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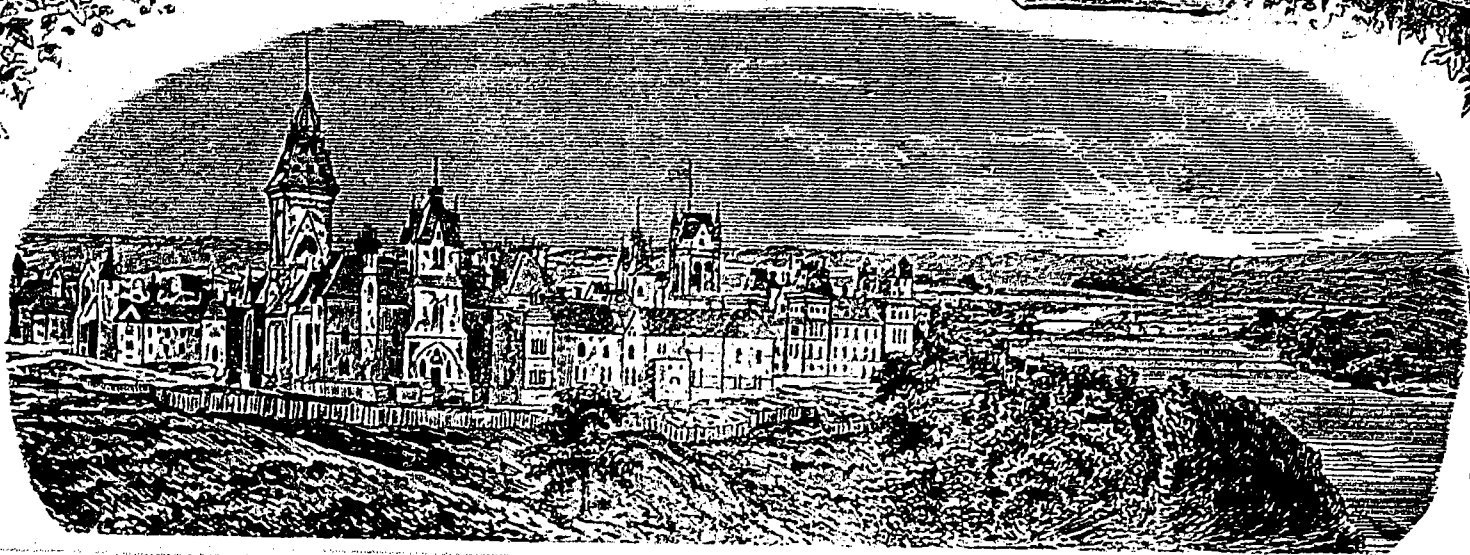
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ACCIDENT ON THE ICE. From a sketch by our artist.—SEE PAGE 378.

## DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(CONTINUED FROM No. 21.)

WHEN on the occasion of a change of government the "gentleman charged by His Excellency" with the difficult task of forming a Ministry looks around among the benches of the House of Commons to find suitable material for his Cabinet, his choice is sometimes influenced as much by considerations of availability as of ability—for if an hon. member is not pretty sure of re-election, it would be worse than useless to ask him to take office. Security of re-election is in fact the real seasoning of the Ministerial timber, without which it is never safe to work it into the Cabinet. Thus it happens that many able men, because of inconstant or unmanageable constituencies, are frequently compelled to content themselves with the humbler position of a private member, when men of inferior talent and less capacity to serve the public become Ministers, mainly because they are certain to command a renewal of the confidence of their constituents. There can be little doubt that much of the success of several distinguished public men has been due to the fidelity by which they have been thus sustained; but it may be said that such fidelity has only been secured by distinguished merit. No doubt there is some truth in this, though it is certain that many able public men have been deprived of the opportunity of displaying their statesmanship mainly from the want of a reliable constituency. The young politician may derive a wholesome lesson from these reflections, and our readers discover that other qualifications besides ability are necessary to convert a member into a Minister, though ability will never fail to earn for its possessor a fair share of distinction in the House of Commons.

No. 18.—HON. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Q.C., D.C.L.

Mr. Cameron is one of the oldest members of Parliament, having represented the antique borough of Cornwall more than a quarter of a century ago. He is still, however, in the prime of life, and enters with as much freshness and vigour into the transaction of public business as men who are twenty years his junior. He is the son of the late Angus Cameron, of Glenewis, Scotland, who was an officer in the 78th, or Cameron Highlanders. Mr. Cameron's mother was an English lady, the daughter of Mr. Hillyard, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. He was born at Beaucaire, Languedoc, France, on the 14th April, 1817; and when eight years old removed to Canada with his parents, his father's regiment having been ordered to this country in 1825. Young Cameron was sent to Upper Canada College in 1831, and after completing his studies there, he was articled to one of the leading barristers of Toronto, having determined to enter the legal profession. During the rebellion of '37-'38 he put in six months of active service in defence of Queen and country, and has since always taken a prompt part in militia matters, at present holding the rank of Lieut.-Col. in that force. In 1833 he was admitted to the Upper Canada bar, and in 1845 created Queen's Counsel. In 1844 he was appointed Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench; and is the author of several works on legal matters, embracing digests of cases, rules of court, &c., &c. Mr. Cameron is also Treasurer of the Law Society; Chancellor of the University of Trinity College; and since 1859 has been Grand Master of the Orange Association of British North America. He has also been pre-eminently distinguished as the lay champion of the Church of England, from which, with other circumstances affecting his early political associations, he has been regarded more as an independent High Church Tory than as a Conservative; though, in fact, his political views are exceedingly liberal, and in some particulars verge closely on Radicalism. Since all questions affecting the relations of the Church with the State, in respect of property and privileges, have been settled, though not altogether in the way to meet Mr. Cameron's views, he has acted in general accord with the Liberal-Conservative party; and the differences formerly existing among them, growing out of Collegiate and Clergy Reserves questions, are now almost forgotten; and, no doubt, entirely forgiven.

At the general election in 1844 Mr. Cameron was returned to the Legislative Assembly for Cornwall, which he represented until 1851, when he retired for a time from politics. He entered the next Parliament at the general election in 1854, as member for Toronto, and sat till the dissolution in 1857. In 1859 he unsuccessfully opposed the Hon. Mr. Brown's re-election for Toronto; and at the general election in 1861 he was returned for the county of Peel, which constituency he has since uninterruptedly represented. His career of ministerial life has been brief, and took place a long time ago. On the 1st July 1846 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the then Conservative Government, and the following year was appointed to a seat in the Executive Council. At the general election in 1848 the Reformers carried the constituencies; and in March of that year, Mr. Cameron with his colleagues resigned on an adverse vote of the Assembly. His parliamentary career has been characterized by many important services rendered by him to the cause of sound legislation. He is a man of extraordinary legal attainments, of great quickness and wide grasp of intellect. As a speaker he is clear, logical, and forcible; in fact, a finished orator, with little show of eloquence; appealing, at least on parliamentary questions, to the head rather than the heart, and discussing every point with a breadth of comprehension, and an absence of that dallying with small points which so often mars the political harangues of able and eloquent lawyers. At the bar of Upper Canada, the Hon. J. H. Cameron is *primus inter pares*, and to the credit of the members be it said, none are more ready than they to accord him this high distinction.

No. 19.—HON. ALBERT J. SMITH, Q. C.

The Hon. Mr. Smith, since his entering the House of Commons, has not figured in the debates to such an extent as his prominent position would seem to entitle him; but figuring in debates does not always mean distinction; it not unfrequently implies a not very attesting notoriety. Mr. Smith is a native of the county he represents in Parliament—the County

of Westmoreland, New Brunswick; and was born in 1822. Having gone through his educational course and studied law, he was called to the New Brunswick Bar in February, 1847, and five years later entered the Legislative Assembly, of which he continued to be a member up to the time of the Union, when he offered himself as a candidate for the House of Commons, and was returned by a majority of five to one. The Hon. Mr. Smith was a member of the Executive Council from 1856 to 1863, during part of which time he held the office of Attorney-General. In 1865 he was a delegate to England on the public affairs of his Province; and in January, 1866, represented New Brunswick at Washington, when Messrs. Galt and Howland represented Canada, and Mr. Henry Nova Scotia, on the abortive mission for the renewal of Reciprocity.

Mr. Smith opposed the Quebec scheme of Confederation, and at the general election which was held in New Brunswick in 1865, the Union Government then in power was defeated. A new government was formed adverse to Confederation, of which the Hon. Mr. Smith was Premier and Attorney-General. This government resigned in April, 1866, and a subsequent appeal to the constituencies having resulted in a verdict in favour of Union, Mr. Smith has since contented himself with accepting the situation without approving of it, with the intention of making the best of what he evidently yet thinks was a "bad bargain." Before the fusion or disruption of parties on Confederation he was a Conservative. He has not sought to identify himself with any party in Canada, and though generally voting with the Opposition he never fails to support such of the few Government measures as happen to meet with his approval. Coming into the House of Commons with a want of sympathy for the new order of things—with a conviction that it would place his Province at a disadvantage, and that to try now to upset the arrangement would be useless—his course is rather to watch and wait than to hastily commit himself to alliances that might hereafter prove entangling; but the brief share he has taken in Parliamentary debates has been watched with interest by both sides in Parliament, as all are sensible of the great influence which the leading men of the Maritime Provinces must hereafter exert on the public affairs of the Dominion.

No. 20.—HON. GEORGE IRVINE, Q. C., M. A.

Mr. Irvine is a native of the city of Quebec, where he was born on the 16th of November, 1826. His grandfather, the Hon. James Irvine, was for many years a member of the Legislature and Executive Council of Lower Canada, and his father, Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, is well-known as the Principal *Ardeur* Camp to the Governor-General. After completing his studies, Mr. Irvine devoted himself to the profession of the law, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1848. In 1857 he was created Queen's Counsel. He is Professor of Commercial Law in Morrin College, Quebec; in which city the firm of which he is a member enjoys an extensive practice. He first entered political life at the general election in 1863, when he was returned for the County of Megantic, and has since continued to represent that constituency in the Legislative Assembly, and afterwards in the House of Commons, up to the present time. At the last general election, he, in common with many other Lower Canada members, offered himself for the Local and Canadian Legislatures, and was returned for each by a large majority. On the formation of the first Provincial Government for Quebec by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, in July, 1867, Mr. Irvine was offered and accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, with a seat in the Executive Council, being one of the representatives in the Cabinet of the British element of the population. The three sessions thus far held have been exceedingly smooth for the Cabinet of which Mr. Irvine is a member; and in all probability the next one will glide through in the same pleasant manner. In the House of Commons, as in the Legislative Assembly before it, Mr. Irvine has always acted with the Conservative party; and while seldom putting himself forward among the leading speakers in the House, has always, when he did take a prominent part, acquitted himself in a manner creditable alike to his acknowledged legal acquirements and his ripe judgment on questions of public policy. There is doubtless great delicacy of judgment required on the part of those who are chosen as the special representatives of a minority among classes whose habits of thought are so diverse as those of Lower Canada; and that they should succeed in maintaining both the good-will of the majority and the confidence of their own constituents is indeed a high tribute to their ability. In this important particular Mr. Irvine has been, so far, eminently successful.

No. 21.—JOSEPH RYMAL ESQ.

Mr. Rymal is a true son of the soil. An agriculturist from his youth up he has all the "professional pride" which belongs to that high feeling, plain speaking, sturdy independent class of the community. In politics he is a Reformer among Reformers, but no leader whips him into line or drives him an inch from his own preconceived notion of the straight path. When nearly all the Reformers of the West followed the Hon. George Brown in his coalition with the Ministry in 1864, Mr. Rymal stood true to his Anti-Tory instincts and voted the opposition ticket squarely throughout the remainder of that parliament. And were the opposition leaders to desert tomorrow the member for South Wentworth would stand undaunted, even if alone, by the old party guns; perhaps his very desolation would produce no worse effect than to inspire him with an additional store of those racy and original hard hits which he occasionally discharges at the heels, or the head, of the political reprobate. He was born in Wentworth county, Upper Canada, on the 17th Nov. 1821. His father, Mr. Jacob Rymal, was a member of the Upper Canada Legislature and belonged to the extreme school of politicians, of which the late Wm. Lyon McKenzie was at one time the chosen leader. Mr. Joseph Rymal inherits at least the traditional hatred for "Tories" which especially distinguished that school, and he also displays a large amount of the honesty with which it has been credited. When the Reformers or "ClearGrits" made a move against the increase of the members' indemnity, or some clap-trap motion for its reduction, Mr. Rymal voted against it, and plainly told his constituents when he went back for a renewal of their confidence that if they did not think him worth the amount let them send some one who was. He was first returned to parliament for the South Riding of his native county at the general election in 1857, and has since continued to sit for it, always winning his election after a keen contest and generally by small majorities. The solemn dignity of his speeches to the electors offers a most amusing contrast to the witty and sarcastic rejoinders with which he replies to the attacks of an opponent, and when he speaks in parliament, it

is almost invariably in a vein of keen and sometimes broad humour. Naturally an orator, he confines the display of this talent to rare occasions; but were the Commons worn out by a long night's sitting and every other speaker cried down, Mr. Rymal has only to take the floor to command immediate and profound attention. The reason for this deference to the sturdy broad chested joke loving member is that he never bores the House; never speaks but when he has something to say worth listening to; and never says it but when he says it well. In more respects than one "Joe," as he is familiarly called, is an exemplary member of Parliament.

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

## THE SENATE.

Tuesday, April 5.—In answer to Hon. Mr. REESOR, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL stated that there was no foundation for the rumour that there was a division in the Cabinet on the North-West question. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 6.—Hon. Mr. HAZEN asked if any steps had been taken for the protection of the fisheries in the lower parts of the Bay of Fundy. Hon. Mr. MITCHELL replied that a vessel would be placed there for that purpose. A debate arose with reference to the rule of the House respecting discussion on notices of motion and question. Several bills having been advanced a stage the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 7.—In answer to Hon. Mr. LEBLANC, DE ST. JEYR, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the Government were actively engaged in taking steps to restore order in the North-West, and that the Dominion and Imperial Governments were earnestly in accord. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Census Bill, and explained the details of the measure. After some remarks from Hon. Mr. LEBLANC, DE ST. JEYR and Hon. Mr. DICKIE, the bill was read a second time. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

Friday, April 8.—On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, the bill from the Commons respecting Banks and Banking was read a first time. Several private bills were then advanced a stage. Hon. Mr. LEBLANC, DE ST. JEYR called attention to reports of alleged danger to the Red River delegates who were passing through the country, arising from the existing strong feeling on the subject of the murder of Scott. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL did not think there was any danger, as the delegates could not be held responsible for the murder. The House then adjourned.

