116; total, 1,368. Total killed, 270; wounded, 1,223. Grand total, 1,493.

Expense of Ammunition.

Table with 2 columns: Expense of Ammunition and Quantity. Includes Round Shot (32 pounds, 24 do., 12 do., 6 do. with wooden bottoms, 13 inch), Shells (10 do., 8 do.), Powder Barrels (54 and 4 2-5), and Musket shot—tons (13).

Brigadier-General Monckton, being a good deal recovered of his wounds, resumed the command.

The advanced season of the year, which must soon oblige our fleet to depart, and the work that must necessarily be done to accommodate and secure ourselves for the winter, rendered it now impracticable to continue the operations of the campaign any longer.

There were so many difficulties to struggle with that it was thought doubtful by some what measures might be most advisable, whether to keep the place or to demolish and abandon it. Lodging and securing our provisions, repairing barracks and quarters, improving and securing our works against assaults and surprises, and providing a sufficiency of fuel for the winter, were all works of great labour, and almost all equally pressing, but the advantages which must arise from retaining possession, whether followed by peace or war, and a confidence in our troops, who were now thoroughly inured to fatigue and danger, made the doubts upon that head soon vanish, and it was therefore determined to keep Quebec at all hazards, and measures were immediately taken accordingly.

A staff was appointed, and such works as required the most immediate attention were entered upon without delay.

Brigadier-General Murray was appointed Governor, and Col. Burton Lieutenant-Governor, with such other staff officers as are usual in British Colonies.

(Signed)

Quebec, 30th Sept. 1759.

* Initials of Major Moncrief.

A prison chaplain was lamenting the want of success attending his ministry. Of one man who had been condemned to death he said he had great hopes, the prisoner having been most assiduous in the study of a Bible he had given him. The chaplain, after great exertion, obtained a commutation of the sentence. "I called to inform him of my success. His gratitude knew no bounds; he said I was his preserver, his deliverer. 'And here,' he added, as he grasped my hand in parting, 'here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it again.'"

The spectroscope has enabled astronomers to ascertain that the atmosphere of the planet Uranus, which is farther from the sun than any other planet except Neptune, is composed chiefly of hydrogen gas. In commenting upon this recent discovery, Mr. Proctor says that if there is even a small proportion of oxygen present, an electric spark, however minute, would cause tremendous convulsions by combining the hydrogen and oxygen into water. The Spectator, referring to his assertion that there is probably no life upon the planet, asks, "Why may there not be life which needs no oxygen?"

Henry Grant Rising, of the Glenwood (Minn.) Eagle, publishes his paper with the motto "Two Almighty Dollars a year." It might have improved the pungency of the motto to have added—in advance.

LETTERS AND THEIR ENDINGS.—Upon this subject the October number of the British Quarterly Review says: The "I remain" requires to be led up to, and not to be added to the letter without connection. There is a large gamut of choice for endings, from the official "Your obedient servant," and high and mighty "Your humble servant," to the friendly "Yours truly," "Yours sincerely," and "Yours affectionately." Some persons vary the form and slightly intensify the expression by placing the word "yours" last, as "Faithfully yours." James Howell used a great variety of endings, such as "Yours inviolably," "Yours entirely," "Your entire friend," "Yours verily and invariably," "Yours really," "Yours in no vulgar way of friendship," "Yours to dispose of," "Yours while J. H." "Yours! Yours! Yours!" Walpole writes: "Yours very much," "Yours most cordially," and to Hannah More in 1789, "Yours more and more." Mr. Bright some years ago ended a controversial letter in the following biting terms: "I am, sir, with whatever respect is due to you." The old board of commissioners of the navy used a form of subscription very different from the ordinary official one. It was their habit to subscribe their letters (even letters of reproof) to such officers as were not of noble families or bore titles, "Your affectionate friends." It is said that this practice was discontinued in consequence of a distinguished captain adding to his letter to the board, "Your affectionate friend." He was thereupon desired to discontinue the expression, when he replied, "I am, gentlemen, no longer your affectionate friend."

