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# Canadian Illustrated News

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PARISH CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL. From a photograph by Leggo & Co.—SEE PAGE 426.

## THE NEW PROVINCE—MANITOBA.

On Monday last Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill for the organization of a Province in the North West. It is to be geographically a very small Province, but will, for present purposes, be quite large enough, as it embraces all but one of the existing Settlements of any importance. Fort Garry, or the town of Winnipeg is chosen as the capital, and the Province is to embrace the region commencing "at a point on the frontier of the United States "Territory ninety six degrees west of Greenwich, and extending to a point ninety-eight degrees fifteen minutes west, being bounded on the south by the forty ninth "parallel (the U. S. boundary line), and on the north by "latitude fifty degrees, thirty minutes." Manitoba is an old Indian name, borne by the Lake on the western boundary of the new Province, and is defined as "the God who speaks," or, "the speaking God." The other portions of the North-West are to be retained by the Dominion, and will be administered by the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba for the time being, acting under a separate commission, and until otherwise provided, will be ruled by orders in Council. The region in the new Province embraces the Settlement of Manitoba, which more than three years ago declared itself independent of the Hudson's Bay Company; the English and Scotch Settlement on the Assinaboine, and the French on the Red River—in fact all the Settlements of any consequence at present existing in the whole of the North-West region save that of Portage La Prairie.

The new constitution, subject to amendment by the Local Legislature, except as regards the Lieut. Governor and the ordinary veto power which lies against all Provincial legislation, provides for an executive of seven; a nominated Legislative Council of seven, which, at the option of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, may be increased to twelve, and a Legislative Assembly of twenty-four. The constituencies for the latter are, in the first instance, to be mapped out by the Lieut.-Governor, and the qualification of electors is to be the same as that provided for the first election in the Algoma district—a household franchise. Existing rights in property—where quiet possession is established—are to be confirmed and converted into freeholds, and all the lands not now owned by individuals are to revert to the Dominion Government, out of which 1,200,000 acres are to be reserved for the extinction of Indian titles. This land is to be devoted to the purpose of settlement exclusively for half breeds and their children, on the same principles as reservations were formerly made for the U. E. Loyalists in Canada. The Province has, of course, no debt, so that it will receive interest at five per cent. on a sum equal to \$27.27 per head of the 15 000 inhabitants it is assumed to contain. This is on the basis agreed upon for the admission of other Provinces. It will also receive annually 80 cents per head until the population reaches 400,000, and a permanent allowance of thirty thousand dollars a year; the General Government further undertaking the usual public services and receiving revenues, &c., as in other parts of the Dominion. The French or English language may be used in the Legislature, and both shall be used in the publication of official and other public documents. Manitoba will be represented in the Dominion Senate by two Senators until the population exceeds fifty thousand; by three when it exceeds that number, and four when it exceeds seventy-five thousand, beyond which there is no provision for an increase. It will at first send four members to the House of Commons, and this number will continue until by progress in population it shall be legally entitled to an increase under the British North America Act.

Such is a brief outline of the constitution of the new Province, as defined by the Premier on Monday night last. The measure is one that is calculated to protect the rights of the inhabitants now in the territory, and at the same time to give full scope to immigration. The Province is, however, of very small dimensions, and it is not improbable that adventurous spirits may go beyond its limits and set up for themselves. It is, therefore, desirable that the Dominion should forestall the growth of mere rights of possession, such as those along the banks of the Red River in rear of the ceded farms which it is now proposed to permit the Local Legislature to legalize. A farm two miles in extent, with a common for pasturage two miles to the rear, may do very well so long as the population is about one to the square mile, but it is very clear that to convert such enormous belts of land into freeholds might become the source of future trouble; and while it would no doubt be unfair to the present settlers to deprive them of existing privileges, it would at least be wise to prevent the growth of such privileges in other localities.

It must also be assumed that the limits now defined for the new Province are merely temporary, for to adopt the policy of cutting up the "fertile belt," which is itself but

a mere patch of the great North-West, into six or eight Provinces, would be a great mistake. Instead of eleven or twelve thousand square miles—less than a nineteenth part of the Province of Quebec—being permanently constituted a Province, we should think that a Provincial Government might be competent to administer over an area of, say from 100,000 to 150,000 square miles. But as we have said the present limits are obviously temporary and will no doubt be extended with the progress of settlement.