Monday, April 11.—Hon. Mr. RYAN moved for copies of correspondence relating to the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from the Dominion; and also relating to the transfer of any fortified places in the Dominion to the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that there were circumstances which would prevent the Government from giving the correspondence; it was uncertain what arrangement would be finally come to, and moreover it would be unwise to publish any information as to the number of troops to be kept in the country in the face of a rumour of a Fenian raid. The motion was allowed to stand over. On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Dominion Notes Issue regulation and amendment bill was read a second time; and the House then went into committee on the Census Bill. Committee rose and reported, and the bill was read a third time and passed. Several bills were read a second time, and the House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 5.—Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the third reading of the bill respecting Banks and Banking. An amendment, moved by Mr. GOODE, to refer the bill back to committee, to amend its provisions so as to fix the maximum rate of interest on discounts by banks on loans at 7 per cent. per annum, was lost—yeas, 49; nays, 82.—and the bill was then read a third time and passed. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the third reading of the bill respecting Dominion Notes. Mr. BOWWELL moved that the bill be referred back to committee, to provide that no notes be issued of smaller denomination than a dollar. Sir FRANCIS HICKS replied that it was impossible for the Government to know how much silver would be required, and the fractional currency was issued only as a temporary substitute for silver until the requisite amount could be coined. The currency would only be in one denomination, twenty-five cents, and would be just as good and just as easily redeemable as Dominion notes. Mr. MACKENZIE believed that if notice had been given earlier of the intention of the Government to issue a fractional currency, the House would have been overwhelmed with petitions against it. He believed it would prove a great nuisance. Sir GEORGE E. CARTER argued that it could not be said that this provision had been thrust suddenly upon the House, as the Finance Minister had stated early in the Session that he considered that he had power to issue fractional currency under the provisions of the Dominion Note Act. Hon. Mr. HOLTON wanted to know why, if the Government believed a fractional currency would remedy the silver nuisance, they had not introduced it before. Mr. WORKMAN said the proposition to reduce by proclamation the value of the dollar to 80 cents, when it was intrinsically worth 93 or 94 cents, was absurd. Mr. DEFENSE thought no one could deny but that the proposed currency system was preferable to the existing state of things. Mr. CARTER objected to the fractional currency as being more liable to forgery than larger denominations. After some further remarks the amendment was lost—yeas, 33; nays, 195. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons. (from the Senate.) Hon. Mr. HOLTON said it was not in the province of the Senate to originate measures such as this, viz., providing for the expenditure of moneys. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that the bill did not give power to expend a cent of money without a vote. Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the objection of the hon. member for Chateauguay could not be sustained. After some personal passages between Hon. Mr. SANSFIELD MACDONALD and Mr. MACKENZIE, the bill was read a third time and passed. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the House into committee on the resolutions respecting the rate of interest, and proceeded to explain his position at some length, stating that it had been thought best for the sake of uniformity to effect a compromise. Mr. MACKENZIE and Hon. Mr. HOLTON attacked the position of the Finance Minister. Some amendments were moved but were lost on being put to vote, and the committee rose and reported the resolutions without amendment. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 6.—Mr. MORRISON (Ningara) moved for a Committee to inquire into the state of Brock's monument.

Mr. STREET seconded the motion. Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said that the monument had been put under the control of the Ontario Government, and they had voted \$1,000 for repairing it. After some further debate Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD recommended the withdrawal of the motion, as the hon. member for Cornwall had so explicitly promised to attend to the matter. The motion was accordingly withdrawn. Hon. Mr. WOOD moved his resolutions respecting the sum payable in the Eastern Townships under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1869. He contended that the law authorized the settlement of this claim by an immediate payment of 75c. in the dollar. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER objected to the proposition of the hon. member, and contended that he was entirely wrong in regard to the legal part of the question. This view was supported by Sir A. T. GALT, and Messrs. DOMON, SCATCHERD, CASABULT, and DENNIS. The debate stopped with recess. Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Peel) enquired what the Government intended to do in the matter of the murder of Scott at Red River, and whether any additional intelligence had been received. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that there was no further intelligence about the matter. The Government had put themselves in communication with the Imperial Government with respect to the murder, and the two governments were in accord as to the policy to be pursued. On motion of Hon. Mr. MORRIS the House went into committee on the subject of Ferris. After brief discussion the resolutions were agreed to, committee rose and reported, and a bill was introduced founded on the resolutions. Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved concurrence on the interest resolutions. On the second resolution the sixth clause was struck out, and the resolutions, with this amendment, having been concurred in a bill was introduced and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, April 7.—On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the House went into Committee on the Bill respecting Masters' and Mates' Certificates. Some verbal amendments having been made, Committee rose and reported; and asked leave to sit again. The House then went into committee of Ways and Means, when Sir FRANCIS HICKES introduced the Budget. He first explained the delay that had taken place in bringing down the Budget, and proceeded to make some remarks on the position of the country. He believed the country was in a state of prosperity, that it was perfectly able to meet its obligations, and that there was no cause to complain of excessive taxation. He compared the condition of the country with that of other countries. The debt of Great Britain was about \$135 per head of the population, that of the United States about \$60 per head, while the debt of Canada was only \$22½ per head. The taxation of England was about \$10 a head, of the United States \$2½, and of Canada about \$1. He also compared the Customs and Internal Revenue of Canada with that of the United States, and then proceeded to state the result of the operations of the last financial year, ending 30th June 1869. He first alluded to Sir John Rose's anticipations of a deficit in 1869, and his consequent efforts to cut down the expenditure; and justified the including in the estimates of the \$500,000 received from the Great Western Railway Co., by quoting as a precedent Mr. Gladstone's similar appropriation of £500,000 received from Spain. Sir John Rose's revised estimate had been put down at \$13,741,086, but the actual receipts were \$14,485,132, and thus, after deducting \$551,932, the amount arising from transactions in Intercolonial Railway Loan and which had not formed part of the estimate, a balance was left of \$190,231, actual surplus of revenue. As to the expenditure, it had not been so low as Sir John Rose had calculated upon. According to the original estimate, the expenditure amounted to \$14,320,000, and according to the revised estimate \$13,758,000; but the actual expenditure was \$14,111,049. Deducting from this, however, the specific charges upon the Intercolonial Loan, which had been charged to the other side of the account, an amount was gained of \$280,000. Eliminating that amount and the Great Western money, the deficit would be \$350,000. Again asserting that there was no cause for despondency because there was a deficit that year, he went into the statement of the revenue of the current year. He said that he calculated that the Customs would quite come up to the estimate, and an Excise surplus was expected of \$115,000. The total estimated revenue was \$14,650,000, and he felt sure the expenditure would not exceed that sum. He then proceeded to give his estimate of the receipts and expenditure on which to base his calculations for the coming year, and to detail the proposed changes in the tariff. (A synopsis of these proposed changes will be found elsewhere.) A long debate ensued, at the close of which the resolutions sanctioning the duties were passed. The House rose at midnight.

Friday, April 8.—Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved the House into Committee to consider the resolutions providing for a system of superannuation for officers of the Civil Service. He explained that the Government did not wish to add to the burdens of the people, and therefore a plan was proposed that would be self-supporting. The superannuation fund would be made up from a percentage on the salaries. Mr. MACKENZIE expressed his approval, and after a short debate on the grant made in Ontario, the motion was carried to go into committee on Monday. Some conversation took place on the subject of the Toronto drill-shed, and the House then went again into committee on the Bill respecting Masters' and Mates' Certificates. After a protracted debate, the Bill was accepted with amendments; committee rose and reported, and the Bill was read a second time. Sir FRANCIS HICKES moved the House again into Committee of Supply, and the motion having passed the House went into committee, and after considerable discussion adopted the following items:—Militia Department, \$25,980; Finance Department, \$36,455; Customs Department, \$29,640; Inland Revenue Department, \$18,200; Public Works Department, \$37,740; Post Office Department, \$39,940; Agriculture and Statistics Department, \$19,792; Marine and Fisheries, \$14,210; Treasury Board, \$30,000; Finance Offices of Nova Scotia, \$2,000; Finance Offices of New Brunswick, \$2,000; Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia, \$10,600; Dominion Offices, New Brunswick, \$6,600. Committee rose and reported progress and the House then adjourned.

Monday, April 11.—The Report of the Committee on Banking and Currency was presented. Hon. Mr. HOWE then moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Chipman, member for King's County, N. S. The hon. gentleman, in a speech of some length, paid a eloquent tribute to the character and capabilities of the deceased. Dr. TUPPER also spoke feelingly as to the high and honorable character of Mr. Chipman. The motion was seconded by Hon. Mr. DOMON, and the House adjourned at half past three.

## AFFAIRS AT RED RIVER.

The Toronto *Leader's* special correspondent at St. Paul, Minn., sends the following particulars concerning affairs at Fort Garry and Bishop Taché's reception by the insurgent assembly:

"I have just received a copy of the Fort Garry *New Nation* of March 18, several days in advance of the ordinary mail. It contains a long report of the proceedings of the so-called 'Legislative Assembly of Rupert's Land,' which met on the 15th, President Riel in the chair. Bishop Taché was present and made a long speech. He said he did not return in any official capacity. While he was in Ottawa he had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact that the intentions of the Canadian Government, so far as the people of that country were concerned, were good and praiseworthy. He could testify they had no desire to overlook the political rights of the people there. As an evidence of this he read a telegram from Mr. Howe which had been forwarded to him from St. Paul in answer to one he (Mgr. Taché) sent him regarding the bill of rights. Mr. Howe's telegram was as follows:

"Propositions in the main satisfactory, but let delegates come here to settle details."

"He (Mgr. Taché) went on to say that until recently the people of Canada were in perfect ignorance of the state of affairs in the territory, adding:—'I am a Canadian and proud of that title. There are many friends you have in Canada, both in the Government and outside; so, be assured that nobody is desirous to oppress you. (Hear, hear.) I will say that, in my opinion, the feelings entertained toward the people of Red River are unchanged in the least. As I have often said before, so say I now, they have one and all, without distinction of race or language, or creed, my highest esteem and affection. (Cheers.) If I make a comparison, to evince my regard, I would say, to show that I feel towards the people of Red River as if they were all one body, when one member of a body, say the right hand, suffers the left hand sympathizes with it. And so it is with us as a people, so thoroughly do we sympathize with each other that when one section suffers the other partakes of that suffering. In doing what I can then to mitigate that suffering, I feel that I am bound to do what is possible for all classes equally."

"The bishop sat down much affected, and soon after rising again, said:

"An inspiration occurs to me. I will ask the President, as an act of grace, for the release of half the prisoners."

"Mr. Riel said:—I have great pleasure in stating, in response to his lordship's request, that one-half of the prisoners will be liberated this evening (cheers) and the other half will be set at liberty as soon as we have heard from a certain district to which some of the prisoners belong. This I do out of respect to the assembly. (Cheers.)"

"Bishop Taché—I would as a parting request express my desire that all representatives present, but especially those from the English speaking population, should exert all their efforts and influence among the people in their respective localities, to give them to understand the necessity of union, to preserve order, to abide by the laws of the established government and to see that nothing ever again occurs to disturb the peace of the settlement. (Cheers.) Before sitting down I would say a further word or two in reference to Mr. McDougall's action. While at Ottawa I had the privilege of seeing the official papers in reference to the North-West difficulty, and in these the Government publicly condemn Mr. McDougall's actions. These documents will show that while they thought Mr. McDougall still at Pembina, they sent to him two special messengers with despatches condemning his action. (Cheers.) In reference to Col. Dennis' action here the same despatch stated that had Col. Dennis succeeded in causing a civil war in Red River, he would have had to answer for any life lost by such action before the bar of justice. (Loud cheers.)"

"A vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop by the members to whose names 'Hon.' is prefixed in the report."

"On the following day the Council met again and had a long discussion as to the wording of a resolution moved by the 'Hon.' Mr. Bunn. The point was whether the phrase, 'Our rights as men,' or 'Our rights as British subjects,' should be employed. 'Hon.' Mr. O'Donoghue opposed the use of the latter words, contending that the people had rights altogether apart from those acquired by being British subjects. Other amendments were offered so as to make the resolution read, 'That notwithstanding the insults and sufferings borne by the people of the North-West heretofore, which sufferings they still endure, the loyalty of the people of the North-West towards the crown of England remains the same, provided the rights, properties, usages and customs of the people be respected; and we feel assured that as British subjects such rights, properties, usages and customs will undoubtedly be respected.' It is not stated whether in this shape the resolution was adopted or not."

The burden of the speeches was against the people being bartered away by any Government.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for Rupert's Land, Mr. James Ross, Chief Justice, being proposed as one of the members. He was objected to because he was not a member, and 'Hon.' Mr. Burnatyne was placed on the committee instead.

There was a celebration on St. Patrick's Day, the first thing of the kind in the Settlement, at which O'Donoghue presided with Riel, and W. Caldwell was one of the orators.

The leading article in the *New Nation* urges harmony.

There is nothing more in it about Scott's execution.

Col. De Salaberry and the two delegates from the Fort Garry Convention, Rev. M. Richot and Alfred Scott, arrived at Ottawa on Monday evening, coming by way of Ogdensburg to avoid the dangers threatened at Toronto. They were met at Prescott by Mr. McMicken and two policemen. Father Richot took up his quarters at the Bishop's Palace, and Scott went to the Albion Hotel. He is described as a Yankee-Englishman; and is said by one of the Ottawa evening papers of Tuesday to have been swaggering round the saloons in a state of intoxication, boasting that he is Riel's secretary. Detectives from Toronto with a warrant for the arrest of Richot and Scott as accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday, and it is said placed the warrant in the hands of Mr. McMicken, who refused to execute it without directions from the Minister of Justice.

[This statement is absurd. If a warrant is duly issued the officer to whom it is directed is bound to execute it, and leave the ordinary process of the Courts to deal with the prisoners in proper form.—Ed. C. I. N.]

Col. Rankin of "Lancers" notoriety appears to have gone up to Red River with the view of trying to supplant Riel or otherwise make a sensation on his own account; but the "President" not liking his movements gave him notice to quit, and the gallant Col. left accordingly and has now reached his home at Windsor.

Major Boulton and Judge Black left St. Paul for Canada on Monday morning last. A despatch from St. Paul, dated the 11th says:—Messrs. Provencher, Garret, Wilkinson and McKay arrived to-day from the Red River country. Mr. McKay reports that the loyal people are left in a state of terror by Riel's party, who threaten violence should their friends in Canada attempt to assist them. All loyalists are watched wherever they go, and no one is allowed to leave the country with any property except the clothing on their backs.

## RUMOURED FENIAN MOVEMENT.

About the middle of last week an intimation was received by the Dominion Government from the British Minister at Washington to the effect that the American Executive had received warning of an intended Fenian raid along the frontier from Port Huron to St. Albans. Later in the week information was received that the intended raid would not be made at the place indicated, but that the Fenians were concentrating at Malone, in the State of New York, and intended making a descent upon St. Armand and Freightsburg. In consequence of this information several frontier and other corps were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action, and on Sunday night the whole of the battalions along the frontier were under arms. On Monday at noon Capt. Muir's troop of cavalry left Montreal and arrived at Huntingdon on the following afternoon. Col. Chamberlain, M. P., has gone to Missisquoi to bring out the force under his command, and it is understood that about three thousand volunteers will be placed under arms in this city and neighbourhood, occupying St. Helen's Island, among other points. Many rumours have been afloat during the week, most of them deserving no credence whatever.

Mr. James Moir Ferres, warden of the Penitentiary is reported to be so seriously ill that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Great preparations are making at Toronto, for the North-West expedition. 2000 barrels mess pork have been purchased, and are being re-packed for transport. The contractors are notified that the boats for the North-West service are required by the 2nd May, and tents are being made, and horses, wagons, &c., purchased. These transactions are all, of course, on Dominion Government account.

Thomas Scott who was shot at Fort Garry on the 4th March, was an Irishman by birth, a fine strapping fellow, over six feet in height, and was for several years a member of one of the Ontario Volunteer Companies. He had worked at the Madoc mines, and went to the Red River country with the object of prospecting for mining lands. His brother, Hugh Scott, is in the employment of Mr. Young, Grain Merchant, Wellington Street, Toronto.