Mr. Grant tells a very good story of the origin of the custom of charging for the insertion of marriage announcements. At first these were published freely, as they still are by many provincial papers. But in the early days of the Times it was the custom in announcing a marriage to state the amount of the bride's dowry—£20,000 or £30,000, whatever it might happen to be; and in looking through the ladies' column one morning at breakfast Mr. Walter threw out the suggestion that if a man married all that money he might certainly pay a trifling percentage upon it to the printer for acquainting the world with the fact. "These marriage fees would form a nice little pocket money for me, my dear," added Mrs. Walter, and as a joke her husband agreed to try the experiment. The charge at first was but a trifle, and the annual amount probably not much; but Mrs. Walter, at her death, passed this prescriptive right of hers to her daughter, and when a few years ago the right was re-purchased by the present proprietor it was assessed at £4,000, or £5,000 a year.

In a trial before Baron Pigot the other day a witness described himself as of a profession or trade of the existence of which neither his lordship nor the barristers in court seemed to be aware. The witness said, "I am an early caller." The judge asking for an explanation of this strange business; "why," replied the man, "I calls different tradesmen at early hours from one till half-past five in the morning, and that is how I make my living. I gets up between twelve and one, I goes to bed at six, and I sleeps till the afternoon." "But surely you don't call any person as early as one o'clock?" "Yes; I calls bakers between one and two; but I aint had no bakers on my list for the last two months. The baker is the earliest of all!" What a view of life in London! What ways there are of making a living in this vast city! Only think of the trade of "early caller," and a man of about five-and-twenty settling down to it.

CHESS.

Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

ENIGMA No. 17.

White—K. at K. 2nd Q., at K. Kt. 5th. Es. at K. Kt. 7th. and Q. R. 5th. B. at K. Kt. 7th. Black—K. a Q. R. sq. Rs. at Q. Kt. sq. and Q. R. 2nd. Ps. at Q. Kt. 2nd. and Q. B. 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 37.

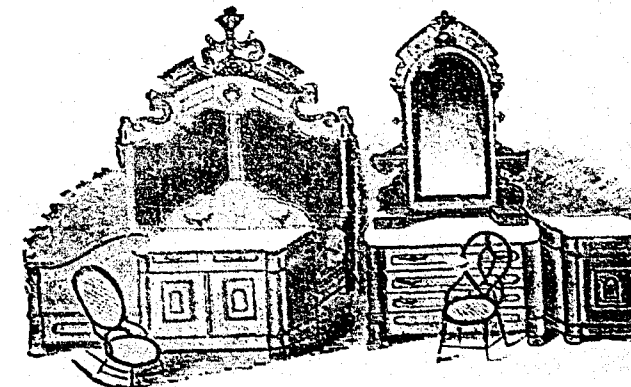
White. 1. R. to Kt. 7th. 2. R. to Kt. 8th. 3. B. to Q. 5th. mate. Black. P. moves. K. takes Kt.

SEE THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE.

It possesses advantages over all others which render it a great favourite. Sold by Agents everywhere.