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

## THE SENATE.

Tuesday, April 26.—The Government Vessels Discipline Bill was read a third time and passed. The bill relating to the Finance Department was read a first time. In answer to an enquiry from Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the Government was not in a position to give any further information respecting the expedition to Red River. The whole policy on the Red River question would be submitted in a day or two. A suggestion made by Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL that the clerk of the House be instructed to draw up a statement of the indemnity and mileage paid to Senators, and lay it upon the table, was concurred in. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 27.—The Canada Central Railway Bill was read a first time. Hon. Mr. SIMPSON moved concurrence in the ninth report of the Joint Committee on Printing. The consideration of the report was postponed for two days, and the eighth report having been concurred in was adopted. The Bill to amend the Act relating to the Finance Department was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 28.—The Finance Department Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. SKELDON moved the second reading of the Canada Central Railway Bill, and explained the motive for the Bill, and the object it sought to obtain. The Bill was read a second time and referred to committee. The House then went into committee on the Ferries Regulation Bill, which was reported with amendments. The eleventh report of the Joint Committee on Printing was read and adopted. The House then adjourned.

Friday, April 29.—The Canada Central Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; also the Ferries Regulation Bill. Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the discharge of the order relating to the reporting of the debates in Parliament. Some debate followed, and the general feeling appeared to be in favour of a full official report being taken and published next session, so that the country would be disabused of the impression that the Senate did nothing. The House then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, April 27.—On motion of Mr. BROUSSEAU the 8th report of the Committee on Printing was adopted. The report relates to the double charges for printing, and recommends that departmental reports should be regarded as Parliamentary work and paid for as such. Mr. SAVARY introduced a bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1869, and explained that its object was merely to relieve judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia from certain duties imposed upon them by that Act. The bill was read a first time. Mr. BURPEE resumed the adjourned debate upon Sir FRANCIS HINCKS' motion for the House to go again into Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. D. A. Macdonald's amendment to place flour on the free list. He advocated the opening up of new markets as a more effectual means of obtaining reciprocity. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) said numerous petitions had been presented for the adoption of a national policy, and the Government would be unworthy of the confidence of the House if it gave no heed to these representations. He maintained that if the duty on coal was to be retained, so ought the duty on flour and wheat, in justice to Ontario. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS explained his position since his entrance into the Government. He recited the efforts made at different times to secure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the failure of such overtures, and explained the facts which led to the adoption of certain changes in the tariff. He then gave the reasons which afterwards led the Government to reject these changes and adhere to the original resolutions. He denied that there had been any difference in the Cabinet respecting these changes. Their decision had been unanimous, and he now asked the House to give their concurrence to this decision. Mr. MACKENZIE strongly condemned the commercial policy of the Government, which appeared to be dictated by the exigencies of the occasion. Dr. TUPPER in an eloquent speech defended the policy of the Government. The policy was no new one, and would recommend itself to every intelligent man. Every means had been tried to obtain a renewal of reciprocity, and these having failed, it was but proper to return to the old state of things. Hon. Mr. DORION denounced the tariff as unjust. The whole of the provinces were to be taxed in order to benefit the coal-mines and salt springs proprietors; and a tax was to be imposed on flour to benefit a few millers in Ontario and Montreal. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER replied at great length. He denied that the tariff proposed would impose any onerous duties, and explained that the object of the tax on flour and meal was to stimulate trade between the eastern and western provinces. He contended that the tariff would have a beneficial effect on the whole country. Hon. Mr. HOLTON attacked ministers for sinking themselves into the lowest depths of degradation and infamy. Mr. RYAN said he had been prepared to support the Government, but after the humiliating spectacle exhibited by the Finance Minister he felt himself compelled to withdraw his support. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD spoke at some length in defence of the Government policy. A division was then taken on Mr. D. A. MACDONALD's amendment, which was rejected; Yeas, 73; Nays, 82. Hon. Mr. HOLTON then moved the previous question to compel the House to vote on Sir FRANCIS HINCKS' original proposal. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD advised the supporters of the Government to vote nay, and after some debate the House divided—Yeas, 64; nays, 88. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, April 28.—Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER presented the report of Donald Smith on his mission to the North-West. The Canadian Government Vessels Discipline Bill was read a first time. The debate on the tariff was then continued. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER moved to refer the resolutions back to committee, with instructions to strike out from the amendment "coal and coke, 50 cents per ton," and "wheat, 4 cents per

