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Canadian Illustrated News

Vol. I.—No. 5]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

[SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
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OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 3.—SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, C. B., K. C. M. G.
MINISTER OF FINANCE, CANADA.

The return of Sir Francis Hincks to Canada, and his re-entry into public life, after an absence of nearly fifteen years, have excited an unusual degree of attention and warm political feeling, especially in the Province of Ontario. When Sir Francis Hincks arrived in the country last summer, he was welcomed by many old personal and political friends, who rejoiced in the knowledge that his years had come upon him full of honours as the reward of his faithful public services to his Queen and country. At Ottawa and at Toronto, public dinners were tendered him and accepted, while at other places in the West the offers of similar compliments were declined, and congratulatory addresses received in lieu of costly banquets. When the report became current that Sir Francis had been tendered the office of Minister of Finance, then about to be vacated by the Hon. Mr. Rose, the political feeling to which we have alluded was manifested in a most unmistakable manner, and all the leading morning and evening journals throughout the Dominion launched forth in pungent and powerful editorials, either in condemnation or in defence of his accepting office. Not since the general election of 1867 has there been a question affecting the politics of the country which has so much arrested the public attention; and when having accepted office, Sir Francis appealed to the electors of North Renfrew for their confidence, vigorous efforts were made on both sides for a keen electoral contest. He was elected after a short and sharp campaign by a majority of 120 over his opponent, on the 9th of last month, and returned to Ottawa, where, having been joined by Lady Hincks, and his son, Capt. Hincks, he has taken up his residence, and entered upon his responsible duties as Minister of Finance.

Francis Hincks is the youngest son of the late Dr. Hincks of Belfast, Ireland. He visited the United States and Canada in 1830, and in the following year entered into Mercantile business at Toronto. Taking an active interest in political affairs, and being strongly imbued with Liberal ideas, he

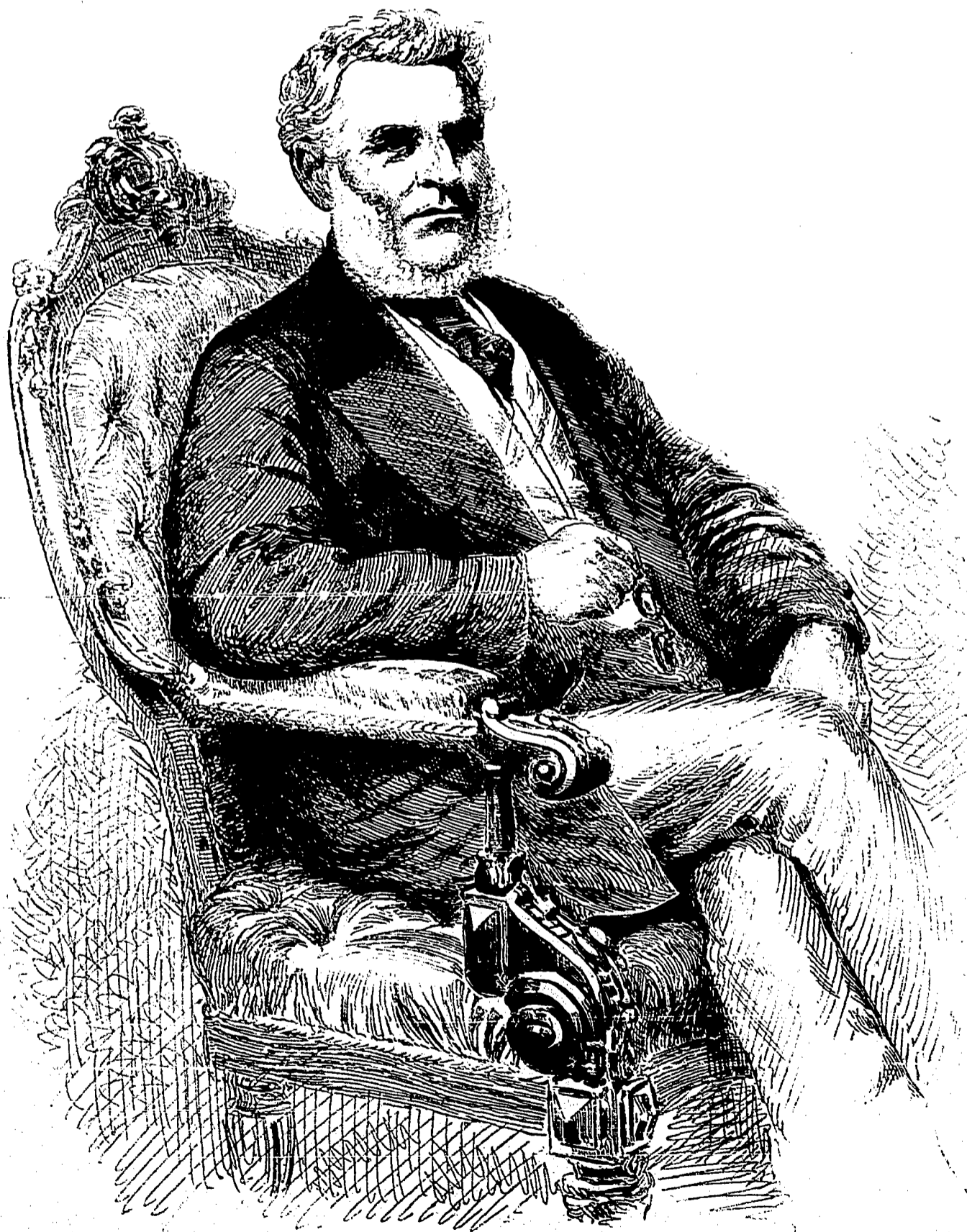
started the *Examiner* newspaper in Toronto in 1839, in which the demand, then very general, for responsible government, was vigorously advocated. The energy of his writings, and the intimate knowledge of public affairs they evinced, soon attracted attention, and won for the

Examiner a position of great influence among the Reformers, whose special organ it became. In 1843 he removed to Montreal, where, for a short period, he conducted the *Times*, and the next year started the *Pilot*, which, in his hands, became the chief Lower Canada mouth piece of the

Reformers, who were then out of office. On his accession to power in 1848, Mr. Hincks withdrew from the editorial chair of the *Pilot*, and retired from the arena of Canadian journalism, in which he had won great distinction as a writer.

At the first general election after the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, Mr. Hincks was returned for the county of Oxford, and in the following year he was appointed Inspector-General of Public Accounts in the then newly formed Baldwin-Lafontaine administration. From that time he continued with brief intermissions to sit in the Legislative Assembly up to 1855, having been returned for various constituencies, the last for which he sat being Renfrew. The first Cabinet of which he was a member held office for a couple of years, when, because of a disagreement with Sir Charles Metcalfe, the then Governor-General, as to the distribution of the patronage, the members tendered their resignations. In 1848, after the general election in which the Reformers had gained a considerable majority, Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine again came into power, with Mr. Hincks as Inspector-General. The passage of the Rebellion Losses bill, the following year, the burning of the parliament buildings, and the removal of the seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, belong to the history of the country rather than to that of Mr. Hincks. He, however, was distinguished then as an earnest advocate of reciprocity with the United States, and a warm champion for the adoption of a comprehensive railway policy. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1851 he became Premier, which position he continued to hold until after the general election of 1854, when his administration was defeated, and Sir Allan Macnab came into power at the head of the famous Coalition Cabinet.

During the Premiership of Mr. Hincks many important measures passed the Legislature; and many more formed the staple of popular agitation,



SIR FRANCIS HINCKS. From a Photograph by Notmar.

until they took such tangible shape as to be ready for the legislative action of the succeeding Government. Of the former the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Grand Trunk, and other railway legislation, the establishment of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund, &c., may be noted as exercising much influence on the rapid development of the country's resources; while of the latter it is sufficient to remark that agitation had done so much towards the solution of the Clergy Reserves, and Seigneurial Tenure questions, as to make their final settlement a matter of comparative ease.

When Mr. Hincks retired from office in 1854, the policy of his Cabinet was adopted by his successors, and he continued to give them his support in parliament until 1855, when he was appointed by the Imperial Government to the Governorship of the Windward Islands. Having completed the usual gubernatorial term of service there, Mr Hincks was appointed Governor of British Guiana in 1862, which office he continued to fill until the completion of a second term, at the close of last year. During these twelve years of Imperial service he received many proofs of the approval of the Home Authorities; and in December last was among the number of those distinguished Colonists selected by the Queen for decoration with the order of Knight Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

His visit to Canada last summer was immediately connected with his private affairs, and to see old friends from whom he had been so long separated. Being disengaged from Imperial service, he consented to accept office in the present Government in place of the Hon. Mr. Rose, and to again undertake the management of the Canadian finances. It may be said that the hopes of his friends and the fears of his opponents run equally high as to the consequences of his administration; but he brings to the performance of his duty an exceptionally long and varied experience, and a knowledge of the world on both sides of the Atlantic, which, with his abilities as a statesman, are calculated to inspire either hope or fear, according to the political party-light in which they are viewed. By those who only remember former political differences as things of the past, having no influence to create present antagonisms, the return of Sir Francis Hincks to public life is heartily welcomed; to others it has been manifestly distasteful; while there is a large party in the country, though not much heard of as yet, either in parliament or through the press, knowing little, and caring less, about old political divisions, who look to the questions of to-day and of the future, and who will judge Sir Francis, not by his acts, real or alleged, fifteen or twenty years ago, but by his administration of the financial affairs of the Dominion. Before that large party he appears as a new man, with all the advantages of his great experience and none of the drawbacks incident to old political differences.

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX

On the eve of the meeting of the Ecumenical Council at Rome, the public curiosity is naturally directed towards the Holy Father, at whose instance this august assemblage has been summoned. Though the events of his public career are still within living memory, though a quarter of a century has not yet elapsed since, to his own surprise, he was elected by the Sacred College of Cardinals to fill the vacancy created by the death of Gregory XVI., still the agitations in the religious, and the changes in the political world have been of a character so momentous as to invest the history of his Pontificate with more than ordinary interest. The summoning of the whole Catholic hierarchy of the world to solemn conference on the affairs of the Church, an event which had not taken place for three hundred years before, will alone give distinction to his reign, already rendered remarkable by so many striking changes within the States of the Church and in the Church's relations with the nations of Europe.

Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, who in 1846 ascended the Papal throne as the 250th Bishop of the See of Rome, under the title of Pius IX., is a member of a noble Italian family. He was born at Sinigaglia, in the Marches of Ancona, on the 13th of May, 1792, and is consequently now in his 78th year. Early in youth he is said to have been distinguished by a remarkable sweetness of disposition and for a most active benevolence. At the age of eighteen he went to Rome with the intention of enlisting in the body-guard of the Pope (Pius VII.); but he was seized with epilepsy, and for a time disabled from military service. The reigning Pontiff, remarking in him signs of superior ability, ordered him to make a "Novena" for the recovery of his health, and for Divine guidance in the choice of a state in life. He did so, and his health being restored he resolved to enter into Holy Orders. During the prosecution of his theological studies he exhibited such a spirit of meekness and piety that the Principal of the Seminary declared his conviction that he was "rearing in him a tender plant which would one day grow into a great Pope." In due time he was ordained priest; and, if we mistake not, he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination nearly two years ago. He was first appointed chaplain to an educational

institution for orphans, founded at Rome by a poor citizen for the benefit of his poorer brethren. But the Pope, not forgetting the early signs of ability which had first interested him, when the young Ferretti went to Rome to enter the ranks of the guard, transferred him from this quiet sphere of duty, and appointed him auditor to Monsignore Mugi, Vicar Apostolic of Chili. Returning from South America, he was appointed by Pope Leo XII, Prelate of the Household and President of the Great Hospital of St. Michael. While holding these important posts he employed much of his time in preaching "retreats" and educating the poorer classes of the Roman youth, to whose interests he was devotedly attached.

In 1829, when in his thirty-eighth year, he was raised to the Archbishopric of Spoleto, from which See he was transferred in December, 1832, to that of Imola, where, in consequence of symptoms of disaffection and threatened revolution appearing in the Romagna, it was believed that his personal character and influence would tend to allay the excitement of the populace. Whilst at Imola, so liberal were his benefactions to the poor, that his steward often knew not how to provide for the wants of the Archiepiscopal household. The only occasion on which he is said to have quitted his diocese was, when in 1840, he was summoned to Rome to receive the Cardinal's hat, he having been in that year elevated to the dignity of Cardinal, under the title of SS. Peter and Marcellinus. On his return to Imola, he devoted himself to the affairs of his diocese with the same assiduity, for which he had already become distinguished.

On the 1st of June, 1846, Pope Gregory XVI. died, and the Sacred College was immediately summoned to elect his successor. Cardinal Ferretti, then engaged in preaching a "retreat," went to Rome to attend the Solemn Conclave. On the 16th of the same month he was elected Pope, on the second ballot, and proclaimed under the title of Pius IX. Five days later—on the 21st June—he was solemnly crowned at St. Peter's.