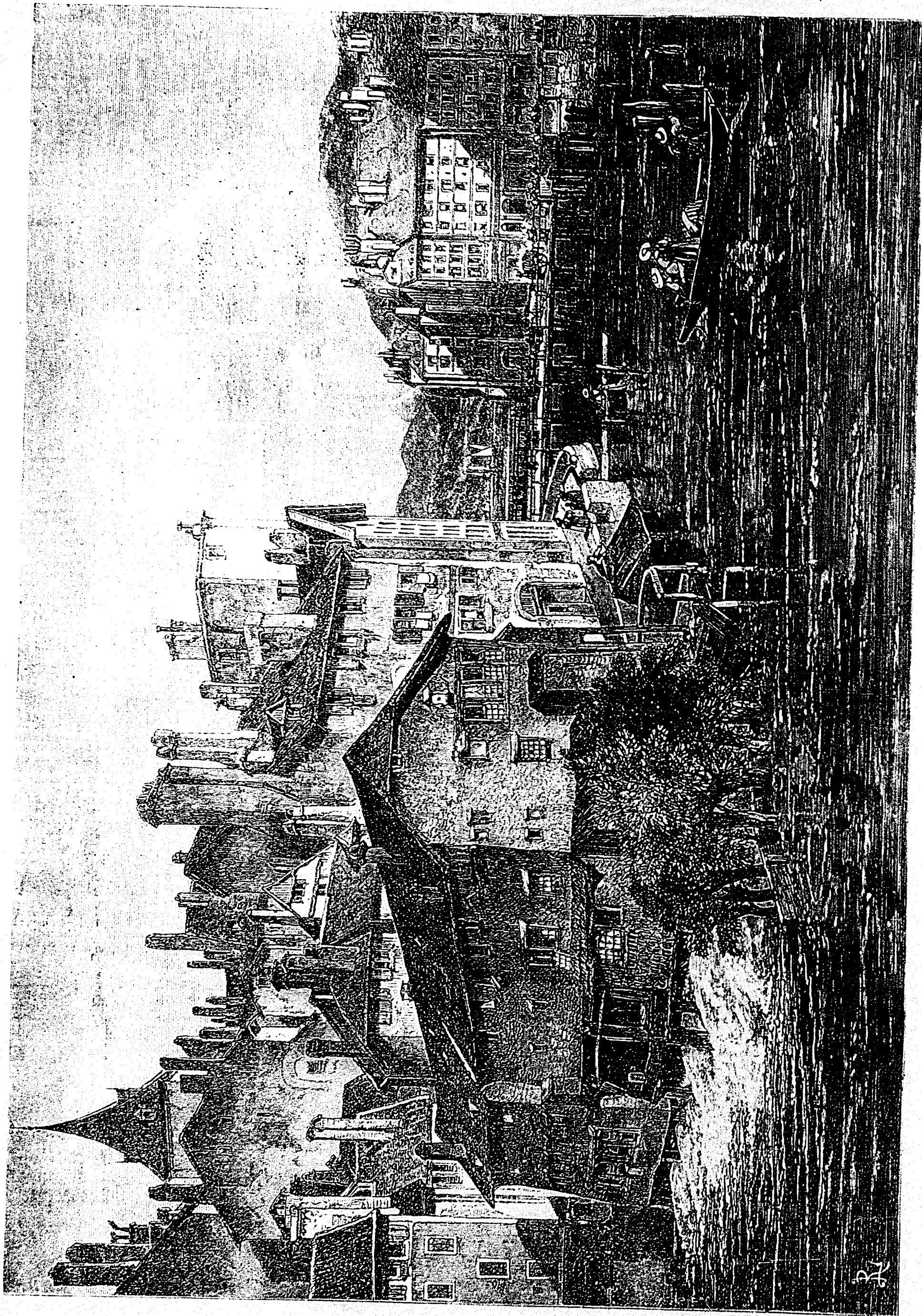
ALFRED BROWN, 69, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Also Agent for MADAME DEMOREST'S celebrated patterns for Ladies, and Children's Garments. 4-21e ALFRED BROWN.

S. R. PARSONS,



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OLD FASHIONED HOUSES IN GENEVA — SWITZERLAND

27



THE INDIAN DESERT BY DE AMIS

W. DE AMIS

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WILFRID CUMBERMEDE.

An Autobiographical Story.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Author of "Alec Forbes," etc.

CHAPTER XLIX.

A DISCOURSE.

MR. CONINGHAM WAS AT MY door by ten o'clock, and we set out together for Uimberden Church. It was a cold clear morning. The dying autumn was turning a bright thin defiant face upon the conquering winter. I was in great spirits, my mind being full of Mary Osborne. At one moment I saw but her own ordinary face, only, what I had used to regard as dullness I now interpreted as the possession of her soul in patience; at another I saw the glorified countenance of my Athanasia, knowing that beneath the veil of the other, this, the real, the true face ever lay. Once in my sight, the first clung flower had blossomed; in full ideal of glory it had shone for a moment, and then folding itself again away, had retired into the regions of faith. And while I knew that such could dawn out of such, how could I help hoping that from the face of the universe, however to my eyes it might sometimes seem to stare like the seven-days-dead, one morn might dawn the unspeakable face which even Moses might not behold lest he should die of the great sight? The keen air, the bright sunshine, the swift motion—all combined to raise my spirits to an unwonted pitch; but it was a silent ecstasy, and I almost forgot the presence of Mr. Coningham. When he spoke at last, I started.