bushel," thereby restoring the original proposal to tax wheat and coal. Hon. Mr. HOLTON moved in amendment to strike out the words "coal and coke, 50 cents per ton," from the motion in amendment, so that the effect of the original motion do remain to instruct the committee to restore coal and coke to the free list. Mr. MAGILL denounced taxes imposed upon the necessaries of life. The tax on coal was unjustifiable and was distinctly against the best interests of the country. The increase of duties would tend to increase the cost of freight, and thus further discriminate in favour of New York at the cost of the St. Lawrence. Hon. Mr. WOOD contended that the tax on coal would be of no benefit to Ontario, and would be simply a tax for revenue in Quebec. It would hamper all business and affect it most injuriously. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that if the Government succeeded in imposing these duties, they or their successors would be glad of the first opportunity of repealing them. Mr. ARCHIBALD contended that the policy proposed was a protective one and calculated to foster the interests of the country. It would show the people of the United States that Canada would protect her own fisheries and other interests, leaving them free when the American showed a similar disposition. Hon. Mr. McDUGALL opposed the Government policy. He thought the duties proposed would not succeed in carrying out the intention with which they were submitted. He said he could not conscientiously sustain the Government on this resolution; but at the same time he would be sorry to see them displaced as he saw no combination fit to take their place. He thought their fate would be decided by their policy on the North-West question. Dr. TUPPER defended the Government and the national policy. After further discussion the amendment was put and lost—Yeas, 62; Nays, 90. The amendment of the Minister of Militia was then put and carried on a division, and the House went into committee and amended the resolutions according to instructions. The House then went again into Committee of Ways and Means and passed certain of the resolutions. Committee rose and the House adjourned at 1.35.

Friday, April 29.—Mr. WALSH explained certain misrepresentations made by newspapers relative to his receiving mileage. In answer to Hon. Mr. McDUGALL, Hon. Mr. HOWE said that the North-West Bill would be brought down as soon as possible. The Government had given the matter all the consideration required by so important a measure, but the responsibility thrown upon them was so great that they could do nothing hastily. Mr. MACKENZIE complained of the delay and charged the Government with having systematically put the matter off. He said that if the measure were not brought down at once he would give notice of a motion on Monday. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS denied that there had been a systematic delay on the part of the Government. He said that there was a very grave state of affairs in the North-West, and it was of the utmost importance that a measure should be brought down which should meet with the approbation of the whole Dominion. He believed that when the measure was brought down it would give satisfaction to the people of the Dominion and to the people of the Territory, but in the meantime the Government would not be provoked by the impatience and threats of the Opposition to bring down any measure hastily, or without having given it their best consideration. Hon. J. H. CAMERON said that this was a matter of such importance that it would be unwise in the last degree to press the Government to any premature action. Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU urged a continuation of the forbearance which had hitherto been exhibited by all the members of the House toward the Government. Mr. DUFRESNE was opposed to any military expedition and to any expense being incurred in order to acquire the North-West territory by force of arms. The subject then dropped. On motion of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS the bill to vest in the Crown the property and powers now vested in the trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada was read a second time. The Bill to amend the act respecting Harbours and Channels was read a second time, passed through Committee and read a third time and passed. The Canadian Government Vessels Discipline Bill was adopted with amendments in committee and read a third time and passed; also the bill to amend the Act respecting Security given by Public Officers, and the bill to amend the Act respecting the preservation of the peace in the vicinity of Public Works. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved concurrence in the resolutions reported from the committee of Ways and Means. On the first resolution being put, Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward) moved to refer it back to committee with instructions to amend it by exempting the salt used by the fishermen of the inland waters of the Dominion. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS replied that it was a notorious fact that the Americans were trying to break down the salt interests of the Dominion, and this amendment would have the effect of admitting their salt free of duty. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) urged the withdrawal of the amendment, repeating the arguments of the Finance Minister. Mr. HARRISON opposed the amendment. The House then divided on the amendment, which was lost: Yeas, 48; Nays, 85. Mr. MCCONKEY then moved to strike out the duty on salt altogether. Lost; Yeas, 52; Nays, 82. Hon. Mr. DORION moved to refer back the resolutions with instructions to restore wheat, flour, coal and coke to the free list. He read a telegram from Halifax which appeared in the *Globe* of the day before stating that the change adopted by the Finance Minister had been received with great indignation in that part of the country. Hon. Mr. TUPPER hoped that the hon. member did not believe a word of the statement contained in the telegram, which had been sent by an avowed annexationist. Mr. CARMICHAEL said the people of Nova Scotia did not want a duty on coal, and still less a duty on food. Hon. Mr. WOOD denounced the tariff as absurd and as a vain attempt to compel the United States to renew reciprocity. Mr. WORKMAN said there was an intense feeling against the tariff in both Montreal and Quebec. He then went on to express his disgust at the conduct of certain members who came to him protesting against the action of the Government, and afterwards voted to sustain its propositions. Mr. MAGILL endeavored to vindicate his line of action, and denied that he had ever advocated duties on coal, flour or wheat. Hon. Mr. TUPPER read an extract from a speech of the hon. member, in which he (Mr. Magill) expressed himself strongly in favour of these duties. He also criticised the conduct of Mr. WOOD, who, he said, had been guilty of similar inconsistency. The House then divided on the amendment, which was lost; Yeas, 63; Nays, 80. Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand) moved an amendment to strike out the duty on rice. Lost; Yeas, 63; Nays, 76. Several others were put and lost, after which the resolutions were concurred in, and Sir FRANCIS HINCKS introduced a bill founded thereon, which was read a first time. The House adjourned at 2.45.