Europe was then on the eve of great political changes. The storm which burst forth with such fury upon the crowned heads of the Continent, in 1848, was even then betokened by the signs in the political atmosphere. Interpreters of the auguries, both political and religious, were not wanting; and some of them had measured to the year, and even to the month, the career of dynasties and the duration of systems. Pope Pius found his own small dominion in a condition bordering on civil confusion. Many of his subjects, to the number, it is said, of about two thousand, were either in exile or in prison for political offences, and one of his first acts after his accession, was to proclaim a general amnesty. Of his first year's administration, it was written at the close of 1847, that (were he to die then) "his year's Pontificate will have left to the Papal States, either in actual working, or in germ, a native military organization, a reformed prison discipline, a tolerant policy towards the Jews, a mitigated censorship of the press, the admission of civilians to political functions, an admirably adapted Municipal Council for the City of Rome; a grand Council of State, representing the whole of the Papal Provinces; a better regulated system of taxation; the introduction of railways throughout the country; a Customs Union with other Italian States, which will destroy those local animosities so ruinous to Italy, and lay the basis of a new era of commerce; and lastly, the principle of Italian nationality and independence." Such is a description of the reforms, either effected or in contemplation by His Holiness for the improvement of the political and material condition of his subjects; but between the adverse influences of the reactionary policy of Austria and some of the Italian Princes on the one side, and the violent republican and revolutionary spirit which had got abroad among the populace, on the other, these reforms were not then destined to bear their expected fruit. In the early part of 1848, the French revolution, the expulsion of Louis Philippe, and the proclamation of the Republic, created an explosion which shook all and toppled over many of the thrones of Europe. The spirit of revolution soon spread to Rome; Garibaldi and Mazzini, with kindred spirits, put themselves at the head of the excited populace; the Papal Minister, Count Rossi, was basely murdered; the Republic proclaimed and the Pope made a prisoner within his own palace. Under these circumstances the Ambassadors of France and Spain offered him a refuge and safe conduct to any place he might select in their respective countries, but this offer he declined, being unwilling to depart further from the seat of his government than was absolutely necessary for his own personal safety. He, therefore, having escaped from Rome in disguise, took up his residence at Gaëta, a small town on the frontier of Neapolitan territory; from this place, three days after his departure from Rome, he promulgated a decree annulling all the acts of the revolutionary government and superceding it by a State Commission. Pope Pius remained eighteen months in exile at Gaëta and Portici, and on the 14th of April, 1850, he returned to Rome, escorted by Neapolitan troops,—the French Republic, under the Presidency of Lamartine, having previously sent to the Eternal City a sufficient force of French troops to guarantee tranquillity. The administration of affairs was then resumed, as nearly as was deemed prudent, according to the programme of '46 and '47. Though the question of the evacuation of Rome by the French troops has frequently been

the matter of public discussion and diplomatic negotiation, a small force still remains there; and the Papal army has been strengthened of late years by recruits from all quarters of the world, among them not a few of our own Canadian youth. The personal popularity enjoyed by His Holiness on his accession was proved twelve years later not to have been diminished; for when in 1858 he made his triumphal progress through the Papal States, he was everywhere received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Of late years his public appearances in the streets of Rome have always been attended with the same manifestations of popular affection.

Of the political and dynastic changes effected in Italy within the last decade, by the triple agencies of revolution, war and diplomacy, it is only necessary to remark here that the Pope has solemnly protested against them, and denounced their abettors; that he has not surrendered his title to sovereignty over any portion of the States of the Church which have been annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, and that to such incursions as the Garibaldians have been able to organize for the purpose of wresting the remainder from his rule, he has successfully opposed the force at his command.

The institution by the Pope of the Catholic Hierarchy in England in 1850, with Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster, was the occasion of much excitement in Great Britain for a short period. The proceeding was denounced as the "Papal aggression;" and an "Ecclesiastical Titles Act," which, however, has virtually been a dead letter, was passed to mark the national indignation. It is now conceded that the change was one merely affecting the management of the internal affairs of the Church; and were His Holiness to appoint a hierarchy for any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, in lieu of administration by Bishops *in partibus*, as Vicars-Apostolic, the change would pass almost unnoticed.

In 1854, on the 8th December, the Pope promulgated the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and ten years later an encyclical letter, with a syllabus embracing the "principal errors of our time," contained in eighty propositions. The encyclical of 1854 and the accompanying syllabus were mainly a digest of the principal matters contained in the consistorial allocutions, encyclicals, and other letters issued from time to time by His Holiness, since his accession to the Roman See. He has also from time to time denounced the tyranny of the Emperor of Russia in his government of Poland, with especial reference to the persecution of the Catholic Bishops; but the most important of his recent administrative acts is the summoning of the Ecumenical Council, which, as we have said, meets on the 8th inst.

The average duration of the incumbency of the two hundred and fifty-eight predecessors of Pius IX., has been seven years, one month and a few days. The Pontificate of St. Peter, calculated from the date of his removal from Antioch to Rome, in the early part of A. D. 41, to that of his martyrdom, on the 29th June, A. D. 68, extended over twenty-five years and a few months; that of Pius VI., (elected A. D. 1775), which is the next longest, was twenty-four years, six months and fourteen days; of Adrian I., (elected 772), twenty-three years and ten months; and of Pius VII., (elected A. D. 1800), twenty-three years, five months and six days. The reign of the present Pope has already exceeded the last mentioned period; and his health is still such as to give reasonable hope of its continuing for a few years longer.

The portrait of His Holiness which we print in the present number, was Leggotyped from a photograph recently received from Rome.

GENERAL NEWS. CANADA.

Hon. M. Cameron has issued his address to the electors of North Lanark.

The Prince Edward Island traders are shipping largely of cats, potatoes, hay, spars, fish, sausages, cheese, laths, boards, and geese to Bermuda, this fall.

The *Pembroke Observer* learns that the fearful scourge of small-pox is again visiting the Ottawa, and has gained footing in Portage-du-Fort.

The Dominion arbitrators are at present sitting at Ottawa, investigating Mr. McGreevy's claim for balance due on public buildings.

The International Coal and Railway Company inaugurated the commencement of their railway on the 13th instant, at Sydney, Cape Breton.

The Hon. C. Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture, and the Hon. Alex. Morris, Minister of Inland Revenue, have been re-elected by acclamation,—the former for Brome, and the latter for South Lanark.

The medals commemorative of the establishment of the Dominion have been received and forwarded by mail—bronze ones to Senators and M. P.'s, and silver to the members of the Quebec Conference.

The proposed dinner to the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Langevin, in Quebec, has been postponed for a fortnight, both gentlemen having been suddenly summoned to a Cabinet meeting at Ottawa.

The quantity of gold produced in Nova Scotia from the date of the first discovery of the precious metal to the end of 1868, a period of eight years, amounts to 160,000 ounces. The best year was 1867, when the yield amounted to nearly 30,000 ounces.

The skeleton of a coloured woman has been discovered in an abandoned lumber camp in New Brunswick. Nothing was left but skin, bones, hair, and some articles of clothing. The remains have not been identified, and at present there is no clue to the affair.

The ship "Atlantic," Captain Wetmore, from Quebec for Liverpool, put into Halifax on Saturday with her entire crew of twenty-one men in a state of mutiny. On the 24th of November the crew refused to work, and insisted on the captain putting into the nearest port. No violence was committed by the mutineers, who have been all lodged in gaol.

Hon. Mr. King has published a School Bill, which the New Brunswick Government will introduce in the next session of the Legislature. It virtually provides free schools, meeting expense by a poll tax of 25 cents on the adult population; any further sum required to be levied on property. The bill has been favourably received.

UNITED STATES.

Arrangements have been completed for a new line of British steamers between New York and the Mediterranean.

Chicago warns intending immigrants to stay away from that city, as there is not sufficient employment for those now there.

The citizens of Washington have so far subscribed a million and a quarter of dollars towards the World's Fair, to be held there in 1871.

Jeff. Davis pronounces utterly false the testimony given before the assassination trial commission, regarding his remarks on hearing of the death of President Lincoln.

One hundred and five steamboats have been wrecked on the Missouri river, between its mouth and Omaha, in the past twenty-three years.

Heavy rains have prevailed in Oregon for some time past. The country has been inundated and a bridge on the Central Railroad carried away.

A Virginia sportsman shot himself fatally, while out hunting recently, and being unable to move, he fastened a note to the neck of his dog and sent the animal home. Help came before he died.

From a statement of business done by the New York Post Office with Europe for the month of Oct. last, it appears that the total number of letters received and forwarded were 786,491, and the postage collected on the same amounted to \$97,750.99.

President Grant hopes to have the Darien Ship Canal well under way before the close of his Administration, and to further this work he has ordered the Secretary of the Navy to detail a sufficient force to make the necessary survey of the Isthmus. No doubt is entertained that the treaty already negotiated will be ratified by the Columbian Government, and in view of this fact, that Government has accorded permission to the United States to cause the requisite surveys to be made.

A letter dated San Domingo, Nov. 20, represents that all the Dominican leaders, among them Baez, Pimertal and Cabra are pledged to annexation to the United States. President Baez is ready to open negotiations when assured that the Congress of the United States will make the necessary appropriations. The partisans of Pimertal are scattering handbills favouring the scheme.

A despatch from New York says that the gold market is unusually excited in consequence of the sudden decline in the premium. The cause of the decline is attributed to the announced determination of Secretary Boutwell to sell ten millions coin and purchase thirteen millions of U. S. 5-20 bonds. The following is the programme, as officially announced by the Sub-Treasurer:—Purchase of bonds Dec. 1st, two millions; Dec. 2nd, one; Dec. 8th, two; Dec. 15th, two; Dec. 16th, one; for the sinking fund, Dec. 22d, two; Dec. 29th, two. Sale of gold on Dec. 3, one million, and one million on the 7th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 23d, 24th, 28th, and 31st.

On Wednesday night an incendiary set fire to a building in Connersville, Ohio, used as the winter quarters of Frankpaugh's menagerie. By order of the superintendent of the menagerie all the animals were let loose, which act in the end proved needless as the fire was arrested before much of the building was burned. A flock of sheep quartered on the fair grounds were set upon by a lion, and several of them killed. The lion also had a contest with a bull, and after a severe contest, killed him. All the wild animals were eventually captured and safely recaged.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Spanish Government has announced its intention to restore the Constitutional Guarantees.

The sultan has given to the King of Prussia the site of the old church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sir Henry Bulwer is preparing a new series of "characters," the persons selected being Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel and M. Lafayette.

The completion of the Suez Canal is already having the effect of seriously depreciating freights to and from India and China around the Cape of Good Hope.

On the last appearance of Patti, before going to St. Petersburg, the receipts were 22,000 francs besides the regular subscriptions. Seats were sold for that occasion for sixty dollars each.

The French Government having declined to make a postal Treaty on terms acceptable to the United States, the exchange of mails between the two countries will cease on and after the 1st of January next.

Despatches from Rome state that the members of the Ecumenical Council will meet at the Vatican on the 8th of December, and at the conclusion of the preliminary ceremonies the Pope will announce the opening of the Council.

M. de Lesseps, the Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly denied the unfavourable reports which have been recently circulated about that great enterprise. He called attention to the fact that in ten days no less than fifty vessels sailed safely through the Canal and back.

Late advices have been received at Madrid from the Philippine Islands. A formidable reactionary conspiracy had been discovered at Manila. Many arrests were made. The principal person implicated committed suicide when he found the scheme had been frustrated.

An old law limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the Russian Empire recently. Two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. An impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

A despatch from Copenhagen states the official newspaper of the Danish Government publishes the following: "The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States Government has been postponed for six months."

A despatch from Madrid, dated Nov. 28, says: In the Cortes yesterday the Republicans moved a vote of censure against the Government for the arbitrary use of power. The motion was rejected by 146 to 35. It is stated that over 30,000 volunteers in all have been sent to Cuba.

The *Morning Telegraph* (Liberal.) has an editorial article on the speech of the Emperor. The writer says it is liberal alike in promise and tone. If it does not comply with the demands of the party of the left, it announces that a new series of liberal reforms is about to begin.

The ultimatum recently sent to the Khedive by the Sultan admits of no discussion. If the Viceroy of Egypt does not comply with its demands he will be deposed, and his brother, Mustpha Fozie, recognised in his place. There are hopes, however, that the affair will be settled by the advice of European Powers.

Despatches from Cork, Dublin, and Tipperary, report several Fenian demonstrations in various parts of Ireland. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were riotous; Fenian songs were sung by the mob while marching in procession, and several houses on the line of march were stoned and riddled. At Cork the partisans of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa celebrated that gentleman's election to Parliament with a grand torch-light procession, and other proceedings. Everything passed off without disturbance.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the treatment of Irish questions at the next session of Parliament, says:—The Ministry must be prepared with a Land Reform Bill, framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship, at the same time authority must assert itself. Treason must not be permitted, nor praises of murder be sung. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies. Such preparations must be made, whatever the injury may be to the Budget, that there shall be left no possible temptation to resistance.

A manifesto has been issued by the Republican Deputies of the Cortes, accusing the Provisional Government of having provoked the late revolutionary movement. It announces, however, that the Deputies will resume their seats in the Cortes to defend the rights of the people, and strive to establish a Federal Republic, through which alone can the union of Spain and Portugal, and the preservation of the Colonies, be effected. In accordance with this announcement the Republican Deputies resumed their seats in the Cortes on the 27th.

The cable despatches of 29th and 30th, give the opinions of the London press on French affairs. The *Times* says: "Whatever divergence of opinion may weaken the members of the Opposition in the *Corps Legislatif*, they should work together to overthrow the men who have brought the Government into discredit. There ought to be no compromise with passive instruments of personal rule. Possibly the present Ministry may still be at the head of affairs, but the Emperor is accustomed to look upon his power as built on odds of a hundred to one. For many years the Opposition in the Chamber was composed only of Jules Favre and four others. In the face of one hundred and sixteen Opposition votes, the Emperor's position is already untenable."

FRANCE.—The session of the Senate and the *Corps Legislatif* was opened on the 29th. The Emperor's speech was listened to with the deepest attention, and frequently applauded. The following are the reforms promised:—Mayors are to be chosen from the municipalities; the municipalities are to be elected by universal suffrage; common councils are to be established; fresh prerogatives are to be granted to the councils general; the colonies to participate in the movement; universal suffrage to be extended there; a more rapid development of primary education; a diminution of the costs of justice, and a reduction of war tax on successions; the stamp bank system is to be extended; more humane regulations are to be made for the labour of children, and there is to be an increase of small salaries in public offices; useful measures connected with agriculture are promised, as is an enquiry into the excise; also a project of law regarding customs duties.

The Emperor said:—"It is not easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France. For months past society has seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom compromised by the excesses of the press and of public assemblages; but common sense has already properly judged these culpable exaggerations, which, after all, have served but to prove the solidity of the edifice founded by popular suffrage. But this uncertainty and trouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be made known. France wants liberty, with order. Order, I answer for. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would challenge all, and those who would grant nothing, a glorious course may be chosen. We have reason to be proud of our epoch. The New World suppresses slavery; Russia frees the serfs; England renders justice to Ireland; Bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes; the progress of science draws nations closer to each other, while America unites the Atlantic and the Pacific. Everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by electric wire all nations. France and Italy will soon be joined by a tunnel through the Alps; and the Suez Canal has already united the Mediterranean and the Red Sea."