"I thought from your letter you had something to tell me, Mr. Cumbermede," he said, coming alongside of me.

"Yes, to be sure. I have been reading my grannie's papers as I told you."

I recounted the substance of what I had found in them.

"Does it not strike you as rather strange that all this should have been kept a secret from you?" he asked.

"Very few know anything about their grandfathers," I said; "so I suppose very few fathers care to tell their children about them."

"That is because there are so few concerning whom there is anything worth telling."

"For my part," I returned, "I should think any fact concerning one of those who link me with the infinite past out of which I have come, invaluable. Even a fact which is not to the credit of an ancestor may be a precious discovery to the man who has in himself to fight the evil derived from it."

"That however is a point of view rarely taken. What the ordinary man values is also rare; hence few regard their ancestry, or transmit any knowledge they may have of those who have gone before them to those that come after them."

"My uncle, however, I suppose, told me nothing, because, unlike the many, he prized neither wealth nor rank, nor what are commonly considered great deeds."

"You are not far from the truth there," said Mr. Coningham in a significant tone.

"Then you know why he never told me anything?" I exclaimed.

"I do—from the best authority."

"His own, you mean, I suppose."

"I do."

"But—but—I didn't know you were ever—at all—intimate with my uncle," I said.

He laughed knowingly.

"You would say, if you didn't mind speaking the truth, that you thought your uncle disliked me—disapproved of me. Come now, did he not try to make you avoid me? You needn't mind acknowledging the fact, for when I have explained the reason of it, you will see that it involves no discredit to either of us."

"I have no fear for my uncle."

"You are honest, if not over polite," he rejoined. "You do not feel so sure about my share. Well, I don't mind who knows it, for my part. I roused the repugnance, to the knowledge of which your silence confesses, merely by acting as any professional man ought to have acted—and with the best intentions. At the same time, all the blame I should ever think of casting upon him is, that he allowed his high-strung, saintly, I had almost said superhuman ideas to stand in the way of his nephew's prosperity."

"Perhaps he was afraid of that prosperity standing in the way of a better."

"Precisely so. You understand him perfectly. He was one of the best and simplest-minded men in the world."

"I am glad you do him that justice."

"At the same time I do not think he intended you to remain in absolute ignorance of what I am going to tell you. But you see, he died very suddenly. Besides, he could hardly expect I should hold my tongue after he was gone."

"Perhaps, however, he might expect me not to cultivate your acquaintance," I said, laughing to take the sting out of the words.

"You cannot accuse yourself of having taken any trouble in that direction," he returned, laughing also.

"I believe, however," I resumed, "from what I can recall of things he said, especially on one occasion on which he acknowledged the existence of a secret in which I was interested, he did not intend that I should always remain in ignorance of everything he thought proper to conceal from me then."

"I presume you are right. I think his conduct in this respect arose chiefly from anxiety that the formation of your character should not be influenced by the knowledge of certain facts which might unsettle you, and prevent you from reaping the due advantages of study and self-dependence in youth. I cannot, however, believe that by being open with you I shall now be in any danger of thwarting his plans, for you have already proved yourself a wise, moderate, conscientious man, diligent and painstaking. Forgive me for appearing to praise you. I had no such intention. I was only uttering as a fact to be considered in the question, what upon my honour I thoroughly believe."

"I should be happy in your good opinion, if I were able to appropriate it," I said. "But a man knows his own faults better than his neighbour knows his virtues."

"Spoken like the man I took you for, Mr. Cumbermede," he rejoined gravely.

