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# Canadian Illustrated News

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## ALEXANDRINA TINNE.

"A beautiful dazzling white daughter of the sultan of the sultans, the grand seignior of Constantinople, was of late travelling through the distant desolate regions of his large empire in Africa, at the same time liberally lavishing her riches, and winning by it the hearts of the people!" Thus at least believed in their simplicity the savage tribes of the vast and almost unknown region with which the rest of the world is now gradually becoming acquainted. How could they comprehend—what even in Europe appeared strange—that a beautiful young lady, slenderly built, and endowed with all worldly gifts, instigated by a desire of knowledge so rare in her sex, would make the attempt to solve the old problem of finding the sources of the Nile, in which so many brave men have already fallen victims? A few months ago the sad news reached Europe that Alexandrina Tinne, the fabulous princess, and daughter to the descendant of the caliphs, had been assassinated by the Tuareghs, a savage tribe through whose territory she was then passing on one of her exploring expeditions.

Miss Tinne was journeying from Murzuk to Ghat, when one morning the camel-drivers, while loading, commenced a fight among themselves, whereupon the two Dutch servants of Miss Tinne hastened from the tent to separate them. At that moment Miss Tinne stood at the entrance of her tent in company with the chief of the Tuareghs, which tribe, strangely enough, had her full confidence, and was invited by her to inspect her encampment. She then advanced to ascertain the cause of the fight, but was that very moment struck from behind with a sword. The two Christian servants, on hearing her screams, quickly approached, and were just seizing their arms, when they were killed on the spot. The Tuareghs now rushed to the iron water boxes which, they thought, contained treasures; this misapprehension, by exciting their cupidity, no doubt led to the murder.

The tragic end of Miss Tinne is a great loss to the cause of geographical exploration. The greater expedition which she intended in the fall to have undertaken to the sultan of Bornu—in the course of which, near Ghat, she wished to strike her tents and recover her broken health—would undoubtedly have given much interesting information, which is lost to the world through the



ALEXANDRINA TINNE.

greed and barbarity of these savages; for this intrepid woman was one of the boldest of African pioneers.

The mother of Miss Tinne was a Lady of Honour of the Queen of Holland, and descended from the noble family of Steengracht-Kapellen; her father, an Englishman, was a merchant, and died when she was not yet five years old. The young lady, inheriting millions, and distinguished by beauty and wit, had every facility for pursuing a passion she had nurtured all her life, that of exploring the world, and wandering over all its parts. The spirited Queen of Holland liked the young lady, and procured her access to the different courts of Europe. Like a young, agile amazon, managing with extraordinary security and skill the wildest horses, she attracted, both by her graceful appearance and the report of her riches, the attention of many cavaliers, who vainly courted her heart and hand; two barons are even said to have followed her to Khartoum. The love of the young lady seemed to be exclusively devoted to wild romantic nature; her strongly moulded self-will appeared incomprehensible to the great mass, and it was consequently not surprising that the oddest reports circulated of her dislike to matrimony. One even pretended to know that love for a prince had driven her to the wilderness. But of all assertions this one is the most improbable, as Miss Tinne always manifested in her conversation extremely liberal, social, and political opinions.

Her first long journey was to the North Cape where she became acquainted with the Norwegian painter, Saal, who has acquired a name by his Northern twilight views.

In her eighteenth year she made a trip through Asia-Minor, Syria, and Egypt; after that time she never gave up her love of life in the desert, and showed the greatest interest in all the discoveries made in Africa. In her predilection for the Orient she had adopted the Egyptian costume, which was well suited to her tall blonde figure; she kept a number of African servants, through whom she soon obtained a knowledge of the language. She even engaged an eunuch for her protection, or rather—as decency required of Turkish ladies of rank to be conducted by an attendant of the harem, she kept up the custom of not walking out without being accompanied by a servant. Taking up her residence at Cairo, she resolved to build a

castle on the Island of Rhodas, in the Nile; but in this design she was frustrated by the Viceroy of Egypt. She then bought a steamer and explored the African coast of the Mediterranean; afterwards she stayed a short time in Civita Vecchia, and made from there a trip to Rome, where she, surrounded by the black sons of Africa, excited much curiosity. When she intended to travel from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, she addressed herself to Mr. Gerhard Rohlfs, who had just returned from his bold excursion from Morocco, through the immeasurable Sahara to Tripoli, and invited him to accompany her. To her great sorrow, however, this young courageous traveller, having been commissioned by the King of Prussia to accompany the Abyssinian expedition of the British army, was obliged to decline her invitation.

The Oriental residence of Miss Tinne is thus described by a German artist who was a frequent visitor:—"The exterior of the house had the appearance of a ruin. Through the dark passages of the windowless basement, which are used as cellars, I arrived, conducted by a little Egyptian boy, into an outer yard where I could breathe again; the dark, azure sky, the crowns of three large palms, on which the hot sun reflected a golden light, gave the ruin-like buildings the picturesque appearance which painters love to look upon. On stone-steps leading to decayed back-buildings, there were monkeys basking in the sun; little negro-slaves, boys and girls, were lying on the ground in the burning sun; Soudanese women peered curiously through the broken panes with their woollen heads, their glittering eyes, and dazzling white teeth; long-haired Nubian hounds, trained to hunt antelopes, sprang against me; an old Barbarian with white beard, doing duty as a porter, received my card and announced me to the young lady. He soon came back and conducted me to an inner yard, into which opened large rooms, containing the ethnographic collections which had been carried by fifty camels from the interior of Africa. Rare weapons, stuffed birds, horns of all species of antelopes and rhinoceroses, tools of Soudanese tribes, were heaped up in a confused mass. Miss Tinne advanced to meet me; she wore an Oriental scarf wound round her head, and an Egyptian robe, with long, wide sleeves of grey silk thrown over a mourning-dress, and Morocco boots made according to the Arabian fashion. Her tall, elegant figure and intellectual face, pallid with recent sickness and grief, and her easy, graceful manners impressed every one agreeably. Her saloon, into which I was conducted, was an old harem, one side of which was formed of glass, constructed in a manner that you could not see in from the outside; this caused a subdued light and spread a mystic charm around the room. The floor was mosaic marble, the ceiling pannelled and decorated with Turkish scrolls. Around the walls stood the customary divans, the feet of which were made of palm. In the centre were placed some peculiarly-shaped low chairs, three-legged and fantastically carved, from the land of Njam-Njam. Of European furniture I discovered only a modest wooden table, upon which stood a large Arabian lamp, such as are still in use by the Pachas, around it lay books and drawings by Heuglin.

"My visits to Miss Tinne afforded me great interest as an artist, as I had an opportunity of sketching slaves of every race from the remotest regions; Miss Tinne granted me this privilege with the greatest kindness. Among the girls there was one of the age of fourteen, who was remarkably pretty; she came from the race of the Gallas, who are famous for their beauty. The children hastened to uncover their arms and breasts, that I should admire the scorpions, snakes and crocodiles tattooed upon them in primitive fantastic forms. Eighteen, ethnographically remarkable, black and brown children, I was told by Miss Tinne, had followed her of their own accord, because they had been exposed to continual cruelty through the never-ceasing slavery in their savage homes. A missionary, who had met Miss Tinne in the interior of Africa, informed me that she had often placed a sorely wounded slave on the back of her camel, and waded for hours in the deepest mud. Miss Tinne was very communicative. While I was sketching she sat in the Arabian fashion on the floor, looking on, and never became tired with telling me her adventures. The large swamps round the springs of the Nile had awakened her recollections of her Dutch home; the endless green pastures on which she had gazed, when a child, came vividly before her mind. Often the verdure was too much for her, and she longed again for the yellow scorched Sahara."

The name of Alexandrina Tinne is often mentioned by those who have a taste for romance, and will never be forgotten by the bold adventurers, to whom we owe an extension of geographical knowledge. Her expedition to the marshy regions of the Ghasal river has afforded much useful information, especially as the Abyssinian traveller, Mr. Th. Heuglin, was at Khartoum induced by her to join it. Although the Ghasal to its spring lake, the Meshra-el Reg, was first discovered and made known by Lejean, the position of the Meshra was first astronomically fixed through the expedition of Miss Tinne. Notwithstanding many obstacles, the travellers succeeded in crossing two large streams, the Djur and Kosanga, which through miles of a marshy region empty into the Ghasal, and in ascertaining the water-shed between the western upper Nile, and two very considerable streams, called Makna and Sena, which empty into the Benne or Shari. The expedition also discovered another Central African lake, which, perhaps, surpasses in size the Nyanza, and is situated under the third degree of northern latitude.

Had Miss Tinne lived to complete her exploration across the Great Desert, many valuable additions would have been made to the story of African discovery. Her sad fate will be remembered with regret. With much eccentricity, she possessed great boldness as well as amiability of character, and in gratifying her love of adventure she was also adding to the stock of human knowledge. Her bones may now serve as a guide to the traveller through the pathless Sahara.

#### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON.

Her Majesty having so long kept herself aloof from active participation in public pageants, especially in the metropolis, the great city was almost beside itself with joy, when it was fully settled that the Queen would, in person, formally open the great local works—the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. Saturday, Nov. 6, was the day appointed for this double ceremonial. The day was unusually fine for the season, and the Londoners turned out in immense numbers to see the face of Royalty which had been so long veiled from them, for reasons which, though they were disposed to respect, they could not but begin to think, were receiving somewhat too much consideration. It was the first time during eighteen years, and the fourth during Her Majesty's reign, that she had

visited the City of London in state. No wonder, therefore, that the demonstration was regarded with unusual interest. Not only were local improvements, representing an aggregate outlay of about two millions and a half sterling, to be formally opened to the public, but Her Majesty, by participating in the proceedings, had given an implied assurance that her seclusion hereafter would not be so unbroken as during recent years. London was glad, therefore, because of the Queen's re-appearance in public, at the same time that it rejoiced over the completion of two great public works, which add to the architectural beauty of the city, while they minister to the convenience of its inhabitants. Her Majesty left Windsor a little before eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Beatrice. At Paddington the royal party were received by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Sydney, Sir John Biddle, and some of the directors of the Company. On stepping from the train, Her Majesty shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, and at once passed through the station to an open carriage, drawn by six handsome bays. The royal suite consisted of five carriages. Her Majesty was dressed in mourning, relieved by an ermine tippet. The route was through Hyde Park, along Constitution Hill, the Horse Guards, Whitehall, over Westminster Bridge, and along Stamford street to the southern end of Blackfriars Bridge. The scene on the bridge was picturesque. The special preparations for the reception of Her Majesty upon the bridge itself consisted chiefly of the galleries along one side, provided to accommodate spectators, and the pavilion, at the Surrey end, where the Queen was to be met by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the other representatives of the City Corporation. The galleries, which extended along the whole eastern side of the bridge, and for some seventy or eighty yards at the north end of the western side, were light timber structures roofed with water-proof felt, and draped with scarlet and white cloth. They afforded accommodation for five rows of seats, and all the places were occupied by ladies and gentlemen who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets. The kerbstone of the side pavement was studded at intervals with handsome evergreens in large pots, and the footway was for a considerable part of its extent occupied by the guards of honour, furnished by the Coldstream Guards and the 49th Middlesex or Post Office Volunteers. To complete the decorations, poles had been erected at short intervals upon the temporary wooden bridge, which, being a useful but inelegant structure, was hidden from sight; and from these poles flags and bannerets of all nations, and of all colours and combinations of colours, waved in the morning breeze. The roadway of the bridge had been covered with several inches of fine gravel. The Royal pavilion, which was erected about thirty yards within the substantial gates, placed at the southern end of the bridge, was constructed in a simple but effective style. It was 80 feet in length, and, extending across the entire width of the roadway, afforded seats for a considerable number of visitors. Tickets for all these had been issued by the committee which had charge of the arrangements, but many places remained unoccupied throughout the morning. Externally this pavilion was decorated in white and gold. The southern entrance was divided into three festooned divisions, those to the right and left being hung with scarlet and white curtains of a light, but handsome material; while the centre, which was the width of the roadway left for the passage of the Queen, was closed with heavy drapery of the richest maroon cloth, edged and ornamented with Greek key-pattern gold lace. The pilasters and entablature were of pearl white, relieved by a moulding of gold; and the high-pitched roof was edged with a parapet of scarlet cloth drapery. In the centre were the City Arms, surrounded by an admirably-designed trophy of flags. At the southern end of the apex of the roof fluttered the civic banner, with its white field, and blood-red cross and dagger. At the corners were other banners bearing the well-known plume of feathers of the Prince of Wales, and the Danish national colours, in honour of the Princess. The pavilion was draped with red and white hangings. Through the centre of the pavilion ran the road by which the carriages of the Lord Mayor and the City officials, as well as those of Her Majesty and her suite, were to pass on to the bridge. The space on the western side of the road was devoted exclusively to the accommodation of spectators. In the centre of the eastern side a handsome dais, covered with crimson cloth, had been prepared for the reception of the chief actors in the brief ceremonial of the day, and the seats around this were reserved for their immediate friends. After several of the civic officials had been introduced to Her Majesty, the time-honoured ceremony of delivering to her the sword of state was duly gone through, and the antique weapon was gracefully waved back into civic keeping. An address was then presented to Her Majesty by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the bridge, and Mr. J. Paterson, the chairman of the Bridge House Estates Committee, were severally introduced to Her Majesty. Mr. Paterson begged Her Majesty's acceptance of a small illuminated book containing a short account of the bridge; and, after expressing her thanks for this beautiful *souvenir*, Her Majesty declared the new bridge open for traffic. The procession was then reformed, and crossing the bridge, passed along New Bridge street to the foot of Ludgate Hill and Fleet street, where immense crowds were gathered; through Farringdon street, and under the Holborn Viaduct, (see page 84) in front of which the Royal carriage was stopped for a moment to give Her Majesty a view of its aspect from Farringdon street. After going through beneath the Viaduct bridge, the procession turned to the right, up Charterhouse street, &c., &c., arriving at Giltspur street at the East end of the Viaduct. Here the Lord Mayor presented the Chairman of the Improvement Committee, and he in turn presented the Engineer. Her Majesty was pleased to accept an illuminated book containing an account of the Holborn Valley improvements, after which she declared the Viaduct open. Her Majesty returned by special train to Windsor, which she reached a little before two o'clock; and London's gala day was over.

#### THE HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

The Holborn Viaduct, constructed over the Fleet Valley, for the purpose of accommodating the immense traffic between Holborn Hill and Newgate street, London, and serve to remedy the declivities of Holborn Hill and Snow Hill, was commenced June 3, 1867. It is 1,400 feet long from end to end, and a little over 80 feet wide—that is, 50 feet roadway, and 15 feet each of the two footways. The Viaduct forms a gentle curve from the western end of Newgate street, and then is continued in a straight line to the western side of Farringdon

street, occupying nearly the whole of the space of Skinner street, and a small portion of the churchyard of St. Sepulchre. From Farringdon street westward it is carried by a gentle curve to the end of Hatton Garden, occupying the sites of the houses on the south side of Holborn Hill, the old roadway, and a large part of the churchyard of St. Andrew's. The Viaduct is built on a double system of arches; those for the roadway are plain, solid, double archways of 24 feet span; and for the footways double cellular arches, 10 feet in diameter, and rising from one to three tiers, according to the dip of the incline. The arches are to be used as cellars to the warehouses built up by the side of the Viaduct. Besides the ornaments of the Viaduct proper, there are several very beautiful stone statues, representing the early authorities of the city, and Fine Arts, Commerce, Agriculture, and Science. The cost of the Holborn Viaduct and its approaches, including the new streets from Holborn Hill to the Charterhouse and to Farringdon street, has amounted to not less than £2,100,000.

#### ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS AT CIVITTA VECCHIA.

On the 20th of October, 150 Canadian Volunteers for the Papal Zouaves, arrived at Civitta Vecchia. They wore a kepi (forage cap,) with gold braid, heavy boots, reddish-brown stockings, joining at the knee a pair of tight trowsers. These Frenchmen of the new world have nothing of the American stiffness, but still retain their ancient graceful and easy demeanour, and an open hearty countenance. We believe them to be men to take a position by storm, or to crush a *coup de main*, with all the ancient Gaelic vim. But they are very young! Can they endure the fatigues of a veritable war? If it were not for a few heavy beards among them one would easily mistake them for schoolboys on a tramp. Nevertheless, apart from the opinions raised by the Roman question,—we hail these valourous youth. They show respect and honour to their faith by their devotedness in the hour of trial.—*Le Monde Illustré.*

#### GENERAL NEWS. CANADA.

Dr. Tupper has left for Pembina, to bring home his daughter Mrs. Captain Cameron.

Another large piece of Table Rock, Niagara Falls, has given way and tumbled into the seething waters below.

An order has been issued by the Fire Committee of Montreal, forbidding any member of the force to belong to a secret society.

The remains of a coloured woman, found a few days since in a deserted lumber camp in New Brunswick, were discovered to be those of Lydia Thompson. She was of unsound mind.

Mr. Murray has been elected for North Renfrew, and has gone to Toronto to take his seat. Mr. Deacon protests on the ground of illegal voting.