Monday, May 2.—Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced his Bill for the Government of the North-West. (A full account of the provisions of the bill will be found in another column.) Some debate followed, in the course of which Mr. MACKENZIE and Hon. Mr. McDUGALL attacked the past policy of the Government, and ultimately the bill was read a first time.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### CANADA.

A rich deposit of Petroleum has been discovered at Inverness, Cape Breton. An American Company has been started to work it.

Monday being His Royal Highness Prince Arthur's birth-day the band of P. C. O. Rifle Brigade went to his residence at half-past 8 in the morning, and for an hour played a number of airs suitable for the happy occasion. Upon the striking up of the music, flags were raised on the flag-staffs of a large number of residences. During the afternoon and evening tea and dinner parties were given at which a number of guests sat down.

The Montreal citizens' ball to Prince Arthur took place on Tuesday evening in St. Patrick's Hall. His Royal Highness led off with Lady Young, dancing besides during the evening with Miss P. Allan, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. D'Orsonnens, Miss Young, and Mrs. Pomminville. Lady Young was taken to supper by His Royal Highness, and Lady Northcote by the Mayor. The whole affair passed off very successfully.

The Tableaux Vivants held on Tuesday evening in aid of the Protestant Infants' Home, were a complete success, the room in the Mechanics' Hall where the representations were given being so crowded that many people were unable to obtain admission. The rendering of the tableaux, the drapery and the poses were perfection.

At Quebec the old and new corporations have been at open war. The old members of the Council took possession of the City Hall, and declared the late elections illegal. The new Council thereupon held a sitting at Councillor Bossé's office, and elected Garneau mayor. The old members holding out, the troops were called out, and an entrance was effected into the hall. Mayor Tourangeau then left the councillors in possession.

On Wednesday a grand *seance* of the school of the Congregational Nunnery was given at Monklands. There were present H. R. H. Prince Arthur and Col. Elphinstone, His Worship the Mayor, Lady Northcote, Lady Cartier, Lady Lafontaine, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city and distant parts. The young lady pupils were artistically grouped on an elevated platform, from which they discoursed sweet music from the piano, the harp, and guitar. Addresses were presented to the Prince, in French and English, to which he returned verbal replies in both language. The grand Vicar also addressed the pupils. The party afterwards visited every part of the establishment and expressed themselves pleased with everything they saw.

The following persons are gazetted Fishery officers:—Peter Astle Scott, of Quebec, Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel or steamer Lady Head; Gilbert Vallancy Storey, of Quebec, an officer in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel England; Henry Edward Betts, of St. John, N. B., and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel Ella G. McLain; James Alexander Tory, of Gaysborough, N. S., and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel Ida E. Louis; Honorius Lachance, of Quebec, and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel Stella Maria; Daniel Marshall Browne, of Toronto, and to be in command of the Canadian Government vessel Water Lily.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has ceased to exist as a morning paper.

The Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the British House of Commons.

It is generally understood that the amnesty which was to have appeared on the 12th of May will not be issued.

Two journals of Toulouse have been prosecuted for offences against the press law.

Over 6,000 emigrants, destined for the United States and Canada, left Liverpool during the five days from the 19th to the 23rd April.

Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., was shot at one day last week by his secretary. Fortunately he was not hurt. His assailant fled and was afterwards arrested in Paris.

The committee of the left has addressed a manifesto to the army in favour of a negative vote. The Bishop of Tarantise invites the clergy to vote "yes." The clergy of Lyons have received similar instructions.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* comments on the strong revival of no Popery feeling in England, and attributes it partly to the Pope and the Ecumenical Council, but more to the multiplication of monastic institutions.

The London *Times* lately lost the services of Dr. Dasent, its sub-editor, and is likely soon to lose those of Dr. Mowbray Morris, the manager, a gentleman of remarkable administrative ability, whose health is failing. Both Dr. Dasent and Dr. Morris are brothers-in-law of Mr. John Delane, the editor.

Marshal Prim has recently made a present to the Emperor Napoleon of 20,000 cigars with gilt ends and ornamented with the Imperial N., also gilt, on each cigar, which is estimated to be worth 1½. In return, the Emperor has sent to the Spanish Marshal a pair of vases of Sèvres manufacture.

France has been deeply agitated during the past week. Excited public meetings concerning the approaching vote on the *plebiscite* have disputed the popular attention with rumours of widespread and daring conspiracies. Numerous arrests have been made, the members of the Workmen's International Association being evidently criminated.