"THE PARIS BOULEVARDS ON A SUMMER EVENING."—The gayest city of the gayest country in the world excels itself in the evening splendours of the Boulevards. Elegant shops and glittering cafes, with their miriads of gas jets, shed a light which vies with the brightness of the sun at noon, and the crowds on foot and the magnificent equipages of the world of fashion give life and variety to the scene. It is after the theatre and the opera, from half-past ten until half-past twelve, that the gay flutter of Parisian life can be seen on the Boulevards in all its glory. The restaurant and the cafe supply the place of more expensive or artistic amusements to many thousands who, between sipping their chocolate and enjoying their cigar, while away their time by watching the busy scene before them, or discussing the news of the day. It has been said that Paris is France; and it may be said with more than equal truth that he who spends an evening on the Boulevards has seen Paris in its gayest and most attractive aspect.

"I went to bathe," said a Yankee; "but before I was long in the water I saw a huge double-jawed shark making rapidly toward me. What was to be done? When he was within a yard of me I faced round, dived under the shark, and, taking a knife from my pocket, ripped the monster up." "But did you bathe with your clothes on?" asked an astonished listener. "Well," answered the story-teller, reproachfully—"well, I do think you needn't be so tartation particular."

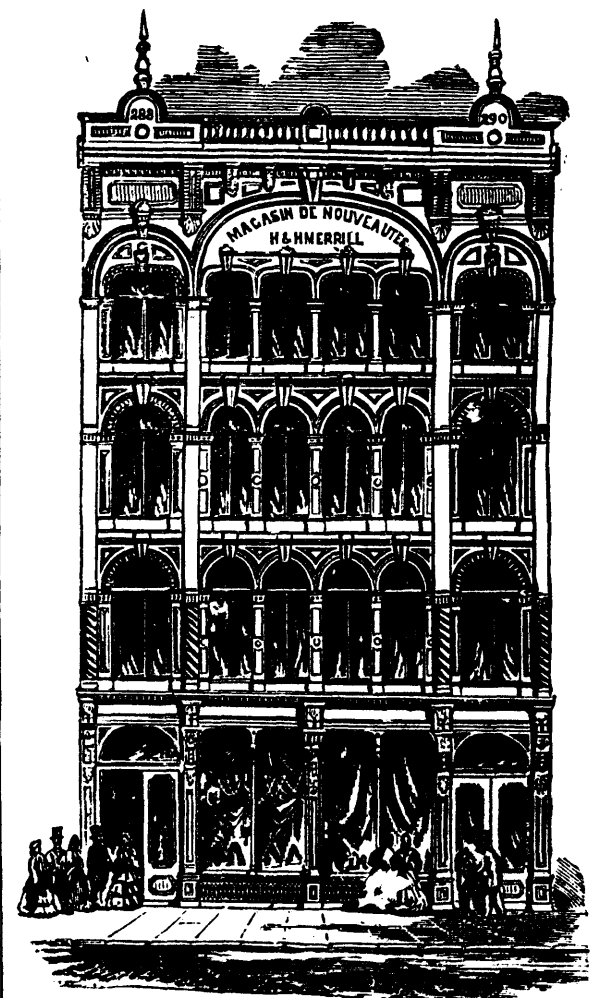
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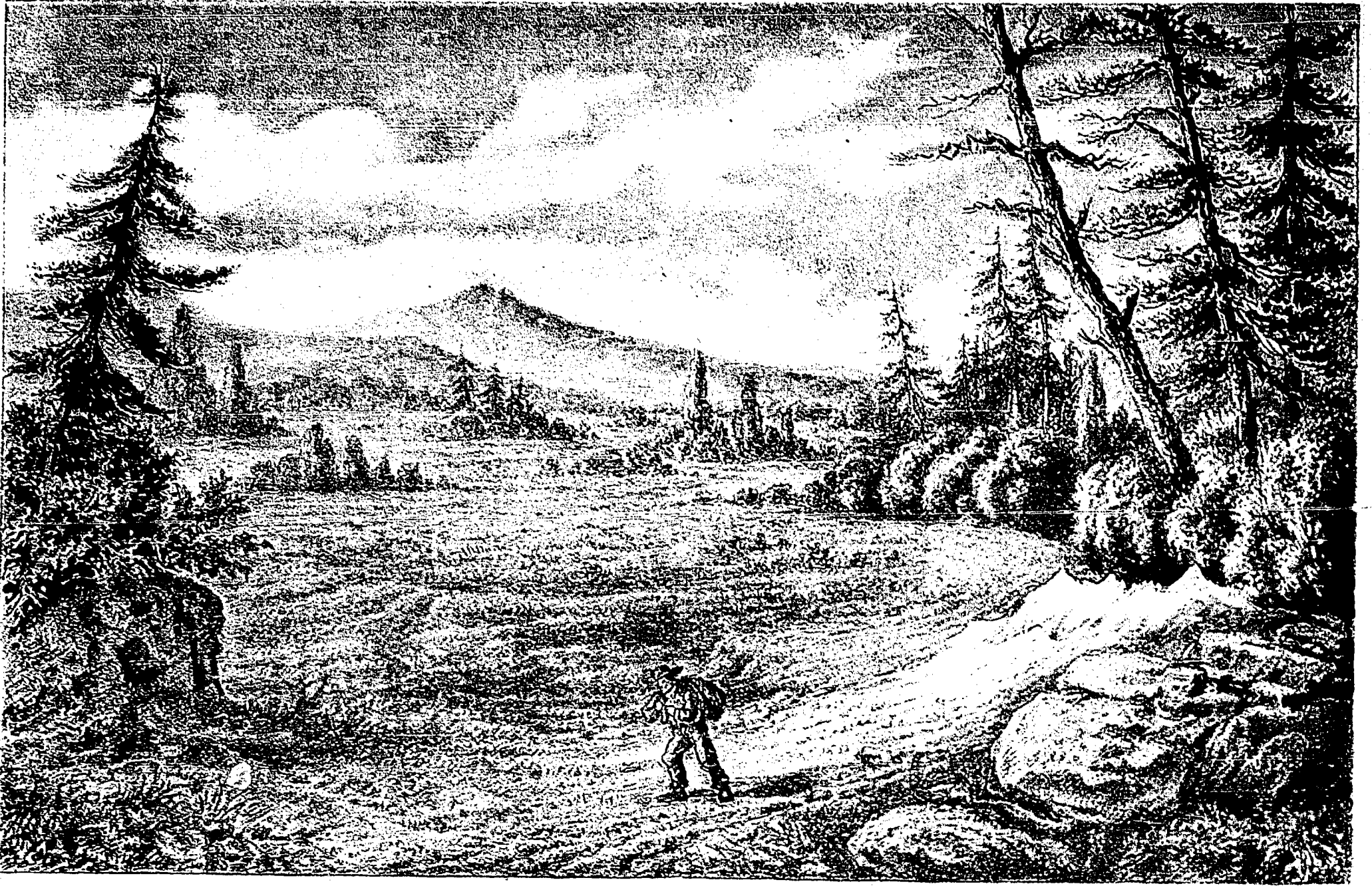
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ENGLISH BLACK GAME,
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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the
PORTRAITS
TAKEN OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cartes de Visite*, Cabinet, and 9 x 7 Photo-Relievo, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same.
WM. NOTMAN,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN,
MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, AND HALIFAX.
Orders by Post will now receive
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THE SALT SPRINGS AND BUFFALO PRAIRIE, NEAR SLAVE RIVER, N. W. T.—SEE PAGE 77.



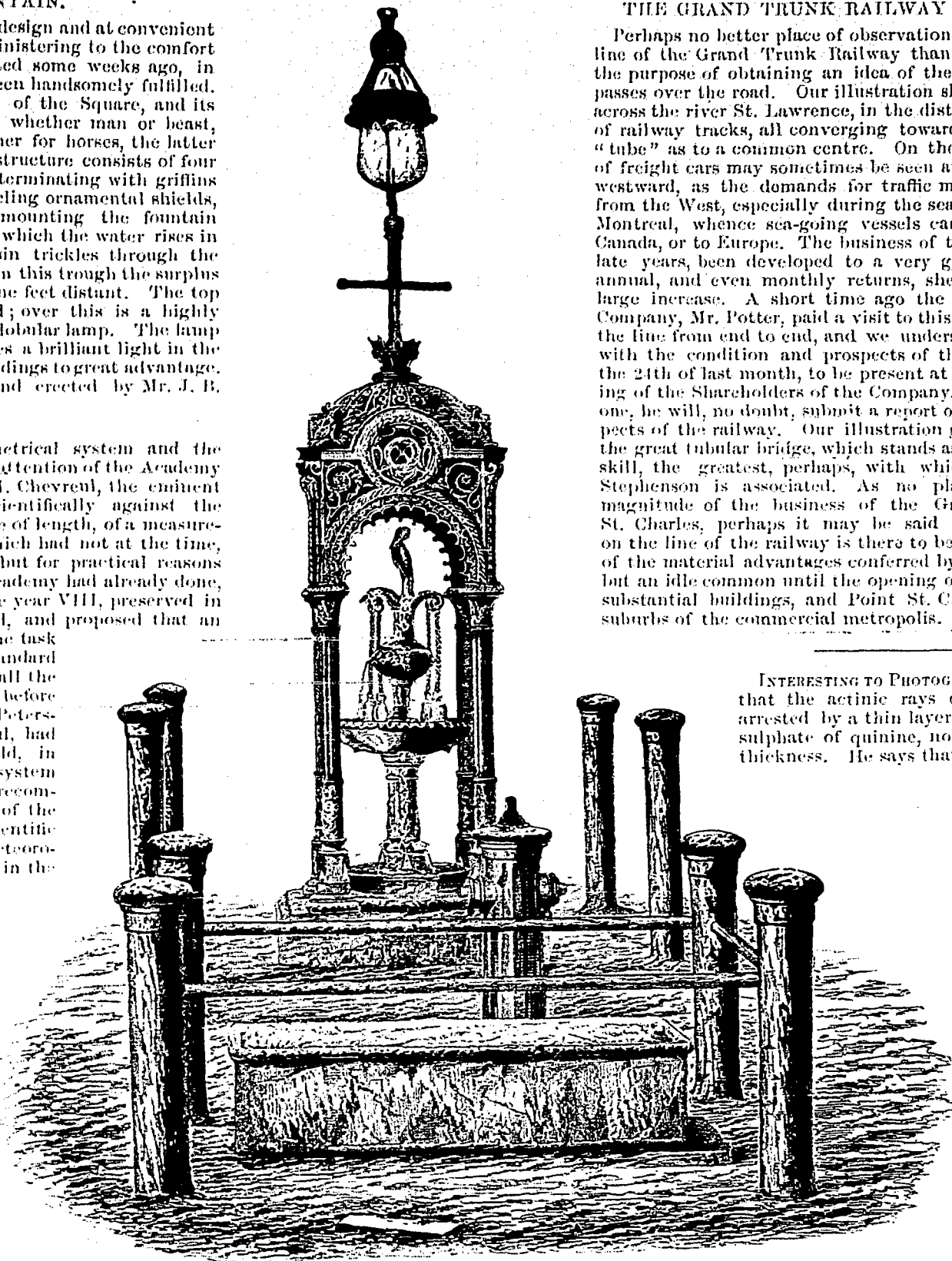
ON THE RESTIGOUCHE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE BAY CHALEURS. From a sketch by A. J. Russell, Esq.—SEE PAGE 77.

THE NEW DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The erection of drinking fountains of elegant design and at convenient points, enhances the beauty of the City, while ministering to the comfort of its inhabitants. In the new one, completed some weeks ago, in Jacques Cartier Square, both these ends have been handsomely fulfilled. As an ornament it adds much to the beauty of the Square, and its usefulness will be appreciated by the thirsty, whether man or beast, for it supplies a trough for dogs, &c., and another for horses, the latter some nine feet apart from the fountain. The structure consists of four columns, from the capitals of which consoles terminating with griffins unite with arches of decorated mouldings encircling ornamental shields, containing the City Arms. Immediately surmounting the fountain proper is the figure of a heron, at the feet of which the water rises in four jets, while the surplus from the upper basin trickles through the heads of lizards into the trough beneath. From this trough the surplus is again drained into the horse trough some nine feet distant. The top of the fountain rises nine feet from the ground; over this is a highly ornamented canopy, above which is perched a globular lamp. The lamp is elevated four feet from the fountain and gives a brilliant light in the evenings, setting off the fountain and its surroundings to great advantage. The fountain was imported from Glasgow and erected by Mr. J. B. McFarland.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MEASURES.—The metrical system and the standard measures of France have occupied the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Paris more than once of late. M. Chevreul, the eminent chemist, took an opportunity to protest scientifically against the adoption, for the purposes of a standard measure of length, of a measurement of a portion of a meridian of the earth, which had not at the time, and has not yet, been positively determined, but for practical reasons arrived, as Pussant and a commission of the Academy had already done, at the conclusion that the standard metre of the year VIII, preserved in the archives of France, should be maintained, and proposed that an international commission should undertake the task of multiplying copies of such metre and other standard measures, calling to its aid for such purpose all the scientific means in existence. A note was read before the Academy, showing that the Academy of St. Petersburg, adopting the same ideas as M. Chevreul, had expressed the desire that its members should, in future, use none other than the French metrical system in their publications; that it had constantly recommended its adoption by the various branches of the Russian administration, the universities, and scientific corporations; and stating that next year the meteorological observations in Russia will be published in the metrical system. At a subsequent meeting of the Academy, it was announced that the Berlin Academy of Sciences had adopted the decision of the St. Petersburg Academy respecting the metrical system, and accepted the existing metre and kilogramme as absolute standards of measure, and joined in the recommendation of an international commission for the production of prototypes. The assent of the Royal Society of Great Britain to these propositions is hoped for as all that is needed for the adoption of a general international metrical system.