A report is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Brock's monument on Queenston Heights is falling into a state of decay, in consequence of neglect.

The 81st regiment, from Templemore, Ireland, will relieve the 1st battalion, 16th regiment, now at Halifax, ordered to the West Indies.

Judge Coursol and G. McMicken, Esq., have been appointed Commissioners of Police for the Dominion of Canada. Judge Coursol will continue to discharge the duties of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of New Brunswick, it was resolved to increase the capital three hundred thousand dollars. The directors were requested to provide additional buildings for the largely increasing business of the Bank.

The *Madoc Mercury* says eight ounces of gold were obtained by Mr. Jenkins at the first cleaning up at the Cook crushing mill in Marmor. This amount was obtained from 21 tons of rock, taken without selection, as thrown out of the mine.

We learn from the *Halifax Citizen* that Capt. Webber, R. A., formerly of that garrison, and well known there in connection with Capt. Bolton, as the author of an interesting work on the colonies, died, while crossing the Cordilleras from Buenos Ayres to Peru, in August, from inflammation of the lungs, caused by the rarified air at the height of 15,000 feet above the sea.

A strange occurrence has taken place at the Drill Shed, two men in succession, though for what purpose is wholly inconceivable, having attempted on Monday night to enter the shed. One was captured, the other escaped. The captured man, who gave his name as Harrison, was brought before the magistrate and charged as a "vagrant." This led to his speedy dismissal. Such an affair should not be thus lightly disposed of.—*Toronto Globe.*

In addition to the new station the Great Western Railway Company intend to build at Chatham, a mammoth water tank has been erected there, which is completely impervious to frost. It is to be supplied by a force pump (driven by a wind-mill) at the McGregor's Creek bridge, about half a mile east of the station. The wind-mill will be precisely similar to that lately erected at Belle River. It requires no attendance whatever, the gearing being so arranged that when the tank is full, the pump becomes detached from the wind-mill.

Nicholas Malady, who was hanged at Goderich, on the 7th inst., for the murder of his father and step-mother, made a confession, in which he said: "I confess to be guilty of the horrible crime laid to my charge, and wish hereby to express my exceedingly great sorrow thereat. I intend asking all true Christians, in their charity, to pray the terrible Judge of the living and the dead, that he may forgive the horrid deed; as also all perjuries of which I became guilty in my endeavours to free myself from the accusation." Strenuous efforts were made to induce the Governor General to commute the sentence on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence; but it now appears that the verdict was a just one.

An extraordinary story is related by the *Walkerton Telescope*. A woman by the name of Rathwell, from the township of Huron, is confined in the county gaol as a lunatic; but neither the gaol surgeon nor the gaolor can find any signs of insanity about her. She is committed as a dangerous lunatic, under a warrant issued by the Reeve of Huron, on the oath of her husband. She appears to have been jealous of her husband, and the husband attempted to get her to live and board with a neighbour, but she would not stay away from her children.



of whom she had seventeen, ten being still alive. The husband then went to a magistrate—Mr. William Wilson—who refused to commit her to gaol. He then got a number of the neighbours and their wives to sign a statement that his wife was crazy—parties, she says, that owe him. Armed with this document, and his own oath, he procured a warrant of commitment. She says the husband is selling off property, and that he wished to get rid of her in order that he might do so, and then leave her a burden on the county. A letter from a most respectable and intelligent man in the neighbourhood confirms her statement.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

It is reported in Paris that M. Guizot has an audience with the Emperor every morning.

M. Schneider has been re-elected President of the Corps Législatif.

Gen. Ignatieff has been appointed, by the Czar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Prince Gortschakoff.

Letters from Madrid assert that General Prim shows a decided leaning in the direction of the Republican party.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy continues. Gen. Cialdini has been asked by the King to form a new Cabinet.

The correspondent of the London Times has been prohibited from entering the Papal States.

Austria demands the consent of the European powers to cross Turkish territory, that she may reach Dalmatia by land, and extinguish the rebellion in that Province.

The Constitutional guarantees, which were suspended not long ago, as a measure of public safety, have been fully restored in Spain.

M. Guizot has written a letter to a member of the French Corps Législatif on the political affairs of France. He advises members to support a Parliamentary Empire.

The Governments of France and Great Britain are making great efforts to settle the matter at issue between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt presented to the Empress Eugénie a diadem of diamonds, valued at six million francs.

The Moniteur announces that an extraordinary meeting of the Council of State was held on Monday, at the close of which all the Ministers tendered their resignation to the Emperor.

It is reported that the Prussian Foreign Office has sent out a circular denying that there is any foundation whatever for the charge originating in Austria, that Prussia encouraged the insurrection in Dalmatia.

The Portuguese Government has invited tenders for the manufacture and laying of a submarine telegraph cable from Portugal to some eligible point on the American coast, touching at the Azores.

A delegation of merchants from Manchester recently had an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, who assured them that he was making extensive preparations to increase the cotton crop in Egypt.

Information from the secret agents of the Government leads to the belief that a rising is threatened in Ireland. In the Cabinet the question of continuing the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus has been considered. It is certain that extreme measures will be adopted shortly.

Several vessels, formerly engaged in the blockade running during the late American war, have been chartered for the Suez Canal traffic. Despatches from Port Said report that the Royal Sable, and other vessels got aground in the Canal, but all were towed off.

The Czar of Russia has granted concessions for the formation of a company with the right to lay a submarine telegraph cable or cables from some point on the coast of Asiatic Russia to establish telegraphic communication with China and Japan, the consent of the authorities of those countries having first been obtained.

Proceedings in the Consistory Court of York against the Rev. C. Voysey, for heresy, have been brought to a conclusion. Voysey was heard in his own defence before the Chancellor, who rendered judgment, declaring that all the charges and allegations brought against the defendant had been proved, and excluding him from the Church of England.

The yachts Cambria and Fenice were the first boats to pass through the Suez Canal after it was opened to commerce. An English company is being formed to complete telegraphic communication between England and China by way of India, and to extend it to Australia by means of submarine cables.

A deputation has waited on Prince Gortschakoff, relative to establishing cotton fields and a cotton trade at Khiva, Bokhara, and elsewhere in the Asiatic possessions of Russia, in order to be able to successfully compete with the United States. The Prince promises the scheme his support.

The political programme of Emile Ollivier and his partisans has been adopted with some reservation by 37 Liberal deputies, who are forming into a separate party. On the basis of this new party formation, a Ministry under Ollivier will be possible. M. Glass Bixoin, opposition candidate, has been elected to the Corps Législatif, from the 4th district of Paris, receiving 17,000 votes.

The family of the Duke of Genoa have authorized the Times to contradict the assertions of the Ministerial journals of Madrid that the young Prince, if elected, will accept the Spanish crown. The Duke's mother and his father-in-law are and always have been, strongly opposed to his acceptance of the crown, and the Duke himself has expressed his firm determination "not to accept the crown of Spain, either now or at any other time."

A despatch dated Havana, Dec. 4, thus refers to Cuban matters:—A Military Government will soon be inaugurated for the Cincio Villas District. Great results are expected from this measure, which, it is supposed, will lead to the complete re-establishment of Spanish authority in that quarter. Latest news from Cuba announces the landing of an expedition at Nipe Bay, bringing arms and ammunition for the Cubans. A fight occurred on the 20th at Magele, in which the Cubans were successful.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in its comments on President Grant's reference to the Alabama claims, says: "Americans are ready to accept an apology in lieu of the old damages they demanded; but England cannot do more than she has done. Time will

amend American sensitiveness; such events as the demonstration in honour of Mr. Peabody will tend to mitigate irritation." The Gazette concludes that the Message, on the whole, is friendly, and thinks the President's suggestion that new negotiations be entered upon to prevent similar troubles, will be approved of in England.

The London Times, in an editorial article on political affairs in France, says:—"The Emperor has not yet mastered the full truth. The Ministerial responsibility which he conceded is incompatible with the theory of personal government which he would fain retain; he is embarrassed between two principles, undecided, halting, and it is uncertain which way he will incline. Time was when such a condition would bode ill for the peaceful development of French progress, but it is now past.

Up to the 2nd December 400 bishops had arrived in Rome to attend the Oecumenical Council, on which day a pre-synodical conference was held. A despatch from Rome dated Dec. 8, says:—"The Oecumenical Council was opened to-day by Pope Pius IX. The weather was unfavourable, rain falling at intervals throughout the day, but enormous crowds filled the Vatican, and lined the streets through which the members of the Council passed. The Pope, followed by 700 bishops, proceeded to the hall of the Council amid the ringing of bells and thundering of cannon from the forts of St. Angelo and Mount Avantine. The Holy Father was in fine health. The galleries of the hall of the Council were occupied by the sovereigns and princes now in Rome, by members of the Corps Diplomatique, and other notables. The ceremonies excelled in grandeur and magnificence any that have taken place in Rome within the present century.

UNITED STATES.

It is stated that the Fenians are preparing for a new movement on Canada. They are said to have plenty of rifles, but need money to purchase ammunition.

The Lincoln monument in Philadelphia will cost \$32,000, and will be ready for dedication soon. The statue is to be of bronze, and is now being cast in Munich.

The public debt statement, lately published, shows a further decrease since November 1 of \$7,571,454.13, and a total decrease since March 1, 1869, of \$71,993,524.78. The total debt on December 1 is \$2,453,559,735.23.

Gerard, who is brother-in-law of the Portuguese Minister at Washington, is about to marry Miss Mary Wormley, a very accomplished person, but the daughter of a coloured citizen of Washington, called a caterer, and possessed of wealth. Society will, it is said, be stirred to its foundations by this untoward event.

It is stated the U. S. steamer "Nipsic," now lying at the Washington navy-yard, will shortly start for the Isthmus of Darien with a twelve month's supply of stores, for the purpose of making a survey of the locality with a view to the construction of the long-talked-of canal. Uncle Sam has been fired by the success of M. de Lesseps. It is only forty-two miles across by rail from Panama to Colon, and the canal, if possible, would be of more general advantage than that from Suez.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, President of the Miners' Association of Great Britain, who is on a tour in the United States, observing the labour element, addressed the Working-men's Union, New York, in regard to Chinamen on the Pacific slope. He said that their further importation should be stopped, as it was the importation of a slave element, worse, in some respects, than the old negro system, that brought about our war. He said it was injurious and degrading to the working-men of this country, and that cheap labour was ultimately the dearest and not calculated to promote the moral and social condition of the country.

Congress assembled at Washington at noon, on the 6th inst. The President in his message gave the following statement of United States finances for the past fifteen months: Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1869.—Receipts from Customs \$189,948,426.63; from Internal Revenue, \$158,359,460.86; from lands, \$3,029,344.34; from direct tax, \$765,683.51; from miscellaneous sources, \$27,752,829.77; total exclusive of loans, \$379,943,747.21; Expenditures of Civil Service, \$56,474,981.53; Pensions and Indians, \$35,579,544.84; War Dept. \$78,501,939.51; Navy Dept. \$20,009,757.97; interest on the public debt, \$139,694,242.80; premium on 7 3-10 United States Treasury notes, \$300,000; total, exclusive of loans, \$321,460,597.76; receipts in excess of expenditures, \$49,443,149.46. Receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1869.—Receipts of customs, \$52,598,921.86; internal revenue, \$47,926,352.54; lands, \$893,864.08; miscellaneous sources, \$7,412,483.57. Total, exclusive of loans, \$108,831,622.02. Expenditures, after deducting the amount of repayment by disbursing officers and other civil service, \$15,102,202.05; Indians and Pensions, \$13,547,942.70; War Department, \$13,595,468.05; Navy Department, \$5,782,630.93. Interest on the public debt, \$37,452,270.74; total, exclusive of loans, \$85,480,514.50. Receipts in excess of expenditures, \$23,351,107.43.

On the 8th of October Lycurgus Musgrove, a young man sixteen years of age, while digging potatoes on the farm of his father, Mr. John Musgrove, in the town of Black Brook, Clinton County, was attacked with severe pains in his stomach and bowels, and helped to his room. On the 18th of October he was put under the care of Dr. Fuller, of Black Brook. The pain continued for four or five weeks, but was, however, controlled by anodyne treatment until the 9th of November, when the pain refused further control by the same treatment. On the 10th of November the attending physician sent for Dr. Conant Sawyer, of Ausable Forks, for counsel. The character of the pain was spasmodic, and during the paroxysms was excruciating. Upon consultation, the doctors pronounced it, though with considerable hesitancy, a case of neuralgia; a singular feature of the case being that, whenever the pain left, the patient was entirely free from pain and soreness. The physicians ordered larger doses of opiates, which soon relieved but did not entirely remove the pain. The following morning, in the presence of the physicians, at about eight o'clock, the patient, being nauseate, threw up a lizard about three inches long, the head and body being perfect, the eyes and mouth plainly to be seen, with one leg attached to the body. Soon after he threw up another leg, similar to the one attached to the reptile. The condition of the patient is much improved, as one would naturally suppose he would be, after having nourished the lizard for such a long time, and that, too, when for eight consecutive days during the time he him-

self refused all nourishment. It appears that in June last young Musgrove was in the forest with Mr. Allan Perry and Mr. Blisch, and being thirsty left them for a drink of water and returned, saying he had swallowed a lizard. Ever since that time it must have continued to remain in his stomach, until its size caused the symptoms of neuralgia to be manifested.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

DINNER AT A CHINESE INN.

We entered, and, sitting down at a rough deal table, ordered our dinner of the Chang-kweite, or, as Abbé Huc calls him, "the Inspector of the chest." There were stewed mutton, and fried mutton, and beef and poultry, chi-tang-chauer or fried eggs, lau-ping and man-tan, or fried cakes and steamed bread, and vermicelli. There was also pork in various shapes, but our knowledge of the Chinese pig and its habits disinclined us from partaking of its flesh. Excluding this we ordered a little of everything else, and the cooking of our dinner began under our eyes. We heard the chickens squeal, and in a few minutes they were thrown through the window to the cook, who had them dressed and broiling in an incredibly short time; the bread-maker put the lumps of man-tan into the steamer, and then busied himself with the lauping. Taking a large piece of well-kneaded dough, and making it into a stick a yard long, he drew, threw, pulled and twisted it until it assumed the dimensions of a girl's skipping rope, and then doubling and twisting and pulling it again and again, producing a double stub and twist texture, he cut it into small pieces, which after a good deal of flapping and patting became respectable disks; as he finished each of these he uttered a shout, and with a well-directed aim he tossed it some twenty or thirty feet across the room to the cook. In the meantime another man was manufacturing the vermicelli. Seated on a machine, some three or four feet above the cooking-range, this man worked a long lever which moved a piston in a cylinder with a perforated bottom; at every stroke the long white strings descended into a boiling pot beneath, until the cook, judging that the quantity was equal to the demands of our appetite, cut off the material flush with the cylinder, giving the man on the lever time to curl up on the narrow board and smoke his pipe till another customer should need his services. While waiting for dinner the traveller passes his time in drinking large quantities of tea, but during the meal the beverage consists of the strong rice brandy, sometimes flavoured with rose leaves, and always taken hot.—Across America and Asia.

Advertisement for HEARN'S BRILLIANT PICTURES AND 500 LANTERNS JUST ARRIVED AT HEARN'S. Includes an illustration of a lantern.

Per S. S. "North American." 6d

ORDNANCE LANDS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that up to the 15th day of January next, (1870) tenders will be received at this office for the purchase of the rates constituting or ground rents of Lots in the Town of William Henry, and in the Country parts of the Seignior of Sorel. The Annual amount of the above rates constituting is \$2,300, or thereabouts, representing at 6 per cent. a capital sum of \$38,000, or thereabouts. Parties tendering will name a block sum as the price offered—One-third to be paid down on signing deed; one-third in two years from that date, and the remaining one-third in four years from the same date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. until payment of unpaid balance. Purchaser will also be expected to furnish good and sufficient security for the perfect payment of instalments outstanding and unpaid, and for the performance of all the conditions of sale. The Department does not bind itself to accept any of the tenders which may be made. Further information may be obtained on application at this Department, where Plans of the Seignior may be seen, and also at the office of James Armstrong, Esq., Q. C., at Sorel. HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, Secretary of State.