"But to return to the matter in hand," I resumed; "what can there be so dangerous in the few facts I have just come to the knowledge of, that my uncle should have cared to conceal them from me? That a man born in humble circumstances should come to know that he had distinguished ancestors, could hardly so fill him with false notions as to endanger his relation to the laws of his existence."

"Of course—but you are too hasty. Those facts are of more importance than you are aware—involve other facts. Moldwarp Hall is your property, and not Sir Giles Brothers'."

"Then the apple was my own after all!" I said to myself exultingly. It was a strange fantastic birth of conscience and memory—forgotten the same moment, and followed by an electric dash—not of hope, not of delight, not of pride, but of pure revenge. My whole frame quivered with the shock; yet for a moment I seemed to have the strength of a Hercules. In front of me was a stile through a high hedge; I turned Lilith's head to the hedge, struck my spurs into her, and over or through it, I know not which, she bounded. Already, with all the strength of will I could summon, I struggled to rid myself of the wicked feeling; and although I cannot pretend to have succeeded for long after, yet by the time Mr. Coningham had popped over the stile, I was waiting for him, to all appearance, I believe, perfectly calm. He, on the other hand, from whatever cause, was actually trembling. His face was pale, and his eye flashing. Was it that he had roused me more effectually than he had hoped?

"Take care, take care, my boy," he said, "or you won't live to enjoy your own. Permit me the honour of shaking hands with Sir Wilfrid Cumbermede Daryll."

After this ceremonial of prophetic investiture, we jugged away quietly, and he told me a long story about the death of the last proprietor, the degree in which Sir Giles was related to him, and his undisputed accession to the property. At that time, he said, my father was in very bad health, and, indeed, died within six months of it.

"I knew your father well, Mr. Cumbermede," he went on, "—one of the best of men, with more spirit—more ambition than your uncle. It was his wish that his child, if a boy, should be called Wilfrid,—for though they had been married five or six years, their only child was born after his death. Your uncle did not like the name, your mother told me, but made no objection to it. So you were named after your grandfather, and great-grandfather, and I don't know how many of the race besides.—When the last of the Darylls died—"

"Then," I interrupted, "my father was the heir."

"No; you mistake: your uncle was the elder—Sir David Cumbermede Daryll, of Moldwarp Hall and the Moat," said Mr. Coningham, evidently bent on making the most of my rights.

"He never even told me he was the eldest," I said. "I always thought from his coming home to manage the farm when my father was ill—that he was the second of the two sons."

"On the contrary, he was several years older than your father—so that you mustn't suppose he kept you back from any of your rights. They were his, not yours, while he lived."

"I will not ask," I said, "why he did not enforce them. That is plain enough from what I know of his character. The more I think of that, the loftier and simpler it seems to grow. He could not bring himself to spend the energies of a soul meant for higher things on the assertion and recovery of earthly rights."

"I rather differ from you there; and I do not know," returned my companion, whose tone was far more serious than I had ever

heard it before, "whether the explanation I am going to offer, will raise your uncle as much in your estimation as it does in mine. I do not rank such self-denial as you attribute to him so highly as you do. On the contrary I count it a fault. How could the world go on if every body was like your uncle?"

"If everybody was like my uncle, he would have been forced to accept the position," I said; "for there would have been no one to take it from him."

"Perhaps. But you must not think Sir Giles knew anything of your uncle's claim. He knows nothing of it now."

I had not thought of Sir Giles in connection with the matter—only of Geoffrey; and my heart recoiled from the notion of dispossessing the old man, who, however misled with regard to me at least, had up till then shown me uniform kindness. In that moment I had almost resolved on taking no steps till after his death. But Mr. Coningham soon made me forget Sir Giles in a fresh revelation of my uncle.