It is reported that the French and Papal Governments have agreed to consider as null and void the last memorandum of Count Daru. *L'Univers*, ultramontane organ, asserts that an answer has been received from Rome to the effect that the memorandum will not be submitted to the Council, and that the Cardinal and Secretary of Foreign Affairs will enter into no discussion of the question which it raises.

A munificent act by Lord Dufferin has just been brought to light, after having been hidden twenty-three years. A Cork paper states that in 1847, during the height of the famine, the relief committee received £1,000 from an anonymous donor. Lord Dufferin, who had just then attained his majority, had visited the district, and Mr. McCarthy Downing, M. P., suspected that the gift came from him. Having recently had occasion to correspond with him in reference to the Land Bill, Mr. Downing pressed his lordship, as a favour, to say whether he was the donor or not, and Lord Dufferin, after some hesitation, admitted that he was.

Two secretaries of the International Association of Workmen were arrested last Saturday. The police found upon their persons a complete list of adherents to the plot. The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons. The person first arrested was not a deserter from the army as first reported. It is now stated that he was merely disguised as a soldier that suspicion might not be excited. Twenty-five chiefs of sections of the Workmen's International Society are under arrest, and the police have the names of forty more whom they have been ordered to seize. At Lyons eleven members of the society were arrested, and it is estimated there are eighty members now in custody. Among the prisoners is M. Protat, a lawyer, who endeavoured to escape, and on whom the commissary was obliged to fire before he could be secured.

A banquet was given in London last Saturday on the opening of the Royal Academy of Arts. Among the guests were the Princes of Wales, Christian, Teck, and William of Saxe Weimar, Mr. Gladstone, and other members of the cabinet, several prelates, members of diplomatic corps, and many artistic and literary notabilities. The Prince of Wales responded to a toast to the Queen and himself, and the Duke of Cambridge for the army and navy. Mr. Motley announced the toast to the United States and the American people, introducing, with agreeable effect, a description of a similar entertainment given in 1815 by the Venetian ambassador in London, when West, Copely, Stewart, Newton, Alston, and Leslie were present. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to the toast complimentary to Her Majesty's government, alluded to the exalted character of the Exhibiton, and congratulated the members of the Royal Academy that their labours were unlike those of statesmen. The work of statesmen ended with the day, while those of the artist descended to all time. The Archbishop of York responded for the guests. Mr. Dickens replied for literature in the name of the brethren and sisters of that Guild, especially the sisters, whose impending emancipation would perhaps give them next year the President's and his own duties.

### UNITED STATES.

A telegram from Richmond, Va., dated April 27, says:—A large crowd assembled this morning in the upper portion of the Capitol Buildings, where the Supreme Court of Appeals is located, to hear the decision in the Mayoralty case. At about 11 o'clock the floor gave way beneath the dense weight, precipitating the crowd to the floor below, which was that of the House of Delegates. It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature were killed and wounded. The Judges of the Court of Appeals all escaped unhurt. Ex-Governor Wells was badly injured. L. H. Chandler, counsel for Chahoon in the Mayoralty case, was injured. James Mason and Judge Meredith, counsel for Ellison, were also badly hurt. About two hundred persons were hurt by the accident. The Governor has issued a proclamation designating the 4th of May as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the State.

**THE RED RIVER REBELLION.**—The London *Saturday Review* says:—"The rebellion in the Red River territory is very annoying, but indignant patriots are hasty in quoting it as a proof of the decline of English spirit. It is of course proper and necessary to protect every part of the Empire; but the Red River must be content to rank in national regard after Yorkshire or the Isle of Wight. Few politicians who are called upon to apply a general proposition to an extremely special case had ever heard of the insurgents or their territory before they thought proper to rebel. It now appears that they are peculiarly situated, and that the grievance which they have risen in insurrection to redress is of an exceptional kind. For eight months in the year it is impossible to reach the Red River from the civilised world, except by traversing a part of the dominions of the United States. It is more surprising that an application for a free passage of troops should have been made to the American Government than that it should have been peremptorily refused. In modern times most free countries are inclined to maintain strict neutrality in civil contests amongst their neighbours, and the people of the United States, except in the case of their own civil war, have uniformly been something more than neutral between Sovereign Powers and insurgents. Their habitual relations with England are not enthusiastically friendly, and it was certain that they would sympathise with the rebels, whatever might be the cause of quarrel. The Americans are also eager for the extension of territory in proportion to the superfluous extent of their possessions; and it has always been to them an uncomfortable reflection that an English colony lay from sea to sea between the States and the North Pole. Mr. Seward's purchase of Russian America was intended to outflank the unwelcome possessors of the higher latitudes, and it may have seemed probable that the Red River rebellion would ultimately transfer another inhospitable tract of land into the hands of the Great Republic. Although it is probable that North-Western newspapers may be disagreeably outspoken on the subject, there is no reason to complain of any public act on the part of responsible authorities. It is not certain that in the converse case the English or Canadian Government would have allowed an American force to traverse its territory; and it was undoubtedly competent to an independent Power to refuse any permission of the kind without furnishing just cause of offence. If the rebels should succeed in maintaining themselves in their remote corner of the earth, it will be impossible that they should form an independent State. They would necessarily gravitate to their powerful neighbours; and, if necessary, the process might be accelerated either by buying their leaders or by sending the necessary number of voters across the border to decide upon annexation. The acquisition of Texas was by similar methods effected with perfect ease; and although it is not as easy to dismember the British Empire as to detach province after province from Mexico, it is undeniable that some portions at least of the wide Dominion of Canada are practically indefensible. It is not easy to reconquer even from a handful of adventurers an