- Feed stores—public offices.
- Pail creatures—chairy maids.
- Home stretches—family yarns.
- Mammoth caves—huge failures.
- Mocking birds—whistle venders.
- Golden fruit—California products.
- Criminal acts—the labor of convicts.



NEW DRINKING FOUNTAIN. JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

Perhaps no better place of observation could be chosen along the whole line of the Grand Trunk Railway than Point St. Charles, Montreal, for the purpose of obtaining an idea of the magnitude of the traffic which passes over the road. Our illustration shows the famous Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence, in the distance, with a bewildering number of railway tracks, all converging towards the northern entrance of the "tube" as to a common centre. On the "tracks" an immense number of freight cars may sometimes be seen awaiting for despatch eastward or westward, as the demands for traffic may dictate. Much of this traffic from the West, especially during the season of navigation, terminates at Montreal, whence sea-going vessels carry it to the maritime ports of Canada, or to Europe. The business of the Grand Trunk Railway has, of late years, been developed to a very great extent,—the annual, semi-annual, and even monthly returns, shewing a steady, and sometimes a large increase. A short time ago the newly elected President of the Company, Mr. Potter, paid a visit to this country, and minutely inspected the line from end to end, and we understand that he was much gratified with the condition and prospects of the road. He left for England on the 24th of last month, to be present at the adjourned semi-annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, when, as his visit was an official one, he will, no doubt, submit a report on the present condition and prospects of the railway. Our illustration gives but a "bird's-eye" view of the great tubular bridge, which stands as a monument of rare engineering skill, the greatest, perhaps, with which the name of the illustrious Stephenson is associated. As no place shows more strikingly the magnitude of the business of the Grand Trunk Railway than Point St. Charles, perhaps it may be said with equal truth, that nowhere on the line of the railway is there to be found more substantial evidence of the material advantages conferred by the road than there. What was but an idle common until the opening of the railway, is now occupied by substantial buildings, and Point St. Charles is now one of the busiest suburbs of the commercial metropolis.

INTERESTING TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Professor Morren states that the actinic rays of solar heat can be thoroughly arrested by a thin layer of a perfectly limpid solution of sulphate of quinine, not more than a few millimetres in thickness. He says that a useful application of this property would be to manufacture double panes of glass which could contain the solution, and replace by them the less efficacious yellow glass used by photographers in their dark room. They would thus be enabled to work in a light instead of a dark room. The experiment is one which can be very readily tried by any photographer.

A Chicago paper tells a story of election night, which demonstrates the enterprise of young Chicago. A party of boys were seen getting together the materials for a bonfire. When they were asked what was the news, they replied that they had none. "We don't dabble in politics. We built the fire so that when the news comes we can sell out to the side that beats."

Good little buoys—Corks.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

Nothing new regarding the troubles in the Red River Territory has transpired during the week. The journals have published letters from correspondents in the Settlement confirming what was already known, and adding a few particulars as to matters of detail. Opinion is divided as to the moving cause of the hostility to the Canadian authorities, but we think it may be found chiefly in the fact that the people who have resisted the entrance of the Hon. Mr. McDougall are actuated by a sense of wrong—however mistaken it may be—in that they have not been consulted as to the conditions upon which Rupert's Land is to be incorporated with Canada; and that they are encouraged in their course either by Annexationists, who hope through them to defeat the project of British American Union, or by others who have persuaded them that by a show of resistance to the new order of things, they can gain material advantages for themselves. It is quite likely true that a feeling of hostility personal to the Hon. Mr. McDougall may have been, as is alleged, excited, because of the action in 1863 of the Canadian Government, of which he was a member, in relation to the lands on the great Manitoulin Island; but the feeling, however strong, forms but a small part of the inciting cause to the act of open resistance to the assumption by Canada of authority over the Red River Settlement.

If it is well understood, in the first place, that the people who now assert the right of government over the Red River Settlement cordially hate the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, and desire to be delivered therefrom; if, secondly, we may suppose that these same people share the common aspiration for the opportunity to manage their own affairs, and that they also regard the Territory as their own, and fear that their "vested rights" of undisputed possession, and the privilege of roaming at will in the prosecution of the chase, are to be taken from them, or circumscribed by the arbitrary lines of the Land Surveyor, we shall have little room left for surprise at the hubbub which has been created. The sum and substance of the trouble appears to be that the people, glad to be rid of the Hudson's Bay Company, are yet afraid that their ancient privileges will be abridged by the influx of immigration, and they desire some substantial guarantee that the new rule will be more beneficent than the old one. They have been so far well advised that there was no power immediately available to resist their authority; and the snows of winter will give them a guarantee for at least a few months' continuance of the same immunity. After that, what then?

It is reported that the Canadian Government has requested the Hudson's Bay Company to restore order and give peaceful possession; and, in the meantime, advised the Hon. Mr. Rose to withhold payment of the three hundred thousand pounds sterling, due to the Company in consideration of the transfer of its rights. This may be true; but as the final negotiation for the acquisition of the territory by Canada was conducted through the Imperial Government, which simply stipulated for the "surrender" of the Company's territorial rights, we are very much inclined to doubt whether the Company can be legally held to these terms. Its territorial rights were not defined, and the condition of the agreement was simply that they should be given up, or abandoned, Canada securing territorial jurisdiction by right of the Crown, in consideration of a money satisfaction handed over to the Company, which had previously held under Royal Charter. If this is a fair statement of the transaction, the Canadian Government will find it difficult to exact such conditions from the Company; and apart from the law of the case, by which we do not think the Company is liable, it is pretty certain that even if it were it is practically unable to fulfil such conditions. Little can be hoped for from the Company, though much might be done by its officials in reconciling the settlers to the new régime.

Another report is that enquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether troops could not be sent from Canada, during the winter, by the Fort William route. This means war, and war should only be resorted to when negotiation fails. So far the insurgents have conducted themselves with becoming respect for persons and property, except in the single particular of making free with the Hudson's Bay Company's stores; and it would certainly be desirable that the difficulty should be got over without bloodshed. It has been not inaptly remarked that a body of volunteers from Canada would be regarded in the Red River country as so many land speculators; and before an appeal is made to arms an attempt should be made to overcome the difficulty by peaceful negotiation. Though the published programme of the demands of the insurgents

is quite inadmissible, yet it is more than possible that satisfactory terms could be made with them through the agency of a Canadian Commission duly authorized to treat with them, and to define the policy intended to be pursued. We have been assured that the Hon. Joseph Howe made a most favourable impression among the settlers during his recent visit; and were one or two others connected with the territory by trade, or still better, enjoying community of language with the half-breeds now in arms, associated with him as a Commission to visit Fort Garry, it is not unlikely that the insurgents might be induced to lay down their arms. The experiment is one which is surely worth trying before a resort is had to severe measures of repression.

An uneasy feeling is creeping over the commercial classes of the United States. Business is dull; people have been overtrading; merchants have speculated with their capital and carried on their commercial transactions on credit; fine houses and fast living have crippled the means of the wealthy; high taxes have borne heavily upon the national industry, several important branches of which have been seriously crippled; and the general return to the credit system, after the close of the war, has left all classes ill-prepared for a panic. Meantime, the threatened return to specie payments is viewed by some as calculated to precipitate a financial crisis for which so many predisposing causes already exist; while others regard that step as eminently desirable to check speculation and curb mercantile transactions before these shall have gone so far as to render inevitable a crash similar to that of 1857. The gold in the National Treasury accumulates, and the revenue is largely in excess of the ordinary expenditure, thus enabling the Government to reduce the national debt, at a rate which surprises other nations of the world, and therefore gratifies American pride.

There is no room for doubt as to the capacity of the Americans to carry their national burthens; but it does seem, with the growing antagonism between capital and labour, with the increasing power of special interests represented by "rings," which almost, if not altogether, control legislation, and with the other symptoms of coming trouble above enumerated, that our neighbours have not their load wisely adjusted; that it presses too heavily in some places and sits too lightly in others. If this be true, it need not be at all surprising that a commercial crisis is looming in the near future. Such panics have been of frequent occurrence, and their return has come with remarkable regularity; possibly but for the intervention of the war, and the consequent revolution in financial and commercial affairs, the United States would already have passed through similar scenes to those of '57. But, though the war was the cause of unwonted prosperity to the north, it also led to the destruction of an immense amount of the national wealth, far more than that represented by the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion. It has, therefore, left the United States, though seemingly prosperous measured by their capacity to bear taxation, far less able to withstand a commercial panic than formerly. The working classes complain, with good reason, that the proportion between remuneration for labour and the cost of living has been changed to their disadvantage since before the war. The war prices which prevailed as a consequence of the enormous expenditure of money are now maintained by the high rate of taxation required to meet the interest on the debt and the ordinary expenses of Government. Thus, with a peace scale of remuneration for labour, there is a war scale of prices for the necessities of life. If, under such circumstances, a commercial crisis were to overtake our neighbours, it is not at all unlikely that they would find a source of embarrassment in the hundreds of thousands of the working classes who would, by being thrown out of employment, become the objects of public charity, as did the Lancashire operatives during the cotton famine. This would prove a new and disagreeable element of social disorder among a people, whose respect for law is measured mainly according to their circumstances, and who do not scruple to take the law into their own hands, if thereby they believe that these circumstances are likely to be benefited.

The causes of the stagnation in some branches of American industry, and of manifest and rapid decline in others, are variously estimated by American writers. One class affirms that protection, unevenly applied, either to the advantage of one branch of business and the injury of others, or to the benefit of capital at the cost of labour, has been the main source of the depression, which all admit to exist; another class argues that the protective policy has not been carried far enough. The present tendency in the United States is against the latter theory. It is beginning to be argued that the true way to compete with the labour of other nations, is to cheapen the cost of production; and that protection by increasing it, paralyzes the national industry. It does not seem to us that there

can be a reasonable doubt of the general soundness of this argument; but to give it practical effect, a large reduction in the customs tariff, and a corresponding one in various items taxed under the head of Internal revenue, would have to be resorted to, and thus the necessities of Government would form an important element in calculating the capability of the United States for the adoption of even a modified free-trade policy.

There is one reflection with which Canadians may console themselves in view of the predicted financial crash; the existence of less intimate relations between this country and the United States will render the reaction of their financial troubles less injurious to Canadian trade. It is stated that the President has emphatically pronounced himself against the restoration of reciprocity with this country; and though we have to regret that an arrangement which, if wisely made, would be productive of mutual benefit, is for the present denied us, we cannot ultimately suffer any evil consequences from the persistence of our neighbours in a mistaken policy which, in the end, must redound to their own disadvantage.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.—Sir George E. Cartier presented a petition from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, for a charter. In answer to Mr. Joly, Mr. Chauveau said it was the intention of Government to introduce a Notarial bill with certain amendments. Concerning private bills he said it was the intention of Government to oppose applications to extend the time for receiving private bills. He then moved the first reading of the Police bill. He said the intention of the bill was to place the Police force under the direction of Government. The cost to Quebec of maintaining its police force would not be greater than at present. The Quebec city police are now under the direction of the Recorder, Mayor and the Judge of Sessions, so that transferring them to Government would not be an encroachment on the right of the Corporation. Rural municipalities would be able to obtain police by voting a sufficient sum for their payment in their Councils. The bill was then read a first time. Mr. Hamilton, (Bonaventure,) moved for a committee to enquire into the administration of justice in the judicial district of Saguenay. He wished to say, in reference to his motion, that that district, which included about 500 miles of coast, possessed only one magistrate, and that the administration of justice was very bad. (Carried). The Act to amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Courts was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Ouimet moved the second reading of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec and that it be referred to a Special Committee. Mr. Joly said he hoped the code would be not a municipal code but a rural code, one which would be sufficient for the uses of the country. Mr. Hemming hoped the committee would not forget a resolution passed in committee to amalgamate the municipal and agricultural codes. The municipal code was not sufficient; it required simplification. In reply to Mr. Joly, Hon. Mr. Chauveau said it was not the intention to adjourn shortly and hold another Session during the summer.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Clarke moved the second reading of the Act to amend the law of evidence, so as to admit the testimony of the parties to a suit. He made an exhaustive speech in favour of the proposed reform, which had been in force in England for some years and had worked satisfactorily. Attorney-General Macdonald opposed the bill on the ground that it would largely increase litigation if plaintiffs and defendants were permitted to swear in their own cause. The Act was read a second time, and referred to a special committee. On the motion of Dr. McGill the bill to regulate the sale of poisons, was read the second time. Mr. McKellar moved the second reading of the bill to abolish dual representation—lost, Yeas, 26; Nays, 42. Hon. Mr. Cameron, in moving the second reading of the Act to amend the Grammar School law, explained that the intention was to form a Board of Trustees, to be called the "Board of Public School Trustees," who should be elected directly by the people to control the Grammar, as well as the Common Schools. Another object was, to do away with the necessity that now exists, that pupils in Grammar Schools must of necessity learn the classics, and to make it optional with the parents of the children whether pupils should confine themselves to the branches of an English education, which, in this country, was perhaps more useful than a classical education. In order that classical education might not be entirely overlooked, it was provided that it might be taught in Grammar Schools, and provision was also made for the establishment of what was called "Collegiate Institutes," where the classics could be taught; so that in country schools the rudiments of an English education might be taught, and the higher branches of education in the Grammar and Collegiate Schools. In offering this bill for the consideration of the House, it was not the intention of the Government to say that the bill would be withdrawn if its provisions were not accepted, but it was their intention to admit of amendments, and to accept suggestions from the House. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. Blake's resolutions on the appointment of an Auditor were referred to the Committee on Public Accounts. The bill to amend the assessment law by reducing the list of exemptions was read a second time, and, on the motion of Mr. Trow, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, McKellar, Currie, Galbraith, Monteith, Sinclair, Graham, (Hastings), McLeod, Rykert, and the mover.