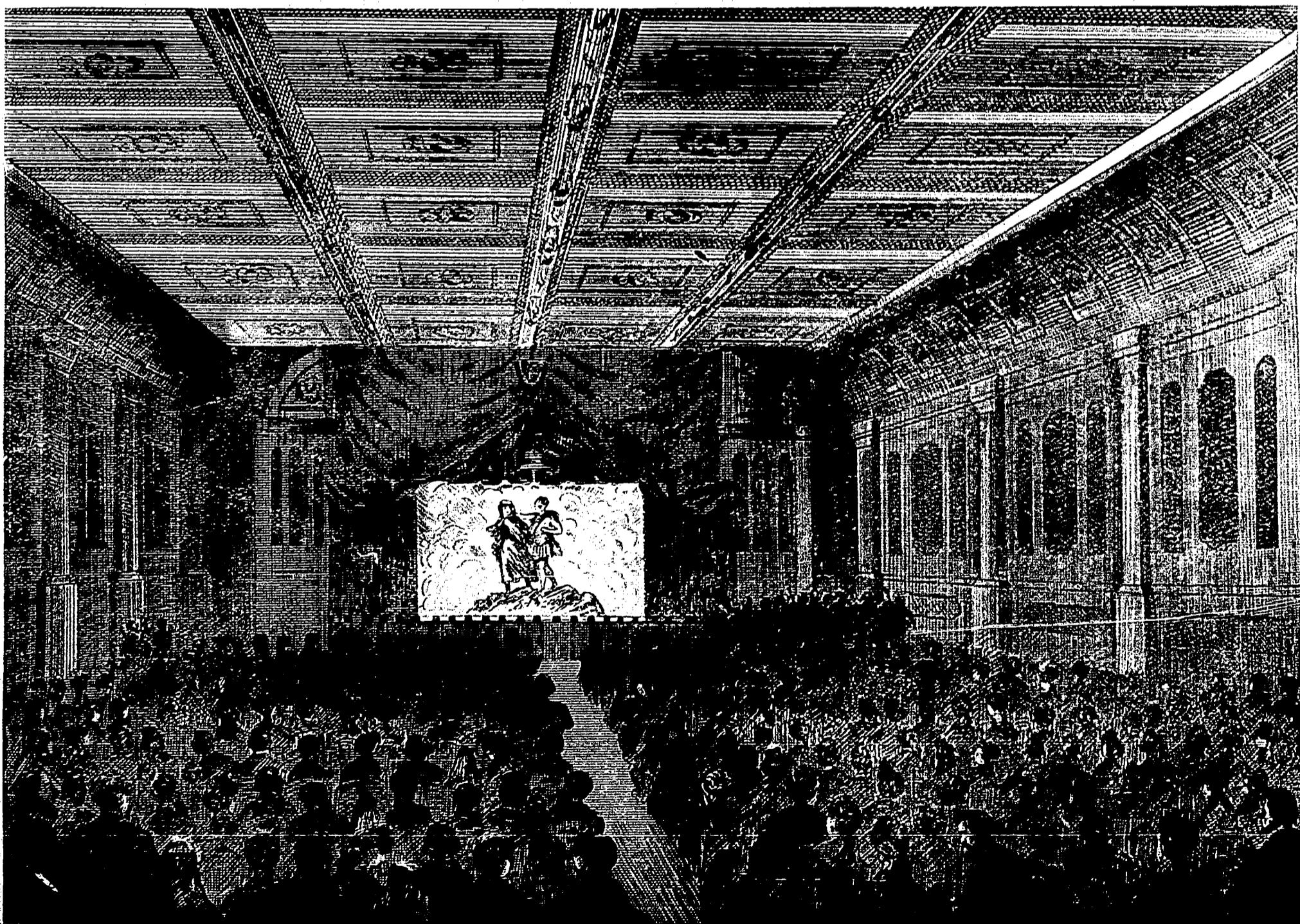
The great and all-absorbing event in political circles in France is the Ministerial crisis, due to the objections of a portion of the Cabinet to the continuance of plebiscitary power in the hands of the Executive. M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, has already tendered his resignation, and it is rumoured that Count Daru and M. Talhouet will follow his example. The health of the Emperor is another absorbing topic. A rumour was started that he fell from his horse and sustained serious injuries, but this afterwards proved to be a fabricated report got up for the purpose of influencing the money market. The truth is that His Majesty is suffering from syncope arising from a sprained ancle. The excitement connected with the disturbances at the Ecole de Médecine has culminated. The Government, determined to put a stop to the unruly proceedings of the students, has closed the schools, and the students have revenged themselves by signing a protest against this proceeding. The strike at Creusot still continues, and it is said that the strikers are supplied with money by foreign trades-unions. Of the workmen who have taken part in the disturbances, twenty-five have already been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to three years.

The British House of Commons has been engaged during the past week in the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, but no result of any importance has been reached. There is a rumour afloat that the Speaker of the House intends retiring at an early date, and that his place will be filled by the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the present Secretary of State for War. It is said that Lord Northbrook will replace Mr. Cardwell. It is also reported that the Right Hon. Chichester Portesene, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been elevated to the Peerage, and will soon replace Earl Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The budget was submitted to the House on Monday last, a special sitting being held for the purpose. The results shown are very satisfactory. The total amount of revenue derived from all sources during the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1870, was £75,324,000, exceeding the estimate made early in the year by £1,811,900. The total amount of expenditure for the last fiscal year was £67,564,000, against an estimate of £68,408,000.

Spain has been the theatre of political disturbances and popular *émeutes* during the last few days, caused by the dissatisfaction felt at the provisions of the Conscription Law recently passed. Demonstrations were made at several points over the country, but notably at Seville and Barcelona. At the first-mentioned place the rioters, most of them labouring men, contented themselves with parading the streets with loud cries of "Viva la Republica," and "Down with the Conscription." At Barcelona, however, the riots were of a more serious character. The mob assembled at a short distance from the city, erected barricades, and cut the telegraph wires. Gen. Prim immediately sent Gen. Baldrich to quell the disturbances, and the latter, on his arrival, attacked the position of the rioters and dispersed them without any difficulty. Order is now restored, and many arrests have been made. A military tribunal is at present in session at Barcelona, and it may easily be guessed what line of action it will take. The Duke de Montpensier has been examined in reference to the late duel, and admitted that he had killed Prince Henri de Bourbon. He is under arrest at his own house, and will be brought to trial on civil, not on criminal process.



"LOOK-OUT" ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—SEE PAGE 371.



TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT THE MECHANICS HALL, MONTREAL.—From a sketch by our artist.—SEE PAGE 373.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 370.



HON. ALBERT J. SMITH, Q. C.  
M. P. for Westmoreland, N. B.



HON. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, Q. C., D. C. L.  
M. P. for Peel, Ont.



HON. GEORGE IRVINE, Q. C., M. A.  
M. P. for Megantic, Q.



JOSEPH RYMAL, Esq.  
M. P. for South Wentworth, Ont.

## CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1870.

SUNDAY, April 17.—EASTER SUNDAY. Franklin died, 1790. Brock's monument destroyed, 1840. Magdala burned, 1868.

MONDAY, " 18.—Easter Monday. First newspaper published in America, 1704. Abernethy died, 1831.

TUESDAY, " 19.—Easter Tuesday. St. Alphege. Battle of Lexington, 1775. Byron died, 1824.

WEDNESDAY, " 20.—Louis Napoleon born, 1808.

THURSDAY, " 21.—John Hampden born, 1594. Cromwell created Protector, 1653.

FRIDAY, " 22.—Demerara taken, 1796. Odessa bombarded by Allies, 1854.

SATURDAY, " 23.—St. George. Toronto Exchange inaugurated, 1856.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

Sir Francis Hincks has been more than moderately successful in striking the *via media* on the tariff question. He has balanced opposition so evenly on either extreme that the free trade assault from the one side will be neutralised by the protectionist onslaught from the other; and the additional million or million and a quarter of dollars of taxes will be realised without much chance of any of his proposed changes in the tariff being altered by Parliament. There is no doubt a necessity for the slight increase in the taxes proposed, and it is safer to rely upon existing machinery for its collection than to devise new modes of taxation. Perhaps experience will prove that the most unsatisfactory concession he has made to the several interests beseeching him for protection is that to the "national" demand for import duties on coal and bread-stuffs. On the whole of these articles the estimated revenue is stated at \$200,000; but this represents but a small proportion of the extra cost which these duties will impose on consumers. The tax on coal, 50 cents per ton, may be roughly estimated at ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and that addition to the cost of an article entering so largely into the consumption of the household in nearly all the cities of the Dominion, and into so many important branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry throughout the country, will be found to involve a serious, and in some instances a burthensome outlay, for which the imports on cereals offer no compensation, but rather an aggravation of the burthen. On the other hand, the duty of 25 cents per barrel on flour is equal only to four or five per cent. *ad valorem*; but small as the charge is, it will come out of the pockets of the consumers of flour without going into those of the producers of wheat. It is admitted that on such articles as the country produces in excess of its consumption, the duty cannot raise the price paid to the producer; but it is no less certain that it must increase it to the consumer if, under its pressure, he is compelled to change his market. Thus if the western portion of the Dominion sells \$10,000,000 worth of bread-stuffs to the United States, and the eastern Provinces buy from the same quarter \$2,000,000 worth, and if the latter, by the operation of the tax, are driven to buy from the western part of the Dominion, it is clear that the \$8,000,000 worth still left for the American market will rule the price of the whole; and equally clear that the party buying, under constraint of the tariff, will have a higher price to pay. This tax on bread-stuffs, then, is equally a tax in favour of the Nova Scotia coal owners, because it is levied to force a return cargo. The only difference is that while the west will bear the heavy burthen of the coal tax, the east will bear the lighter tax on bread-stuffs, and the only interests thereby fostered are those of the coal owners and the shippers. They are both important elements in the national wealth, and we hope that these duties will so stimulate their development that they may soon be able to prosper without them.

The five per cent. additional upon the fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* rate is not a serious item; it only raises the tariff to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. But it is instructive as shewing the effect of this mode of raising revenue. The English brewers are indignant at a tax of 3d. per barrel on beer, because it is too small to charge to their customers; they want it repealed or raised. Now, the Canadian importer will have equal difficulty, perhaps, in charging  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cent to his customers, but instead of making a fuss about it he will call it one cent. It is at least generally believed that as a rule before an article reaches the consumer, the profits of the importer, retailer, &c., will have increased the sum paid on account of duty by twenty-five per cent. or more; and Sir Francis's three quarters per cent. addition seems to be made upon a due appreciation of this fact in trade.

With respect to the duty on salt, we believe the whole amount of capital invested in Canadian salt wells is less than half the value of a single years importation of the article; but it has been stated on behalf of the Govern-

ment that a drawback would be allowed on salt used for curing fish. How is this to be worked? Is not Canadian salt likely to be used for that purpose under this "protection?" And if so, where will the drawback come from? Liverpool salt enters largely into the curing of meats and fish, if it is not the only kind used for that purpose, so that this "drawback" proposition makes the tax more odious, and if put into operation will have only one of two effects—to cause confusion and disputes, or to give curers a premium for importing American salt; and in either case will tend to defeat the object for which this duty is ostensibly proposed—that of encouraging native salt manufacture.

Manufacturers as a whole are slightly favoured by the small addition to the general rate; as also by the difference of the mode of assessing packages, &c. There are also changes proposed in respect of certain raw materials, which will slightly favour certain branches of manufacturing industry. As an instance, Sir Francis Hincks is reported to have said in his speech that he "intended to add to the free list book-binders' mill boards and binders' cloth, for it was a hard case to make binders pay 15 per cent. upon raw material, while books were admitted at 5 per cent." We thoroughly agree with him in this. But if it is "a hard case" with respect to book-binders, how is it with the printers? Their "raw material"—paper—still bears a duty of 15 per cent., and printed books, pamphlets, and periodicals come in at 5 per cent. Is not the case of the printer and publisher just as "hard" as that of the book-binder? Yet, for the printer Sir Francis appears to have no sympathy. And, as we mentioned last week, with respect to stereotype and electrotype blocks—which are the printer's work finished all to the presswork—the case is surely still harder, for they are admitted free while the very type from which they have to be cast pays a duty of 5 per cent. This is discriminating against native industry with a vengeance. We do not ask a mite of "protection" for either the printer or the book-binder, but we do claim that the tariff ought not to discriminate against native and in favour of foreign labour; yet, in this particular it does so most glaringly; for while in most other manufactures it admits the raw material free and gives a margin of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in the case of the printer his principal raw material pays 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, and the manufactured article is admitted at five; or, if he adds to his establishment, as nearly all first-class offices have already done, stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus, he finds the material he has to use taxed and the manufactured article admitted free. These anomalies ought to be adjusted, and to that end only we have taken the trouble to point them out.

The Red River difficulty is still the topic of earnest discussion, and something approaching to sensationalism is being made out of it by some of the western papers. The indignation meetings held at Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, presided over by the Mayors of the respective cities, adopted emphatic, but well and temperately expressed resolutions, characterising in fitting terms the atrocious conduct of the Riel faction, and calling upon the authorities to take prompt and efficient measures for bringing the guilty to justice. Less than this would have shewn unpardonable apathy on the part of the people of Canada; but to go beyond these points, by threatening the perpetration of equally lawless aggression, ought to find no favour in the eyes of well disposed, law abiding citizens. Certain parties in Toronto, somewhat excusable perhaps because poor Scott was doubtless personally known to many of them, met and passed a resolution threatening to prevent the passage through Toronto of the delegates from the Fort Garry Convention on their way to Ottawa; and a second indignation meeting was held in the same city—the chief business of which was to throw the blame of the whole disturbance upon the Government. As a political party move such a proceeding will be utterly harmless, because the common sense of the people will be able to appreciate the motives prompting it; and the public judgment is little likely to be betrayed into lasting misapprehension, either as to the origin of the trouble, or its promoters. So far as the Canadian Government and the Canadian public were concerned, they had no means of forming a conclusion as to the extent of the rising until the season was too far advanced to take action against it; and they must still wait some weeks before the state of the country, through which the British and Canadian forces have to pass, will permit them to take the first step from Fort William towards the Territory. The official announcement, therefore, that a force would be thrown into the Territory with all convenient speed, and that the Queen's authority would be vindicated, ought to be held sufficient for the present, without too close a scrutiny as to matters of detail; for every statement touching proceedings in

Canada relating to Red River is telegraphed to St. Paul's the day it is made public; and in a week after, Riel and his crew have it at their service to guide them in forming their own plans. All that the people of Canada should insist upon is that the force be sufficiently large and sufficiently well equipped to guarantee success; and to this end the Government would do well to put little faith in the representations of those who assert that only a very small force is needed for the purpose. If some of these gentlemen had been more discreet and less enthusiastic, heretofore, the chances are that Canada would not have been placed in quite so awkward a plight as it is to-day over this Red River business. If the force is strong, well officered, and thoroughly equipped, there need be no fear of an early and satisfactory settlement; but if further paltering takes place, after the ground is ready for hostilities, the malady which one sharp incision would remove, may become a chronic sore.

Such information concerning the doings at the Settlement, the movements of the Delegates, &c., as have reached us, up to the time of going to press, will be found on another page.

SINCE the rumours of a Fenian invasion are again upon us we have a suggestion to make to our gallant friends the PAPAL ZOUAVES, who returned last week after two years of military life in the Eternal City. Should they not now come forward as a body and offer their services to the Government in defence of their country? Their devotion to the institutions of their native land and loyalty to their sovereign were highly commended in a letter from Rome, written by one of the English Bishops attending the Vatican Council; they have now an excellent opportunity of proving both by tendering their united services to the authorities. They are well disciplined and inured to military duty; we think there are reasons why they should not wait until they are asked to take the field, and we are sure, in case of trouble, their services would be valuable, and appreciated alike by their brothers-in-arms and the country at large.

The Montreal *Herald* thus tersely expresses the general sentiment on the engrossing topic of the day: "In fact, after the murder of Scott, no one ought to have been at Fort Garry, to treat with the murderer, except a policeman, or some other officer of justice." This remark is not sensational, though it is certainly sound. But the *Herald* should have remembered that Bishop Taché expressly declared that he did not return to the Settlement in any "official capacity." That he should have spoken words of peace, and have endeavoured to stem the torrent of angry passions when the first victim's blood was yet warm on the ground, was surely no crime even in a Bishop! He had no authority to execute judgment on Riel; but the sacred character of his office demanded of him that he should endeavour to promote the preservation of the peace, and this he did on his own commission, which is neither issued nor *revised* by the Canadian Government.