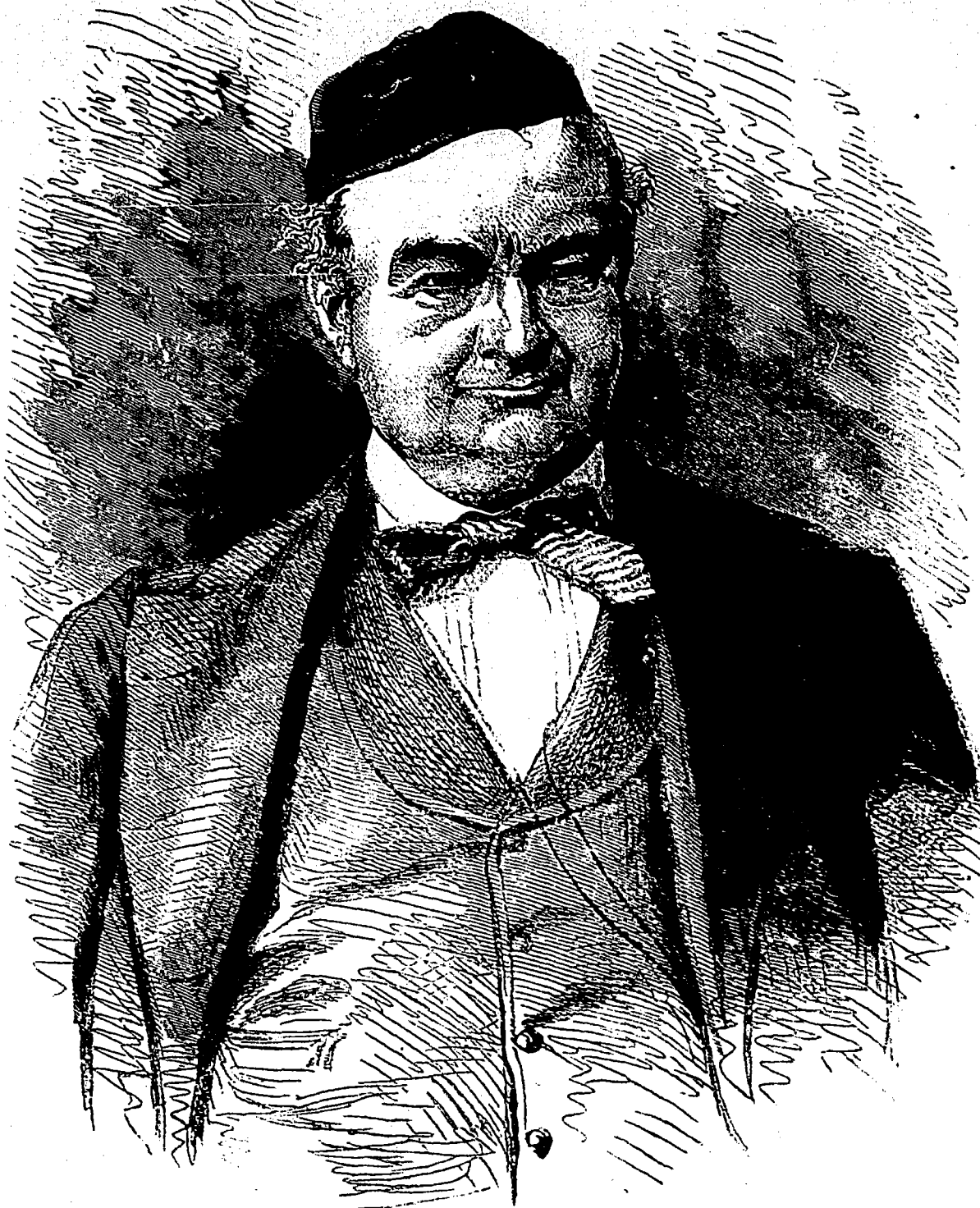
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Advertisement for LAMB'S WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, White and Shetland. HAND-KNIT SCOTCH HALF-HOSE. HAND-KNIT do. KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, for Snow-Shoeing. FLANNEL SHIRTS, all sizes and qualities, WHITE SHIRT COLLARS, NECK-TIES, &c., &c. P. T. PATTON & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 415, NOTRE DAME STREET, cor. ST. PETER.

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

## M. SAINTE-BEUVE.

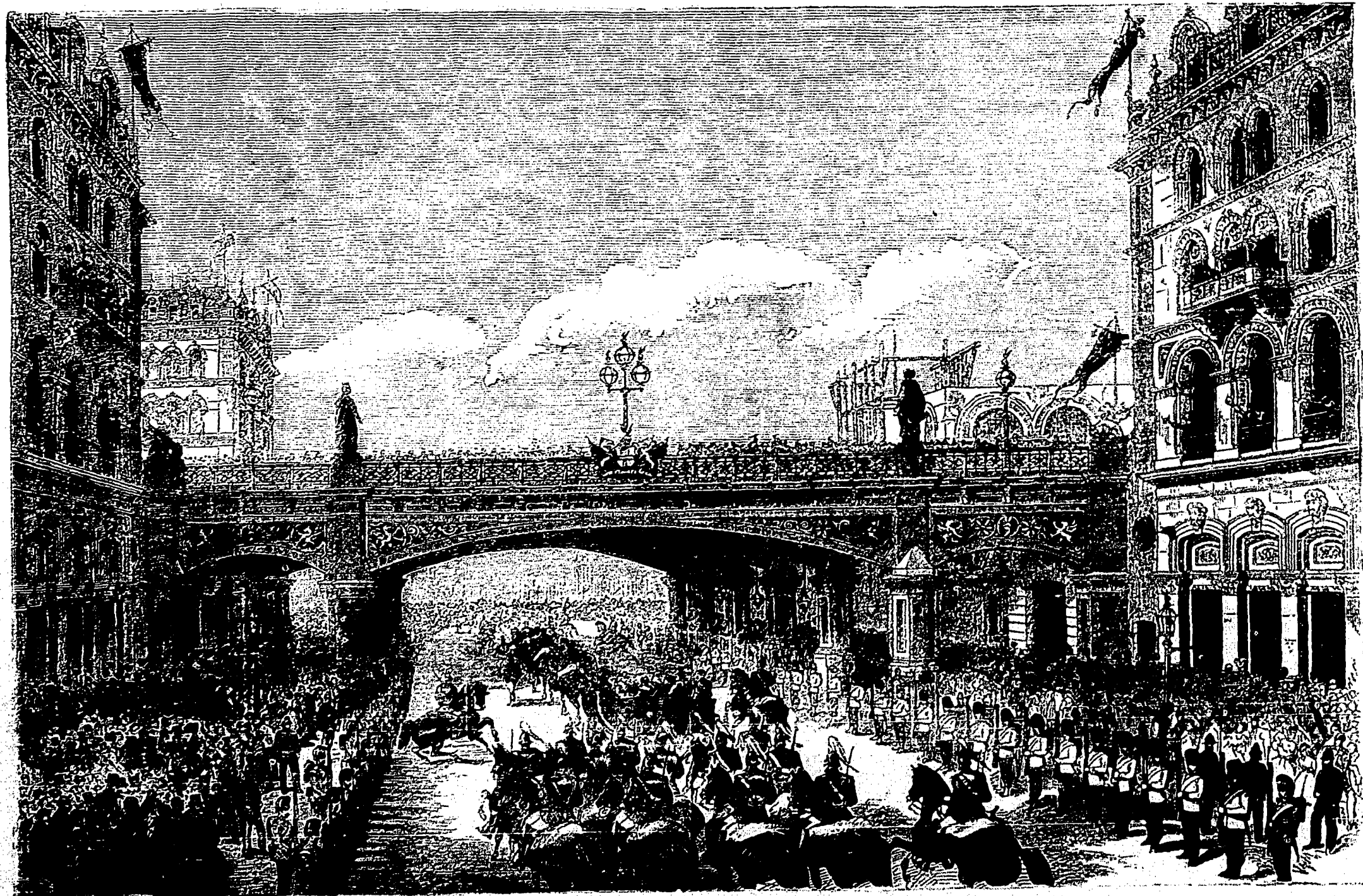
CHARLES AUGUSTIN SAINTE-BEUVE, poet and critic, who died in Paris on the 13th of October last, after a long and severe illness, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 23, 1804. His father having died two months before Sainte-Beuve's birth, he was left to the care of his mother, a lady of English parentage, who undertook his early education. At the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study in the Collège Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of outdoor surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The incompatibility of his profession with his poetical tendencies had already given rise to feelings of repugnance, which he has described in his preface to the "Poesies de Joseph Delorme." When the appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo decided his future course, he resigned his situation as surgeon and abandoned himself heart and soul to poetry and literature. He was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the *Cénacle*. Soon after appeared his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and of the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century" (1828). The "Consolation" appeared shortly after, and met with better success. The *Cénacle* was brushed away by the revolution of 1830; and Sainte-Beuve then joined the staff of the *Globe*, the avowed organ of the Simonian sect; but he soon grew tired of the association, and transferred his services to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in the pages of which he resumed the series of literary "Portraits" commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, then under the management of Armand Carrel, and contributed some able papers to that journal. In 1837 he made a visit to Switzerland, and there conceived a "History of Port-Royal," which took him eight years to complete. In 1840 he accepted a librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the *Constitutionnel*, and in its columns first appeared that charming bazaar of literary biography and criticism, entitled "Causeries du Lundi," or Monday Conversations, an improved continuation of his "Portraits," which



M. SAINTE-BEUVE.

already form a series of volumes. Soon after the *coup-d'état* in December, 1851, he was attached to the *Moniteur*, and named Professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture obliged him to discontinue the course. In 1857 he was appointed Professor at the Normal School. The Emperor signalled the occasion of his departure for Algeria at the end of April, 1865, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of Senator. A list of his writings, historical, critical, and poetical, would occupy considerable space.

A Paris correspondent supplies the subjoined bit of gossip in connection with M. Sainte-Beuve:—"You may have heard of the fate of M. Sainte-Beuve's papers, a considerable portion of which have been handed over to the Emperor's agents, who demanded to see if they did not contain matter likely to militate against the honour and consideration of the Imperial family. The renowned critic and Princess Mathilde were on terms of the closest intimacy for more than twenty years. She never missed hearing a lecture of his at the Ecole Normale, where she had a reserved seat in which she could listen and take notes unseen by the students. Sainte-Beuve was her constant guest, both at her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles and at her villa near St. Germain; and it was through the influence of the Princess that the Empire recruited him among its senators. But, notwithstanding their frequent opportunities of seeing each other, Princess Mathilde, who is a blue-stocking, tempered by the highest artistic faculties and an epicurean philosophy, kept up for years an active correspondence with Sainte-Beuve. Now it appears, from the papers which have passed into the Emperor's hands, that the Empress was the *lits noirs* of Prince Jerome's gifted daughter. Mathilde's pen and pencil are equally ready and vigorous. Sainte-Beuve says that her Imperial Highness has the delicate discrimination of a woman, the satire of a Juvenal, and the hand of a Gavarni. The eulogium is hardly exaggerated, so that we may easily fancy how the Empress is handled. One day (I hear) there is a scene in Council; another day a matrimonial squabble about the Pope or an Italian lady; and on a third a grand consultation concerning a fashion which



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON.—THE PROCESSION IN FARRINGTON-STREET PASSING UNDER THE HOLBORN VIADUCT.—SEE PAGE 82.



is going to be launched. When the pen fails to express to the full the contemptuous feelings of M. Sainte-Beuve's illustrious correspondent, the pencil comes to the rescue; and then, in the *legende* underneath the wicked *croquis*, the pen returns to the charge to place the dots upon the *i's*. It is reported that the Princess is terribly frightened at the consequences which her satires may draw down upon her family. So far as she is concerned she need care little for the awkward discovery, because she has a regal annuity from her husband, Prince A. Demidoff, besides the fortune she inherited from the late Prince Jerome."

Another Paris correspondent says:—"A curious scene took place at the breaking of the seals at the house of Sainte-Beuve. The three executors, M. Trouhat, secretary to the late author; M. Lacussade, former secretary, and the notary, were there with the *juge de paix*, when some persons unknown came on the scene. The judge was about to break the seals when one of them said: 'I am the mandatary of the Princess Mathilde. I claim in her name a bundle of letters written by her Imperial Highness.' A second said: 'I am a commissary of police. I come to support the demand, and I oppose the opening of the papers.' The executors, having consulted together, replied: 'Since the question has taken a legal turn the tribunals will decide it. The letters referred to will remain under seal.' A third unknown said: 'I have come from the family of the testator. I oppose the opening of the seals, and still further the execution of the will. We will prove that the testamentary document was inveigled and falsified. It is dated only eight days before death occurred, and we know that M. Sainte-Beuve no longer wrote.' From all quarters came people whom nobody knew, claiming to be his relations, among them being a provincial attorney. This promises a fine lawsuit."

THE OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

After an agitation of about six years, the Common Council of the City of London, under authority of an act of Parliament, resolved upon building the old Blackfriars Bridge, and on the 22nd Feb. 1760, the plans submitted by Mr. Robert Mylne were adopted. In

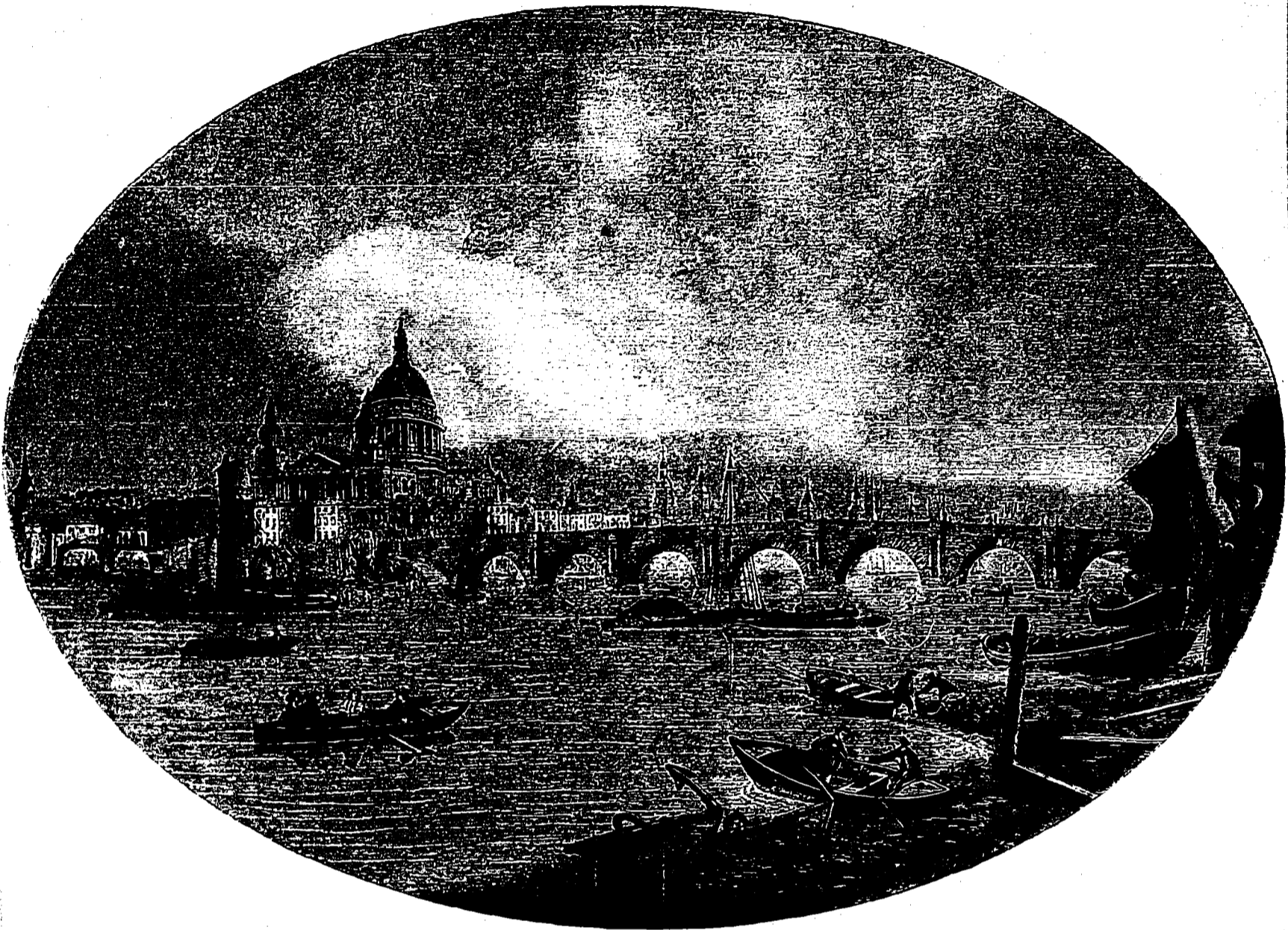
April following the contract was let to a Mr. Phillips for the sum of £110,000, and the construction of the work was immediately afterwards commenced. On the 7th of June the first pile was driven for the work in the middle of the river, and on the 31st of October, the first stone was laid in the north abutment by the Lord Mayor, coins being placed as

usual beneath the stone, and a plate of tin with a Latin inscription upon it, of which the following is a translation: "On the last day of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of George III., Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight, Lord Mayor, laid the first stone of this bridge undertaken by the Common Council of London (amidst the rage of an extensive war) for the public Accommodation and Ornament of the City, ROBERT MYLNE being the architect, and that there might remain to posterity a Monument of this City's affection to the Man who, by the Strength of his Genius, the Steadiness of his Mind, and a certain kind of happy Contagion of his Probity and Spirit (under the Divine Favour and fortunate auspices of George II.) recovered, augmented, and secured, The British Empire In Asia, Africa, and America, and restored the Ancient Reputation and Influence of this Country amongst the Nations of Europe, the Citizens of London have unanimously voted this Bridge to be inscribed with the name of WILLIAM PITT." On the 19th of November, 1766, Blackfriars-bridge was first opened to foot passengers, and twelve months later for horse traffic, but it was not till the 19th of November 1769, just three years later, that it was thrown open to the passage of vehicles. For three quarters of a century this bridge stood well, being alike a monument of the Engineer's skill and the City's enterprise; but gradually signs of decay began to manifest themselves. Extensive and costly repairs failed to arrest their progress; and the old bridge was condemned and finally demolished to give place to the new. The cost of the old bridge was about £150,000, that of the new £350,000.