The Attorney-General moved the House into Committee on the indemnity to members. The resolutions, as reported, fix the sessional allowance for thirty days or over, at \$4.50, and for a session under thirty days, \$6 per day. They were agreed to.

The Ottawa river was frozen across at Pembroke, on Sunday night last. On Wednesday morning Mr. Dennis Coghlan, the contractor for carrying the mails between this place and Fort William, Q., undertook to bring the mail across the ice afoot, but before he had proceeded far he broke through, and before assistance reached him he disappeared beneath the ice. His body was recovered next day. The deceased was a native of Prescott, Ont., and was highly respected; he leaves a wife and family.

MUSIC.

M. Gustave Jacquard, Violoncellist, gave a concert last Monday evening in the Academie Hall of the Jesuits' College, in this city. This artist won the highest honours at the Imperial Conservatory in Paris, and lovers of music were anxious to hear him. The Violoncello is a difficult, but a sympathetic instrument, and is capable of expressing depth of passion and delicacy of feeling as well. M. Jacquard, in his management of chords, and execution of difficult music, displayed science and skill, but whether from indisposition or from playing, as we were told, on an instrument not his own, did not draw from it the power and sweetness which doubtless he could have done under more favourable circumstances. The indisposition of his play in some passages, and its brilliancy in others, justify this opinion. His concert, however, was very successful, and both he and his able assistants, Messrs. Prince, Pelletier, Lavoie, and Boyce, were warmly applauded by a large audience. M. Jacquard is henceforth a resident of Montreal, and we hope to hear him frequently in public.

PRINCE ARTHUR MILITARY MARCH, (as performed by the Rifle Brigade Band), by O. Pelletier. Montreal: Dezonche Bros.

This is a very spirited composition, and has been received with acclamation by the public. It has already gone through two editions.

THE BOW BELLS ALMANACK FOR 1870. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is one of the most useful of the Illustrated Almanacks, containing a large amount of information. The illustrations are *à propos*, and exceedingly well executed.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH; OR MAID, WIFE, AND WIDOW. A matter-of-fact romance by Charles Reade: New York. Harper & Brothers: Montreal, Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street.

The Author of "Griffith Gamut," and of many other works more or less familiar to the readers of fiction, has already acquired a reputation which secures for the productions of his pen a favourable reception from a large class of readers. The opening part of this Romance appeared in *Once A Week*, but the work has been enlarged to four times the former size, with an entirely different dénouement.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Who can fully realize the part the Suez Canal is to play in the world of commerce? It is plain the rich commerce of the Indies, which now finds its way to Europe by way of Cape Horn, will in the future pass up the Red Sea and into the Mediterranean by way of the canal. Suez and Said will become immense shipping points, and Egypt rise in commercial importance, just as did the Italian States when the Indians emptied their treasures into their laps from the backs of countless caravans.

These Mediterranean cities will regain much of their lost prestige. They will become watering, coaling, and shipping points. But the two nations that are to derive special benefit from the canal are France and England, rivals in manufactures at home, rivals in possessions and cotton-growing interests in India, commercial rivals generally, and both mindful of a history provocative of jealousy. As an avenue of Eastern colonial development the canal would prove equally available to these two Powers, were it not for the fact that English manufacturing, which is the source of English potentiality and wealth, is more wholly dependent upon her Eastern colonial dependencies than the same interest in France. British India is a necessity to Britain. Franco-India is not indispensable to France. Both, however, will find the canal a valuable adjunct for increasing their power and commercial importance in the East, and both will use it in proportion to domestic needs. The mission of the canal is to revolutionize the Cape of Good Hope trade. As that trade was chiefly England's, obtained at the sacrifice of a long and bloody war, it cannot be presumed that the new channel will materially change its ownership.

This preponderance of commercial advantage to England may, however, be counterbalanced by the newly-opened opportunities to France for Egyptian or African grandeur. While England has been pushing discoveries in Africa preparatory to obtaining a new cotton field, France has been making a friend and ally of Egypt. England may have secured the sources of the Nile, but France will virtually control its mouth. England may have gotten the rich waters of the interior, but France has a foothold on the rich alluvium of the delta.

This new link in the world's commercial system makes others plainer, more necessary, and easier of accomplishment. A glance must satisfy any one that Central Europe cannot partake of the benefits of the Suez Canal, except indirectly. Shall it be shut off from the great Indian treasure-house, from contact with the busy millions that weave, and curve, and paint, and plant in the cities and plains of Cathay? Every commercial instinct, every sense of national pride, every desire of civilization, demands access to Asia and the East. Russia will be stimulated to reach the Amoor by rail, and then as a set-off and to retain political and commercial balances, Amsterdam or Bremen must be drawn into Peking with iron bands.—*Philadelphia Press*.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.

In an article on the recent highly important letter from Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, the last London *Spectator* shows the value of his discoveries, and the facts which they have proved. It says:

"But our delight at the prospect of seeing Dr. Livingstone again in the flesh must not be allowed to overshadow the intense interest attaching to his discoveries. Although in July, 1868—the date of his last dispatch—Dr. Livingstone had not even seen Lake Tanganyika, and of course could not positively testify that the lake drained into the Nile, he had yet found sufficient evidence, to say nothing of native information, to justify the opinion that not only Tanganyika, but a series of more southerly lakes contribute their quota of waters to the 'river of Egypt.' If this opinion should prove to be correct, he will have solved the great problem of modern geography, and established his claim to the foremost rank of geographers of all ages. Ptolemy's mysterious knowledge

will prove to have been something real, and Defoe's imagination will be regarded as having been strangely prophetic. In order to appreciate what Dr. Livingstone has done, or is doing, it must be clearly understood what he was sent to accomplish. The dispute between Captain Burton and Captain Speke relative to the drainage of Lake Tanganyika could not be settled except by personal investigation. Burton believed that this lake flowed into the Nile, but in such a case Speke's Victoria Nyanza would not be the ultimate source of the river. The latter, therefore, maintained, with rather ingenious logic, that the Tanganyika drained southward—probably into the Nyassa, and thence into the Zambezi. Moreover, when Burton and Speke were on the lake its altitude was fixed by them at 1,844 feet, and if this were correct, it would be impossible, supposing other observations to be correct also, for the Nile to receive the waters of the Tanganyika. Baker made the elevation of the Albert Nyanza to be 2,720 feet, and as his observations were carefully tested on his return to England, their accuracy may be relied on. But Speke's thermometer—with which his observations were taken—read 214°, instead of 212°, when brought down to the east again, and Mr. Findlay, has always argued that 1,000 feet should be added to the altitude at which Capt. Speke fixed the lake. This would give it an elevation of 2,844 feet; and as Sir Samuel Baker had shown the Albert Nyanza to be but 2,720 feet, the Tanganyika would be 124 feet higher than the Nilotic reservoir, and the physical difficulty which seemed to intervene between it and the Nile would thus be removed. Dr. Livingstone was directed to settle this question, to ascertain the altitude of the Tanganyika and the direction of its drainage, and to determine the nature of the whole watershed of this part of Africa. How much he had done toward this in July of last year, the interesting despatch to Lord Clarendon which was read before the Geographical Society on Monday evening, clearly shows, and there seems to be little doubt that during the sixteen months that have elapsed since he wrote, he has completed the great work which he undertook.

At the time of writing his dispatch, Dr. Livingstone had not reached the Tanganyika, but he had found a chain of lakes to the south which drained toward the north, and, as he believed, through the Tanganyika into the Nile. These lakes are fed by numerous rivers of considerable size, and should they prove to be the head waters of the Nile, we must look for the sources of the mighty river at least 400 miles south of the most southerly point of the Victoria Nyanza. The river Cambese seems to connect these lakes with each other and with the Tanganyika, and the whole volume of water which they contain in all probability finds its way into the Nile. We must wait for further information before we can say positively that these lakes and rivers are within the basin of the Nile, but there is every probability that the opinions which have been expressed in favour of this hypothesis will soon be verified. Livingstone's present journey has only confirmed what was brought to light in his previous travels, viz: That instead of Africa being a sandy desert, as was formerly thought, it is really rich in vegetation, and studded with lakes. But there is another fact which Dr. Livingstone has discovered in connection with Lake Lembe, and which goes far towards outweighing all others in importance. The altitude of this lake the Doctor ascertained to be 2,830 feet, thus showing that Speke's observations were incorrect, and that Mr. Findlay was probably right in saying Speke had made a mistake of about 1,000 feet in his calculations. But we must wait until Dr. Livingstone comes home for the detailed information, which will enable geographers to pronounce their final judgment on the Nile question. If the great explorer traces the lake system which he has discovered into the Tanganyika, and should find, on arriving at Ujiji, the stores and medicines sent there for his use, he will proceed to the northern end of the lake, and perhaps follow the affluent. Sir Roderick Murchison thinks he will return to Zanzibar, after having ascertained the direction of the drainage of the Tanganyika, but Captain Sherard Osborn considers that he will probably follow the outlet, and see for himself whether it flows into the Albert Nyanza, and thence into the Nile. In the latter case, Dr. Livingstone would, in all likelihood, meet Sir Samuel Baker, and the result of this meeting would be to clear up the great mystery which, for centuries, has shrouded the headwaters of the Nile."

THE PANTIN MURDERS.—Traupmann is said to have made a clean breast of the horrors of which he is the author. He acknowledges that he alone was concerned in the murder of the Kinck family; he abandons his statement regarding the culpability of Kinck senior, and admits that he murdered the latter on the 25th of August, in a plain near Guebwiller. He has given indications regarding the spot where he has interred the body, which will no doubt lead to its discovery. Gustave Kinck was killed by him a couple of days before the remaining murders were accomplished in the field at Pantin.

On the 20th of September, after making all his preparations, he induced the mother and children to accompany him to Pantin. On arriving at the Chemin Vert, he made Mme. Kinck, her little daughter, and the youngest of her sons, descend from the carriage. After passing the last houses which line that narrow and tortuous avenue, they arrived on the plain. The trench had been dug in a hollow, not very deep, but sufficiently so to prevent what occurred from being easily distinguished from the Aubervilliers road. The *fiacre* was stationed at the corner of the Chemin Vert.

Traupmann first attacked the little girl, whom he stabbed repeatedly with his knife, and then flung, still living, in the furthest part of the trench. He next seized the mother, with whom he had a short struggle—a struggle all the more dreadful from the fact that the youngest of her sons held on fast to her dress and uttered piercing shrieks—no doubt those which were heard by the watchman of a factory situated in the neighbourhood. The screams, however, soon ceased, and the assassin, continuing his work of extermination, hastened back for the eldest and two younger of the children, who had remained in the *fiacre* unsuspecting of what had taken place.

The two youngest children proceeded toward the trench holding each other by the hand. The eldest followed at a short distance behind them. He was the stronger of the three, and with him the murderer commenced. He flung a cord, with a running knot, round his neck, strangled him, cut the throats of the two others, whom he flung at a short distance further, then returning to the eldest, who had begun to exhibit symptoms of returning sensibility, he put an end to him by stabbing him repeatedly. "The trial will soon take place," says the *Opinion Nationale*, from which the above was copied, "and the accused has chosen his advocate."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kinglake is in the Crimea, collecting materials for the continuation of his "History of the War."

The Indian Government has determined on erecting a monument to the memory of the fallen heroes on each of the battle-fields of the Sutlej.

In Northern Mexico good success has been had in raising cotton, the crop in the municipality of Matemoras amounting to near \$60,000.

The Emperor of China is fifteen years old, and is to be married this year with immense pomp to his first and chief wife, his empress.

The island of Jersey is in a fair way of shortly possessing its first railway—a species of locomotion never yet witnessed by a large portion of the inhabitants. The line is to run round St. Aubin's Bay, near to the main road (a distance of four miles), with intermediate stations.

A terrible conflagration is reported from New Calabar, Africa, by which half the town has been destroyed. In about an hour and a half the fire burnt itself out for lack of material, having destroyed immense quantities of cotton cloth, rum, tobacco and gunpowder.

The raw fur trade of Michigan amounts to nearly \$1,000,000 annually, the greater portion of which is transacted in Detroit. The principal skins taken are mink, martin, fisher, lynx, bear, beaver, otter, red, gray, silver, and cross fox, muskrat, wildcat, raccoon and wolf.

As some workmen were running clay from a brick yard, in New Windsor, New York, they dug up an earthen jar containing some \$5 50 in Spanish silver dollars, which appeared to have never been in circulation, as they were bright and unworn in appearance. They were dated 1720 and 1773.

The East India Railway Company have provided special cars for women, with women for guards and ticket collectors. At every station "palkees" and bearers are in waiting to carry the ladies to their homes. For all these conveniences, they pay a smaller sum than is paid by male travellers.

A club called the Johnson Club has been formed in London by a few literary men on the principle of the famous literary club of the last century instituted by Dr Johnson. Its objects are to hold meetings for the purpose of conversing upon and reviewing past and current literary topics.

The office of Principal Registrar of Deeds in Ireland, which was held for more than twenty years by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, eldest surviving son of the Liberator, and lately resigned by him, has been conferred upon Mr. Lynch, proprietor and editor of the Dublin *Evening Post*.

The Roman Catholics are erecting a large cathedral in the city of Peking, China, two hundred and fifty feet long, built of granite, in highly ornamented gothic style. It will take several years to complete it, and will cost, probably, three or four millions of dollars. The funds are provided in Europe and America.

A novelty in ballet is certainly that which we hear of from Russia. A ballet is in preparation in St. Petersburg, wherein the stage is to represent a piano-forte key-board, on the keys of which Lydia, the heroine of the ballet, is to go through her steps. We have often heard of "the poetry of motion;" this, we suppose, illustrates the music of it.

According to the *London Scotsman* the transfer of the telegraphs to the post-offices in Ireland is to be deferred for a year, it having been found impossible to overtake the necessary arrangements in all the three kingdoms within the time previous to January 1. For twelve months the business in Ireland will therefore be conducted in the existing offices, but under the control of the Postmaster-General, to whose officers the revenue collected will be handed over.