## OBITUARY.

THE HON. M. H. FOLEY.

The Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley died suddenly at his residence, Simcoe, Co. Norfolk, Ontario, on the evening of the 8th.

Mr. Foley was a prominent member of the Reform party; and, though lately withdrawn from public life, his decease will be regretted by all who knew him. He was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1819, and came to Canada with his father in 1832, where the family settled at Port Colborne. His brother, Bernard Foley, became Judge of the County of Haldimand, and died about seventeen years ago. Michael, after teaching school in the township of Louth, became editor, in 1845, of the *Simcoe Advocate*, a Reform paper, afterwards of the *Norfolk Messenger* and the *Brant Herald*, in all of which he did strong battle for the Reform cause. During this time also he studied law and became an attorney, and at a later period, barrister-at-law, practising with very considerable success in the Counties of Waterloo and Brant, and for some time also in Wellington. Mr. Foley was first returned to Parliament for the North Riding of Waterloo, at the general election of 1854. He was returned for both that Riding and Perth at the general election of 1861; but continued to sit for his old County. He accepted the office of Postmaster-General in the short-lived Brown-Dorion administration of 1858, and afterwards was appointed to the same office in the Macdonald-Sicotte Administration of 1862. He was left out of the Cabinet in the Macdonald-Dorion arrangement the following year and smarting under what he considered an act of injustice, he took office in the Tache-Macdonald Government in March 1864; but on appealing to his constituents was defeated by Mr. Bowman, the present member, whose canvass was warmly assisted by some of Mr. Foley's colleagues of the year before. Mr. Foley then disappeared from public life until the general election of 1867, when he offered himself as a candidate for the Commons in North Wellington and for the Assembly in North Norfolk and was defeated in both Ridings. Deceased was a talented warm-hearted Irishman, a fluent and ready public speaker, endowed with a keen

sense of honour, and possessing such social qualities as made him a personal favourite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Many will regret that his public life did not bring him more substantial reward.

MR. DANIEL MORRISON.

An able journalist who many years ago made his name on the Canadian press, died rather suddenly on Monday morning last at Toronto. Mr. Morrison was about 44 years of age, the son of a Scottish clergyman, and commenced his career in Canada as a school teacher. He first began as a journalist more than twenty years ago on the *Dundas Warbler*, under the late Hon. Robert Spence. He was afterwards connected with the *Toronto Examiner*, then edited by Mr. Lindsey. Subsequently, in '54, he became Assistant-Editor of the *Leader*, under the same chief; and when Mr. Lindsey visited England in 1855 for the benefit of his health, Mr. Morrison conducted the Editorial department of the *Leader* with singular tact and ability. In fact, it was then he made his reputation as a journalist, which, though never since marred for want of ability, has been at times tarnished by indiscretion. His naturally warm and impulsive nature, instead of toning down, rather fermented with age, and some of his ablest efforts of later years have been unmistakably sour. From the *Leader*, Mr. Morrison joined with Mr. George Sheppard (now the Editor-in-chief of the *New York Times*) as joint Editors and Proprietors of the *Colonist* newspaper, which they purchased from the estate of the late Mr. Scobie. With two such writers the *Colonist*, as might have been expected, blazed up brilliantly, but only for a brief space; and Mr. Morrison for a time entered on other pursuits. In 1860 he returned to the press, and became Editor of the *Quebec Chronicle*, then the property of S. B. Foote, Esq.; and was subsequently transferred to the Editorial chair of the *London Prototype*. His connection with the *Prototype* was brief, and he went to New York where he became a contributor to the press of that city, chiefly the *Scottish American*, and *New York Times*. He afterwards obtained a permanent position on the staff of the latter, and rose to the post of Managing Editor in 1867. In 1868 he accepted an engagement on the *Toronto Telegraph*, of which journal he continued to be Editor up to the time of his death. He had been somewhat indisposed for a few weeks, and on Saturday last started for Niagara, intending to make a short stay there, but feeling suddenly worse, he returned to his house, and died on Monday morning. Mr. Morrison leaves a wife and four children, and many warmly attached friends throughout the country to mourn his loss.

WM. H. CHIPMAN, ESQ., M. P.

This gentleman died at the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on Saturday last, of small-pox, having been attacked by the disease some ten days before at his lodging, and removed to the hospital for better treatment. Drs. Tupper and Forbes, M. P's., of Nova Scotia, and Drs. Grant and Codd, of Ottawa, were unremitting in their attentions, but in spite of their efforts and the most careful nursing, Mr. Chipman's own presentiment that he would not leave the hospital alive was fulfilled. Though dying so far away from home, his Nova Scotia friends at the Capital did their utmost to compensate for the absence of the members of his own family. Mr. Chipman is descended from an English family who emigrated to New England before the revolution, and espousing the Royalist cause afterwards settled in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Deceased was the son of a Baptist minister, and was born at Cornwallis, N. S., on the 3rd of November, 1807. He followed mercantile pursuits with great success, and has held several offices of trust in his own county. He was returned to the House of Commons at the last general election. He was a man of high and unbending principle, and of a genial nature. He was very popular among the members of the House of Commons, and his death under such distressing circumstances is very much regretted.

Mr. Labelle for his music, and the artists of Messrs. Leggo & Co. for their skill, have received a fine compliment from a city contemporary in its notice of M. Sulte's "Leda." It says:

"LEDA, a French song, admirably got up, we suppose in Paris, and copied by the Leggotype process, has just been sent to us by Messrs. Leggo & Co. The music is plaintive and pretty."

The fact is, that poet, composer, and all connected with the song, even to the young lady whose portrait graces the title-page, are "native, and to the manner born," thus shewing how Canada is advancing!

FROM THE CAPITAL.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, April 11, 1870.

In the face of the grave difficulties that surround us, alarm respecting the small-pox had subsided. It has been resuscitated, though only to a limited extent, for our medical men agree that the disorder has lost its endemic character, by the melancholy death of Mr. Chipman, member for King's county, N. S., which occurred yesterday morning at the Protestant Hospital. Mr. Chipman was a hale middle-aged man, greatly respected by all who knew him, and had risen to his high position from a lowly station solely by the force of industry and ability. He was, in every sense of the word, a "self-made" man. From the first moment of the attack he had a presentiment that he should never recover, and who can say that the impression may not have tended to bring about

its own verification. We have the sad consolation of knowing that the unfortunate gentleman received all the attention that skill and kindness could bestow, and that, though so far from home, in his last moments he had old and warm friends around his bed.

On Monday last a series of resolutions on superannuation, a matter of great importance to a numerous and important class, (the entire Civil Service of the Dominion) was introduced by Sir F. Hincks. It is not to be expected that these, or anything else of the nature that could have been brought forward, would have given everyone satisfaction, but viewed impartially, and regarded as an initiatory step, they cannot be said to be illiberal; if fault they have it is their narrowness. But such a measure was absolutely required. The reflection that aged and worn-out public servants are liable at any moment to be sent adrift—and Civil Service habits are not, as a rule, remarkable for thriftiness—poor and friendless, is very sad indeed. And so far as the public are concerned, there can be no ground for complaint, as the deduction proposed to be made from all salaries will find the means, and in all probability, in the course of a few years, leave a considerable surplus. Immense accumulations have, at various periods, accrued in the English Superannuation Fund; and Chancellors of the Exchequer have, at various times of financial difficulty, found it a very ready resource. Pitt on one occasion borrowed £2,000,000 from it, and that "high-souled minister of state" never remembered to return the clerks' money. A former attempt of the kind was defeated by the higher officials. It is to be hoped that this will have a better success. No provision being made for widows and orphans is a serious deficiency in the proposed measure. It is to be hoped that Government will take this into consideration.

On the second reading of the bill incorporating the Society of Artists, Mr. Bodwell objected to the disposition of pictures by lottery. The art societies of England have always been allowed this privilege, and it has been found that while it gave great encouragement to the art, it in no way whatever fostered a spirit of gambling. Here, where society is young, and art still more juvenile, it is likely to prove of yet greater advantage. A debate took place on the murder of Scott at Red River, in which Dr. Tupper stood alone in expressing his disbelief in the intelligence. It has since received confirmation as positive as it is melancholy. The present session has been remarkable for its acerbity. We have seen nothing like it since '64. It has also exhibited another distinguishing feature, for which I can find no more appropriate term than *epithetical*. In this Mr. Holton has figured conspicuously. It may be worth while to reproduce one or two of his sponsorial efforts. Sir Francis Hincks he terms "a waif from the tropics;" the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is "the irrepressible;" and several others among his political opponents have received new names without the Queen's authorization. The return to the address respecting the defalcations in the Financial Department (the Reiffenstein frauds) exhibit a total of \$23,965.58, of which \$2,983.04 has been refunded. This is much smaller than the rumoured amount. No less than 42 distinct and separate cases are enumerated, and they all appertain to the Municipalities Loan Fund. It is well to find we are not so much hurt as we expected.

On Wednesday there was another discussion on the Scott business. It is lamentable to observe that this sad event has been seized on by parties in the House and out, to provoke dissension between nationalities and religions. That they may not succeed should be the wish (aided by the endeavours) of every well-wisher to Canada.

Thursday was an important Parliamentary day—the budget was brought down. As details will probably be given in another place, I shall only observe that the Finance Minister's statement failed to satisfy the Opposition—Mr. Holton observed that it was a departure from Sir Francis's free trade principles; Mr. Galt said the statement of the financial position of the Dominion was bald and insufficient; on the other hand, there were evident, though moderate attempts to conciliate those who have been clamouring for protection as against our neighbours and for a retaliatory policy. A little of this may be well enough, but onward progress in such a direction must be jealously watched; if our neighbours are commercially crazed, there is no reason why we should run protectively mad! There is one single, and a not very important item, framed in a spirit that, for its sake and for the shadow it casts onward, I could freely pardon the faults of the budget were they ten times greater:—A small duty is imposed on salt—imported from any British possession it is to remain free! This is the policy for Canada! If followed out we shall hear no more from across the seas of our being cast adrift and left to shift for ourselves. Mr. Bourassa gave notice of motion that the Electoral Bill be referred back to Committee, when he would move an amendment (in effect) establishing universal suffrage. Most injudicious. Our strides towards democracy are long enough as it is—this would be too great a distance to cover at once. And please, hon. Sir, cast your eyes over the communities where universal suffrage prevails, and tell us if they are the better for it, or better than we are, where some few very slight restrictions yet prevail. The political atmosphere is becoming lurid! the barometer tends down—down. A whole crop of want of confidence motions are threatened, the most important of which are two by Mr. Galt—the first, that the management of the Intercolonial Railroad be taken out of the hands of the Government, and given to a company, which, it appears, has offered to construct the line at \$5,000 per mile less than it will cost under present arrangements. This, to say the least, is curious, after all we have heard about the contracts and the ruinously low prices at which they have been taken. The second is, that when, on Tuesday, Sir F. Hincks moves the House into Committee, to move "that it does not go into Committee." It is uncertain if the House will sit to-morrow; it is supposed it will adjourn to-day for eight days. But evidently something serious is intended, for it is a fact that Messrs. Blake and Huntington have been telegraphed for to be present.—A serious misunderstanding appears to have arisen between Mr. Taylor, the Parliamentary and Departmental printer, and certain other parties, respecting the public printing, in which, as it appears to me, Mr. Taylor stands on the firmest ground. He maintains that if matter set up for Parliament is used in a departmental publication, and vice versa, he has the right to charge for both, the contracts being distinct, and containing no provision for such cases, and that had the contracts not fallen to the same person there could have been no question as to its being paid as distinct work. The Printing Committee evidently never contemplated such a contingency, or provision would have been

made in the contracts to meet it.—We are swarming with new arrivals, more or less distinguished. There is a very unusual gathering of military men, with General Lindsay at their head. He must be blind who would deny that very important matters are now under consideration. We have delegates from the Red River insurgents, and Red Riverians who have opposed them. Some veritable half-breeds are here. The Government has wisely decided that the spokesmen of the rebels shall be heard—the very commendable practice of hanging men first and trying them afterwards, is not in vogue here at present. An indignation meeting is going on as I write; such matters in this latitude generally culminate—in froth, and the present, I am just informed, has not been an exception. A very warlike feeling is general. The applications for service in the proposed Red River force—if one is to be organized—are numerous, and there will be no difficulty in raising the required contingent. There are those among the applicants who deserve honourable mention, had we space. One must suffice: Henry Smith, of the Commons, a son of the late Sir Henry Smith, of Kingston, a fine high-spirited young fellow, a highly recommended cadet and a first-rate sportsman, has proffered his services without pay, and to provide all necessaries at his own expense. The Dominion revenue for the month of March exhibits the singular spectacle of being three times more in amount than the expenditure. Rumours abound as to the resignation (*en bloc*) of the ministry before the week is out. Cause: the Red River. In more than one sense it is a turbid river, but in its utmost violence it will scarcely have power to wash down so firm a structure.

The Parliamentary Printing Committee have no power to interfere with the departmental printing, though it was the holding of the parliamentary contract which gave Mr. Taylor the advantage over others in tending for departmental work for the very reason that he would have the opportunity of using his material in many cases twice instead of once; but that is entirely his own affair. So long as he complies with the terms of his contract there is no reasonable ground of complaint against him.—Ed.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The three prizes offered by the Proprietor of the *Canadian Illustrated News* for

"ROMANCES FOUNDED ON INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA" have been awarded as follows:—

- First prize, \$150,  
To the author of  
"THE PEACE KILLER; OR, THE MASSACRE OF LACHINE."
- Second prize, \$100,  
To the author of  
"ROSALBA; OR, FAITHFUL TO TWO LOVES."  
(Concluded in this No.)
- Third prize, \$50,  
To the author of  
"A TALE OF THE WAR OF 1757."

Several other tales of merit, fulfilling the conditions of the advertisement, were received, and arrangements will be made for their publication.

The remainder of the competing stories will be disposed of according to the direction of the authors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- S. W., Ottawa.—Poem accepted. Will appear next week.
- E. T. F., Quebec.—The game shall have our best attention.
- E. J., Sarnia.—Not exactly suitable. Returned as requested.
- "New Dominion True Humorist."—The omission was undoubtedly a mistake. Will you please favour us with a copy of the notice referred to if still on hand?

RECEIVED.—"Let the Dead and the Beautiful Rest." "My Visit to Fairview Villa."