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BLACKFRIARS NEW BRIDGE.

It is just a hundred years ago that the old bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars was opened to public use; and the new bridge was opened on the 6th of last month. The old one, having become crazy and unsafe, was taken down in 1864. The foundation-stone of the new one was laid with much ceremony by Alderman Hale, then Lord Mayor, in the presence of the whole Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Common Councillors, civic officers, and a large number of invited guests, on July 20, 1865. The



OLD BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.



NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

stone, which form a part of the foundation of the abutment on the Surrey side, and which weighed 2½ tons, had been a portion of the cutwater of one of the piers of the old bridge. It bears an inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

"The former bridge over the river Thames having fallen into decay, the Court of Common Council of the city of London ordered the construction of a new bridge on the same site, of which the Right Hon. Warren Stormes Hale laid the first stone on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, we trust under better auspices, for the former bridge was built during a period of general war. The construction of the present has been undertaken in a time of profound peace, in the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, at a moment when the former restrictions of commerce have been removed, and, by the adoption of free trade, those separate interests which divided nations have been happily bridged over. May the Almighty, of His infinite goodness, grant to the oven a happy fulfilment!"

The new bridge consists of five arches, and is 963 ft. in length by 75 ft., the entire breadth between the parapets, or 33 ft. wider than the bridge it has replaced. Each arch is composed of nine parallel ribs of wrought and riveted iron—each rib being in five pieces. The ribs of the centre arch are 6 ft. 4½ in. at the springing and 4 ft. 7 in. at the crown. The rise of this arch (the span of which is 184 ft.) from the springing is 17 ft., and the headway at its central point at high water, or the height above Trinity high-water mark, is about 25 ft. The span of the two side arches is 175 ft. each, and that of the two shore arches 155 ft. each. Their rise above high-water mark is about 17 ft. 3 in. The nine ribs of each arch, are braced together by latticed girders, the spandril spaces are filled in, and the plate on which the materials of the causeway and footways are laid are bolted to cross girders. The roadway is 45 ft. in width; that of the old bridge was only 27 ft. 6 in. The side footways of the latter were 7 ft. 6 in., those of the new bridge are each 15 ft. The gradient in the old bridge was at first 1 in 16, but about twenty-five years ago it was reduced to 1 in 24. The steepest gradient in the present bridge is 1 in 40. The entire water-way available for navigation is 840 ft., as compared with 787 ft. which was left by the old bridge. The abutments and piers are constructed of grey granite.

#### THE RIVER MCKENZIE.

The McKenzie is one of the largest rivers on the Continent. From Great Slave Lake it traverses the Country in a direction North by North-West, presenting an uninterrupted course of navigation for about a thousand miles, until it empties into the Arctic Sea at McKenzie Bay. Sir Alexander McKenzie states its depth to be from four to fifty fathoms, and its breadth varying from half a mile to two miles. At the breadth of half a mile it is twelve fathoms deep, and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. "This," says Mr. Russell, "gives a passing volume of upwards of a million of cubic yards of water per minute, double Niagara or the River Missouri, which it well might be, as it drains both sides of the Rocky Mountains." With the coal known to exist on its banks, the McKenzie will be a most important element in the development of the resources of the vast region which it drains. Connecting the interior of the North-West, by unrivalled water communication with the rich fisheries of the Arctic Sea, its influence on commerce may in time be immense. The whale fisheries of Behring's Straits, the richest in the world, can only be reached by American fishermen, after sailing sixteen thousand miles; whereas the McKenzie will afford the denizens of what Mr. Russell calls the McKenzie River and Central Prairie regions access to these fisheries at less than one-tenth the distance over safe and expeditions inland waters. We have already mentioned the Salt Springs on the Slave River, which is a continuation of the McKenzie, south from Great Slave Lake to Lake Athabaska. The product of these Springs will doubtless in time prove of incalculable value, and with the ready means of transport afforded by these large bodies of water, might assist in developing an immense trade. Our readers may refer to a paper, in our first number, by the Rev. J. McD. Dawson, for more particular information concerning this important region of the North-West Country. Our illustration, the River McKenzie passing a Sprig of the Rocky Mountains beyond Fort Simpson, is copied from Sir John Richardson's "Arctic Researches."

#### THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

The American Congress met at noon on Monday last, and President Grant sent in his first message. He takes a hopeful view of the condition of the Republic:—

"We are blessed with peace at home, and are without entangling alliances abroad to forbid trouble; with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful minerals in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the habits, tastes, and requirements of every living thing—with a population of forty million of free people, all speaking one language, with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education, with institutions closing to none the avenues to fame, or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted—with freedom of the pulpit, the press, and the school, with a revenue flowing into the National Treasury beyond the requirements of the Government. Happily harmony is being rapidly restored within our borders. Manufactures hitherto unknown in our country are springing up in all directions, producing a degree of national independence unequalled by that of any other power."

After dwelling at some length on the war and its consequences; on the progress of reconstruction, and the course to be pursued to secure the complete restoration of all the Southern States to the Union, the President says:—

"Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government, to

secure to citizens a medium of exchange of fixed and unvarying value. This implies a return to specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values in gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales when future payment has to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you then such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payment and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. The methods to secure the former of these results are as numerous as are the speculators on political economy to secure the latter. I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold."

A recommendation in a message from President Grant, has all the more significance in that his views are well understood to be those of the party possessing the majority in Congress. When he accepted the nomination of the Republican party, he assured them that in matters of public policy, he would have "no will of his own;" and it may, therefore, safely be inferred that a return to specie payment will be provided for by the present Congress; and that the process will be gradual, and upon a plan calculated to avoid sudden fluctuation in the value, as well as undue contraction in the volume, of the currency. This is a wise policy, the adoption of which will do much to raise the credit of the United States in the money markets of the world, and to restore trade to a healthier condition within their own borders. He suggests the redemption of the outstanding obligations of the Government, and their replacement by bonds bearing a smaller rate of interest; but it is probable that until American securities shall stand higher than they do at present, the saving in interest would be swallowed up by the abatement in principal necessary to float a loan at a lower rate of interest than that now paid.

He also makes a recommendation that the banks be expressly prohibited from allowing interest on deposits, and defends the proposal on the ground that their doing so heretofore has encouraged speculation to the injury of legitimate commerce; that it has driven the circulation of the country into the great centres of trade, notably to New York, where such money is largely loaned for the purposes of speculation. Loans for this purpose are generally made on call, guaranteed by collateral security, which suits the convenience of the speculator, so that the rate of interest is lower than for loans at fixed dates, upon which the merchant must depend. The call loans in New York average from 37 to 41 per cent. of the whole amount of the bank loans in the city, and the President, on the assumption that these call loans are mainly for speculative purposes, reasons that they are injurious to the legitimate commerce of the country. His remedy, as we have said, is to expressly prohibit the banks from paying interest on deposits, and also from loaning on collateral security more than ten per cent. of their capital. He argues that such a law would have the effect of securing the employment of the money in the hands of individuals "in mercantile and other legitimate business purposes," instead of its being handed over to the banks to be lent to speculators. It is doubtful, indeed, if his expectations would be realised in this particular. We rather think the real object of his affected zeal to put down speculation is to throw a large amount of money in the hands of private individuals out of employment; and to close, as near as may be, the door to its safe investment *except in Government securities*. Many holders of comparatively small sums are deterred from investing in the ordinary stock market; and do not care to bother themselves to buy Government securities when they can secure nearly the same return from the banks, with the additional advantage of having their funds within easy reach. But deprive the banks of the right to receive money at interest, and you as effectually drive a great many owners of money into buying Government securities as if you exacted a forced loan. In this light we view the President's pretended remedy for over speculation, rather than as a plan for cheapening money for the ordinary purposes of commerce, and taken in connection with his laudable desire to re-constitute the debt of the country on the basis of a lower rate of interest, his intention is very evident. It may well be questioned whether his proposition would benefit commerce in the slightest degree—more likely it would operate injuriously by tending to raise the rate of interest on commercial paper—but undoubtedly it would free a large sum of money, and render it unproductive, unless invested in Government or other stocks. If the Washington Cabinet succeeds in securing the passage of such a law, of which we have serious doubt, the Secretary of the Treasury will have the circle of his customers for Government securities very much enlarged,

and as this would evidently be the effect of carrying out the President's recommendation, very few will be found to question that such was the intention in making it. The connection between cause and effect is so palpable that the object aimed at might as well have been frankly avowed.

With respect to Customs duties, though the President expresses the opinion that some \$50,000 or \$60,000 per annum might safely be abated, he says it would not be wise to undertake a general revision of the tariff, until next year. He admits that it may be necessary to modify taxation in instances where unjust discriminations are made by the present laws—that is, that the tariff and Internal revenue 'lobbies' will not be closed—some few interests will either be fostered or assailed—but the 'general revision' will not take place—the great armageddon of conflicting monopolies will not be fought until the next meeting of Congress. The postponement may be wisely ordered.

Cuban and Spanish affairs occupy a large space in the message, but all that is said therein may be expressed in a few words: The United States, "the freest of all nations," sympathize with "all people struggling for liberty and self-government;" but the Cuban insurrection has not yet assumed the conditions which amount to war; and so the American respect for International law forbids recognition of belligerency. The President bravely adds: "The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency," &c., &c. This principle is not likely to be disputed.

The following sentence reads as if President Grant were half disposed to give the "cold shoulder" to the "independent" nations of Europe:—

"I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the republic of the United States and all the independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between us and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations—friendly, commercial, and otherwise. The subject of an inter-oceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Isthmus of Darien, is one in which commerce is greatly interested. Instructions have been given to our Minister to the republic of the United States of Columbia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by this Government, in order to determine the practicality of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way to build by private enterprise such a work if the survey proves it to be practicable."

After discussing the relations with Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, the message says:—

"Towards the close of the last administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification; the time and the circumstances attending the negotiation of that treaty were unfavourable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this Government as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports, and other obstructions to domestic industry and production, in its effect upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war; the increased cost both in treasure and in lives of its suppression, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations. Yet the convention treated this subject as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great even as that difference was, not a word was found in the treaty, and no inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and so universally impressed itself on the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope and inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the U. S. and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken and in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people conscious of their power are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. Their rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly so instructed the Minister of the United States to Great Britain and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's ministers. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two Governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences, and lead to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign nation."

There is something unstatesmanlike and peevishly mean in these carping remarks upon the rejected Johnson-Stanley convention, which, never having received the assent of one of the principal parties thereto, and having been totally abandoned by the other, ought only to have



been mentioned, if mentioned at all, as a well-intentioned effort to remove a difficulty which unhappily still exists. The aspiration for the speedy arrival of the time when "the two Governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is "due to the honour of each," &c., would have deserved a more hearty response, had it not been preceded by such a full definition of the "appreciation" of one of the parties to the question, and followed so soon after by the assurance that "this is now the only grave question which "the United States have with any foreign nation." However, we must remember that President Grant has to speak to an audience who demand a little buncombe, even in a sober state paper, and we shall continue to believe that when the Americans are tired of keeping up the Alabama claims as a grievance, against other possible eventualities, they will come to an amicable settlement concerning them; but, not before President Grant's term of office is much nearer its close than now.

There is a charming frankness in the allusion to Reciprocity with this country, which follows immediately after the reference to the "Alabama" question. The message says:—

"The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent has not been favourably considered by the Administration. The advantage of such a treaty would be wholly in favour of the British Provinces, except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity,—our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer, almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable."

We believe this view, or at least the main conclusion, that there should be no renewal of reciprocity with Canada, is very generally entertained throughout the United States. The agriculturists, and they form a large class, are opposed to reciprocity, for reasons which are quite intelligible: the coal, the lumbering and other interests, share in the hostility for reasons not dissimilar, while the politician opposes it from blind perversity of judgment. Under these circumstances Canadian policy should be shaped without reference to a prospective renewal of the Treaty, and at the same time a willing ear should be lent to any proposition for an "arrangement" that would remove some of the irksome restrictions which at present needlessly fetter intercourse between the two countries. But there is evidently dignity to be sacrificed without the prospect of advantage to be gained by our attempting a renewal of negotiations for reciprocity.

The message is neither lofty nor statesmanlike in its conception. It mildly follows the well-worn groove of Congressional policy, and in this it agrees with the dominant American sentiment of the time. The course recommended in dealing with the currency and the public debt will find general favour with the outside world; and but for the needless criticism on the abortive efforts of a previous administration to settle the vexed Alabama question, there is little room for complaint in the tone adopted towards foreign nations. If, as has been asserted, President Grant entertains very "pronounced" notions on foreign policy, he has had the caution not as yet to show his hand, as well as the discrimination to drop a few hints in relation to European colonial possessions in America, and in regard to the unsettled claims between Great Britain and the Republic, which might, at a future time, be tortured into a meaning with a vengeance in it. But for the present, it appears that his administration have rightly resolved to address themselves to the duties imposed upon them by the existing condition of their home affairs; and their efforts to put these on a better footing will receive the hearty sympathy of their neighbours.

**RED RIVER.**—The situation of affairs in the Red River Settlement remains unchanged. Later details indicate that the insurgent force did not at any time exceed two or three hundred men, and that the prospects for an early settlement are increasing. A despatch from St. Paul, December 6, says that a large amount of arms and ammunition belonging to the Canadian Government, stored at Georgetown, en route under bond to Fort Garry, was recently removed across the borders to Fort Abercrombie for safe keeping, it being understood a conspiracy was on foot to seize it. The proclamation issued by Governor McTavish, of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 16th of November, in which he warned the people to respect the laws, and to resort only to Constitutional means, had a happy effect. A man who left Fort Garry on the 22nd of November reported at St. Paul on the 6th that only about fifty of the insurgents remained under arms, the remainder having gone to the plains upon their winter buffalo hunt. The Indian tribes, the Crees and Bungels, are reported favourable to the Canadian authorities, and there is said to be a strong feeling in the Settlement against the course pursued by the half breeds. Governor McTavish continued very ill, with little or no hope of recovery, but his authority was respected in civil matters. Mr. D. A. Smith, the General Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada, has been instructed to proceed to Fort Garry to assist Governor McTavish in the administration of affairs. The Government of Canada have

despatched Grand Vicar Thibault and Col. DeSalaberry to the Red River Settlement to confer with the half breeds and ascertain the nature of their grievances. This commission will doubtless be productive of the happiest results, and in all probability the Hon. Mr. McDougall and party will remain at Pembina until the Grand Vicar and Col. DeSalaberry, who left Ottawa on Wednesday last, shall have made a report of the real state of affairs in the Settlement. In the meantime it is not improbable that the Queen's proclamation annexing the North-West to Canada will be withheld, until there is reasonable assurance of quiet possession.

**Literary Notices.**

**MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER.** A novel by Justin McCarthy, author of "The Waterdale Neighbours" &c. : New York, Harper & Brothers; Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

A romance full of thrilling incident, very pleasantly told. There are several "heart histories" interwoven in the plot and the author seems to understand well the outer and the inner springs of human action.

**L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE, NOVEMBER, 1869. MONTREAL.**

This excellent periodical is a collection of carefully chosen essays on science, philosophy, fine arts, history, religion, and politics, and reproduces some of the best writings of the most able French authors and essayists of the day. It contains from 100 to 150 pages monthly, forming two volumes yearly. The perusal of which will give its readers a clear idea of the state of the literary and scientific world.

**A TALE OF THE SEA, and other POEMS, by John Fraser, (Cousin Sandy.)** Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

The Scottish muse thrives well on being transplanted to Canadian soil, if we are to judge by the volume before us. The main poem which gives its title to the book—"A Tale of the Sea"—recites the adventures of a lad who, under pressure of a stepfather's administration, is apprenticed to a ship captain, who to cure the boy of some of his juvenile frolics had him put into a cask, and, a storm coming, the cask is washed overboard and the hero in it. The incidents which follow are the most grotesque, and are amusingly described, and just as amusingly illustrated by some of our Montreal artists. Bill Blythe is finally released in a manner truly miraculous, and discovered by a Yankee girl who tends him in his consequent illness, and whom he afterwards marries. It is altogether a humorous piece, freely interspersed with puns old and new, and will pleasantly while away an idle hour. Some of the shorter pieces are, perhaps, of more merit and certainly of more artistic finish. "Both sides of the Organ," "We're all going Romeward," "May we no hae a Gaelic Professor," &c., &c., have already appeared in some of the city journals, and well sustain the vein of satire, which is the strongest trait in "Cousin Sandy's" poetical compositions. An old elm tree, at Stanstead, Eastern Townships, is the theme of two excellent pieces in a loftier, or at least more serious strain, than that which characterizes most of the other pieces in the book. In "Musings on the Claudiere," the author takes a somewhat higher poetical flight than usual. He "moralised in his musings," and had a very pretty vision of the "giant river" and "the haunts of savage men." Then

\*\*\*\* Men of a kindred nation,  
In whose veins is commingled our blood,  
On the Claudiere have taken their station  
And have tamed this once terrible flood."