In certain parts of Belgium the weather has been more severe than has been known for many years at a similarly early period. In the upper parts of the province of Liège a good deal of snow has fallen, and in some districts the roads are blocked up by it. Near Stavelot it fell on the 17th ult., and has not since melted. Mails and trains have more than once been delayed. The woods, covered with snow while the trees yet retain their leaves, are said to present a very curious sight.

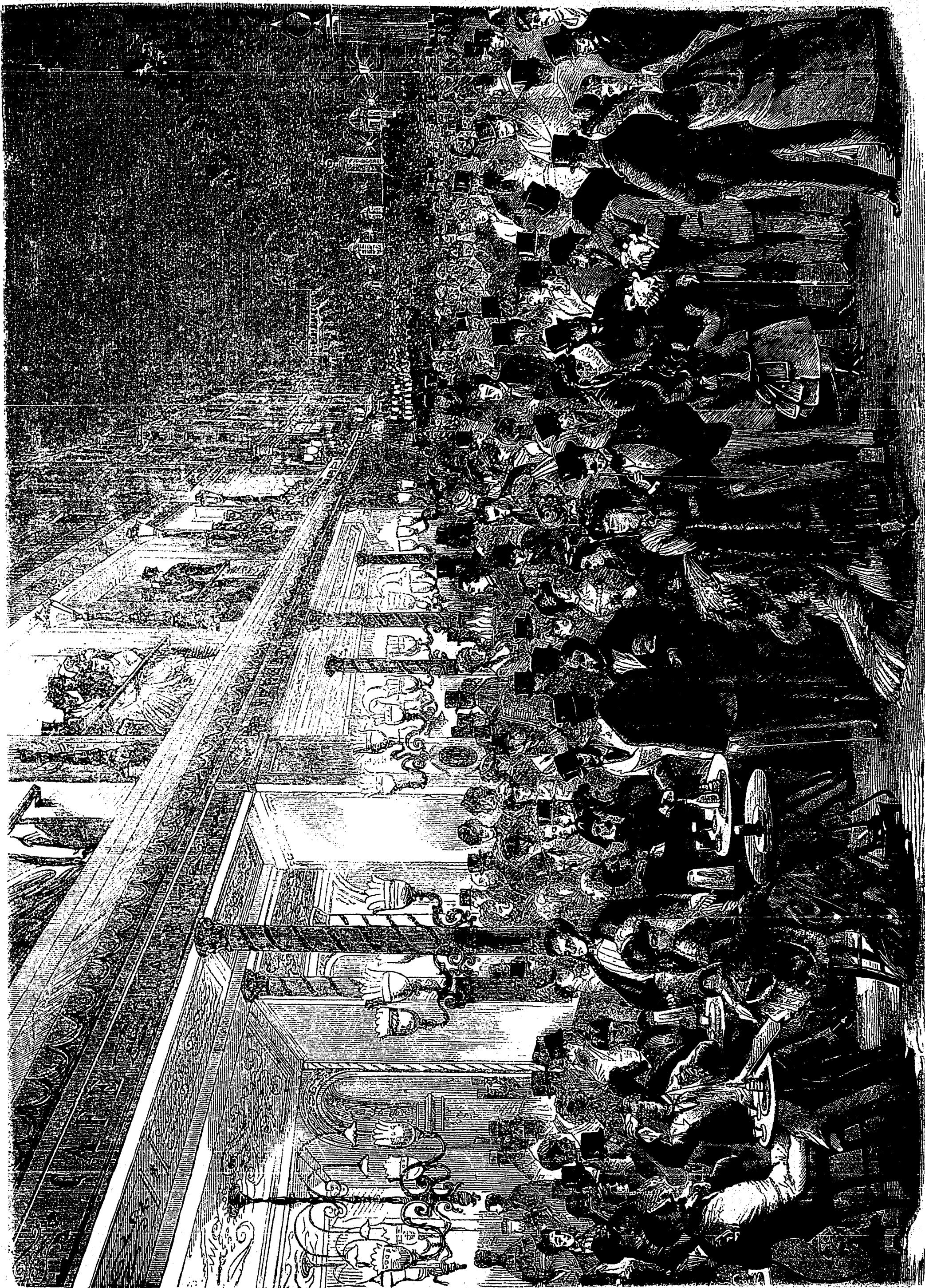
It is stated in the China papers, delivered yesterday, that an English missionary has lost his life near Tientsin. The Rev. J. Williamson, in company with Mr. Hodge, was in a boat anchored in the grand canal, and during the night of the 25th of August, the boat was attacked by armed robbers, and Mr. Williams was killed, whether from personal violence or from falling into the water in the *mélée* is not known. The robbers injured no one else seriously. The body was recovered from the canal some days afterwards.

A poet nearly forgotten by the general public—M. Antony Deschamps—has recently died in France. He was a man of exquisite sensibility; and some years ago he was, in consequence of temporary derangement, placed in Dr. Blanche's lunatic asylum, at Passy. When reported completely cured, he voluntarily continued to live with Dr. Blanche as his boarder and friend. But a few days ago he was seen, looking very ill, among the mourners at Sainte-Beuve's funeral. He died suddenly, in a cab. His principal works were a translation of Dante's "Divina Comedia," a volume of satires, and a poem—"Resignation."

Australian papers intimate that ere long the communication between Great Britain and her Southern Colonies will be by the way of America, by steamship to San Francisco, and thence to the Atlantic by the Pacific Railroad and its connections. To the eastern ports of New Zealand this change will bring London within five, instead of eight weeks, as it is at present. It is also thought that this will ultimately become the most popular passenger route to Great Britain from the Colonies, as it is not only shorter, and likely to be less rough and dangerous than the old one, but it will afford the traveller a capital opportunity of seeing America, or at least a large and important portion of it, with but a trifling delay. If once the Pacific Ocean is made the great highway to and from, Canadians must necessarily be brought into much closer intercourse with their fellow-subjects in the Australasian Colonies than they have formerly enjoyed; and once let communication be fairly opened with British Columbia by another great railroad across the continent and Great Britain, Canada, British Columbia, and the Australasian Colonies will begin to reap the material benefits of being united in that one great empire which fairly encircles the world.



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.—SEE PAGE 66.



THE PARIS BOULEVARDS ON A SUMMER EVENING.—SER. PAGE 67.

WHERE ARE THEY GONE?

Where are they gone, those friends
To us so dear,
Whose voices mingled in
Our songs last year?
Where goes the running brook—
The winter's snow;
Our tears—the smiles of joy—
Where do they go?

Where goes the lover's sigh,
The autumn's wind,
Our buried hopes—the thoughts
Long out of mind—
Like widows questioning,
With stifled breath,
The faded bridal wreath—
We speak with death!

Weep not that they are gone.
Is life so vain
That a friend's memory
Should bring but pain?
Surely who pass away
Die not—Ah, no!
Their virtues stay with us—
These never go.

QUEBEC, 29th Nov., 1869.

TIMOR.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"How?" indignantly replied he, "shall I destroy all these accusations and deprive the headsman of so many enemies of the republic? What madness, woman!"

In an entreating, insinuating tone she repeated—

"Throw them into the fire, citizen! Prove that you are susceptible of nobler emotions."

"Impossible," uttered he in a passion, throwing the papers on his desk, "this would be betraying the republic and my duty. Would you, with your tempting words, seduce me into such a crime? Shall the price of your affection be my ruin, while I offer you escape as the reward of it? Impossible!"

"Oh, I knew it well!" said she sneeringly, turning round as if going away, while Tallien in visible excitement was pacing his room.

"Some of these accused are great criminals," said he in an abrupt way. "You do not know, woman, how often I have paid no attention to the most wretched denunciations, and how, consequently, the lives of many unfortunates have been saved. But your demand is sheer madness. With the same right you might ask me to

turn enemy to the republic, to give you a guarantee for my magnanimity. Audacious woman," continued he in great anger, "how dare you at all negotiate with me, as if I were to pay the highest price for a favour I bestow on you. What is your life worth, that you put such a high value upon it? You are doomed to die, unless I, the all-powerful here, who rule over life and death, protectively stretch my hand over you. All your beauty, what is it worth if I do not release it from prison? This proud head and neck belong already to the headsman, unless I withhold them from him. Nothing more belongs to you in this life, woman, and if I do not introduce you back to it, you will tomorrow mount the scaffold. And you, a nonentity without any claim to life, you dare to propose terms to me, in case I save you? Do you, whose rescue is a violation of duty, realize that instead of thanking me you are daring to abuse me? Go then to your perdition. I love you," resumed he passionately, "as I have loved no other woman, and perhaps can never love as deeply again. I love you, Thérèse, and would rather see you die, if you cannot be mine."

Thérèse had listened with fear and astonishment to this speech of the passionately excited man of terror. His mien expressed wild defiance, which pleased her nature, and the love he so ardently avowed, flattered her. She felt that he was capable of verifying his threats and protestations, and understood that love could quickly change to hate in his heart, that a drop of poison instilled into his noble passions could at once turn them into fury. His strength of character was unfolding before her; there was terror and gentleness intermingled, which, in their opposition, exercised a powerful charm over her. Had she found only the base tyrant who had asked her submission to his desires, she would, however dear her life was to her, have abhorred him, and rather have preferred to die than owe her life to his mercy; or had she met only the weakling, always ready, for the sake of her love,

to comply with her demands and whims, and to give himself unresistingly over to the play of her calculations, she would, with contempt for her preserver, have accepted his assistance, and afterwards denied him the hoped-for reward.

Quite different were her present agitations. Out of a chaos of horror and terror, anxiety and pride, there arose a submissiveness to superiority, to the power of which, after a short struggle, she yielded. Tallien had now become quite changed in her eyes; his face which had at first been so repulsive, now fascinated her; his character, which she had deemed so detestable, now appeared to her not unworthy of some admiration.

She had observed silence, her mind being occupied with collecting all these impressions and reflecting on the wonderful change in her feelings; her eyes, however, following the movements of Tallien who after having directed on her a long, searching gaze, had again commenced his march up and down the room. He refrained from speaking, and while indulging in his thoughts, awaited the answer of the Spaniard.

Thérèse at last made up her mind to address him, and as soon as he had again approached her, said in a voice at first trembling but growing successively stronger and assuming a hearty, lively expression:

"Citizen, listen to me!"

He threw himself down in his chair, and resting his head upon his hand answered in an irritated tone: "Speak, citizen: it must now be decided."

Thérèse lifted slowly the veil from her head and recommenced:

"You place life and death in my hand, cruel man—but I am not affrighted with your threats to condemn me to the same fate which hundreds and thousands had to suffer through popular madness. Death, when it has commenced so familiar an intercourse with men, loses its terrors. But I would like to live, and as you desire it live with you. You are not the miserable man whom I have hated—I feel that you are different from what you appear. How could I love you, if it were not so, if I could not quiet with the gentle sway of love this wild nature and check these overflowing passions. Oh, Tallien, you say that you have not loved a woman as you love me, and still throw in one breath love and hate at me! And

up and yield beautiful fruits. If a wild murmur rushes into my heart, I will seek through you repose, consolation and peace."

He earnestly embraced her, and she did not hinder him, but with a smile, said:

"My love arises through hope, Tallien, and will grow by the victories it will gain over your passions, and by the triumphs it will celebrate over you, the man of terror and blood. Do you now understand me better?"

"I admire and adore you since I understand you," replied he. "Everything is arranged between you and me, you are my wife?"

"Your wife," whispered she fervently, and suffered her beautiful head to be pressed towards him and her forehead to be covered with his kisses.

"You shall not be disappointed in Tallien," exclaimed he enthusiastically, and hastily approaching his desk, seized the pile of papers containing the accusations agreed upon by him, and without hesitation threw them into the fire. "What I did not wish to grant you as a condition, that I offer now as a sacrifice to your love. May those whose names these papers bore, be saved to the festival of my happiness—death had them already in its grasp, but you, their good fairy, have waived it from them."

With joyful eyes Thérèse Cabarrus had watched this incident; her bosom throbbing and animated with enthusiasm, she had listened to his words.

"Tallien!" exclaimed she exultingly, "I am not disappointed, you are the man deserving of my warmest love!"

CHAPTER IV.

THE MISFORTUNE.

"A misfortune will come of it!" had said Lucie to Henry Tourguet when he, by boxing his cousin's ears, had endeavoured to convince him of his want of moderation in his political opinions. And indeed the misfortune had come. A few days had passed and Gilbert Cardouret had not appeared at the Red Cap, a circumstance for which no one seemed to care much; for after all there was not much comfort in holding social

intercourse with these great personages of the revolutionary committee, who were always on the look-out for enquiries and denunciations, for which they daily received their twenty sous. As it has been seen with Henry Tourguet, a personal quarrel with the member of the committee who was armed with so critical a power could easily bring down his vengeance, and then the person on whom it fell was all but lost.

Father and mother Claudet complained least of the loss of this guest, though Gilbert was a good toper and always paid in copper and silver. But independent of his office which intimidated father Claudet and compelled him to use the most artful phrases, so as not to express any suspicious political opinions, Gilbert, on account of his malignant disposition, was dreaded by him and gave him every reason to fear that he might play on him a mean trick.

Since Henry had been engaged to Lucie, Gilbert Cardouret in a very inopportune manner had paid every attention to the girl, which excited the more father Claudet's disgust that he dared not displease him.

Since that evening therefore the Claudet family was in great anxiety and alarm, that Gilbert might take revenge by denouncing his cousin, Henry, however, showed no fear, attending as usual to his business of making and selling sausages, and in the evening drank his few cans of claret. He was bragging that a box on the ear given at the right time terrified such men of terror and would soon put them to flight. The old couple were not quite of the same opinion, though it gave them much pleasure to acknowledge the great effect that slap had produced; Lucie, however, was rather alarmed and did not like to share in the thoughtlessness of her lover. A week had now passed, and the Claudets, not hearing of Gilbert, did not feel any further uneasiness on account of this occurrence.

How painful therefore was their astonishment, when on the decade Sunday, early in the morning, the journeyman of Henry Tourguet came deadly pale to the Red Cap, informing them that the pike-men had by a summons of the tribunal taken away his poor master.