Temperature, in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending April 12th, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician, 387 Notre Dame Street.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, April 6	40°	41°	40°
Thursday, " 7	43°	47°	41°
Friday, " 8	49°	56°	47°
Saturday, " 9	48°	54°	46°
Sunday, " 10	44°	56°	48°
Monday, " 11	56°	57°	54°
Tuesday, " 12	52°	56°	46°

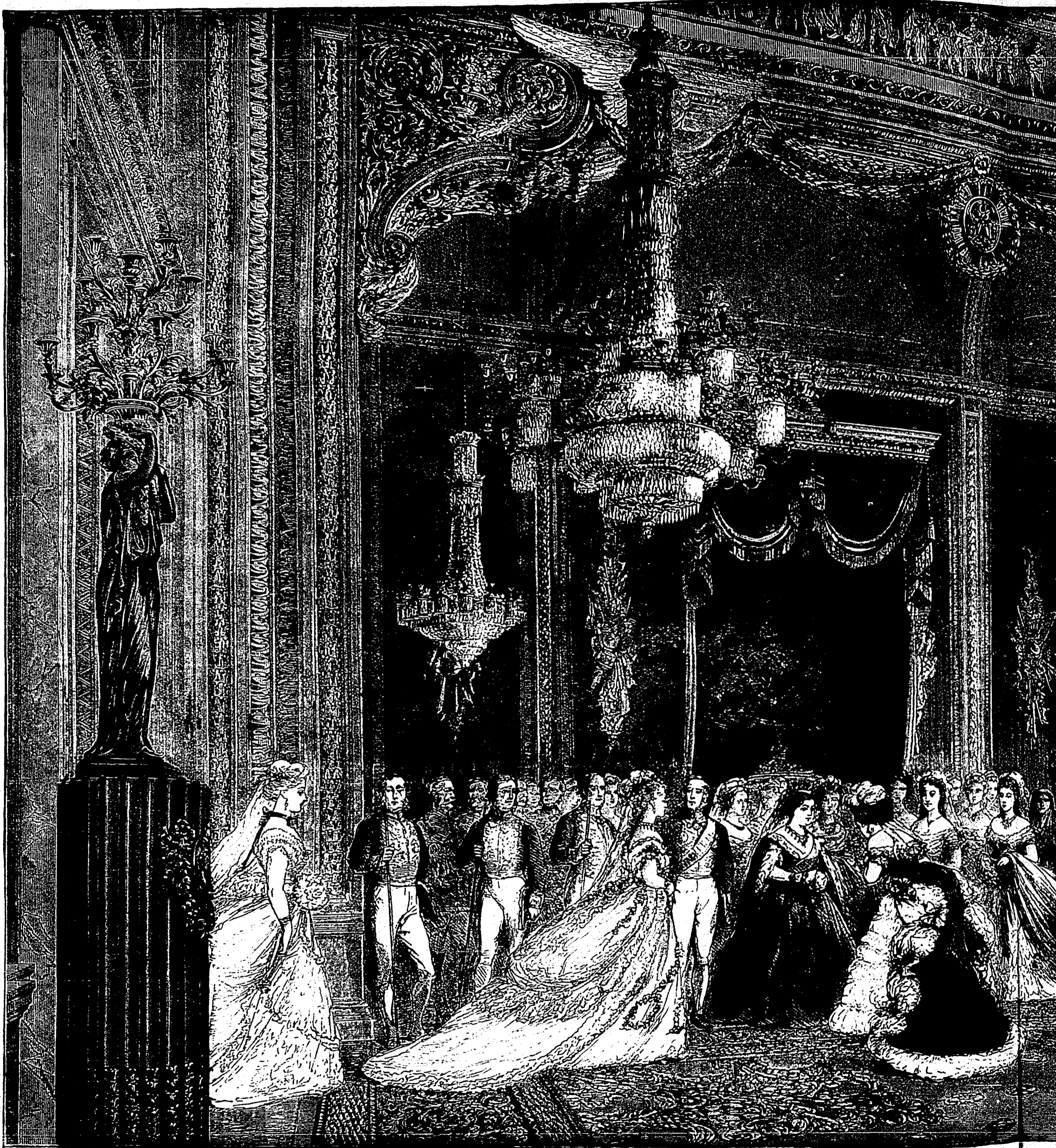
	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Wednesday, April 6	45°	32°	38° 5
Thursday, " 7	50°	31°	40° 5
Friday, " 8	56°	32°	44°
Saturday, " 9	54°	32°	43°
Sunday, " 10	60°	30°	45°
Monday, " 11	62°	37°	49° 5
Tuesday, " 12	58°	37°	47° 5

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

	9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, April 6	30.06	30.06	30.05
Thursday, " 7	30.05	30.07	30.06
Friday, " 8	30.14	30.14	30.12
Saturday, " 9	30.25	30.25	30.20
Sunday, " 10	30.25	30.20	30.18
Monday, " 11	30.14	30.08	30.03
Tuesday, " 12	29.90	29.88	29.93

There is an old gentleman in Paris whose only occupation consists in securing a copy of the bills of fare of all noted diners. He has a collection of these extending over 40 years, with the opinions of some of the guests on the dishes and wines.





HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE



ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 22ND MARCH.—SEE PAGE 378.

## THE REFUGEES.

SCENE OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

(Dedicated by permission to H. R. H. Prince Arthur.)

By the mountain springs of the Cumberland,  
Under the leafless trees,  
With faces lit by the midnight brand,  
And hand close clasped in trembling hand,  
Sat the hunted refugees.

A woman, one with untimely frost  
Creeping along her hair;  
And a boy whose sunny locks had lost  
Small store of the gold of childhood, tossed  
By a mother's kisses there.

The clouds hung thick on the mountain's brow,  
And the stars were veiled in gloom,  
And the gorges around were white with snow,  
But below was the prowling, cruel foe,  
And the light of a burning home.

"Mother, the wind is cold to-night."  
Said the boy in childhood's tone;  
"But oh! I hope in the morning light  
That the Union lines will come in sight,  
And the snow will soon be gone."

"I am very weary, mother dear,  
With the long, long walk to-day;  
But the enemy cannot find us here,  
And I shall slumber without a tear  
Till the night has passed away."

"So tell me now ere I sleep once more  
The message that father gave,  
To his comrades for you and me, before  
The glorious fight on the river's shore  
That made a soldier's grave."

Then the mother told with tearless eye  
The solemn words again;  
"Tell her I shall see her standing by,  
When the calm comes on of the time to die,  
And the wounds have lost their pain."

"And teach my boy for ever to hold  
In his heart all things above—  
The wealth of all earth's uncounted gold,  
Or life with its sweet, sad joys untold—  
The worth of patriot's love."

As his blood at the message quicker stirred  
The boy's bright arteries through—  
"I will remember every word,"  
He said, "And the angels who must have heard,  
They will remember too."

Then clasped as a mother clasps who stands  
Alone between love and death,  
Unfelt were the spectral, chilly hands  
That softly tighten the soothing bands  
Over the failing breath.

Mother and child, as the fire burned low,  
Slept on the earth's cold breast;  
The night passed by, and the morning snow  
Broke the veil of cloud o'er the stainless snow,  
But never their perfect rest.

J. E. J.A. DE NARBONNE-LARA.

Montreal, February 22, 1870.

## IN THE SEPULCHRE.

An artist who produces a picture of this character almost necessarily lays himself open to comparison with the works of the old Italian painters, who made such subjects their constant practice. This, however, is not our object; nor would it be right to institute such discussion in things that differ, though they may be said to be alike, without considering that the Sacred Art of the present day must, from the very circumstances in which we live, and the feelings which animate us, receive a complexion in many respects dissimilar to that recognisable in the pictures of a period when the Church seems to have been the leading idea of the majority of artists, and how they might best serve her interests, through those who employed them, their chief desire.

He is a bold man who, except under the influence of a direct "commission," would undertake such a subject as Mr. Marshall Claxton has accomplished in the picture here engraved. He deserves credit for the manner in which he has carried out his work. The disposition of the figure of the dead Christ is so far novel, that we do not remember it treated in a similar way in any picture by an old master; that is, with the body in a half-recumbent posture, and the head resting on a raised block of stone, while in the sepulchre. The drawing, moreover, of the figure is good, and the anatomical expression well-developed; the arrangement of the drapery is simple, natural, and without heaviness. The sentiment of the two angels flying down to take their places as watchers by the tomb is poetical; one, as if in agony of grief at the fearful sight, appears to hide it from her. There is much elegance in the grouping of these figures. How far the introduction of the objects identified with the Crucifixion—the crown of thorns, the mock-sceptre of reeds, the sponge, and the nails—are admissible, so far as the scriptural narrative warrants, is doubtless questionable; but they form a kind of episode in the composition which is impressive as well as pictorially valuable.—*Art Journal*.

## TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT THE MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL.

An entertainment, taking the form of Tableaux Vivants, was given on Wednesday, the 23rd March, in the Mechanics' Hall of Montreal. The proceeds of the exhibition, which was under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, were to be devoted to increasing the fund of the Protestant Orphans' Home, an object well worthy of the success with which the entertainment met. The tableaux had been prepared and arranged under the supervision of Robert Reid, Esq., a well-known Montreal sculptor, whose correct taste and artistic talent contributed in no small degree to the perfect appearance made by the various actors in the scenes. Under such skilled direction and with such noble patronage the entertainment could not have been otherwise than a success. The Hall was perfectly crowded, and many who had purchased tickets were unable to obtain admittance on account of the crush. The performance was repeated on the following Saturday with even greater success. As a rule the tableaux were very fine, not only in grouping and dress, but also in point of the expression with which they were rendered. The "Flight from Pompeii," the "Guardian Angel," and "Widow Wadman" were especially good. The illustration depicts the scene in the Hall during the representation of the first mentioned tableau, the Flight from Pompeii.

## MOONLIGHT.

In the "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty," Shelley speaks of the Spirit whom he worships by many phrases which may seem far-fetched to prosaic readers; but that they are fairly allied to the subject will not be doubted by anybody who understands poets and poetry. Shelley has various illustrations or "images" for his Spirit of Intellectual Beauty; and the time is coming when literary iconoclasm will not venture to interfere with them.

Amongst the beauties in the Hymn, one example or simile which Shelley draws is exactly to the present purpose. He likens this beauty to

— Moonlight on a midnight stream . . .  
Like aught that for its grace may be  
Dear, and yet dearer for its mystery.

But none of us must make too certain, if we are to trust the invariably irritable and vacillating tribe of poets, about anything being endearing on account of its mystery. If we trust Shelley on the point, what can be said of his friend Leigh Hunt, who speaks thus of Paganini:

The exceeding mystery of the loveliness  
Saddened delight.

Here the friends, from the same cause, derive pain on one side, and pleasure on the other. Reverting to our subject, after a pardonable cause, the "moonlight on a midnight stream" is the subject of the late Mr. Stanfield's picture in our present number. Here something may be seen which few people may have seen. On board ship at midnight passengers have a careless trick of going to sleep, or, possibly, of playing at cards as long as the lamps are left alight. Thus very much beauty may be missed; but the work of a great artist becomes all the more valuable. It is he who sees Nature, who "surprises her in her loveliness," as Actæon surprised Diana, and translates it for the benefit of many good people whose only fault is to go about with their eyes shut. Mr. Stanfield was at an early period of life in the Royal Navy, and—it may have been in the *Namur*, which we took from the French and employed to bring our wounded from Waterloo—was associated with Mr. Douglas Jerrold; and these distinguished friends wrote early dramas and painted early scenery for amateur theatricals afloat. The life of Mr. Stanfield remains to be written, but probably it would be a mere record of dry details. Artists "rest in Art," and leave us little but dates which belong to parishes, and works which form their lofty monuments. In the scene before us the great artist has clung firmly and truly to the practice of his two professions—the sea and sea painting. The scene, though, is not precisely at sea. It is near the mouth of a river—say the Thames, or the Medway—going down stream, in either place, the effect may be seen. The ship is not modern, for the oblique line of the bows enters not into the modern ship-builder's philosophy. The bows are made almost perpendicular now, especially with our iron-clads—although indeed, the *Warrior* has the most graceful lines imaginable. But the ship before us is no fighting ship. She is a trader, and a landsman might be pardoned for such a slander as saying that she seems scarcely at anchor—her boats are out—one, perhaps, for a little midnight larking, dear to sailors, the other possibly attempting to haul in the cable which we see on shore, and which is sure to be claimed by the skipper as his own, according to the laws of "Flotsam and jetsam." By the way, if the gallant fellows find the cable, they may be no better off for their pains, if we are to trust the management of naval affairs according to one of Captain Murray's stories. The warrior and novelist describes how a ship's captain had the luck to fish up an anchor, and claimed it by the laws of "Flotsam and Jetsam," but the Port-Admiral claimed the anchor instead, on the three following grounds: "In the first place Flotsam means floating, and anchors don't float. In the second place Jetsam means cast up, and anchors are never cast up." And, in the third and last place, I'll see you (blank) first."

The drawing from Stanfield's painting calls for one especial remark. His peculiar grey tone will be observed. It will be remembered also in his well-known *Castle of Inverness*. The brilliancy of Turner with all its bewilderment, and the serene cast of Claude, are admirable for Italy and Venice—now, happily, one. But the English grey has always been distinguished by Stanfield's eminent services, and those of Callcott; and will be equally distinguished as long as English genius endures to make a faithful record of calm English beauties. A view of our ship in the river reminds us of the vulgar danger of "going too far." On the extreme right of the picture—unless "stern" is not too nautical for landsmen—is a "Government store," and it might be only faint courtesy to call it anything less murderous than a powder-magazine. It may contain nothing else than old ropes, which Mr. Childers has forgotten to sell, and which have proved more than sufficient to occupy the Government time of our national culprits who pick oakum. No; it must be powder, although they have a trick of painting powder-magazines—those afloat—white. The Thames and the Medway show us plenty of this kind of craft. Terribly dangerous craft indeed. Before the "present writer," as Carlyle calls himself, had come to years of military discretion, he had but only a flash-in-the-pan escape from being shot by a sentry at Purfleet, because he went into the Government powder-magazine with a lighted cigar in his mouth. We leave it to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, or Pigeon and Wilkes, to say whether the explosion of the gun or the puffing of the cigar was the more dangerous.—*The Graphic*.

## ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.

The dangers attendant upon the crossing of the St. Lawrence at the close of the winter have already been abundantly illustrated in these pages. An account, accompanied by an illustration, was given some time ago of the manner in which the mails are taken across the river at Quebec during the breaking up of the ice; and in the early chapters of the story concluded in this number the dangers of the ice-shove were correctly and vividly portrayed. The illustration on the first page depicts an accident that frequently occurs on the river in the early spring, when the ice, which during the winter has offered a safe passage, commences to thaw, and is now no longer strong enough to bear the weight of a horse and sleigh. Accidents of this nature are by no means of infrequent occurrence, and very often result in the loss of life. The one portrayed by our artist had no such melancholy termination however, for it will be observed that the precious "freight" has already been secured and safely deposited beside a trustworthy guardian, while the horse and cutter are being successfully raised from the waters.

## THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held her second Drawing-room of the season on Tuesday, March 22nd, at Buckingham Palace. The general circle was well attended, and about one hundred presentations were made. Her Majesty was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. The Queen wore a black moire antique dress, with a train trimmed with ermine and jet; and a diadem of diamonds and rubies over a white tulle head-dress, with a long veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooches of diamonds and rubies, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of green satin, covered with fine Irish lace, and a petticoat of rich green silk, trimmed with plaitings of tulle and satin and a flounce of Irish lace, looped with bouquets of stephanotis. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, and the Danish order.

Princess Louisa wore a train of rich white satin, trimmed with fringed ruffles and satin, and a petticoat of white silk, with lace flounces and bows of satin. Head-dress—feathers, veil, diamond tiara, and red roses. Diamond ornaments.—The Victoria and Albert order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

## "LOOK-OUT" ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Every here and there along the line of the Pacific Railroad, the traveller by this long route observes a single shanty standing at the side of the track. It is not a station, for it is not large enough, and besides, it is situated in the midst of a wilderness, perhaps half-way between two halting-places, and far from any abode of man. These shanties, used as look-outs and signal stations, are provided with a sort of crow's-nest, raised above the roof of the dwelling-house, and a tall signal-post and flag. From his elevated position in the crow's-nest, the watcher at the signal-station can command a view of the country far and wide, and mark the approach of the coming train. Should there be any obstruction on the line he signals the danger in time for the engine-driver to stop his train before reaching the point where the danger lies. The life of a watcher at one of these look-outs is one of extreme monotony and un-deviating routine, besides being as solitary as that of a hermit, except for the few seconds twice a day that a train rushes past with its living load.

## ALTERATIONS IN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following is a synopsis of the alterations in the Customs Tariff, as compiled by the Customs authorities at this port:

Animals—Horses, horned cattle, swine and sheep, 10 per cent., *ad val.*

Cigars, 45c. per lb.

Coal and Coke, 50c. per ton.

Salt, (except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, which shall be free of duty) 5c. per bushel of 56 lbs.

Hops, 5c. per lb.

Vinegar and Acetic acid, 10c. per gall.

Rice, 1c. per lb.

Wheat, 4c. per bushel.