The dignity of labour calls forth the author's warmest commendation: but even the dignity of labour cannot be asserted without a slap at "the craft of the statesman." "Cousin Sandy's" book is beautifully got up, being printed on heavy toned paper, and elegantly bound, and the illustrations are very creditable to the artists and engravers of Montreal.

**ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.**—The Common School Act was read a second time and referred to committee, on motion of Hon. M. C. Cameron. Mr. Attorney-General Macdonald gave notice of a motion that the House go into committee to consider a resolution regarding the annual payment of a certain sum, \$1000, to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts, and to the Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal in Ontario, as compensation for the services rendered by the said Judges in the said Circuit of Error and Appeal, and in the Heir and Devisee Commission. Mr. Blake moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of removing all color for the assumption by the Parliament of Canada of the power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North America Act (1867), as between Canada and the several Provinces. The Attorney-General would vote with his honorable friend, although he questioned somewhat the existence of the danger which his honorable friend foresaw. After debate the motion was carried by a vote of 57 to 12, and the address reported and concurred in. The Attorney-General obtained leave to introduce a bill with reference to proceedings in judges' chambers on Common Law. He explained that there were many circumstances arising out of illness and temporary incapacity when they were obliged to appoint gentlemen who were not judges to act as judges. This bill would provide that such actuary judges shall have power to act in all matters as judges in all cases that are brought before them: that in fact they should have all powers, rights and privileges of Judges of the Superior Courts. It was intended to permit judges alluded to to decide upon all those minor matters which might as well be attended to by clerks as by the Superior Court Judges. The bill was read a first time. Mr. Blake moved the second reading of his bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections. The Attorney-General opposed the bill on the ground that a measure of such public importance should originate with the Government. After debate the bill was thrown out by 44 to 28. Mr. Trow moved the second reading of the bill to amend chapter 12 of the statutes of Ontario entitled "An Act for the protection of game in the Province of Ontario"; which would have the effect of extending the time for shooting deer till the first of January. After some discussion the bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee. Mr. Cumberland moved the second reading of bill to establish municipal institutions in the district of Algoma. This was carried and, at the mover's request, it was

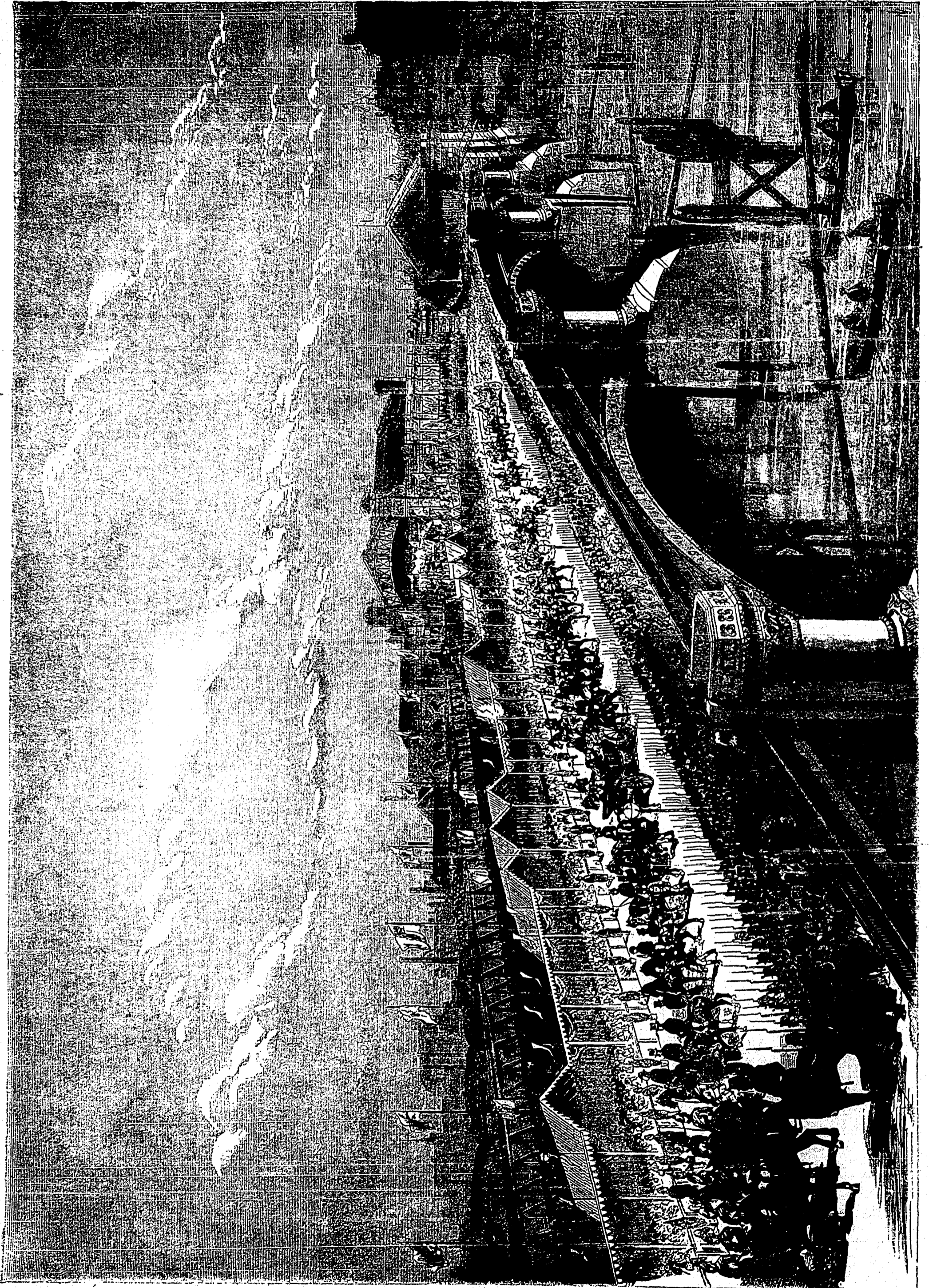
referred to the committee on assessments. Mr. Rykert moved the second reading of bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada intituled "An Act to secure to wives and children the benefit of assurances on the lives of their husbands and parents." This was carried and the bill referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Richards, Graham, Lauder, Lount and the mover. The drainage bill was read a second time, and the resolution appropriating \$260,000 for drainage purposes concurred in. The Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka railway bill went through committee and was read a third time and passed. The Hon. Mr. Wood laid upon the table the Estimates for the forthcoming year, the amounts under the several heads being as follows:—Civil Government, \$120,970; Legislation, \$75,615; Colonization Roads, \$50,000; Administration of Justice, \$194,959; Public Works, Capital Account, \$698,521.81; Public Works, Miscellaneous, \$5,000; Asylum Maintenance, \$163,298; Reformatory, \$22,473; Agriculture and Arts, \$69,450; Immigration, \$24,700; Hospitals and Charities, \$42,519; Literary and Scientific Institutions, \$1,350; Education, \$337,475.43; Unforeseen and Unprovided, \$20,000; Miscellaneous, \$43,693.02; Municipalities Fund, \$78,972.84; Charges on Revenue, \$118,150; Total, \$2,066,233.10. The Drainage Act passed through committee. The bill providing an indemnity to members of \$450 for each session over thirty days, or \$6 a day for any shorter period, was read a third time and passed.

**QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.**—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 was very bad. Carried. Mr. Bachand moved for an address to the Government, inquiring into the working of the Colonization and Emigration Societies during last year. Carried. Mr. Robertson moved the House into Committee of the Whole, to consider the resolution fixing the Speaker's salary, and members' indemnity, in accordance with the 32nd Vic., cap. 2. Mr. Chauveau said the Lieut.-Governor approved of the resolution. Mr. Joly moved to amend the resolution, making it read: "That indemnity to members be permanently fixed at \$450 per session." He said the Government, at last session, had taken upon themselves to raise the indemnity to \$600, urging that the work was expected to be labourious. This argument would not apply to this session. Mr. Chauveau said he did not see why the indemnity should be less this session than last. Although it was thought that it might be shorter, still no one knew how long it might be. If the Ministry were defeated on this motion, they certainly would not resign. Mr. Ogilvie said he thought \$450 was quite enough. He would a great deal rather see it nothing at all. Mr. Robertson said he hoped to see the question permanently settled. It was very indefinite to have the question coming up year after year. He felt that the finances of the country were able to pay \$600 to each member. He wanted to know if the services of the members who moved the amendment were not as valuable here as at Ottawa. He thought they were much more valuable here. Mr. Joly's amendment was lost; yeas, 23; nays, 32. The original motion was then put and carried. Mr. Bachand moved an address for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Quebec, respecting the power claimed by the Government of the Dominion to disallow certain acts of the Local Legislatures, &c. Mr. Chauveau said the Government had received information that the Immunities and Privilege Bill had been disallowed by the Federal Government. The Government was still of opinion that they had the power to pass the Act in question. He used the same arguments as were used by the Premier of Ontario. Mr. Joly suggested an appeal to the Imperial Government. Mr. Cauchon said it might ultimately be necessary to appeal to the Imperial Parliament, but as there were several points in dispute, he thought it better to appeal all at once. The motion was put and carried.

**METALLIM—A VALUABLE INVENTION.**—Certain scientific and practical gentlemen interested in manufacturing and other machinery in New York, have for some months been testing an invention which has for its object the supercedence of all lubricating agents in machinery where metallic friction is to be overcome. The exact nature of the invention is not made public, but it is understood to be a combination of metals or substances, which it is claimed will do away with much of the friction that exists even in well lubricated machinery. The experiments show that the use of "metallim," as it is called, precludes the possibility of danger from heated bearings, and that it enables machinery to run with less friction than any other device that has ever been introduced. If all that is claimed for it is true, "metallim" will prove one of the greatest discoveries of the age. All those accidents arising from heated bearings, in the shape of railway disasters, fires from spontaneous combustion, &c., &c., will be avoided. In the silk, cotton and woollen mills, the use of oil not only subjects the manufacturer to great losses in goods spoiled by it, while the expense of constantly watching it, and extra hazardous insurance, adds seriously to the outlay of the manufacturer. Besides these advantages, it should prove of great advantage in the finer sorts of machinery, as the movements of watches, where it is difficult to find an oil of sufficient fineness to answer the purposes of lubrication, without at times clogging or choking the bearings with gum, or partially solidified oil and dust.

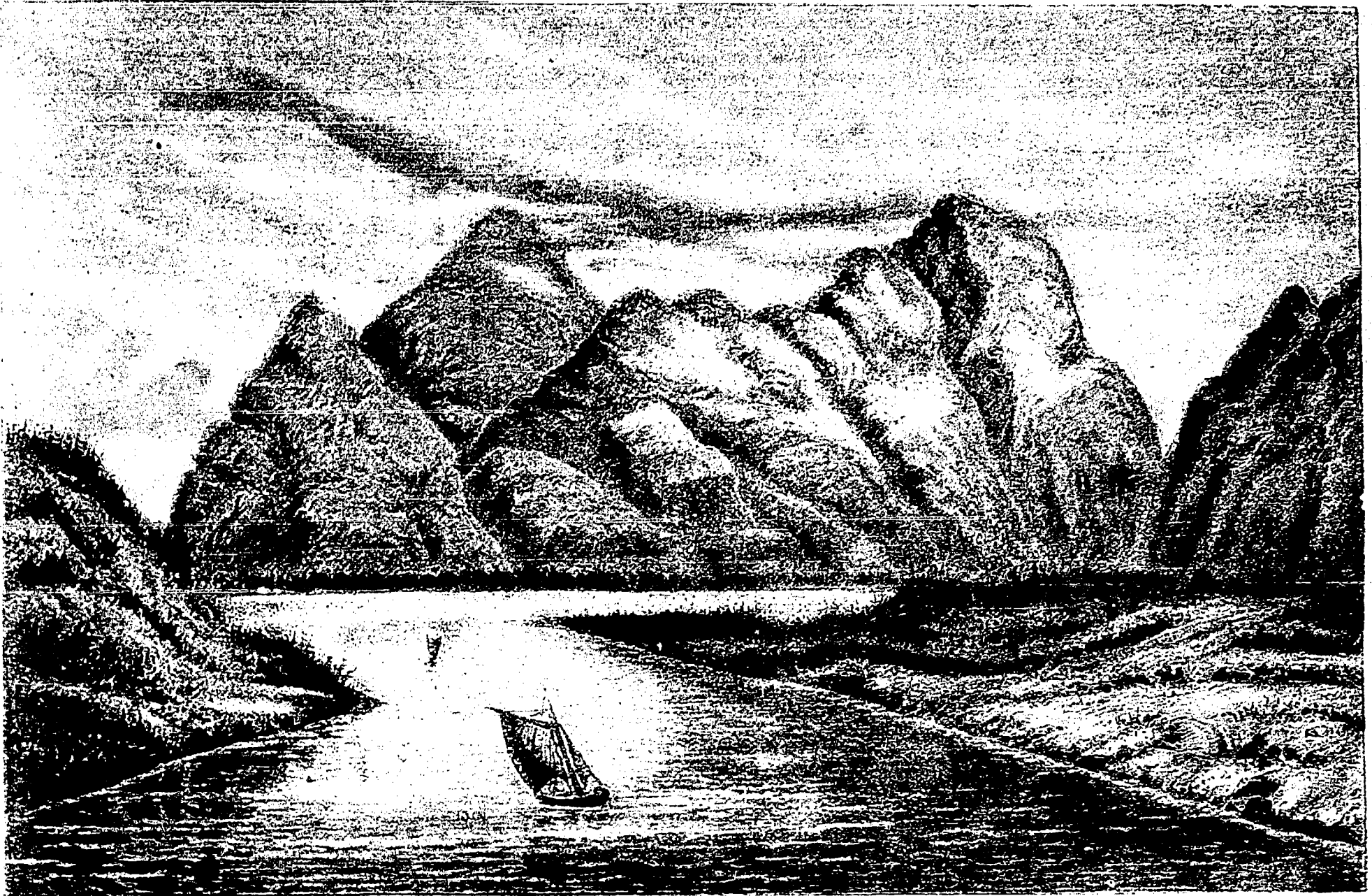
**MUFFLING THE THROAT.**—What is the best mode of protecting the throat from colds where a person is very susceptible to them? The common way of protecting the throat is to bundle and wrap it up closely, thus overheating and rendering it sensitive, and more liable to colds and inflammation than before. This practice is all wrong, and results in much evil. Especially is this the case with children, and when, in addition to muffling of the throat the extremities are insufficiently clad, as is often the case, the best possible conditions are presented for the production of sore throats, coughs, croup, and all kinds of throat affections. If the neck is overheated a portion of the time, when it is exposed some form of disarrangement of the throat will be apt to occur. The rule in regard to clothing the neck should be to keep it as cool as comfort will allow. In doing so you will suffer much less from throat ailment than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with your neck. Anyone who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave off gradually, and not all at once.—Herald of Health.



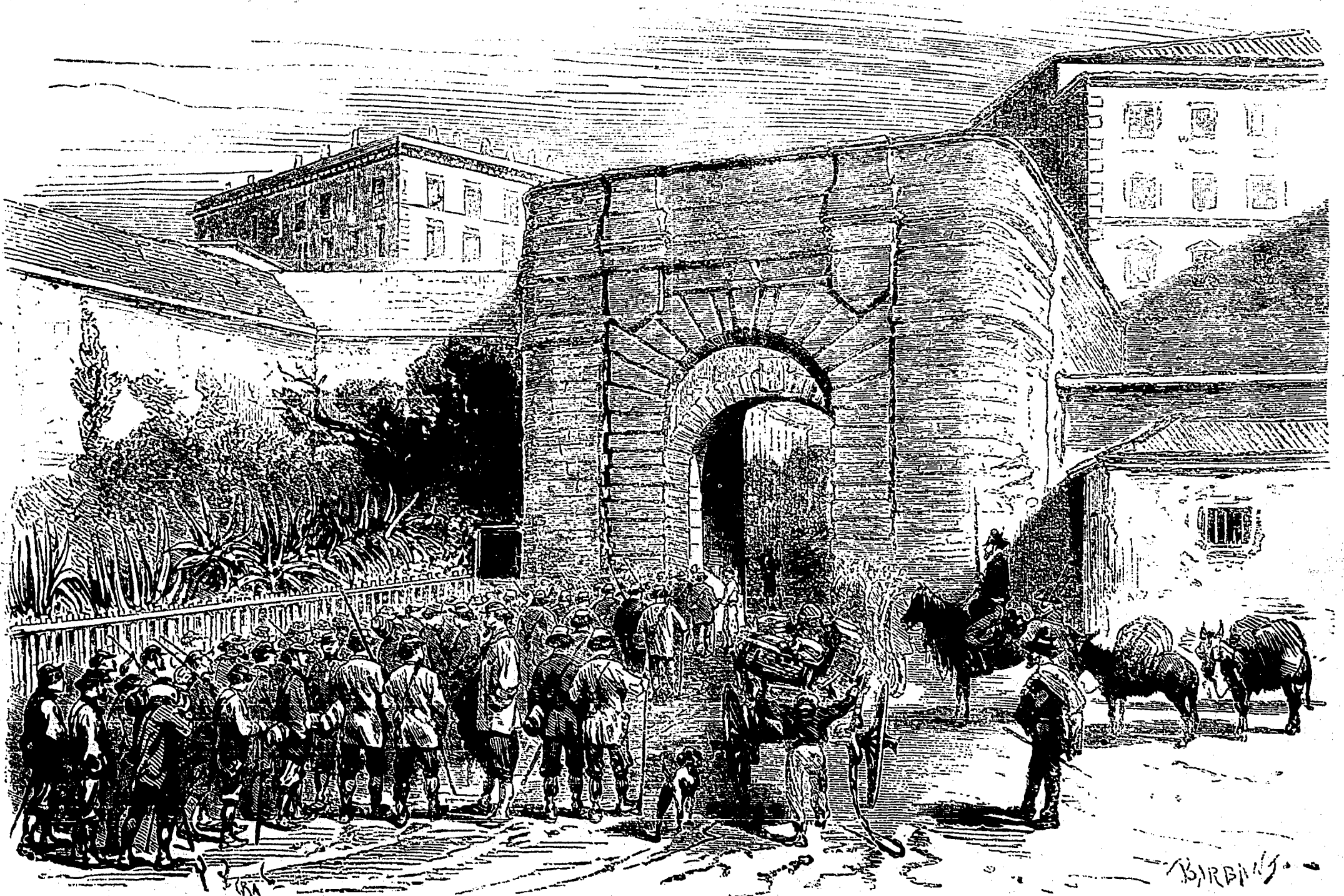


THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON.—OPENING OF THE NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—SEE PAGE 82.