As no guest had yet arrived the Claudets could without constraint give vent to their feeling. Upon hearing this news, Lucie cried, the mother scolded, and the father agreed to all she uttered.

"I thought so," cried mother Claudet, "that this scoundrel Cardouret would attempt to put the poor fellow to the knife. And on account of a box on the ear—was ever such a thing heard of? I wished the contemptible man would receive such a beating that the headsman would have no work left for him, for I am certain that he will not escape the headsman. There would be no more justice in Heaven, if such a villain was allowed to rove about unpunished!"

"This wretch!" added the old man, "I cannot comprehend



The Beautiful Prisoner.—She shall marry Timm."

if I believe your avowal what else could urge me to confide in you but the hope of finding in you the man of whose love I would be proud? If I should be your wife, Tallien—shall I whom you love relinquish the right of influencing and reconciling you? Every woman, citizen, is in duty bound to make use of the talents God has given her. While the man is honored and his activity proudly recorded if he is a friend and promoter of the loftiest ideas of mankind, the woman elevates herself by refining and ennobling these ideas if they come within her narrow sphere. I have this ambition—and I would not forsake it for the value of my life. You are a man of the revolution with all its terrors. Oh, Tallien, I esteem the revolution as a blessing which has come upon us with thunder and lightning. I doubt not, but it will rush like a deluge upon every guilty person and break the chains of all civilized nations, and I feel proud in being a child of the present time which enlarges our hearts for great and lofty passions, improves our intellect by embracing new ideas on which mankind for a century will feed. No, no, the revolution is great and I, not less than you, long for its victory. But, my friend, I will not harbour rudeness and terror in my own sphere, but will endeavour to soften and lessen them whenever they come near me. My love to you can only arise from such a hope—if this hope is false, it will shatter all that it nursed and fostered."

Tallien had jumped up from his chair and had listened to her in the greatest excitement, his eyes sparkling and his face radiant with pleasure and happiness. He interrupted her by seizing her hands in wild passion.

"Thérèse," cried he, "thus you would love me, thus you will accept me and be mine? Oh, speak, speak, you wonderful woman. Your words sound like enchanting melodies, whose power is opening my inmost heart. You are mine, mine, Thérèse—yes, you shall be my guardian angel; I will follow you, will give you power over me; all your hopes shall shoot

that such a fellow has power over the life and death of good citizens? A fine arrangement, this!"

"Be quiet, Claudet! your blustering may give you trouble, the villain has his accomplices and spies here. Take care!—By heavens, there he is with silly Timm crossing the square!"

They now actually saw the cousin of Henry in his Sans-culotte costume and the little clerk while talking earnestly together, approach the Red Cap. The prospect of this visit caused them much trouble, and while Lucie quietly moved to the now dark corner of the bar, her parents mutually encouraged each other not to betray to their dangerous guest any of the sentiments they were cherishing against him.

"The scoundrel!" muttered father Claudet. "His visit to-day is only for the purpose of bragging with his meanness and trazing Lucie."

Gilbert Cardourel entered the room, his face bearing a triumphant, boastful smile, and was followed by Timm, the clerk of the revolutionary tribunal.

"Oh, oh, father Claudet," said Gilbert to the landlord, who in salutation touched his red cap; "you are surprised at seeing me come back?"

"Of course," answered he; "it is a long time since you were here. I hope no accident has happened. Hum, winter comes with a mist and wind, that one may easily get affected."

"With a cold?" asked Gilbert maliciously, taking a seat.

"What matters a cold, citizen? An extra can will cure it."

"You are right, Claudet; fetch me the guillotine wine, and bring a whole can for citizen Timm. Perhaps they don't know it yet," whispered he to the clerk, while the landlord was fetching the wine.

"Let us feel their pulse, citizen president," answered Timm in a more than usually respectful manner. "Methinks they have just been speaking about it."

"Good cheer," said father Claudet, placing the wine upon the table.

"Thanks, Claudet: I think so good a drink after heavy work will cheer us up. Yes, yes, the country, the republic exacts a great deal from a true patriot."

"Citizen Cardourel," resumed Timm, addressing Claudet to give him some explanation of the words of Cardourel, "has been last night elected president of the revolutionary committee."

Father Claudet, not pleasantly surprised, opened his thick lips, while mother and daughter were not less alarmed by hearing this news. By this election Cardourel had evidently become next the commissioners of the convention the most powerful man in Bordeaux, behind him stood the whole army of the Jacobins of the city.

"President of the revolutionary committee!" ejaculated Claudet after a while, visibly endeavouring to appear pleased. "This is just! So zealous a patriot deserves it! Ah, the time has now come that each one is rewarded according to his merit!"

"Each one according to his merit, Claudet, you are right," replied Cardourel, after having drunk to his clerk's health. He stopped for a moment, casting a lurking, cat-like glance upon the landlord. "My cousin Tourguet has also met with his fate," continued he, at the same time watching Claudet and looking towards the bar.

"Hum," replied Claudet; "I have heard that he has been suspected and arrested."

"You know it already?"

"Of course, we know it, rumour spreads quickly."

"And does Lucie grieve about her lover?" asked he in a tone of mock sympathy directed to the bar.

"That is, she grieves that Henry has come under the suspicion of not being a good patriot," cunningly replied mother Claudet.

"She grieves," exclaimed Lucie fiercely, "that his own cousin has brought this misery upon him."

Mother Claudet endeavoured to wipe off the impression of her daughter's words, but Cardourel familiarly took her hand, bent over the table, and said:

"Hearken! I will prove to you that I am not so bad as you think. As president of the revolutionary committee, it is in my power to do something for my cousin, and to please you I shall do it. I intend obtaining Henry's release before his trial comes on; after that he would be done for, I can tell you."

Mother Claudet could not believe her ears, but Lucie was not deceived by Gilbert's words, and did not deign to give him a single glance.

"How," cried the mother. "Is it you that denounced him, citizen?"

"The committee has denounced him—I alone am not the committee," replied Gilbert. "But, as before said, I could do something for Tourguet, if Lucie would do me a favour."

"What favour, citizen?" asked the landlady. "Ah, how grateful I would be to you, citizen president. Lucie so dearly loves your cousin!"

"She must not do so," said he; "the fellow is not fit for a husband—the shall marry Timm."

Mother Claudet involuntarily started back.

"What?" exclaimed she in alarm. "My child shall marry Timm? Eh, you are joking! Why do you take so much interest in her, citizen? And why do you wish to release Tourguet? Is it because he would be lost for Lucie?"

"Mother Claudet," arrogantly replied Gilbert, "why these questions? One love is as good as another. Timm is my friend, therefore, I speak for him as he wishes to marry your daughter—and to assist him he shall have an office with a better salary. If you object—well and good, I don't care, and still less care I to serve Henry Tourguet."

"It is not necessary for you to meddle in this affair," retorted Lucie across the bar, so that the other guests' attention was attracted. "You have already done him your service, citizen Cardourel, and you may be satisfied with it. You have denounced your cousin Tourguet, as suspicious, because he took the liberty of hexing your ears; this was one of your heroic tricks, like the one you played the Spaniard, because she had you turned out. Is Henry Tourguet a bad patriot for this reason?—then I will rather lose him than be under any obligation to you, even if you were to release him without such conditions?"

Gilbert Cardourel turned crimson with anger, while the landlady, in despair, clasped her hands over her head.

"Unfortunate child," cried she woefully, "why did I not send you up to your room! Ah, dear citizen Cardourel, excuse her these words on account of her grief!"

Cardourel contemptuously shrugged his shoulders and turned round without saying a word. But his blood boiled with rage

at the taunting words of Lucie, who, like Henry, had disgraced him before all the guests. The friends and associates of Gilbert, that were present, tried to remove the sense of this humiliation, thereby gaining his favour. Little Timm had jumped up and ran towards him, assuring right and left that the citizen president was ill-rewarded for his good intentions, and that little Lucie did not know what she was talking about. Old Claudet, with two full cans of wine in his hands, demonstrated to Cardourel, that the first love generally turns the head of a young girl, and that as the revolution had not yet declared love to be unpatriotic, the natural consequences of it had to be borne with a patriotic spirit. The other guests, that were present, laughingly drew Gilbert to their table and appeared him with jesting about Lucie, and unfolding before him, in all its parts, father Claudet's philosophy.

One guest alone did not participate in these formal courtesies, which were shown to the much dreaded member of the revolutionary committee. He was a young man, scarce above twenty-five, of small stature and with one stiff arm; his whole appearance looked military, but his face depicted a gentle disposition, and at the same time showed that some great trouble had visibly bleached his cheeks and dimmed his eyes. The reader will have already surmised that this grave, taciturn young man was poor Benoit, the turnkey in the Ombrière, who had conceived so deep and unhappy a love for Thérèse Cabarrus. The half holiday which was granted him twice every month, gave him to-day leisure to refresh himself with a can of wine at "the Red Cap." While Cardourel was talking to "mother Claudet, he had entered and quietly seated himself near the bar in a dark corner formed by the chimney. Unintentionally he had heard mother Claudet's answers to Gilbert's proposals; but his interest in this incident became greatly excited when he heard the name of Henry Tourguet, who, early in the morning, had been delivered to him as his prisoner, still more so when the Spaniard was mentioned, who, he conjectured, was no other than the idol of all his thoughts. And the boisterous conversation of the guests at Cardourel's table soon convinced him that he was not mistaken; for all the guests, with sincere or hypocritical Jacobinism agreed that within the last few days the commissioner of the convention had changed his rule, that the executions had become fewer, and that a number of the imprisoned, even accused and condemned persons, had suddenly and unexpectedly gained their liberty. The Sans-culottes, however, were not pleased with this clemency, and if there were any of them that did not feel much annoyed, because it might possibly be shown to themselves, they took good care not to betray any weakness of patriotism in the presence of the Jacobin president of the revolutionary committee. Thus there was a general grumbling that for so many suspicious and moderate persons a passably good time seemed to have arrived, and the more irritated Gilbert Cardourel showed himself in his conversation, which gave testimony of the change in his position, the more zealously they confirmed and tried to support his opinion.

The fate of the Spaniard had for the last few days been the town-talk of Bordeaux, and every one knew that Tallien had released her from prison, and suppressed the accusation against her, also, that she now lived as his beloved in the City-Hall. From that day a change had taken place in the extremely severe commissioner, and Thérèse Cabarrus was generally supposed to be the cause of it. It may be imagined how many different constructions were put upon this relationship, and how vividly Benoit was thereby touched, who no doubt knew the most of it.

"It is not surprising," said one, "that Thérèse Cabarrus protects her friends and companions. But how is it that she exercises such power? Women's government will not do."

"And, moreover, that of an aristocrat!"

"Eh, for my part, I do not care that Tallien has taken a fancy for the pretty dame, but she should not meddle with business."

"A sharp woman. The commissioner must now be altogether in her power."

"Badly enough," cried Cardourel. "Does she not hold a formal court in the Ombrière?"

"Yes, yes, all mothers, brides and children are constantly around her, begging mercy for their friends," asserted Timm. "Formerly the revolutionary tribunal had plenty of work on their hands, from morning to night, Sunday not excepted. Now the work has already stopped."

"The guillotine will soon become rusty."

"And, besides, the city is still crowded with Brissotins and other suspicious persons."

"If it goes on in this way, these vagabonds will soon rule here again. They venture already to come out of their haunts!"

"Thunder and lightning!" cried Gilbert wildly, knocking his fist upon the table; "it cannot remain so, there must be a change. I will not be president of the revolutionary committee for nothing! This Spaniard shall know my power, I have sworn it. There will yet be found means to put an end to her tricks. My name would not be Gilbert Cardourel if I could not reach this woman, though she may be as cunning as she is dangerous! The duty of the commissioner of the convention is not to protect such enemies of the republic, but to punish and destroy them. Well," asked he in a challenging tone, when some at the table appeared frightened at his words, "is it not true? Not only has Tallien released this woman Cabarrus, but he allows her to maim the execution of the law. Are we then such weaklings as to suffer all this?"

"My friend," said one, trying to appease him, "it will pass over. Tallien is enchanted by this woman, but will soon tire of her and reassume his old energy. Rely upon it!"

"Zounds, that may last long enough!" said Cardourel passionately. "And I, who was selected by all true Sans-culottes to help the commissioner of the convention in his work, shall become a bugbear? It is but yesterday that the committee appointed me their president—why? Because they confide in my doing zealously my duty. And now shall I look on as his devoted servant, when he is enjoying the society of his wife, instead of working for the welfare of the republic! You do not yet know me!"

"Certainly, certainly," affirmed Timm, lifting his empty can to his lips, "the citizen president cannot put up with it!"

"It is so," added another. "It is an awkward situation for Cardourel. He may easily get into trouble with the commissioner."

"Not at all!" cried Timm. "That would be a misfortune!"

"Fool," shouted Gilbert, addressing Timm, who, pale with fright, started up from his chair. "I must either treat it with

anger or indifference. Do you not see it? I shall not only feel angry, but citizen Tallien shall know with whom he has to deal. I have the right of talking seriously to him."

Timm had regained his self-possession, inasmuch as he felt the strength of sufficiently correcting his mistake.

"Who would doubt you this right," stammered he. "No, citizen president; it is your duty, certainly, certainly your duty."

"I think so, too. At the worst, the complaint will remain in Paris. Oh, the committee of the public welfare knows no weakness! A citizen like Robespierre allows no joking with the welfare of the republic!"

"No, no!" cried Timm, lifting enthusiastically his can. "Long live our great and sublime Robespierre!"

They all drank his health; then Cardourel rose, his glowing face and distorted features showing that he laboured under strong excitement.

"I must be off," said he; "we have a meeting about this affair, and there I will take care that the simplicity at headquarters will come to an end. Such a woman shall not interfere with the revolution in Bordeaux!"

The other guests were also preparing to go, while Cardourel stepped up to the bar to pay his reckoning.

"Well, father Claudet," said he sarcastically, "your daughter has lost in my good favour! You should have educated her better!"