Pease, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all grains except wheat, 3c. per bushel.

Flour of wheat, and flour of rye, 25c. per barrel.

Indian meal, oatmeal, flour of meal, or any other grain except wheat and rye, 15c. per barrel.

Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any less strength and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz.: Brandy, Geneva, alcohol, rum, gin, Taifa, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kind, 80c. per gallon.

Other spirits being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rumsbrub, cordials, Old Tom gin, Schiedam schnapps, bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind, \$1.20 per gallon.

Cologne water and perfumed spirits in flasks, \$1.20 per gallon.

Do., do. in flasks or bottles, thirty of such flasks or bottles not containing more than one gallon, 4c. each.

Fruits of all kinds, hay, straw, bran, seeds, not classed as cereals, grease and grease scraps, vegetables, potatoes, and other roots, trees and shrubs, 10 per cent., *ad val.*

Tobacco and snuff, 12 1/2 per cent., *ad val.*, and 20c. per lb.

Wines, all kinds, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines—5 quart or 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon—5 per cent., *ad val.*, and 10c. per gallon.

Colours and other articles, when imported by room-paper makers and stainers to be used in their trade only, to be struck out from the list now dutiable, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

The following articles to be struck out of Free List, and a duty of 15 per cent., *ad val.*, imposed thereon, viz.:

Fire Engines, steam, when imported by Municipal Corporations of cities, towns, and villages, for the use of such Municipalities, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

Machinery, when used in the original construction of mills or factories; Steam Engine Boilers, Water Wheels or Turbines, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

Gold and Silver Leaf, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

Sand Paper and Sand Cloth, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

Platers' Leaf, 15 per cent., *ad val.*

## ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

Salt from the United Kingdom and British possessions.

Bookbinders' Mill Boards and Binders' Cloth.

Iron Wire.

Brass in strips.

Iron in Blooms and Billets, not Puddled.

Recently a man engaged in clearing the windows of a house accidentally dropped a large sponge, which he had been using. Two ladies passed soon after, one of whom noticed the sponge. Without stopping to see what it was, she instinctively clasped her hands to the back of her head to see if her "chignon," "waterfall," or whatever it is called, was safe. Finding this was all right she went on her way satisfied.

WOODEN SHOES FOR HORSES.

Much labour would be saved in gathering the hay crop upon salt marshes and on reclaimed swamps, if horses could be used for mowing, raking, and carting. It often happens that the farmer has several acres of this soft land, where the crop costs all it is worth to gather it. He must mow, rake, and move the grass by hand, or let it rot upon the ground. We recently saw a wooden shoe that completely remedied this difficulty. It was made of stout oak board, one inch in thickness, ten inches long, and eight broad, and rounded at the corners. A cleat is fastened across each end to prevent it from splitting, and to give additional strength to the shoe; this should be fastened either with stout screws 1 3/4 inches long, or with wrought iron nails driven through and clinched upon the upper side. An iron strap is fastened across the middle of the shoe to receive the shanks of the strap going over the hoof of the horse, which are held in place by screws and nuts. The horse should be rough shod, and places should be cut into the wooden shoe into which the toe and heel corks will snugly fit. An iron strap is fitted to the hoof, and the shanks pass through the plank and are fastened with a nut and screw. This shoe is so simple in its construction that any one accustomed to the use of carpenter's tools can make the wooden part of it, and a blacksmith can furnish the iron straps and screws. A common monkey-wrench will be needed to put on the nuts, and to tighten them, if they get loose. A set of shoes made of good white oak will last a great many years. It will be seen that the shoe enlarges the lower surface of the hoof about four times. It is found in practice that a light horse, weighing, say 900 lbs., shod in this way, can go upon any soft land, where a man could walk, with safety. If the horses are very heavy, or the land very soft, the shoes must be enlarged. These articles had been in use upon the farm where we saw them, some ten years, and so manifest were their advantages that they had been adopted by all the farmers in the neighbourhood who had occasion for them. They were in use by all the owners of a large reclaimed salt marsh, and the facility they afforded for gathering the crop had added very much to the value of the land. To owners of marsh lands these shoes will be invaluable.—American Agriculturist.

A NEW INSECT POISON.

M. Cloez, who is engaged at the garden of the Paris Museum, has invented, according to Scientific Opinion, what he considers a complete annihilator for plant lice and other small insects. This discovery is given in the Revue Horticole with the endorsement of its distinguished editor, E. M. Carrière. To reduce M. Cloez's preparation to our measures, it will be sufficiently accurate to say:—Take 3/4 oz. of Quassia chips, and 5 drs. of Stavesacre seeds, powdered. These are to be put in 7 pints of water and boiled until reduced to 5 pints. When the liquid is cooled, strain it, and use with a watering pot or syringe, as may be most convenient.

We are assured that this preparation has been most efficacious in France, and it will be worth while for our gardeners to experiment with it. Quassia has long been used as an insect destroyer.

The Stavesacre seeds are the seeds of a species of larkspur, or Delphinium, and used to be kept in the old drug stores. Years ago they were much used for an insect that found its home in the human head, but as that has fortunately gone out of fashion, it may be that the seeds are less obtainable than formerly. The stavesacre seeds contain Delphine, which is one of the most active poisons known, and we have no doubt that a very small share of it would prove fatal to insects.

MAKING PRESENTS.

Many habits which look like the results of education are in fact quasi instincts; and of these may be counted the practice of making presents. With the savage and the civilized man alike, to make presents seems to be an impulse that comes by nature, whether in the form of tribute from a subject, propitiation from an inferior, largesse from a superior, or an "offering" bestowed out of love and liking. All through the East the fit manner of making presents constitutes perhaps the most important item of social life; and everyone who has had personal experience knows the extreme difficulty of exactly proportioning the return to the gift, and representing to a nicety the social status of the recipient by the value of the offering; the whole thing being a mere matter of exchange and arbitrary ceremonial, absolute in its essence, though shifting and somewhat perilous in its conditions. Woe to that unlucky one who trips in his Oriental Cocker, and gives as much to Yakooob as he gave to Mohammed!—Yakooob's position in life being by an infinitesimal fraction the inferior. It has always been so; and "going with a present in one's hand" has been held from time immemorial the surest means of getting what one wants from great men, and of buying the allegiance of small ones. We do not expect then that anything we can say will destroy this instinct, but we might see it turned to better account than it is now; for the practice of making presents, as we carry it out, is surely one of the most stupid things in the world—doing no good to anyone, if we except the makers and vendors of the rubbish through which we express our good will by spending our valuable money on what is not "money's worth." For we seldom give anything really useful, save to the confessedly poor whom we supply with blankets and tea, warm waistcoats and screws of snuff and tobacco: when our gifts come under the head of charities rather than that of making presents. To those of our own class we would be ashamed to offer, and affronted to receive, anything honestly serviceable. Valentines of hideous design and worthless material; queer monstrosities incapable of being cleansed, for holding cigar ash, flowers, matches, according to the superstition connected with their manufacture, but really holding only dust and fluff; trumpery ornaments for the person, of no value or meaning—these are the things we give; and the funniest part of the whole matter is, that for the most part we give them to those who can afford to buy for themselves, and who can very likely afford to buy better than we can to give. There they are in the shop windows by dozens, ticketed so much, for anyone to take who has money and the mind. There is nothing special about them, nothing unique or impossible for the public at large. They represent just so much current coin, no more, unless we add the passing remembrance of the person to whom we make the present, which nine times out of ten is not spontaneous, but because we "feel we ought." If it was anything that could not be procured elsewhere—a picture by a great master,

or one by our own hand, if we ourselves are of the great or the little masters; a foreign curiosity, not to be bought at a dock sale or in Regent street; if it was an old relic, the like of which could not be turned up in half a dozen bric-a-brac shops, a unique specimen of a by-gone manufacture—well and good: there would then be some intrinsic value in the gift, surpassing even the value of diamonds or other more refined forms of property. But things of modern make, that are to be had at every corner of the street—that are of no use when bought, and generally of more than questionable beauty—the sooner the habit of buying such inanities to give to people who don't want them, and who could afford to buy them for themselves if they did, is done away with, the better.—The Queen.

"THE SOUR LAKE" IN TEXAS.

The Journal of Applied Chemistry for March has a communication from "R." who, while engaged in a geological survey of Texas, visited the Sour Lake in the south-eastern part of that State. We quote from the description: "The lake occupies an area of about five acres, but at one time it must have been spread over a larger space. It is of an irregularly elliptical form, surrounded by low, neatly rounded mounds. The water is quite sour, and to most persons has a disagreeable, fetid odour and taste, from the presence of petroleum or mineral oil, which rises from different parts of the lake in the form of small globules, and floats upon the surface of the water. Bubbles of carburetted hydrogen constantly escape from every part of the surface of the lake. The geological structure of the region consists of alternating beds of light brown and ash colored clay and marl, soft calcareous, and siliceous sandstones, and bituminous slabs, with included beds of lignites and iron pyrites. These belong to the miocene tertiary period, which forms a broad belt from fifty to eighty miles wide, and margins the gulf coast for some hundred miles. It is the southern equivalent of the miocene of the miocenes terres of Nebraska, so celebrated for extinct animals, which have been found in such profusion. The acidulous waters are derived from decomposition of underlying aluminous and pyritiferous shales, by which sulphuric acid is set free, and becomes mingled with the water which percolates the strata. The astringent taste of some of the springs is due to alum. The source of the petroleum may be found in the decomposition of lignite beds and bituminous shales, which are largely developed over the miocene region of Texas."

THE CLEVELAND LAKE TUNNEL.—Cleveland, Ohio, tired of her nauseous water, is imitating Chicago in the construction of a lake tunnel, where-with to obtain the requisite supply of unpolluted liquid. The work—which when completed will consist simply in a shore shaft sunk to the proper depth, a tunnel extending out a mile and a quarter into the lake, and a vertical shaft and crib at the outer end, with inlets for the admission of the water—is being carried on under considerable difficulties. The mining is a tedious process, as there is only space for one man to work. The instrument used is a pick with a bit nearly as broad as an adze. The clay is so strong and adhesive that by the most vigorous blows of the miner only little fragments are chipped out as large as a man's fist. The work progresses night and day, the miners working by reliefs the entire twenty-four hours. Next spring the crib will be placed in position, and the outer shaft sunk, so that the work can be carried on simultaneously at both ends of the tunnel.

A FLOATING TELEGRAPH STATION.—In the course of about three weeks a telegraphic station vessel will be moored by the International Mid-Channel Telegraph Company at the entrance to the English Channel, in from 55 to 59 fathoms water, in latitude 49° 20' 30" N., longitude 6° 17' W. of Greenwich. The vessel will be painted black, with the words "Telegraph Ship" in white letters on her sides: she will have three masts. At the top of the mainmast a large black cone will be hoisted during daytime, and a powerful globular light at night, elevated 30 ft. above the sea, which in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles. A flare-up light will also be shown every fifteen minutes during the night, from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise. During foggy weather, day or night, a bell will be rung continuously for half a minute every quarter of an hour; and for the first six months, or until the 1st day of October, 1870, a gun will be fired every quarter of an hour, and after that date every hour. The commercial code of signals for the use of all nations will be used on board, to the exclusion of all other codes, and none other can be noticed.

WOOD OIL.—There is a tree in India which yields a remarkable substance known as "wood oil." There was a consignment of this oil received here by the last China steamer. This oil is obtained from several species of Dipterocarpus, by simply tapping the tree.—San Francisco Scientific Press.

THE COW TREE.—On the parched side of a rock in Venezuela grows a tree with dry and leathery foliage, its large woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year its leaves are not moistened by a shower—its branches look as if they were dead and withered; but, when the trunk is bored, a bland and nourishing milk flows from it. It is at sunrise that the vegetable fountain flows most freely. At that time the blacks and natives may be seen coming from all parts, provided with large bowls to receive the milk, which yellows and thickens at its surface. Some empty their vessels on the spot, while others carry them home to their children. One imagines he sees the family of a shepherd who is distributing the milk of his flock. It is named the palo de vaca, or cow tree.

THE EXPEDITION TO EQUATORIAL AFRICA.—A letter was received at Alexandria on March 14 from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Khartoum, Feb. 7, wherein he reports that thirty-two boats were collected together to convey him and his party to Gondokoro. With the last shipment of troops the total expeditionary force amounts to 700, including a battery of artillery. Mr. Higginbotham is reported to be within four days' march of Khartoum, having crossed the Nubian Desert. He has under his charge the steel steamers for the lake Albert Nyanza. Mr. Higginbotham has command of the rear expedition, and will follow Sir Samuel Baker immediately. All the members of the expedition are in good health and spirits.

The following bit of princely generosity is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the Prince of Wales:—A few days since a gentleman, seeing a commotion amongst the porters at the Great Western Railway station in London, inquired the cause, and heard that the Prince of Wales, who had shortly before arrived from Windsor, and had perhaps been timing the train or the mileage rate, left his watch on the seat of the carriage. A porter, seeing the watch, hastened after the Prince, who, on its being presented to him, said—"Keep it, my good fellow, keep it." The effect on the fraternity may be imagined.

The following is copied from a board outside a tailor's shop in the Rue de Frejus, at Cannes. The French papers make their English on the same principle—that is, per dictionary—but the tailor has been somewhat fortunate in getting abstruse definitions for French. Here it is:—"Borgarelli Tailor made the nine and they one load of to repair to nine staddle clothing he one to give himself to home of the gentlemen that he and to ordir of same for of lady stage-coach and exatness." As an enigma it is not bad, and a clue may be given to those with little time to spare, or power of application, thus. The words, "They one load of to repair to nine," are clearly "On se charge de réparer à neuf;" staddle should be stable, and is, with clothing, a free translation of livrée; stage-coach is derived from diligence, that is, the promptness in executing the work. Perhaps a travelling Englishman, given to the usual exuberance of spirits which afflicts some when on the continent, has given the tailor a helping hand, and received a blessing in return.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The Albany papers chronicle the following shrewd practice on the part of the lady managers of the fair in that city. One morning—three days before the fair closed—one of the city papers contained a personal which read thus:—"Dear George—My heart is breaking. Don't desert me. Come this evening to the fair on St. — street. You will find me at the — table. Lizzie." The advertisement was, of course, read by those who are wont to look over the "Personals," and the rendezvous in view was extensively spoken of by the patrons of the fair. In the evening people clustered around the — to witness the meeting of George and Lizzie, to ascertain who they were. While waiting for the coming of George, for whose sake Lizzie's heart was breaking, the eager crowd made liberal purchases at the table, and in a comparatively short time the three misses had disposed of nearly their whole stock in trade. It is needless to say that Lizzie and George never met at the appointed place.

Sir Boyle Roche has a successor in Mr. O'Reilly Dease, member of the present House of Commons for the County Louth. Speaking of Irish discontent the other night he warned Government that they "must look the unclean thing in the face and boldly apply the axe to its root." This brought down the House.

CHESS.

Game played by MÖRRER, while conducting the Automaton Chess-player in London, 1829; giving the odds, as he invariably did, of the K. B. P.

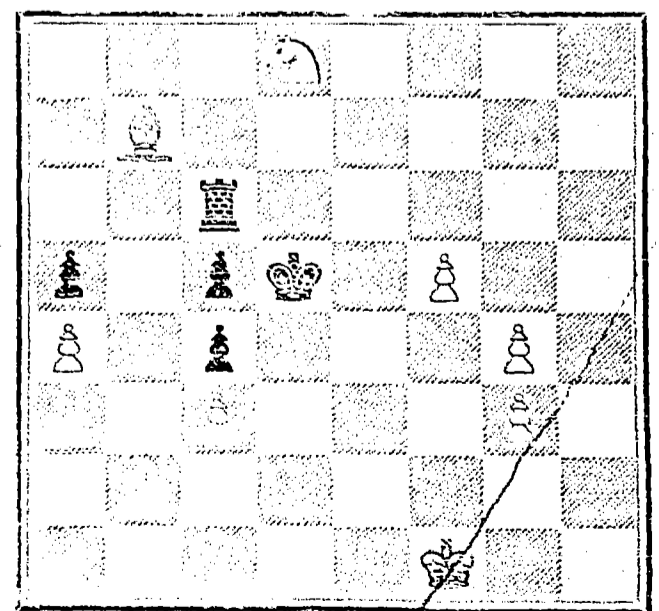
(From Walker's "Chess Studies.")