"Although," he resumed, "all you say of your uncle's indifference to this world and its affairs is indubitably correct, I do not believe, had there not been a prospect of your making your appearance, that he would have shirked the duty of occupying the property which was his both by law and by nature. But he knew it might be an expensive suit—for no one can tell by what tricks of the law such may be prolonged—in which case all the money he could command would soon be spent, and nothing left either to provide for your so-called aunt, for whom he had a great regard, or to give you that education, which, whether you were to succeed to the property or not, he counted indispensable. He cared far more, he said, about your having such a property in yourself as was at once personal and real, than for your having any amount of property out of yourself. Expostulation was of no use. I had previously learned—from the old lady herself—the true state of the case, and, upon the death of Sir Geoffrey Daryll, had at once communicated with him—which placed me in a position for urging him, as I did again and again, considerably to his irritation, to assert and prosecute his claim to the title and estates. I offered to take the whole risk upon myself; but he said that would be tantamount to giving up his personal liberty until the matter was settled, which might not be in his lifetime. I may just mention, however, that besides his religious absorption, I strongly suspect there was another cause of his indifference to worldly affairs: I have grounds for thinking that he was disappointed in a more than ordinary attachment to a lady he met at Oxford—in station considerably above any prospects he had then. To return: he was resolved that whatever might be your fate, you should not have to meet it without such preparation as he could afford you. As you have divined, he was most anxious that your character should have acquired some degree of firmness before you knew anything of the possibility of your inheriting a large property and historical name; and I may appropriate the credit of a negative share in the carrying out of his plans, for you will bear me witness how often I might have upset them by informing you of the facts of the case."

"I am heartily obliged to you," I said, "for not interfering with my uncle's wishes, for I am very glad indeed that I have been kept in ignorance of my rights until now. The knowledge would at one time have gone far to render me useless for personal effort in any direction worthy of it. It would have made me conceited, ambitious, boastful; I don't know how many bad adjectives would have been necessary to describe me."

"It is all very well to be modest, but I venture to think differently."

"I should like to ask you one question, Mr. Coningham," I said. "As many as you please." "How is it that you have so long delayed giving me the information which on my uncle's death you no doubt felt at liberty to communicate?" "I did not know how far you might partake of your uncle's disposition, and judged that the wider your knowledge of the world, and the juster your estimate of the value of money and position, the more willing you would be to listen to the proposals I had to make."

"Do you remember," I asked, after a canteer, led off by my companion, "one very stormy night on which you suddenly appeared at the Moat, and had a long talk with my uncle on the subject?" "Perfectly," he answered. "But how did you come to know? He did not tell you of my visit?"

"Certainly not. But, listening in my night-gown on the stair, which is open to the kitchen, I heard enough of your talk to learn the object of your visit—namely, to carry off my skin to make bagpipes with."

He laughed so heartily that I told him the whole story of the pendulum.

"On that occasion," he said, "I made the offer to your uncle, on condition of his sanctioning the commencement of legal proceedings, to pledge myself to meet every expense of those and of your education as well, and to claim nothing whatever in return, except in case of success."

This quite corresponded with my own childish recollections of the interview between them. Indeed there was such an air of simple straightforwardness about his whole communication, while at the same time it accounted so thoroughly for the warning my uncle had given me against him, that I felt I might trust him entirely, and so would have told him all that had taken place at the Hall, but for the share his daughter had borne in it, and the danger of discovery to Mary.

(To be continued.)

THE GLOBE OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE, 232, ST. JAMES STREET.

WE BEG MOST RESPECTFULLY TO inform our friends, and the public generally, that we have leased for a term of years the premises No. 232 St. James Street, to be called "THE GLOBE," (formerly the Queen's Chop House, which we opened on SATURDAY, Dec. 23rd, as a first-class OYSTER and CHOP HOUSE.

DINNER will be served up-stairs Every Day from 12 to 3 p.m.

TERMS:—FULL DINNER, including Glass of Ale, Tea or Coffee, 95c. FULL DINNER, per month, \$3.00. DAY BOARDERS, per month, \$5.00.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, which at all times will command our strict attention.

BRAND & VOSBURGH.

N. B.—WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, and SUPPERS supplied on the shortest notice.

DECKER PARK RACES, 1872. Winter Meeting. Under the auspices of the Montreal Trotting Club. PREMIUMS, \$2,000.00 TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, January 16, 17, and 18.