inaccessible territory; and the difficulty would become indefinitely greater if the attempt involved a contest with the United States. If any attempt is to be made during the short summer to suppress the rebellion, there is no room for delay. The force to be encountered is probably for the present contemptible, if only it can be brought within reach. The Canadian Government appears to have resolved on undertaking the enterprise, and it would be desirable that any possible assistance should be furnished by the Imperial Government. The withdrawal of the garrison from Canada would have prevented the despatch of a contingent, nor would it have been desirable to risk a body of regular troops in so distant and obscure a campaign; but the colonists have a reasonable claim for a contribution in the form of money or of stores."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duke of Edinburgh is in Ceylon, where he has been cordially welcomed and gaily entertained.

A street crowd in London was recently "greatly amused" when the carriages of a wedding-party were blocked in a narrow street by two loads of cradles and baby waggons.

The wife of Theodore A. Snyder, of New York, applies for a decree of divorce on the ground that he was in the habit not only of getting drunk himself, but of making his family drunk, from the boy who had recently been put in pants to the infant in the cradle.

The question whether polygamy affects the proportions of the sexes in the birth, has been carefully studied by Dr. Campbell, of London, who concludes that the proportion of males and females born is just the same under polygamy as under monogamy.

An Assistant Secretary of the British Astronomical Society, Mr. Williams, has just finished a translation of the Chinese records of comets observed for 2,250 years, ending A. D. 1640. This is the only continuous registry of the kind in existence, and is expected to yield important results hereafter.

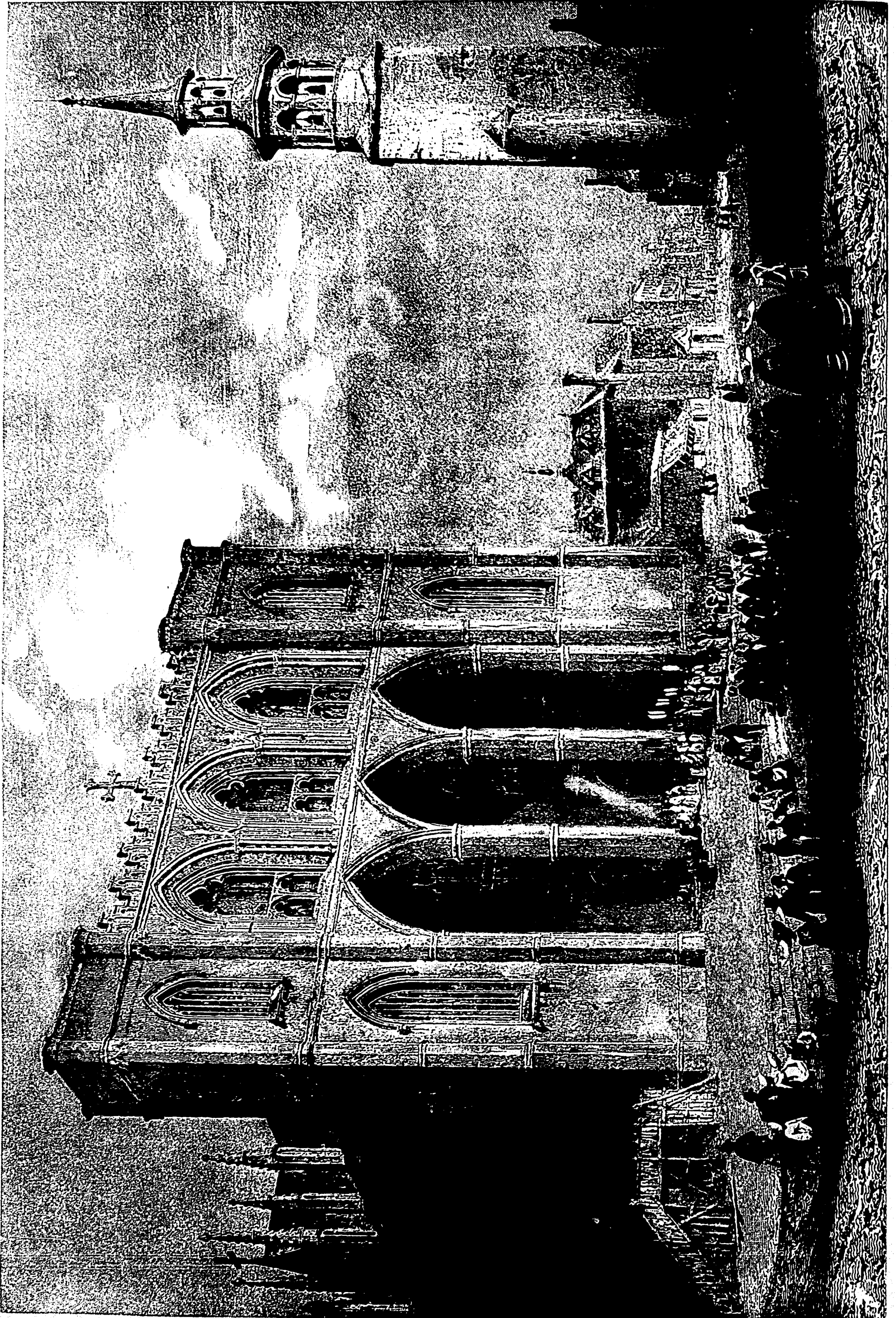
A literary gentleman, famed for his eccentric style, and for piquing himself upon avoiding the repetition of the same word, was recently chaffed rightly or wrongly with addressing a note to his nephew thus:—"Mons. A. P.—, Hôtel de la Harpe, in the street of the same instrument."