Mr. C—h—e.	Mourat.
1. K. P. 2.	K. P. 1.
2. Q. P. 2.	Q. B. P. 1.
3. K. B. P. 2.	Q. P. 2.
4. K. P. 1.	Q. B. P. 1.
5. Q. B. P. 1.	Q. Kt. B. 3rd.
6. K. B. Q. Kt. 5th.	Q. Kt. 3rd.
7. B. takes Kt.	Kt. P. takes B.
8. K. Kt. B. 3rd.	Q. B. R. 3rd.
9. K. to B. 2nd.	P. takes Q. P.
10. Kt. takes P.	Q. B. P. 1.
11. Kt. K. B. 3rd.	K. Kt. R. 3rd.
12. K. R. P. 1.	K. B. K. 2nd.
13. K. Kt. P. 2.	Castles, K. R.
14. Q. Q. Kt. 3rd.	Q. Q. B. 3rd.
15. Q. Q.	Kt. B. 2nd.
16. K. R. P. 1.	K. B. Q.
17. Q. Q. B. 2nd.	Q. B. Kt. 2nd.
18. Kt. Kt. 5th.	B. takes Kt.
19. B. P. takes B.	K. Kt. P. 1.
20. Q. K. R. 2nd.	K. R. P. 1.
21. K. Kt. P. takes P.	K. to R. 2nd.
22. Q. K. Kt. 2nd.	Q. Q. B. 2nd.
23. Q. K. 2nd.	Q. P. 1.
24. R. K. B.	Q. Q. B. 3rd.
25. P. takes Q. P.	P. takes P.
26. R. K. B. 2nd.	Q. takes Q. B., wins.

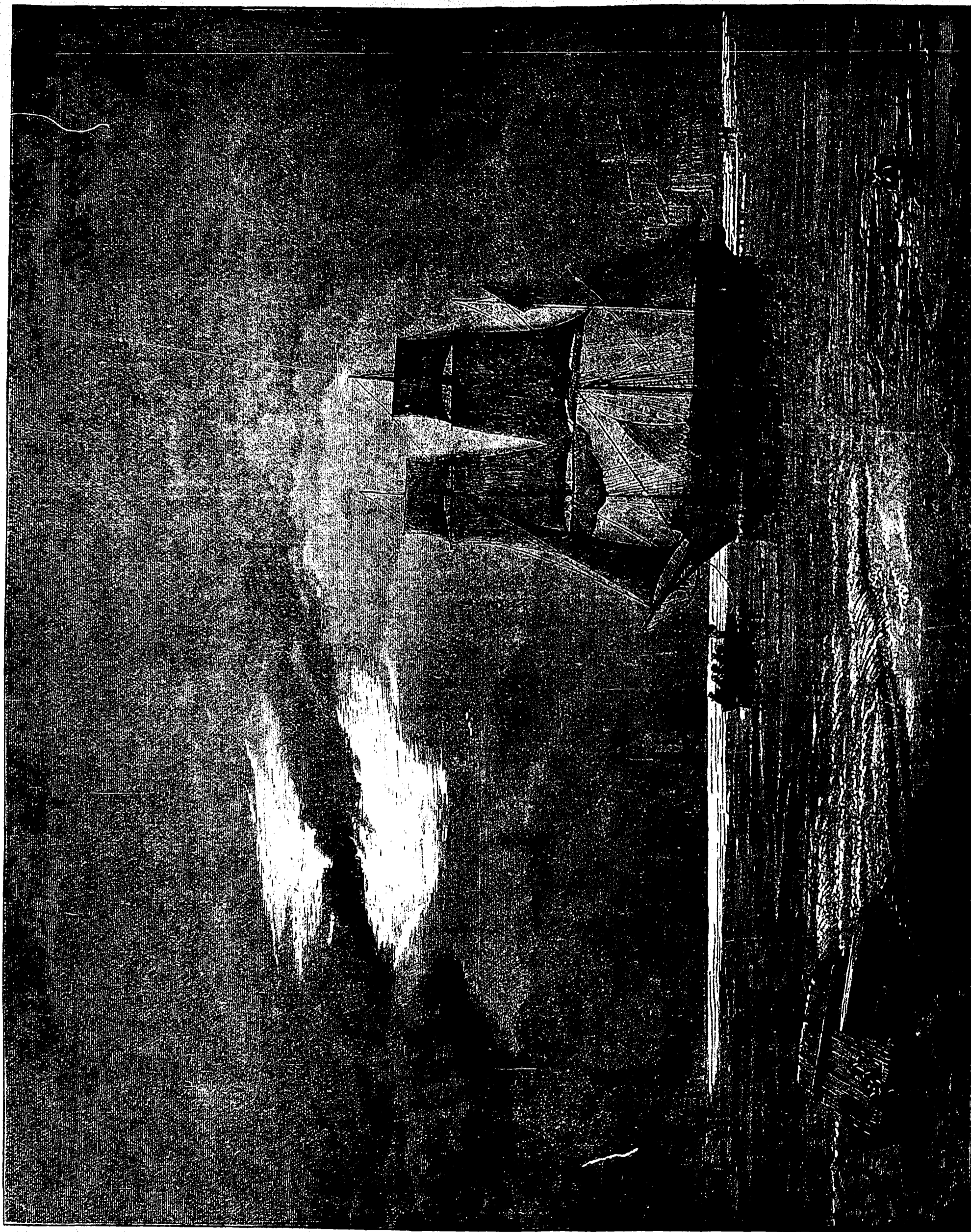
PROBLEM No. 7.

By J. W.

BLACK.



(White to play, and mate in four moves.)



MOONLIGHT  
AFTER A PAINTING BY CLARSON STANFIELD, R. A.—SEE PAGE 375



IN THE SEPULCHRE.  
AFTER A PAINTING BY M. CLAXTON, ESQ.—SEE PAGE 378.

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ROSALBA;

OR,

FAITHFUL TO TWO LOVES.

An Episode of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

BY ARTHUR FAVEREL.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

CHAPTER X.

FAITHFUL TO THE FIRST LOVE.

TOWARDS the close of the summer of 1847, Walter Phipps was engaged on the quays receiving some merchandize which had arrived to him from England.

"Do so, sir," said the captain, in a low voice. "It will be a charity. He has not a friend in the world and he is dying."

"Poor Edgar Martin" he murmured, as he descended the steps of the hospital. "Come home to die. I did not recognize him at once—he is so altered. But now I know it is he."

It was five o'clock in the afternoon. He returned home, ordered his double carriage and drove down to the Longueuil ferry.

But time was pressing and he had to make an effort.

"Miss Varny," said he, "I have come to invite you and Mrs. Varny to accompany me to Montreal."

"When?" asked Mrs. Varny.

"On a mission of charity," said Walter, laying stress on the word charity, which he here understood in its full sense.

"Explain yourself. Where?" continued Rosalba, who noticed the increasing agitation of the merchant.

"At the Hotel-Dieu!" replied Walter in a whisper.

"Calm yourself, Miss Varny, I entreat you," said Phipps, in a soothing and gentle tone.

"Yes, yes, we have far to go, and that is why we must depart immediately."

"My horses are fleet, Miss Varny. Once upon the road, we shall advance rapidly."

"And the ferry?" said Rosalba, who, in her wild passion, still thought of everything.

"I have engaged for a special trip at midnight. We shall be at Longueuil at that time."

The girl became calmer, and, with the help of her mother, made all suitable preparations for the journey. At ten the three departed.

In the first part of the night the sick man seemed to sink rapidly, and one of his nurses was commissioned to apprise him of the fact.

When the visitors arrived, the nun, who, with the infallible feminine instinct, had understood all, went forward into the corridor to meet Rosalba, and prepare her for the scene that awaited her, when the latter exclaimed:

"At last, O Rosalba, at last!"

She threw herself on her knees at his bedside, and hid her face in his bosom. There they both wept in silence for a long, long time, till the accumulated sorrow of a dreary decade were discharged in tears.

At length the practised eye of Rosalba discovered that the invalid was sinking fast. She arose and had the clergyman called in. Edgar made his reconciliation with God, and his peace with the world.

"God is good. God is very good!" murmured the dying man, with his hand resting on his wife's beautiful head, and his eyes fixed on the benignant face of the clergyman.

Ten minutes afterward he was dead.

The next day, the following appeared in the Gazette among the obituaries:

DIED.

Early yesterday morning, at the Hotel-Dieu, Edgar Martin, formerly of Belœil, but latterly a political exile. A few minutes before his death, Captain Martin was married to Miss Rosalba Varny, daughter of the late Samuel Varny, Esq., of Varennes.

CHAPTER XI.

FAITHFUL TO THE SECOND LOVE.

AN incident which we omitted in describing the death of Edgar finds its appropriate place in this concluding chapter. When the physician called to examine the sick man, he was accompanied in the room by Walter Phipps.

"Courage, Edgar Martin, I will fetch her to-night."

The sound of that voice, its broken French, or the kind announcement, or perhaps all three, made Edgar start on his pillow.

"Walter Phipps?"

"Yes, a generous young Montreal merchant."

"The same whose life you saved?"

"Ah, the noble man!"

Edgar had related this circumstance to Rosalba in the very first letter which he had written to her in his exile.

Her surmise was now confirmed.

Edgar begged that Walter should visit him before he died. It was in obedience to this request that Walter assisted at the death-bed marriage.

One of the relics which Rosalba preserved of Edgar was a beautiful bronze cross, which, as a memorandum in Edgar's pocket-book informed her, he had worn about him in all his wanderings.

Five years elapsed after these events. Five years of quiet and silence, during which Providence was slowly shaping things to soften a long sorrow, reward a patient hope, and give the world another example of a two-fold fidelity.

In 1852, the cottage where Rosalba and her mother dwelt was accidentally reduced to ashes, and the two found themselves obliged to seek another abode.

In her distress there was one to whom she could have applied with the assurance of prompt and abundant relief. But she refused to ask him.

But Walter did not wait her decision. He knew all that was going on. How could it be otherwise for him whose eye ever watched over her, and whose life was absorbed in the one thought of seeing her.

Walter called on Rosalba, and never, in any of her interviews, had she been so moved on seeing him.

It was a meeting of many tears and throbbings, evoking so many sad remembrances and fraught with such sweet, yet awful responsibilities. Walter imbosomed himself without reserve.

"I have always loved you, Rosalba!" said he.

And Rosalba wept all the more, for she knew how true that was. She knew how, that for very love, he had denied himself much intercourse with her, keeping aloof that he might not interpose himself between her and her own first love.

"I am getting old (he was forty-five) and wish to retire from business," paused Walter.

"Dear Rosalba, I would not claim more than you could give, but with that I should be supremely happy."

This was said with an accent of such pathos, that Rosalba could contain herself no longer;

and she exclaimed, holding out both her hands to him:

"He was my first love, Walter, but after him there was none in the wide world that I loved so much as you."

"She was calm now, and how tender were her eyes. She rose from her seat, knelt down before Walter, and bent her head into his hands."

"If there was a happy man in the world then it was Walter. He pressed his two hands against that serene, beautiful forehead, bent it back in full view of his face, and imprinted a burning kiss upon it."

"Rosalba," said he to her a little afterwards, "but for the destruction of your cottage, I should never have asked you. That was a providence, was it not?"

"Yes!" she answered with a calm reverence.

Two weeks later, Walter Phipps and Rosalba Martin Varny were married in the parish church of Varennes.

In due course of time, and as if thus visibly to sanction their union, one child was born to them. He was christened Edgar Martin Phipps.

In the private apartment of Rosalba, over Rosalba's prie-Dieu, there stands a crystal casket, containing these three articles:

A bronze cross—relic of Edgar's martyrdom.

A chamois belt—taken of Walter's gossamer.

A silver ear—memorial of Rosalba's heroism.

These explain and justify Rosalba's fidelity to two loves.

Here closed the manuscript. As the American rolled it up, he glanced at his friend, who had laid aside his book, and was reclining in his easy chair, waiting for the former's comments.

"Well?" said he.

"Where does Rosalba reside?" asked the reader.

"At the foot of the Mountain."

"Do you know her?"

"Intimately."

"Then you must introduce me to-morrow. I want to get her blessing."

THE END.

Guys in Disguise.

BY QUIZ.

"Don't you remember the fifth of November?"

Holloo, boys! holloo, boys! and make your voices ring."

Street Rally.

"Look upon this picture, and on this:"

The counterfeit presentment of two—

SHAKESPEARE.

A young lady, some twelve months ago, in our presence, boxed her little brother's ears because, in explanation of a litter that he was making in the drawing-room with a motley mass of old clothes, broomsticks, a large turnip, red paint, and spangles, he said—

"The fifth of November's coming, Annie. I'm only making myself a guy."

And she boxed his ears for him—actually boxed his ears for him—because (Frederick was expected every minute, by-the-by) he said "he was making himself a guy," when she had been doing the same thing any time since she left off pinafores.

But this, mind, we say on the authority of an elder brother, who was present, and who twitted her with having, while Tom tried his hand at his work only once a year, made herself a guy all the year round.

This he asserted as if it were an undeniable fact, but whether it was true or not is, perhaps, a question of taste. We can only give a few statistics. Anatomically, Annie was twenty inches round the waist; practically, seventeen inches and a half. Naturally, her hair was auburn, with a sun-burst; apparently, it was fresh from the silk-worm; naturally, her whole head of hair might, doubled up, have been compressed into a half-pint pot; in effect it was extensive enough to have smuggled half a gallon of whisky in.

We asked our friend, the revenue officer, if he did not find the chignon, worn by visitors from the Continent, worth searching for contraband goods.

He answered, certainly not; adding that smuggled goods of any bulk were generally heavy, and that the wearing of overgrown chignons was in itself such a mad fashion that any one who adopted it must be light-headed.

But then our friend, the revenue officer, is a cynic. To return to Annie. It would have been all very well if she would have simply been in the fashion—that is to say, within it; but she would never be satisfied without going beyond it.

Now, when she boxed her little brother's ears, and thereby culled down upon her head the sneer of her big brother, the striker and the struck made mutual complaint to the heads of the family.

It is said that two heads are better than one. Well, certainly, in this case the two heads were decidedly at one, and could not be made one anyhow. Mamma pitied the poor girl, remembering that she was a girl herself once; papa sympathized with the poor boy, from a similar reflection—barring the sex.

Then the sister dried her tears on a faced and scented pocket-handkerchief, and the little brother wiped his eyes on the sleeve of his coat, and the elder brother (as elder brothers ought to do and can afford to do) apologized to his sister, and comforted his little brother by promising to help him to make a bigger guy than ever he thought of, and it should be made in the loft over the stable where nobody could interfere with them.

And so peace was not only proclaimed, but ratified.

Now it must not be thought that this was a harum-scarum, sneering, touchy, scratch-cut sort of a family. Far from it; the parents were well to do, and the young folks well conducted; but elder sisters are sometimes handy with their fingers in more ways than even at the piano and sewing-machine, particularly if little brothers will insist upon disarranging drawing-room neck-nacks at the very moment when their "Fredericks" are expected.

You see Fredericks in general are such dreadful quizzes. They are so particular, and notice so; and, indeed, when they are momentarily expected by their Annies, even the very sight of little brothers is a dread and a bore; and so, under such circumstances, there is apt to be an occasional box on the ears, on light grounds or no grounds at all, in the best-regulated families.