THE RIVER MACKENZIE.—PASSING A SPUR OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS BEYOND FORT SIMPSON.—SEE PAGE 86.



ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS AT CIVITTA VECCHIA.—SEE PAGE 82.



[Written for the "Canadian Illustrated News."]

UNUS ABEST.

- I.  
A group of merry children played;  
The smiling sun to watch them stayed;  
A cloud came by with deadly shade;  
"Unus abest."
- II.  
Bright faces glow 'mid dance and game;  
Hush! some one named a well-known name;  
But dance and song go on the same;  
"Unus abest."
- III.  
A father joins his children's mirth;  
A mother mourns an awful dearth;  
"Ashes to ashes, earth to earth;"  
"Unus abest."
- IV.  
One sits before a lonely fire,  
Watching the flame's unsteady spire  
Wasting with suicidal ire;  
"Unus abest."
- V.  
Thus, day by day, in house or street,  
We miss some form we used to meet;  
Some human heart has ceased to beat;  
"Unus abest."
- VI.  
The years pass on; our hair is gray;  
A few years more we'll pass away,  
Each leaving to his friend to say  
"Unus abest."
- VII.  
So may we live that when the call  
Of the Great Trumpet wakes us all,  
These words from God's high throne may fall:  
"Unus abest."

JOHN READE.

THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER V.

GILBERT CARDOUREL.

GILBERT CARDOUREL had now in fact assumed an office in Bordeaux which gave him considerable power. Though the revolutionary committee had constituted themselves from the Jacobin clubs and possessed no official character, they exerted a moral influence, not only through the power which the well-organized Jacobin body exercised in the country, but also by their members receiving a daily remuneration of two francs, and these committees were respected by all the organs of the government of terror. Such a revolutionary committee acted as the mediator between the sovereignty of the people and the government with regard to the practice of the system of terror, and while the committee of the public welfare and the convention in Paris had appointed Tallien the executioner of the laws of blood for Bordeaux, the Jacobins and their revolutionary committee had made Cardourel the warden over these laws.

It was a matter, of course, dictated by considerations of mutual interest, that the commissioner of the convention and the president of the committee should be in close official connection with each other, relying upon which Cardourel, since his election as president, had laid his plot. He was by no means without intellect or political capacity, but his whole nature, as shewn in his dissolute, idle life, seemed bent on mischief. He who had lost his moral support seeks to extend his inner desolation upon others, and finds satisfaction in doing evil. The fear of inflicting needless sorrow upon others, characteristic of noble minds, was supplanted in Cardourel by a malign desire to give pain and trouble. He only obeyed his unruly passions, and being of a domineering disposition, his irritability was often made the excuse for his actions.

He had become a zealous Jacobin, not from conviction and fanatical patriotism, but because Jacobinism, which was a product of those times, suited his whole nature. He could persecute, do harm and mischief, and all this earned for him reputation, praise, and a kind of civic virtue. With his election as president of the revolutionary committee, whose member he had been, he had great satisfaction in feeling that the power thus acquired would enable him to indulge without restraint in all these propensities which accorded so well with Jacobin notions. The desire of being revenged upon Thérèse Cabarrus, who had so seriously offended him, and had fortunately escaped the first stroke aimed at her, filled his heart with a new vehemence; at the same time his domineering spirit was roused to oppose and threaten the commissioner of the convention, who had become too mild and indulgent, and whom he also hated as his successful rival with the beautiful Spaniard.

Both these aims roused his whole energy, and in the greatest excitement he longed for the moment when he could realize his new activity. Above all, it was necessary to reach the commissioner of the convention in a manner that he could no longer withstand his influence. He felt himself able to control Tallien, without intending to hurt him by doing so. He still stood in so much awe of the all-powerful man that he hesitated bringing upon himself his hate—unless he had found sufficient support and ground to threaten Tallien's power. For this reason he had first called a private meeting of the revolutionary committee, at which he wished to lay down his plans, and to receive the support of the most influential Jacobins.

It was noon when Cardourel left the "Red Cap" to repair to the meeting. He took with him the clerk Timm, though the latter did not belong to the committee, but in truth he was his private adviser and indispensable to him. Early in the morning Gilbert had talked over his plans with Timm, whose devotion, springing partly from fear, partly from servility, pleased him, as he complied willingly, even obligingly, with all his whims and demands; Timm not only had enthusiastically approved of his plans, but had assisted him in developing his views about the means of executing them, which appeared to him very acceptable. Timm thought, he could not recommend himself better to his patron than by flattering his excessive pride, and comparing his intentions with the endeavours of a crafty diplomatist who was doing his State a great service.

Gilbert Cardourel, therefore, brought before the revolutionary committee the position of affairs and his own plans. He declared he was bound to justify with the highest patriotic zeal, the confidence the committee had placed in him by electing him their chairman, and that, therefore, he intended to use all means of making himself respected by the commissioner of

the convention, Tallien, in order that the prevailing indulgence and weakness be replaced by the old energy.

Everyone in the committee gave his assent, as a matter of course, and declared his willingness to support Gilbert Cardourel in every respect.

"But," continued Gilbert more energetically, "this alone is not sufficient, and something more must be done to obtain success. Tallien is a powerful man; he is ensnared by the aristocrat Cabarrus, and will not easily suffer himself to be dictated to, or his actions controlled by others. I put my head at stake, friends—it is no more than just that I should have power to make resistance. Timm nodded his warmest assent, as the ideas Cardourel professed were his own. Being introduced and admitted as secretary, he now placed, with great importance, the quill upon the thick, grey paper, scrawled down the substance of what his patron spoke, and gave it at once the form upon which they had before agreed, so as to gain the character of an authentic document. Cardourel, by a nod, gave him also to understand that he counted on his services.

"How is this possible, patriot?" added he. "It can only be done by my receiving the necessary support to oppose, in case of need, the commissioner, with all energy. He must know that I act not for myself alone, but by the authority and will of the committee; he must, plainly speaking, be afraid of me. I, therefore, propose that a complaint and accusation against Tallien be sent to Paris, in case I am convinced that the end can be attained in no other way—a complaint and accusation addressed to the committee of the public welfare, in the name of the revolutionary committee and all good patriots of Bordeaux."

Cardourel stopped to observe the effect of this motion. Great excitement was visible in the society, and a lively debate took place about the advisability of such a measure. They generally agreed, however, that Cardourel deserved praise and support, and that if Tallien did not respond to his patriotic demands, a complaint should be directed to Paris. Cardourel now asked the members to sign the document which Timm had read to them, and which was drawn in such a form that it represented a mandate from the committee to Gilbert, to make his complaint to Paris against Tallien, if he deemed it necessary. The Jacobins hesitated signing a document, the detection of which would give them over to the vengeance of Tallien; but when Gilbert represented that he was the first that would be threatened in such a case, and that for this reason he would not betray the existence of the mandate till the vengeance of the commissioner was no more to be dreaded, they resolved to sign.

Cardourel triumphantly placed the mandate in his breast-pocket, and went with Timm to his dwelling, to confer with him on the further steps to be taken. The question was, when and in what manner Cardourel should call on the commissioner of the convention to lay before him the delicate communication that in future his actions would be under control. Both at last agreed upon doing without loss of time what had to be done; Timm displayed all his eloquence to show Cardourel how to act in this difficult undertaking, so that the latter with great self-confidence was induced to start at once on his errand.

"Timm," said he when they parted, "if I were a minister and you my private secretary—we should know how to rule."

Timm laughed, and replied, "We don't know, citizen, what may happen."

"I will meet you to-night at the 'Red Cap'; you shall drink at my expense as much as you please—I will reward you in some way! But I shall find you something better, a good office—for you deserve it. Then you shall marry Lucie, just to vex the old couple—we will arrange every thing if we only keep up the guillotine. In the meantime the fun with the little black girl does not interest me so much as to lose my time over it. I have now indeed a great deal more to think of and to do."

"Oh! there is no hurry," the little clerk said consolingly; he could not understand why his patron troubled himself so much with his marriage of which he himself had never thought. "I don't care so much about it."

"Fool," answered Gilbert jestingly. "Did you not tell me that you love Lucie? Well, the woman you love will be your wife. And as one of these days my uncivil cousin Tourguet will get married to Miss Guillotine instead of marrying this crowd of—what obstacles would there be left? Do not be so timid, little Timm—I will arrange the matter for you; it gives me pleasure, much pleasure, and you shall have proofs that I am your friend."

Timm seized his proffered hand, pressing it warmly to show the depth of his gratitude for the kindness of Cardourel. The president in jacket and clogs then stepped across the street to the gloomy building of the Ombrière, with the intention of presenting himself to the commissioner of the convention, and attending to his new duties.

The *Sans-culotte* in the ante-room informed him of the commissioner's order, not to announce to-day any one except in case of need.

"That is just my case," cried Cardourel in a haughty tone. "Announce the president of the revolutionary committee." It was done. The *Sans-culotte* returned with the message that the commissioner expected him.

Gilbert who had already advanced to the door of Tallien's reception-room, quickly entered it. He saw before him the young commissioner, visibly out of humour on account of being disturbed; and Thérèse Cabarrus just in the act of leaving the room, looking more beautiful than ever.

She turned round, and recognising Cardourel, muttered audibly with an expression of the greatest contempt: "The wretch."

She then left the apartment, as though she could not quick enough rid herself of the presence of the Jacobin, who smiled sneeringly after her.

Tallien had overheard how his beloved saluted this man. He knew Cardourel personally, but did not understand to what circumstance the contemptuous epithet Thérèse Cabarrus had bestowed upon him referred. However he at once comprehended that they must have met before; it may have been, that even without this circumstance Gilbert Cardourel would have made a disagreeable impression upon him, but now his sullen face expressed how ungraciously he would receive the disturber.

Gilbert himself felt disconcerted by this reception. The young deputy with his red hair could even by his look terrify more courageous natures. One might almost feel in his presence as though he stood before a demon who with one nod could bring destruction.

"You are the president of the revolutionary committee, citizen?" at last asked Tallien in an energetic tone. "Your name?"

"My name is of no consequence, citizen commissioner," replied Gilbert, who had regained his self-possession, and whose indignation was called forth by Tallien's imperious address. "But if you wish to know it, I have no reason for withholding it. I am called Cardourel."

Tallien fixed a piercing glance upon Gilbert Cardourel, then resumed: "Your business is urgent?"

"It is as urgent as it is important, citizen commissioner. But I cannot discuss it as though standing upon my trial. You must therefore allow me to tell you more precisely the purpose of my visit; I am only sorry that I have not come to you at a more opportune time."

There was a maliciousness in these last words which did not escape Tallien; who began to realize that he would have to deal with an affair in which he was particularly interested. His mien became more sullen, his looks indicated a storm which might break out at any moment.

"Speak!" demanded he of Gilbert. "I shall then be able to see the nature of your urgent business."

Gilbert now fell into a civil, fawning tone, which Timm had advised for this critical occasion.

"Citizen commissioner," said he, "I consider myself a zealous patriot, who wishes to protect the welfare of the republic to the best of his abilities. My zeal and undoubted devotion for the cause of liberty have earned for me the confidence of all true *Sans-culottes* in Bordeaux; they have chosen me to be one of the revolutionary committee, and truly I believe that I have sent, as it was my duty, every enemy of the republic before the tribunal. I knew, and still know no forbearance, when the welfare of the country is at stake, and it is certain that all aristocrats, and other suspicious and bad citizens, must be struck by the terror of blood and death, if the republic and liberty shall attain their glory. You see, citizen, that the committee has acknowledged this by yesterday electing me their president. They not only know that I would do my duty energetically, and accuse, without mercy, all criminals, but they have desired me to act with the greatest severity and vigour, because the patriots have lately seen with indignation that too many criminals have found grace, and, with it, an opportunity for further hostilities against the republic."

Tallien impatiently stamped his foot. "To the point!" commanded he. "To what do these digressions tend?"

"Your pardon, citizen commissioner, it was necessary to make these introductory remarks. I am well acquainted in Bordeaux, and know how many of these criminals and suspected are still living in the city, and beginning again to feel secure. Has Bordeaux not been the head-quarters of these cursed *Brisotins* and *Girondists*? You are aware yourself how much trouble and expense it has cost to rid the city of the *Girondist* faction, and making it appear worthy of the republic. I assure you that the city is still crowded with bad citizens, who, if the severity of persecution and punishment relaxes, will soon come out of their hiding places, deride the authorities, and finally take the reins in their own hands; such a leniency may easily imperil the republic. So I think, so thinks the revolutionary committee, so thinks the Jacobin Club, and so think all good patriots. Bordeaux must have a severe jurisdiction, or we will see the city soon become disloyal."

"What else can we do?" asked Tallien angrily. "Will you set fire to Bordeaux at its four corners? I perceive your motive—not blood enough has been shed to satisfy you, water still flows in the Garonne, not blood."

"Ah, citizen," replied Cardourel, "you misunderstand the import of my words. We do not desire cruelty and slaughter, but justice and rigour against those whom the law brands as the enemies of the republic. Too many are now spared, too many are withheld from justice by your leniency, and leave the prisons to mock justice, the government and the committee, who, faithful to their duty, had informed on them. I have been sent, and have come, citizen, to request you not any longer to acquiesce in this ill-placed forbearance and leniency."

"This is arrogance," burst forth Tallien. "I am not responsible to you, but to the convention for my actions. No criminal is withheld by me from just punishment; but I am no slaughterer of innocent and harmless weaklings, who are knouced in masses. I think I have proved that I know how to administer justice to criminals. This answer may satisfy you, citizen Cardourel."

Gilbert shrugged his shoulders and remarked: "There is no doubt, citizen commissioner, that your intentions are truly patriotic. But I dare to tell you, because it is my duty, that latterly many criminals and decidedly suspected persons have been liberated."

"Who?" asked Tallien in wrath. "Who? Name them!"

"Why, citizen? Is not the Spaniard Cabarrus one of them?"

The serpent's sting visibly pained the young deputy, and Gilbert felt delight in his fury till it burst forth in a blaze.

"Ah!" cried Tallien. "This is the portend of your visit! Let us be brief, my friend! I recognize no judge above me but the convention. I will not allow your interference with my office. That is sufficient—I can now understand why Thérèse Cabarrus called you a wretch."

"What that woman may say has no weight with me. She deserved death."

"Begone, begone!" roared Tallien in a towering passion, rushing to the bell-pull suspended over his desk in the middle of the room.

"Stop, citizen," said Gilbert, trembling with fear and passion; "listen to one thing more before you have me turned out."

Tallien involuntarily hesitated pulling the bell which should bring the *Sans-culottes* into the room.

"If you reward my zeal in this way, you will compel me to lodge a complaint against you in Paris."

"I have no fear, and shall not prevent you from doing so."

"My complaint would not be without weight, citizen commissioner; I am president of the revolutionary committee; I am backed by the mother society in Paris, where Robespierre's most trustworthy friends gather."

Gilbert perceived that the name of Robespierre caused Tallien uneasiness. Anger and indignation disappeared from his countenance and were replaced by gloomy reflection. To be threatened with Robespierre, this all-powerful, incorruptible and merciless man of terror, was sufficient to make the bravest quail, and Tallien, conscious of his guilt, which consisted in his late leniency, was the more anxious, as he had

on several previous occasions incurred the displeasure of Robespierre.