First Day.

PURSE No. 1, \$200. For horses owned and actually being wintered in Canada, that have never trotted better than 3 minutes, \$125, \$50, \$25. PURSE No. 2, \$200. For horses owned and being wintered as above that have never trotted better than 2 1/2, \$125, \$50, \$25. PURSE No. 3, \$200. For all horses owned and being wintered as above specified, \$100, \$50, \$25.

Second Day.

PURSE No. 4, \$200. For all horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes, \$100, \$50, \$25. PURSE No. 5, \$200. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2 1/2, \$100, \$50, \$25.

Third Day.

PURSE No. 6, \$200. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2 1/2, \$125, \$50, \$25. PURSE No. 7, \$200. For all horses, \$100, \$50, \$25.

All the above Races to be mile heats, last 3 in 5, to harness, except No. 4, which will be in sulk, and 100 to start.

Entrance fee five per cent of Purse, and must accompany nomination in all cases.

In all heats, when eight or more horses start, the winner a distance, when less than 10, 3/4.

A horse outstaying the bell will only be entitled to first money.

Heats in each day's Races will be trotted alternately. A horse that is called out will not be entitled to any part of the money.

Races will commence each day at 10 1/2 o'clock sharp.

Trotting at Winter Meetings here is attended with so much difficulty, and from experience is found to be utterly impracticable at times to accomplish with sufficient accuracy to do justice to parties interested in the public, that there will be no attempt made to keep an official record. Time bets must, therefore, be provided for by the parties making the bet.

Judges will have the right to postpone, on account of inclement weather or bad track, a Race at any stage thereof.

Admission tickets for the three days, \$1.00. Single admission, 50 cents. Ladies free. Single teams 25c. Double, 50c.

Entries will close on Saturday, 13th January, 1872, at 4 p.m., and to be addressed to L. W. DECKER, Secretary-Treasurer, Alison Hotel, Montreal.

L. HERTUBISE, President.

5-1a January 2, 1872

5-1a



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 16th Day of December, 1871.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 19th Section of "The Fisheries Act," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation:—

The waters of Lake Beauport, in the County and Province of Quebec, are hereby set apart, from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of May, 1872, for the natural propagation of fish.

Certified, WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

5-1c



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 16th Day of December, 1871.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 19th Section of "The Fisheries Act," His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation:—

The waters of the River Tomkedgwick, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, are hereby set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of fish.

Certified, WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

5-1c

DR WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.

THIS elegant and agreeable preparation is a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, being composed only of ingredients that enter into the formation of the system, and in such carefully adjusted proportions as are readily absorbed and assimilated.

CYANO-PANCREATINE.

THIS MEDICINE, prepared by the Sisters of the General Hospital of Montreal, (Grey Nunnery,) contains no ingredient which can in any way injure the system.

As a compound, it is entitled to rank amongst the most beneficial of all medicinal remedies, principally in the following cases: 1st. Dyspepsia or derangement of the digestive faculties, where it produces astonishing effects throughout all the stages of the disease.

WANTED—TEN RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN and Three YOUNG LADIES, to qualify as Telegraph Operators.



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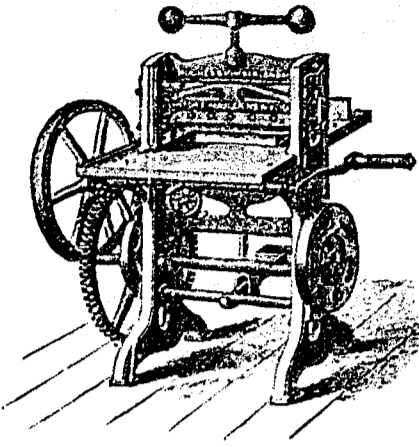
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Ottawa, 16th Sept., 1871. 4-26c

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- Express for Boston via Vermont Central, at 9.00 a. m.
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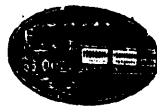
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