But we have, in the present paper, nothing further to say about Fredericks in general or Annie's Frederick in particular; our business is with guys, and Frederick was anything but a guy, and had, therefore, nothing to do with Guy's, except being a medical student there.

Annie's elder brother kept faith with her younger brother, and duly and sedulously helped him to prepare his November conspirator; but they were, in the mean time, so fustily busy and so provokingly reticent, that—that even Annie, who was on ordinary occasions a very kind sister, and certainly a true woman, was as curious as a horse with five legs.

Annie several times let hints fall, calculated to make the brothers take her into their secret as to the form the guy would take; and mamma absolutely put a question point-black, but with equal unsuccess; whereas papa, having made a raid, single-handed, upon the stable-loft, a morning or two before the important day, returned into the house indulging in such an immoderate fit of laughter, that he was compelled to treat his wife and daughter to the theatre that night, in lieu of breaking the seal of secrecy set upon his lips by his two boys as the price of prying.

The fifth of November came that year in its usual position between the fourth and sixth of the same month, and the elder brother, with an air of assumed solemnity, and the younger, in a state of excited importance, announced their intention, between the first and second breakfast bells, of parading the great guy before the window in the garden.

Papa, mamma, and Annie accordingly assembled, ready to bestow any amount of praise and laughter on the expected ludicrous production. At length the two Frankensteins appeared, bearing between them—mounted on a velocipede (side-saddle, of course, as became her sex)—the effigy of a girl of the period.

Papa kept the expression of his face and opinion in abeyance until he saw the effect produced upon his companions; mamma looked grave, anxious, and disconcerted, whilst Annie

laughed with a vehemence which, had it not been ringingly harmonious, would have been excessively vulgar.

"How wonderfully like," said papa, with huge enjoyment.

"What a dangerous experiment," cried mamma in nervous trepidation.

"What a clever caricature," exclaimed Annie with unfeigned amusement.

Then it was the brother's turn to roar with laughter, which they did, to the echo; and with such good effect that presently the whole family united in a convulsive chorus of merriment.

"Well, well," said papa, when he could control himself; "it is all done in good nature."

"And I do hope," added mamma, "that no offence will be taken at it by anybody."

"Why should there be?" exclaimed Annie, in surprise at such a far-fetched idea as that anybody should be offended at the sight of—as she termed it—"such a stupid guy."

"Well, only some people are more susceptible than others to personalities."

"And really this is so well got up," said mamma, "that even I never saw the fashions in such a light before."

"The fashions!" repeated Annie. "The absurdities. Why it is fashion gone mad. Surely mamma, you did not connect that preposterous guy in any way with me?"

"I must confess," said papa, "that it struck me so the moment I saw it."

"Well," said mamma, softening matters down a bit; "I don't know that I should have absolutely traced the similarity if I had not seen the name written in front."

Now, while mamma had seen the girl of the period guy in front, Annie's point of view was behind, and she was ridiculing the exaggeration, as it appeared to her, of the whole style, which she still insisted was no more like her figure, nor anything that ever encased her figure, than elephants were like butterflies.

Then her little brother stood up for the exactitude of his guy, insisting that it was not a caricature, but a representation, which her big brother continued by assuring her that every garment (which, by-the-way, was admirably produced in paper the tints of the originals) was made from Annie's own, and was precisely the same in measurement to the eight of an inch, the sewing-machine, which Annie had before now got her little brother to assist her in using, having been pressed into the service for exactitude and speed.

"I never looked like that," literally cried Annie; "it is hideous!"

"So it is; but true, unfortunately," said the big brother, who, like a good big brother, was very ready to take his sister out, but who also had had his feelings more than once mortified by observing the gestures and hearing the screams which absurd fashions, or any fashion carried beyond a certain height, are sure to bring down upon the unconscious or callous wearer.

"Impossible," reiterated Annie; "surely I have eyes, and can see myself as well as any other person."

"Not unless you walk behind yourself," replied little brother, mischievously.

Annie put her handkerchief to her eyes, and mamma began to fear a scene, when papa interposed with—

"Come, my dear, this is only another exemplification of the value of poor Robert Burns's exclamation (which he could hardly, however, have applied to himself):

"Oh! wad some pow'r the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us,  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us."

Now, in this instance, the guy is the humble power that has been brought into existence by that little imp of mischief, who, perhaps, would be none the worse were the same test, in a different direction, applied to himself. As for the elder Frankenstein, his brother, he is too old to scold, but let him look out in his neckties, his studs, and his next 'loud' pattern of any sort. In the meantime, Annie, dear, you have condemned yourself, or, in other words, acknowledged that you have not before seen yourself. Acknowledgment is half amendment. Scrupulously measure this unfortunate effigy, and if you find the proportions really not overdone, you will at least know what to avoid, and that is more than most of us do.

"We are far too much in the habit of dressing for ourselves alone, instead of thinking what will please another. A woman of perfect good sense as well as taste would certainly prefer to hear the notion of some one else before adopting that which is intended for all eyes to see, and as certainly to criticize; for although a sensible woman of taste refuses to avail herself of the result of another's taste which she herself cannot admire (and quite right, too), she never adopts a fashion, however much it strikes her own fancy, unless it is considered becoming by some one on whose judgment in such— in these days of high civilization—really important matters she has reason to believe she may rely.

"Depend upon it, this is a good plan. In matters of fact and feeling we may safely rely on ourselves; no one can be happy for another; enjoyments admits of no proxy (we should be very sorry to appoint a deputy to take our place at dinner, especially if the carte included hara soup, a cutlet, and an omelette); but in matters of personal adornment, or in manners,

we may rest assured that that which is considered most becoming to us by others will, in the end, give greatest satisfaction to ourselves. Look around at your friends. Is there one that you could not improve? and yet there are scarcely two whom you would dress precisely alike. We cannot see ourselves as others see us, and therefore it is that we should study the opinion of others. Take this as a maxim—to offend good taste in another is to argue want of it in yourself.

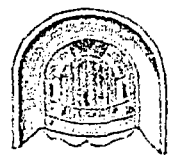
"Then, papa," said Annie, quite good-humouredly, but only half convinced, "do you mean to say that every woman who wears any garment worn by a girl of the period shows bad taste?"

"Far from it. The girls of this period (bless them!) are quite as good as the girls of any other period, and so are their habits—possessed or worn—if they will only keep them within bounds."

"Then you do not think that every girl of the period is a guy?"

"Certainly not; the girl of the period is no more a guy than any other lovely and charming gift of nature, unless she makes herself one."

This happened twelve months ago. Since then both big and little brother have struggled for the pleasure of walking with Annie. They are going to take her to a bonfire and fireworks display on the fifth of November, and if any one ventures to hint such an untruth as that she now bears the faintest resemblance to the Great Guy of the day, we fancy he would get such a double caning as would qualify him for admission to lie down in the hospital where Frederick walks, so that he would have both cause and leisure to remember guys and Guy's to the end of his life.—Le Follet.



COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! SCOTCH STEAM, PICTOU STEAM, NEWCASTLE GRATE, LEHIGH, WELSH ANTHRACITE. FOR SALE. J. & E. SHAW, 13, Common Street.

NOTICE.

By an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1870, and published in the Canada Gazette of the 12th of the same month, certain tolls are imposed and authorized to be levied on all vessels stopping at the following piers, and on goods landed thereon, or shipped therefrom, to wit: At Rimouski, Riviere-du-Loup, Riviere Ouelle, Malbaie, Eboulements, L'Islet and Berthier. F. BRAUN, Secretary. OTTAWA, 19th March, 1870.

PLEASANT SUMMER RESIDENCE. TO LET, at St. Ann's, Bout de l'Isle, a comfortable STONE HOUSE, pleasantly situated near the RAPIDS, containing Twelve Rooms and Kitchen, two large Yards. Rent moderate. Apply to Office of "C. I. NEWS" No. 10, Place d'Armes Square.

JOHN MURPHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER AND ARTISTICAL DECORATOR, No. 8, Bleury Street, MONTREAL. Artists' Materials of every description at the lowest prices.

CUT THIS OUT. LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., Manufacturers of the Celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES. CRYSTAL BLOCK, 235, NOTRE DAME STREET. (Up Stairs.) P. O. DRAWER, 183, MONTREAL. 131

SKATING CARNIVAL, VICTORIA RINK, PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. NOTMAN, PRINCE ARTHUR, Now ready, and for Sale—various sizes. BLEURY STREET, 21st March. 221f

LOVELL'S Dominion and Provincial Directories. To be published in October, 1870. NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES. It is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date. I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and IX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand-Book of the six Provinces. SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY: Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Cts. United States, do, 12 Cts. Great Britain and Ireland, do, £3 Str. France, Germany, &c., do, £3 Str. SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71, \$1 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71, 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71, 2 00 Province of Prince Ed. Island Directory, 1870-71, 2 00 No money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870. 21



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same. Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post near Rimouski, a distance of about twenty-six miles. Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road near the forty-eighth mile post Easterly from Jaquet River, a distance of about twenty-one miles. Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O, formerly Station Fifty, at Folly Lake, a distance of about twenty-four miles. The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871. The Commissioners also give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line. Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about twenty miles. Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about twenty miles. Section No. 19 will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9 1/2 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche. Section No. 20 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North-West and South-West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South-West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi. The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1871. Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and Terms of Contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the Offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 15th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same Offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th of April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, at the same Offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next. Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6, and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, up to 7 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next. Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender. A. WALSH, ED. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYGES, A. W. McLELAN, Commissioners. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Ottawa, 24th March, 1870. 22d



GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.—For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents. ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—"THE BEST IN USE."—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE OPENING OF THE Montreal Caledonia Curling Rink

ARR NOW READY AND FOR SALE. In two sizes. Price—\$6 AND \$12.

With a Key which will show the value of such a Picture,—containing, as it does, excellent likenesses

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR AND SUITE. LORD ALEX. RUSSELL AND OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE. BISHOP OXENDEN, and a large number of OUR MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS.

GET A KEY by applying for one. AND SEE THE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS

THE PICTURE CONTAINS. J. INGLIS,

24a 101, St. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT LARGE FOUR STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Thérèse Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores. Very suitable for a Wholesale Boot and Shoe factory, or other similar purposes; also for Stores. Possession 1st of May.

Apply to D. R. STODART, Broker, 48, Great St. James Street.

JAMES INNES, 76, St. JAMES STREET—Opposite the Wesleyan Church—Montreal. BOOKBINDER and PAPER-RULER. Account Books Ruled and Bound to any Pattern. Magazines, Periodicals, Music, and Old Books Bound neatly, and with despatch.

W. COWAN, HATTER AND FURRIER. Can supply you all the year round with HATS, CAPS and FURS at his well-known store—Corner of NOTRE DAME and ST. PETER STREETS.

GENTLEMEN will save 25 per cent. by ordering REGATTA and WHITE SHIRTS at RINGLAND & STEWART'S 38, Notre Dame Street.



J. YOUNG, (L. S.) CANADA.

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

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

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on, from and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereinafter assigned to them respectively, in this, our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current, and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this, our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half-dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—and half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable Sir Joux Young, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

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



BY "AUSTRIAN," TWO CASES SCARFS AND TIES JUST RECEIVED. PALL MALL, CLUB HOUSE, EXCELSIOR, MOGADOR, PRIM, PROMENADE.

Also one case "Dent's" Celebrated Kid Gloves. P. T. PATON & CO., 425, NOTRE DAME, CORNER OF ST. PETER.



RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in reference to the mode of acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada:

1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.

2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received, or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney.

3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, and in the event of the power being to the Agent of a chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such Agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.

It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due."

4. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above-mentioned, to a chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.

5. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.

6. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board, JOHN LANGTON, Secretary.

Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870.

DOMINION METAL WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1828.

CHARLES GARTH & CO., PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS-FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS, COPPER SMITHS AND MACHINISTS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers and Importers of PLUMBERS', ENGINEERS' AND STEAM-FITTERS' BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WORKS, GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS, &c., &c. And of all descriptions of Work for Gas and Water Works, Distilleries, Breweries, Sugar Refineries, Light Houses, &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, COURT. DAME EUPHÉMIE CLOUTIER, of the City of Montreal, wife of JEAN BAPTISTE HENAUULT dit DESCHAMPS Gentleman of the same place. Plaintiff.

The said JEAN BAPTISTE HENAUULT dit DESCHAMPS. Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th March instant the Plaintiff has instituted against the Defendant, an action en séparation de biens.

LONGPRÉ & HOULE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th March, 1870.



LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st of APRIL next, or as soon after as the weather will permit, the water will be drawn off the LACHINE CANAL, and again let in as soon as the necessary repairs have been made.

By order, JOHN G. SIPPPELL, Superintending Engineer. LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 28th March, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE: NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary. JANUARY 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1869. \$10,618,474.45

RECEIPTS. Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees. \$5,104,640.00 Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c. 870,157.40

DISBURSEMENTS. Losses by Death. \$767,683.19 Loss received from re-insurance. 0,573.12

Purchased Policies and Annuities. 755,104.07 Dividends to Policy-holders. 244,850.09 Commissions, Brokerages and Agency Expenses. 1,435,329.11 Advertising and Physicians' Fees. 681,324.42 Office and Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, and Re-insurance. 250,724.78

ASSETS. Cash on Hand, in Bank, and in Trust Company. \$ 539,000.61 Invested in United States Stocks, cost. 2,261,037.40

Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost. 41,549.00 Invested in New York State and other Stocks, cost. 1,624,264.11 Real Estate in the City of New York. 1,545,537.17 Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at \$10,154,400; buildings thereon insured for \$4,231,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security). 4,570,400.00 Loans on Existing Policies. 916,850.33 Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1870. 628,156.92 Premiums on Policies, in hands of Agents and in course of transmission. 433,218.51 Interest accrued to January 1, 1870. 65,327.77

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS: Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870. \$ 167,000.00

Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c. 66,500.00 Deposit for Minors. 142.88 Amount reserved for re-insurance on existing policies, insuring \$101,151,156.15, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium: \$69,725.65 non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle. 11,213,812.06 Return premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year. 292,715.97

Divisible Surplus. \$1,670,750.72 During the year, 10,717 Policies have been issued, insuring \$34,446,353.03

CANADIAN BUSINESS. 1. Total Premiums received during the year in Canada. \$ 35,567.72 2. Number of Policies issued. 221 3. Amount. 463,000.00 4. Amount at risk on all Policies in force in Canada. 641,000.00 5. Number of Policies become claims during the year in Canada. 6. Amount. 7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada. 8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada. 9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted. 10. Deposit, if in foreign securities stating the kind. U. S. Bonds 6's of 1881. 85,000.00

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR CANADA:

PRESIDENT. WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., Mayor of Montreal. DIRECTORS. F. P. POMINVILLE, Esq., Q. C., of Cartier, Pominville & Betourney. A. W. OGILVIE, Esq., M. P. P. VICTOR HUDON, Esq., Merchant. MEDICAL EXAMINERS. A. H. DAVID, Esq., M. D. FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M. D., L. R. C. P., London.

WALTER BURKE, MANAGER. Office, Herald Building, 51, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

W. H. LULHAM, GOLDSMITH, DIAMOND SETTER AND ENAMELLER. No. 13, PLACE D'ARMES. MONOGRAMS NEATLY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVED.

RECOLLET HOUSE. BROWN AND CLAGGETT ARE NOW OPENING THEIR NEW SPRING GOODS. AT THE RECOLLET HOUSE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8th April, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

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

S. GOLTMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, 132, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. N.B.—Requirings neatly executed.

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, Proprietor of Cote St. Paul Nurseries and Seed Farm, St. Ann's Hall, over St. Ann's Market, Montreal, Grower, Importer, and Dealer in Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds of every description. Also Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Beddings and Vegetable Plants, &c. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogues of which are now ready.

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