"She is a stupid thing," answered Claudet, familiarly bowing to this monster. "What do you care about a girl's prattling? You are too much of a genius for that."

Cardourel burst out laughing.

"Old philosopher! And such a stupid girl you have brought up. Well, she don't want to save her darling Henry; he will now be cured of his infatuation, the poor lad."

"Yes, Lucie," said he, going, casting a malignant scowl upon her as she sat on a chair in the back-ground. "You are really a stupid thing, as your father says."

The room was now empty, with the exception of Benoit, who seemed to be forgotten by the excited family, but was still sitting in a retired corner near the chimney. The family now felt at ease, a load seemed to be removed from their hearts. Father Claudet scolded his daughter, the mother joined with him, but at the same time took her part. Both finally united in abusing Gilbert Cardourel, and mutually expressing their conviction that poor Henry Tourguet was lost. Lucie gave vent to her tears. Anger, scorn, and fear, which had till now oppressed her heart, broke forth in bitter anguish; still it was not the sorrow that paralyzes all other feelings and mental capacities. She wept to ease her heart, and steel her energy, and listened not to the words of her parents. Suddenly she dried her eyes with the corner of her apron, and said in a voice half choked by her sobs:—

"Cabarrus! Cabarrus! she will help me! I will go to her."

"It will be too late," answered Claudet. "You will only irritate by this step that scoundrel Cardourel, whose sole wish is to do us mischief. Did you not hear that he has designs against this Spaniard?"

"Let me go, father! I am not afraid of this villain!"

"You are not afraid," remarked the mother anxiously. "I fear that will be your ruin—I see it coming."

Lucie shrieked with horror when she suddenly saw Benoit rise from his chair and approach her. Old Claudet was not less alarmed. Lucie stared upon the young man whose gentle manner, however, soon reassured her.

"Do not fear me! I will not injure you," said Benoit kindly. "I have overheard everything, and sympathise with you."

"Yes," continued he to Lucie, "you are right to hasten to Thérèse Cabarrus; she can, and will help you. Tell her everything that has been said of her here; caution her, and show her this cross—she will know from whom it comes, and who is interceding for you. I feel convinced that you will receive back your lover."

At the same time he handed her the silver cross which he had received when parting from his beloved prisoner, and had ever since been carrying next his heart.

The old people and Lucie were speechless with amazement, but pleasure and gratitude beamed in their eyes.

Lucie tried to answer:—

"Not another word," interrupted Benoit. "You wished to say you do not know me. Never mind. Go to-morrow at noon to Thérèse Cabarrus, and you will find that I have not roused false hopes in you. Say nothing to any one of what I have said and given you; it would ruin me. And the cross," he continued entreatingly—"do not part with it, keep it as a talisman till I ask it back."

With these words he quickly disappeared. His heart beating with pleasure at the thought of having done a good deed, and still more with delight that to-morrow he would be recalled to the memory of the beautiful Spaniard, who, since her release and relationship with the all-powerful commissioner, Tallien, might perhaps have forgotten him.

(To be continued.)

A NEW THING IN POSTAGE.—The Austrian Government have introduced a novelty in postage, which might be introduced with great benefit in all countries. The object is to enable persons to send off, with the least possible trouble, messages of small importance, without the trouble of obtaining paper, pens, and envelopes. Cards of a fixed size are sold at all the post offices for two kreutzers, one side being for the address, and the other for the note, which may be written either with ink or with any kind of pencil. It is thrown into the box, and delivered without envelopes. A half-penny post of this kind would certainly be very convenient, especially in large towns, and a man of business, carrying a few such cards in his pocket-book, would find them very useful. There is an additional advantage attaching to the card, namely, that of having the address and postmark inseparably fixed to the note. —*The Society of Arts Journal.*

SCIENTIFIC PRIZES.—Dr. Lacaze, who has left his fine collection of pictures to the Louvre, has bequeathed £12,000 to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, to found three biennial prizes of £400 each, for the most important works on physiology, natural philosophy, and chemistry. The conditions of the bequest are that the prizes shall not be divisible, and that they shall be open to competition by foreigners as well as Frenchmen. Should they be won by scientific men of other nations, says the testator, the honour will still remain to France, that the prizes resulted from a French donation, and were awarded by a French Academy.

"THE UNWELCOME VISITOR" AND "MISCHIEVOUS PLAY."

These companion pictures, after a drawing by a German lady, Clara VonWille, need very little explanation. They evince an earnest study of nature as well as high artistic talent. The Sparrow, the unwelcome visitor, thrusts itself forward into the canine companionship, and receives just such a withering look

of reproof from the stately dogs as ought to convince it that it had committed an act of unpardonable temerity, and should at once retreat from the society in which it is evidently not wanted. How often are the small ones of the world, made to feel that they put themselves forward, where their company is deemed an intrusion! "Mischievous play" exhibits a phase of wanton destruction for which the actor may possibly plead

ignorance of the estimation in which the flowers were held by those who took the trouble to cultivate them; but his look is one of such sprightly frolic, with a certain "reguish twinkle in his eye" as to make the beholder suspect that he cares little for the annoyance he may cause to others so long as he can amuse himself. He too may "point a moral," if not adorn a tale.



"THE UNWELCOME VISITOR."

MR. LAYARD AMONG THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

Mr. Layard, the newly appointed Minister to Madrid, delivered a lecture on Tuesday night on "The Ruins of Pompeii," in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington. The celebrated cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed while people were at their ordinary business, by outbursts from Mount Vesuvius. The right hon. gentleman commenced his lecture by stating that he had been among these ruins not three weeks since, where one was astounded in walking not among "ruins," but in a preserved silent city of the dead. The first indication of this unfortunate city being submerged was discovered in 1748. Charles the First was then upon the Neapolitan throne; and his Government being desirous to construct a canal from a certain district in the vicinity to Naples, the engineer, in conducting the works and making the necessary excavations, came upon the tops of several houses, and on examining further saw

regular streets. A report of this having been made to the Government it was decided to make further excavations, and in the course of these a large amphitheatre was discovered. He might observe that Herculaneum and several other towns or cities were brought to light before Pompeii was made out. What a melancholy idea it is that people can now walk through the streets of this "city of the dead," that they can almost tell what its wretched inhabitants were doing at the time the destruction came upon them. This desolation overtook thousands in the heyday of youth and life, and even revellers over their wine, in the same way as many enjoyed themselves at the present day. The Bay of Naples was one of the most beautiful spots on the face of the earth. Its climate was delicious, its scenery perfect, and around and about it were built villas surrounded by groves and orange gardens, convents, and other buildings of a public character. Yet with all this apparent prosperity, the inhabitants were never at peace. Sometimes sudden eruptions from Mount Vesuvius,

opposite, would take place, sometimes the wells would be dried up. Then, again, huge columns of fire would burst out from the mountain, followed by torrents of lava, which caused the greatest destruction to life and property. The first known account of any eruption from Mount Vesuvius was during the reign of the Emperor Titus; but the greatest of all was that which occurred in 1631, when 16,000 people were destroyed, and the ashes of the mountain scattered as far as Constantinople. But to return to Pompeii—it was only in the year 1779, or after a period of 1,700 years, that it and its neighbouring city of Herculaneum were discovered. Ho might say, from recent discoveries made, and many careful investigations instituted, that it was quite a mistake to suppose that these cities were destroyed by lava. The matter that did so were showers of small pumice-stone, intermixed with a species of dust so fine as to be capable of obtaining an entrance into any apartment. This was the reason why many parties—ladies among the number—were found at their usual avocation

when overtaken by this terrible deluge. Pompeii was a seaport on the Bay of Naples, with about 20,000 inhabitants, and lay on the great road that led from Rome to Herculaneum. In one part was found the remains of a mother and daughter—the mother being about 30 and the girl 13; in others the remains of ladies with rings on their fingers, and a singular case where a young girl was found with her hands elevated as if strug-

gling with some unseen foe. In other cases there were boots and shoes found in singular preservation; but the most extraordinary circumstances of all was the discovery of the remains of a Roman soldier in full preservation, who was on guard at the gates of Herculaneum when the eruption happened. The boots of this poor fellow were in full preservation, and even the very nails in their soles could be counted. It was also a

very curious fact that when this eruption took place there was a contested election in those cities. In walking and looking through the streets of Pompeii we could not help observing that a Roman Thwaites was there also; for everything was kept in good order, and there were absolutely the wine shops, dyers' shops, and greengrocers' shops, with their vegetables stretched out on their marble counters, and preserved to the



"MISCHIEVOUS PLAY."

present day. He was happy to tell them that even Scotchmen were found in Pompeii, for even among the remains was found a perfect pair of bagpipes. The hon. gentleman then, having given a cursory view of the state of art in the various countries in Europe, concluded by bidding them farewell.

THE SALT SPRINGS AND BUFFALO PRAIRIE, NEAR SLAVE RIVER, N. W. T.

The Slave River has a course of about two hundred miles in a northerly direction from Lake Athabaska to Great Slave Lake, whence the McKenzie River takes its rise. The Slave is, properly speaking, a continuation of the main branch of the McKenzie. The country on its west bank is described as having a soil of rich black mould covered with a growth of heavy wood towards the river, with extensive plains in the rear, frequented by numerous herds of buffalo. The east bank borders on the "barren ground, or North Hudson's Bay Terri-

tory," according to Mr. Russell's division of the territory. Though stated by Mr. McLean, to be suitable for agricultural purposes, the country on the Slave River is too far north, (between 58° and 62° north lat.), and the frost lies in the ground too near the surface, to tempt the farmer. Mr. Russell includes the land on the west bank in the McKenzie River territory, and that on the east forms part of the western boundary of the "north," or barren ground region. Mr. McKenzie found that the thaw had only penetrated the ground to a depth of fourteen inches, near Slave Lake, on the 9th of June, though the leaves of the trees had attained their full growth. This portion of the great North-West has, however, a store of wealth in its Salt Springs. These are described as producing "hillocks of salt from fourteen to thirty inches in height." When visited by Sir John Richardson, "the springs were dry, but the surface of the clayey soil was covered to the extent of a few hundred yards towards the plain, with a white crust of saline particles. The plain itself was trodden into paths

by buffalo and other herbivorous animals." With the progress of settlement in the southern and central regions; and with the development of the reputedly rich fisheries of the McKenzie River, these Salt Springs will, no doubt, become a valuable source of wealth.

"ON THE RESTIGOUCHE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE BAY CHALEURS."—This illustration is from a sketch by Mr. A. J. Russell, of the Crown Timber office. It exhibits the natural features of the scenery on the Restigouche, near Campbelltown, N. B. Those familiar with the locality will readily recognise "Cross Point," as well as the "Sugar loaf," somewhat further in the distance. It is a small mountain elevation (taking its name from its configuration), along the base of which passes the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

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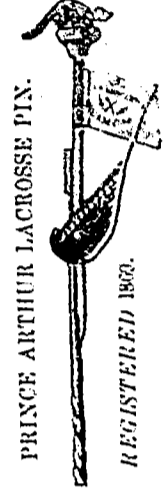
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THE GRATED WINDOW—A MELANCHOLY TALE.—Part II.



Mr. Cucumber's friend, before leaving, gives him a parting token of affection.



The melancholy situation of our hero, is at length discovered by his sympathising landlady.



Who immediately brings a blacksmith



Who cuts the window grating, and

General Smith, in Congress, while delivering one of the long, prosy speeches for which he was noted, said to Henry Clay, "You speak, sir, for the present generation, but I speak for posterity." "Yes," replied the great Kentuckian, "and it seems you are resolved to speak until your audience arrives."

A writ of attachment—a marriage certificate. The best printing machine feeder—the public. SPEAKING FEELINGLY.—The graceful weeping willow commands our admiration, but whoever said a good word for the whipping birch? Chisamen in California use a delicate little weapon in their family unpleasantnesses, being an iron bar covered with canvas. It is covered so it won't hurt. "Ma, somebody is going to die," said a knowing little fellow who was looking out of the window into the street. "Why?" "Cause the doctor's just gone by," was the reply. A New Orleans wife (having her suspicions) recently inspected a bonnet which her husband destined for a favorite danseuse, and discovered a little note expressing adoration, &c. She substituted an invitation to dine at her house. The young woman came, but the husband was more surprised than pleased.

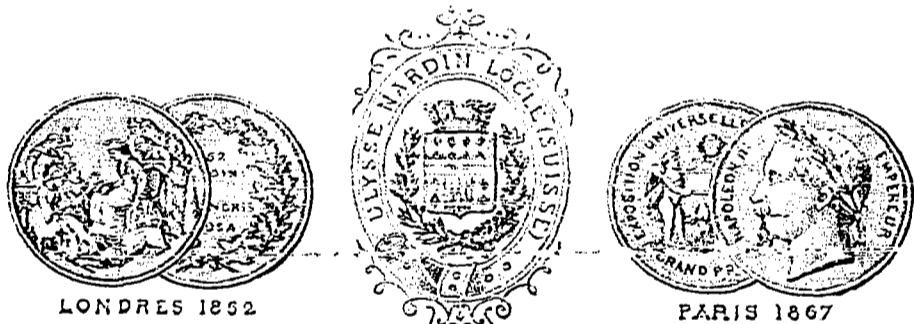
A short time ago a clover-listed farmer on the Sandy River, in Maine, died, after devising \$1 to his only son. The old gentleman was duly buried in the venerable church yard, which suffered a terrible washing away by the late flood, and a short time ago his body was found opposite his son's place, having been brought down the river a long distance. When the tender hearted son was informed of the fact, he made the touching remark: "Probably came back after that dollar!"

Amiable Mother—"Here, Tommy, is some nice castor oil, with orange peel in it." Doctor—"Now, remember, don't give it all to Tommy; leave some for me." Tommy (who has been there before)—"Doctor's a nice man, ma; give it all to the doctor."



Mr. Cucumber is free! His landlady consoles him for his empty bureau drawers with the reflection that his head, though considerably enlarged, is still upon his shoulders.

N. B. This is the end of the melancholy tale. (Signed) THE AUTHOR.



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