"There is no doubt," continued Cardourel in a well-calculated ceremoniousness, "I will be heard with my complaint, and it will be found just, as I can procure the signature of the best patriots and truest *Sans-culottes* of Bordeaux."

The commissioner of the convention in deep meditation paced the room. He was tortured at not being able to punish the offender, and was considering how he might be revenged. His prudence taught him to draw back before his adversaries, while his feelings were in revolt against the humiliation of being defeated. He might destroy Cardourel, but the fear paralyzed him that a blow dealt in this way would bring him into the greatest trouble with the whole Jacobin party in Bordeaux, whose friends in Paris would certainly take advantage of it. Tallien was one of those characters who by impulse exhibit an energy that recoils from no obstacle, and then fall back into a languor that prevents all action. His passions were easily influenced by circumstances. He was capable of great and noble, as well as cruel actions, but when struggling against unforeseen obstacles, became timid, cautious, evasive, till he had collected again his energy and roused himself to new exertions.

Gilbert Cardourel could almost read what was passing in Tallien's breast, and judged that he had used the right weapon to influence and intimidate the powerful commissioner, at the same time not forgetting that he had to deal with a dangerous man, against whom he had always to be on his guard.

"Citizen commissioner," he resumed, "I can lay before you the list of all those whom the revolutionary committee has denounced to the tribunal, at the same time the list of those whom, of your own accord, you have liberated."

Gilbert stopped one moment, then continued, casting a searching glance on Tallien, who was hastily pacing the room!

"The list is headed by the beautiful Spaniard, Thérèse Fontenay, the wife of an aristocrat, an emigrant . . ."

"Well," impatiently replied the commissioner, "I have saved her."

"I will assert and prove, citizen commissioner, that you have suffered this woman to interfere with the course of the law, and to liberate more than a hundred justly imprisoned persons, for no other reason than that of gaining your favour."

"Stop, you are a —!"

"I will," went on Gilbert in cruel mockery, "further assert and prove, that the commissioner of the convention, Tallien, rules no more in Bordeaux, but his beloved, the Spaniard Cabarrus; in the same way as the wife of Roland governed France in his stead. No matter! the guillotine has got them both!"

Tallien was sensibly affected by the comparison with Roland; there was in it some truth which startled and vexed him. At the same time he was alarmed at the idea of seeing his beloved in so dangerous a manner denounced in Paris, fearing the accusation by Cardourel, less for himself than for her; thus he made up his mind to come to an understanding with Gilbert.

"Citizen," said he, approaching him, "you are a good patriot, and I thank you for having reminded me of my duty, which, perhaps, latterly, I have somewhat neglected. This may prove to you, that in future I will be more circumspect with my privilege of pardoning."

"Excellent citizen commissioner, all Jacobins will be delighted to hear it."

"They shall be disappointed, my friend, and I count again upon your assistance."

Certainly, citizen Tallien, do so. I came for the purpose of offering it you in a more effective manner than it has, so far, been possible."

"How, in a more effective manner?" asked Tallien, in a tone of mistrust.

"As you cannot know each person that is recommended to your mercy, the committee requests you to entrust me with the examination of such cases."

"That means, I shall be put under surveillance," replied Tallien, trying to conceal his annoyance by assuming an air of indifference.

"Comprehend it not in this way, but as an assistance to the patriotic cause," said Cardourel appeasingly, having now obtained his first object.

"Well, then, explain yourself?"

"I ask nothing more, citizen, than to call upon you every day, to ascertain whether you intend liberating any of the prisoners."

"Well, and what more?"

"That I may give my approval, before you do so."

"Granted."

"And that without it, no one shall be withheld from his trial."

"I will also grant this condition, if you will not abuse it."

"Be not afraid, citizen commissioner. My intentions are pure. I am actuated but by true Jacobin patriotism."

"These are also my principles."

"Our compact, citizen commissioner, is therefore concluded and will immediately come in force."

"I will release no one who does not delight in your mercy," confirmed Tallien in an ironical tone.

Gilbert Cardourel, not perceiving it, said:

"Till to-morrow, citizen," and left the room.

"Till to-morrow," replied Tallien, following him to the door. As soon as it had closed, his face became suddenly distorted, as though painfully suppressed passions were vehemently breaking forth.

"Scoundrel," muttered he, and the expression with which he uttered the word might excite terror. His red hair seemed to rise like bristles; his pale cheeks flushed, and bitter hate darted from his fiery eyes.

And when Gilbert Cardourel triumphantly paced the street to look for Timm at the "Red Cap," in imagination he saw Tallien's ugly face and heard a curse being sent after him. He burst out laughing and felt for the document in his breast-pocket, as if it were the talisman which could protect him from the wrath of the powerful man whom he had humbled.

Tallien had made his compact with Cardourel to pacify both him and the Jacobin body in Bordeaux, on account of their indignation at his clemency. The complaints had touched him the more severely, as he had to confess that they were not without foundation. He had to acknowledge that as a man of terror he had not fulfilled his duty since he had become enamoured by the charms of the beautiful Spaniard.

Nevertheless he did not intend to subject himself to the control of the *Sans-culotte*, which was as arrogant as it was offensive to his authority and dignity, while the whole appearance and demeanour of this man had filled him with disgust. As in similar cases, he meant to gain time to reflect how he should act, and wished to wait for an impulse to his energy which should disconcert Cardourel.

If anything could increase his desire of revenge, it was the communication by Thérèse, how Cardourel had made professions of love to her, and after she had so energetically refused him, had in revenge thrown her into prison. The whole evening was spent in undisturbed conversation, discussing the situation in which the dangerous Jacobin had placed Tallien and his beloved.

"Nothing further can be done," said he, as though terminating an argument in his own mind, "but to fulfil inexorably my duty as formerly. Oh, Thérèse," added he vehemently, to convince her of the necessity of his resolution, while she was seriously listening to him with looks full of reproach, "how I should like to follow the dictates of my heart in which you alone rule! Do not be angry if I must separate the man who rules from the man who loves. You have been the guardian-angel of many, and I have appeared the executor of your peaceful message. This has come to an end—the guardian-angel must let the demon act, who only fulfils the laws of his angry master."

"It is extremely painful to me, Tallien," answered she with resignation, "that you have to fetter yourself with chains of slavery to the scaffold."

"Dearest," he implored, "rid yourself of this mischievous thought! You must know me, you must distinguish between the man of duty and the man of love, who after a gloomy day's work hastens to you, resting his head on your lap. Thérèse, do not love me less if I cannot fulfil all your wishes!"

"My Tallien! My Lambert!" exclaimed she with passionate, yet sad accent. "Our love so far was a hymen of joy—trials and pain can only strengthen it. Trees must bear the storms."

"Yes, so it shall be, Thérèse! The gales which are hastening upon us will bind us closer to each other. Be it as it may, beloved, we shall never part!"

"Never, my friend, my rescuer! I understand you and can separate the politician from the lover."

"Only our preservation compels me to cause you pain."

"I comprehend. I will close my eyes, so that I do not see when streams of blood flow anew from the scaffold, when dozens are taken on carts to lay their heads upon the block. I will stop my ears, so that I may not hear the rumbling of the carts as they pass under my window, nor the sobbing of women, nor the entreaties and prayers of all those who implore my aid to excite your sympathy in behalf of their friends. They will come, pray and weep, all to no purpose—I will meet them no more. Thérèse Cabarrus has played her part, she is powerless over the heart that belongs to her, over the man she loves."

"Stop, stop, woman, you torture me," cried Tallien, springing from her side and covering his burning forehead with his hands. "Oh, that this Cardourel can compel me to become again a —! But," continued he with a voice of thunder, "they shall learn to know me, Thérèse; my hand shall wave the fiery sword, and woe to the head it reaches; it will not turn away from a Jacobin cap."

"Ha!" burst forth Thérèse, a sudden change passing over her whole expression, and a wild joy flashing from her eyes that surprised Tallien. "You have found the right expedient, Lambert. If sulphur and fire shall rain, it shall fall on the just and unjust, carrying destruction with it. Carry terror amongst these Jacobins, friend, and you shall see how they will tremble, and implore the same Tallien whom they would now like to accuse. My beloved, if you must be Pluto, I will be your Proserpine, and you shall see that I also know hate, and can beckon death."

The commissioner being alarmed by these words of wild excitement, which broke forth like despairing hate from his beloved, was not at once able to reply. After a pause, he stammered forth:

"What do you mean?"

"Tallien," recommenced Thérèse, in a subdued voice, "you or they must suffer. They compel you to be without mercy, to renew a government of terror and blood; you are threatened, if you spare heads and give the executioner a holiday. Well then, if they compel you, submit; but do not forget, while the guillotine is raging, to think of yourself, and to destroy the vipers which attempt to ruin you with their poisonous sting. Plunge them first into this abyss."

"Thérèse," exclaimed he in amazement. "What do I hear? I cannot recognise you,—a poisonous breath of death rushes from your mouth! You are raving!"

"Not so, Lambert, not so!" replied she passionately. "If it were so, it would not be my fault that a drop of poison got mixed in my love for you. They will destroy you, Tallien—I see you between Scylla and Charybdis, urged to shed blood, so that when the time of terror, which cannot last forever, has passed away, you may, laden with the curses of the world, be plunged into oblivion,—or you may be suspected as a weakling by the monsters of Paris, who will overthrow you. Oh, my friend, because I so tenderly love you, I perceive creeping destruction setting traps for you. Because I have chained my existence to yours, my rescuer, I wish to see you once great among the men of the day, and not as an instrument of others, which is used and then thrown away. You are mine, Tallien, you have sworn it to me so often—let me watch over you, over your life! I will be your good genius, and accompany you on the road to glory, and to the honours of great men; but, I will also protect you and destroy the enemy who would tear you from me."

Tallien felt the new charm this woman exercised over him. Her wild excitement, which he had never before observed, stirred the innermost depths of his heart. She incited a higher ambition than he possessed, showing him in a light of glory the goal to which he should aspire, and her strength and energy of will elevated all his feelings. But from where came at once this change in his beloved? What design was yet concealed behind her glowing words? There was some mystery, and Tallien dreaded to hear what she might yet reveal him.

"Your love, Thérèse, is a fountain of bliss" said he, "but can also, as I divine, be full of terror. Sny, have you contrived a plan?"

"This vile *Sans-culotte* Cardourel has contrived a plan to ruin you. I, for my part, have only taken the resolution to frustrate his plan."

"Yes, Cardourel," rejoined he gloomily and meditatively. "He is to be dreaded."

"A wretch whom you must destroy, or you will fall a victim of his passions. Oh! I have penetrated into the soul of this man. He is prompted to overthrow you, by his hate against me, or perhaps by a still lower feeling. On my account he is your enemy."

"I have guessed so from his own words."

"Well?" said she, encouraging. "Do you not think of protecting yourself and me from him? This man is as contemptible as he is dangerous and would shun no means, however low, to accomplish his purpose. You said, he is the chief of the *Sans-culottes* in Bordeaux—the worse so, he is a power."

"Certainly," replied Tallien; "he is a power, and I have therefore no easy game with him."

"If you destroy him, you aim a blow at these Jacobins, who have shown themselves as spies upon your conduct, as your enemies and accusers."

"But consider, Thérèse, that by an open act of violence against this Cardourel I would raise the whole Jacobin body against me, and that would be certain ruin."

"Thus speak fear and false precaution, Lambert. It is impossible that this dissolute fellow can play so important a part as to influence the whole party to rise in his defence. Crush this puffed-up monster and show that a man of terror can hit any one who is deemed dangerous to order and authority."

The young commissioner of the convention began to divine what the sagacity of the Spaniard would suggest to ward off the danger. "Dangerous to order and authority," repeated he to himself.

"You are a part of them, Tallien; as long as you are entrusted with your office, you represent the authority, doubting and mistrusting which would be an act of political hostility."

"No doubt, I must take a higher point of view. I am not a person subjected to control—I represent an office, the authority of which, in spite of all law, they desire to curtail."

"Just so, Tallien, you now understand me," said she approvingly; "this Cardourel has made an attempt against you, against the highest power in this part of the country. It is like a conspiracy instigated against you to deprive you of your power, and place it into the hands of the revolutionary committee!"

"A conspiracy! Indeed, Thérèse, you suggest a good idea," cried Tallien visibly rejoiced by her ingenuity. "A conspiracy! Yes, yes, it is so."

"It is so, it must be so, Lambert," remarked Thérèse Cabarrus impressively. "That is the ground on which you must commence proceedings against Cardourel."

"Proceedings!" replied Tallien alarmed. "That would make a noise. But I might send a report to the committee of the public welfare in Paris, so as to remove all credibility from the complaints and accusations of this Cardourel. His poisonous sting would then become harmless."

"Tallien," answered she warningly, "*qui se sent secreteuse*. He who defends himself before he is accused, excites mistrust. In this time of mistrust such a remedy is not at all advisable. Have Cardourel arrested, proceed against him, and against the whole revolutionary committee for having conspired against the lawful authority, and by terrifying them by such means you will gain the victory."

"But this would just be prosecuting the party who ought to be my support."

"You are wrong, Tallien. It would rather be standing above the party and mastering it. As Bergniaud has prophesied, the revolution will be like Saturnus who has devoured his own children. It will not last long before Robespierre will bring Chaumette, perhaps even Danton, to the scaffold, and then perish himself. Commence by showing yourself a great man, called upon to rule, and he who desires to rule must not be intimidated by any party."

Tallien had listened with the greatest attention to the words of his beloved, which opened before him a new sphere of activity. He discontinued the conversation to collect his excited thoughts, and to reflect upon what he should do the next day. Thérèse Cabarrus, he felt it clearly, was more than a woman who loved him; she was destined to play a great part in his life. Would it bring happiness or misfortune? He could not foresee, but felt himself forever bound for better and for worse to this enchantress.

(To be continued.)

Corn exchange—the chiropodist's fee.

The best sea-weed—a cigar on the beach.

"You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years old. "You are like a donkey; and what do they do to cure them of stupidity?" "They feed them better, and kick them less," said the arch little urchin.

"Professor," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals "why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then the other?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

"Lord Ainsley" and his bride have rented a furnished house in the aristocratic neighbourhood of Madison Square, New York; and the quidnuncs are as much troubled about the sources of his money supply as about the origin of his title.

Mr. John Bissell and wife, of West Concord, N. H., celebrated their "pearl wedding" last week. They have lived happily together for seventy years, and it is safe to conclude they are a sensible and thrifty pair.

An old lady recently was brought as a witness before a bench of magistrates, and when asked to take off her bonnet obstinately refused to do so, saying, "There's no law compelling a woman to take off her bonnet."—"Oh," imprudently replied one of the magistrates, "you know the law, do you? Perhaps you would like to come up and sit here and teach us?"—"No, I thank you, sir," said the woman, tartly; "there are old women enough there now."

CONSOLATION IN GRIEF.—A very covetous man lost his only son James. The minister came to comfort him, and remarked that such chastisements of Providence were mercies in disguise; that, although in the death of his son he had suffered a severe and irreparable misfortune, yet, undoubtedly, his own reflections had suggested some sources of consolation. "Yes," exclaimed the weeping but still provident father, "Jim was a monstrous eater!"



CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

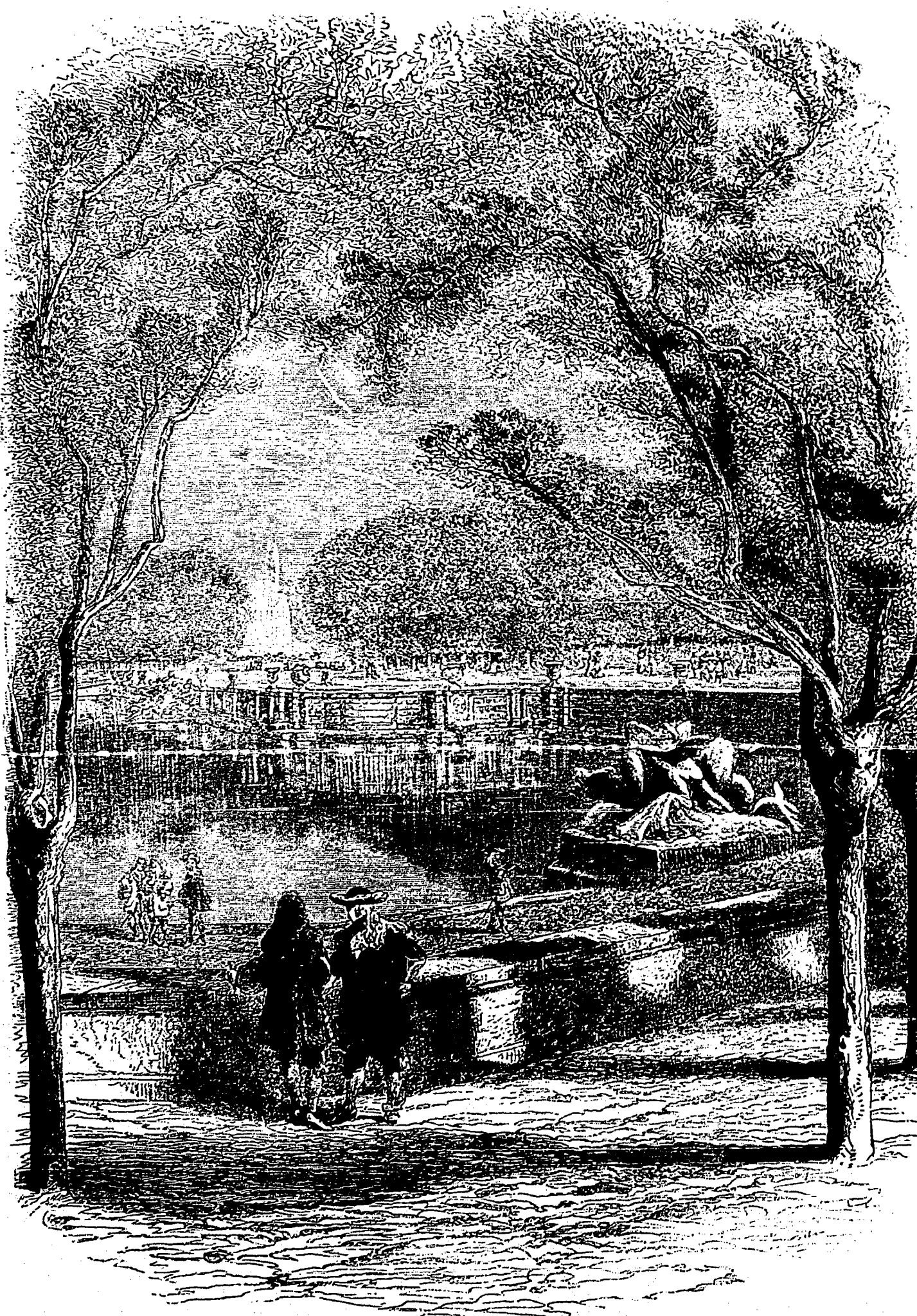
Messrs. Wyon, who made the great seal of Canada, were also commissioned by the Canadian Government to execute the medal commemorative of Confederation. The size of the medal is three inches in diameter. The obverse bears a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, who honoured Mr. J. S. Wyon with sittings for the purpose. The likeness of the Queen is excellent, and the style of the composition and treatment is much better than that of the head of Her Majesty in our present coinage. She wears a crown, which is both simple and rich in effect, from which, in accordance with her custom of late years on State occasions, falls a veil which covers the back of the head. The portion of dress which is visible is ornamented with a rich border of rose, thistle, and shamrock; and from a necklace is suspended a locket, frequently worn by Her Majesty, containing a portrait of the late Prince Consort, and specially selected by Her Majesty for representation upon this medal. The reverse side exhibits an allegorical group of figures, representing Britannia presenting the charter of Confederation to the four provinces. Each of these figures is distinguished by appropriate emblems. Ontario carries a sheaf of corn and a sickle; Quebec holds a paddle, and bears a fleur-de-lis on the shoulder; Nova Scotia holds a mining spade, and New Brunswick a timber-axe. The medal struck in gold has been presented to the Queen; in silver to the members of the Quebec Conference, and in bronze to Senators and members of the House of Commons.



THE CANADIAN PROVINCES CONFEDERATION MEDAL.

THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES.

The gardens which extend behind the mammoth castle of Versailles enclose the natural galleries of France. The descent to the gardens is made by the famous stairs lined with twelve hundred orange trees; and when the visitor enters he finds them in about the same condition as when Le Nôtre left them cultivated to the highest perfection, on the plan originally designed by himself. Since the eighteenth century there is scarcely a word of ridicule that has not been hurled at Le Nôtre's conception. When the grounds were levelled, and terraces substituted for undulating surface; grass plots formed, hedges trimmed, and trees made to grow by rule; when flower-beds were regulated by strict measurement, and ponds encircled with stone walls, it was said that Le Nôtre had deprived nature of beauty, that he preferred the cold symmetry of geometrical proportion to the easy freedom of natural beauty in all its forms. The chessboard-like appearance of Versailles park, with its trimmed trees, and methodical arrangement of all its attractions, gives an appearance of justice to the complaints against the taste of the designer. But the same scene, enlivened by the presence of the elite of society, with the great king holding his court therein, seems a true picture of the olden time, wherein the artist had but subjected nature to such rules as the ideas of his time, and the habits of the society in which he lived, required to fulfil the original design. Tried by the times in which the plan was conceived, its execution ought to be regarded as a great triumph of genius. On a summer evening when the moon's pale light heightens the shade, and rounds off the angularity of the severe outline, the gardens can be seen to the greatest advantage. The deep shadow of the buildings covering the wide plains, where marble statues stand forth like spectres in the gloom, with the ponds, the sparkling fountains, &c., make a panorama of rare and exquisite beauty.



THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES.

SOLAR WONDERS.

MARVELS OF THE SUN—THE ZOLLNER "PICTURES."  
From the London Spectator, Nov. 13.  
Astronomers have been revealing so many wonders in the vast globe which rules the planetary scheme, that we cannot yet hope to see the startling results of their researches co-ordinated into a consistent whole. On every hand new marvels are being brought to light. At one time Mr. Lockyer surprises us by exhibiting the velocities with which the solar storms rage across the blazing surface of our luminary. At another, the energetic astronomer who presides at the Roman Observatory tells us of water within the fierce tumult of the solar spots. The Kew observers track the strange influences of the planets on the solar atmosphere, watching not only the great tide of spots which sweeps in the ten-year period over the solar storm-zones, and then leaves our sun clear from speck or stain, but also the ripples of spot-formation which come in shorter periods, and seem inextricably blended to ordinary observers with the great periodic disturbances. Lastly, Lockyer, Huggins, Zollner, and Secchi describe the magic changes of form which pass over tongues of flame, projecting thousands of miles from the solar surface. We have before us as we write a series of coloured prominence-pictures taken by Dr. Zollner, the eminent photometrician. It is impossible to contemplate these strange figures without a sense of the magnificence of the problem which the sun presents to astronomers. Here are vast entities—flames, if we will, but flames unlike all those with which we are familiar. And these vast tongues of fire assume forms which speak to us at once of the action of forces of the utmost violence and intensity. The very aspect of these objects at once teaches this, but it is the rapid changes of place and of figure to which the spots are subjected that are most significant on this point. Here is a vast cone-shaped flame, with a mushroom-shaped head of enormous proportions, the whole object standing 16,000 or 17,000 miles from the sun's surface. In the configuration we see the uprush of lately imprisoned gases, in the outspreading head the sudden diminution of pressure as these gases reach the rarer upper atmosphere. But turn from this object to a series of six pictures placed beside it, and we see the solar forces in action. First, there is a vast flame, some 18,000 miles high, bowed towards the right, as though some fierce wind were blowing upon it. It extends in this direction some four or five thousand miles. The next picture presents the same object ten minutes later. The figure of the prominence has wholly changed. It is now a globe-shaped mass, standing on a narrow stalk of light above a row of flame-hillocks. It is bowed towards the left, so that in those short minutes the whole mass of the flame has swept thousands of miles away from its former position. Only two minutes later, and again a complete change of appearance. The stalk and flame-hillocks have vanished, and the globe-shaped mass has become elongated. Three minutes later, the shape of the prominence has altered so completely that one can hardly recognize it for the same. The stalk is again visible, but the upper mass is bowed down on the right so that the whole figure resembles a gigantic A, without the cross-bar, and with the down-stroke abnormally thick. This great A is some twenty thousand miles in height, and the whole mass of our earth might be bowled between its legs without touching them! Four minutes pass, and again the figure has changed. The flame-hillocks reappear, the down-



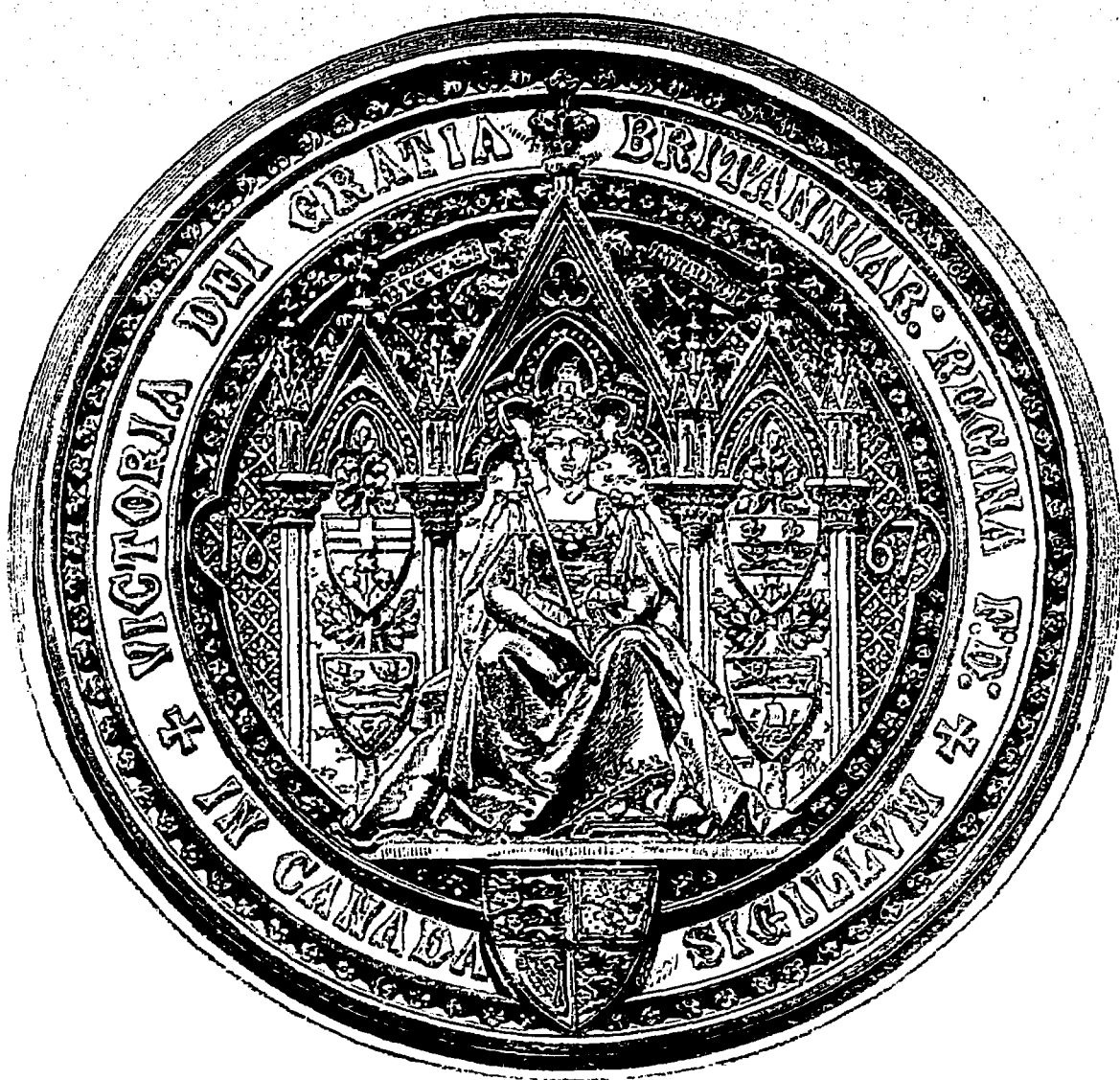
stroke of the A begins to raise itself from the sun's surface. Lastly, after yet another interval of four minutes, the figure of the prominence has lost all resemblance to an A, and may now be likened to a camel's head looking towards the right. The whole series of changes has occupied but twenty-three minutes, yet the flame exceeded our earth in volume ten-fold at the least. But Mr. Lockyer has recorded an instance of a yet more marvellous nature. A vast prominence extending seventy or eighty thousand miles from the sun's surface vanished altogether in ten minutes. The very way in which Zöllner's drawings were taken savors of the marvellous. We have spoken of them as colored. They are ruby-red, and so the prominences appeared to the astronomer. The real light of the prominences is not ruby-red, however, but rose-colored, with faint indications of pink, of even bluish tints. The fact is, that by the new method of observation the image of a prominence was formed by only a certain part of its light. We may say that out of the several colored images of the same prominence the astronomer selects one only for examination. The explanation of this is worth consideration, as it involves the essence of the method by which the prominences are seen at all. When we analyze light with a simple prism as Newton did, we get instead of a round spot of white—that is, mixed light—a row of overlapping spots of different color. It was only when, instead of a round spot, a fine line of white light was analyzed, that one could detect the absence of images of this line along certain parts of the rainbow-colored streak—in other words, it was thus only that the dark lines of the spectrum could be seen. And it was to see these lines more clearly that the slit of the spectroscopic was made so narrow and the rainbow-spectrum made so long by spectroscopists. But the observers of the prominences go back to the old method. If they use a narrow slit, a narrow strip of the prominence would alone form its spectrum, which would consist of a few bright lines. But by having a wide slit the whole prominence form its spectrum, which consists of a few bright pictures of the prominences. There is a green picture corresponding to the bright spectral line called F, a red picture corresponding to the bright spectral line called C, and so on. If the whole set of pictures were formed at once we could see none of them, for there would be side by side with them the blazing solar spectrum which would obliterate them altogether, just as in ordinary telescopic observation the bright sunlight blots out the prominences from view. But if the observer uses such a battery of prisms that the solar spectrum would be very long indeed, and if he admits to view only that part of the spectrum opposite which one of the prominence-images exists, he can then see that image quite distinctly, for the neighbouring part of the solar spectrum is so reduced in splendor that it no longer obliterates the prominence-figure. In this way, then, the observer selects one or other of the pictures of a prominence, either the red or the green picture to examine. And, strangely enough, it is by no means certain that the two pictures are alike. Rather it is highly probable that they are different, though we have not space here either to indicate reasons for believing this, or to explain the significance of the circumstance should it eventually be established.

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THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

The central Government of the New Dominion of Canada, being authorized to use a Great Seal, the same has recently been designed and executed by her Majesty's command, by Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, of Regent Street, London, England. The Seal, which is five inches in diameter, represents her Majesty the Queen seated under a rich Gothic canopy, crowned, wearing the robe and collar of the Garter, and holding a sceptre in the right hand, and the orb in the left. Underneath is a shield bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, and in minor compartments on each side are suspended on oak trees four shields, bearing the coats of arms recently granted to the four provinces respectively by her Majesty. The shield of Ontario bears a sprig of maple, and, on a chief, the cross of St. George. That of Quebec bears two fleurs-de-lis (indicative of French origin) and a sprig of maple, and, on a fess, a lion of England. The shield of Nova Scotia bears three thistles (indicative of Scotland), and, on a wavy fess, a salmon, symbolical of the salmon rivers which abound in that province. The shield of New Brunswick bears an antique ship, and on a chief, a lion of England. The inscription round the upper part of the seal is, "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniar: Regina, F. D.," and underneath, "In Canada Sigillum." On the diaper background is the date of the Confederation, 1867. In working out the architectural details, Messrs. Wyon have availed themselves of the able assistance of Mr. T. H. Watson, of Nottingham place, an architect who, a few years since, carried off all the honours open to students in the Royal Academy, and in the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Great Seal is attached to all important documents executed by the Canadian Government in the name of the Queen, and, like the Great Seal of England, conveys the Royal authority to all documents to which it is attached. The four provinces of the Dominion have also separate seals, smaller in size, and different in design, for use by the local Governments of the respective provinces. These also have been executed by Messrs. Wyon.

THE AURORA AND THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

Since the discovery that auroral lights are due to the action of the sun, setting electric forces in motion in the earth's atmosphere, these brilliant phenomena have been subjected to the analysis of the spectroscope, in order to determine, if possible, the condition of that part of our atmosphere in which the electric action takes place. The result was a surprise to scientific men. Instead of a rainbow-coloured streak of light, such as would have appeared if the aurora was due to the existence of particles excited to luminosity by electric action, a single line of coloured light appeared. This indicated that the light is due to the incandescence of some gas through which electric discharges in the upper air take place. The position of the line showed that the gas was one hitherto unknown. Had it been one which chemists are acquainted with, it would have occupied the position proper to that gas; but there is no known element whose spectrum has a bright line where this one appeared. Repeated analyses have failed to determine what this substance is to which the aurora owes its brilliancy. The same analytical process has been applied to the zodiacal light, the cause of which has ever been a fruitful source of speculation among astronomers, and it is found to be identical with the aurora. The spectrum discloses but a single line of light, the same as that seen in the spectrum of the aurora. The aurora and zodiacal light are due to the same medium.

These discoveries are believed to explain some of the characteristics of comets. It has been long thought that the peculiarities of comets' tails were due to electrical action, but astronomers were unwilling to adopt such a theory without some positive evidence in its favour. We now have such evidence, and it is probable that analysis will establish the opinion that comets' tails have something in common with the aurora and the zodiacal light.



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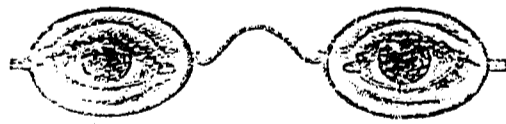
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