**A STRANGE DREAM FULFILLED.**—Believers in the significance of dreams will be confirmed in their faith by a singular piece of evidence which was given at an inquest at Coleford, in Somerset, on Monday. The inquiry related to the death of a collier, who was buried by a fall of several tons of rubbish in the Vobster Breech Pit. Among the witnesses were Richard Edgell, underground bailiff, who said that he had examined the roofing and the timbering twice on the day of the accident, and found everything secure. He made the second examination because four days before he had a dream which left no doubt on his mind that an accident would occur, and he was so impressed that he took extra precaution.

Time is ever on the move; and Science at her lofty height will ever move with fleeing time. We have become accustomed of late to treat the most prodigious discoveries as everyday occurrences. But now we may notice one which is sure to create unusual excitement, not from its extraordinary usefulness, but from the revolution which it is sure to cause in existing arrangements. An Irish *savant*, young in years but old in wisdom, anatomist and chemist at the same time, claims to have discovered an essence which will enable each and everybody to sing the most delightful, the most difficult tunes in any voice he or she might choose, by simply moistening the vocal organs and following his prescriptions. He says the human larynx can be arranged to produce sounds in the same manner as a flute or clarinet, and that the notes can be heightened or lowered by the difference in the composition of the substance he has invented. It will be curious to see a young lady enter a chemist's shop, asking the shopman for "half-a-pint of Patti essence," or a city gentleman demanding "a go of Santley's extract."—*Court Journal*.

They have a singular custom at the Foundling Hospital of the Annunziata, Naples, on the 25th March (Lady Day), or the Festa dell'Annunziata. The building is thrown open to the public, and any young man who wishes can provide himself with a wife, in case he can prove to the satisfaction of the governors of the institution that he is able to maintain her. The business of the day is managed pretty much as follows: All the girls who have arrived at a marriageable age are drawn up in line in one of the large rooms, where the cavaliers are allowed to enter. A regular inspection then, we suppose, commences from left to right, front and rear. Some prefer dark beauties, of course, and other blondes, and each is allowed to suit his own particular taste or fancy. When smitten, the swain drops his pocket-handkerchief in front of the lady of his choice, and if his suit is accepted she picks it up, and they walk off arm-in-arm to signify their intention to the authorities, and the necessary preliminaries previous to their marriage. The bride receives a small sum of money by way of dowry, and a few necessaries which comprise her *trousseau*, a few sheets and a blanket or two. The marriages, contrary to what one would naturally suppose, generally turn out happily, as a man must have greatly felt the want of woman's soothing influence to enable him to muster up courage to undergo such an ordeal previously to entering the happy state. This is what one might almost call marriage at sight, or marriage *à la cotillon*.

In a gambling saloon on Broadway, New York, up to a few months ago, there was an old portrait of George Washington, painted by some unknown and unmeritorious artist. The thing was a daub of the worst order, and not worth ten dollars. The gamblers who frequented the saloon got tired of the picture and insisted that it brought them bad luck, and so at their request it was taken down and stored in a garret. The portrait is about 12 feet by 6, and had taken the eye of a seedy and played-out politician. One evening he was somewhat drunk, and inquired affectionately for his favorite, when he learned that it was stowed away. He begged the portrait and took it away, everybody wondering what had become of it. Two or three weeks since the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution for the purchase, at the low rate of \$1,250, of a colossal portrait of Washington by the famous American artist Rembrandt Peale, Esq., who was long since gathered to his fathers. Of course a genuine portrait by Peale could not be allowed to pass, and it was bought at once. It proves to be the identical daub that hung in the gambling saloon, and the suspicion is very strong that a member of the Board of Aldermen has gone shares with the owner of the daub.

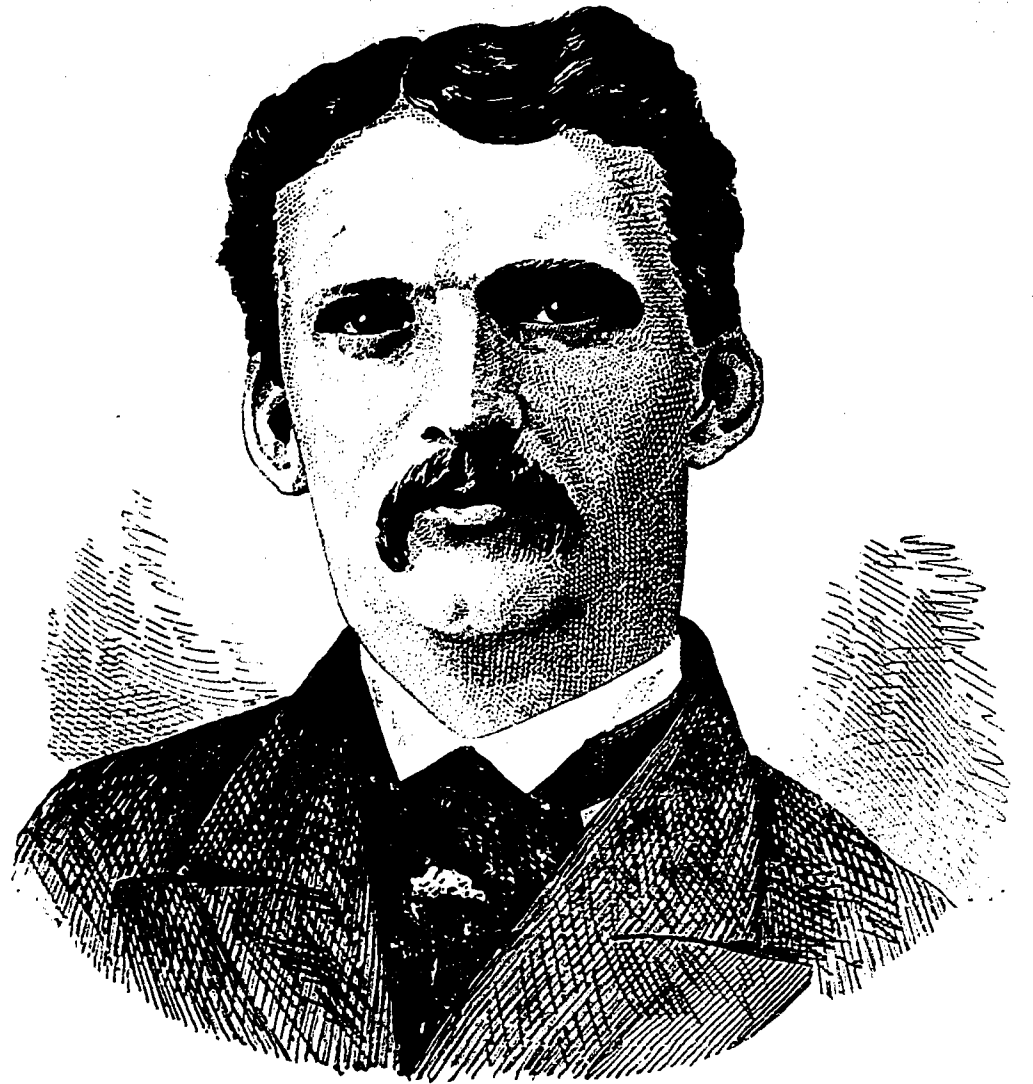


THE PLACE D'ARMES IN 1838. From an engraving after Bartlett.—SEE PAGE 426.

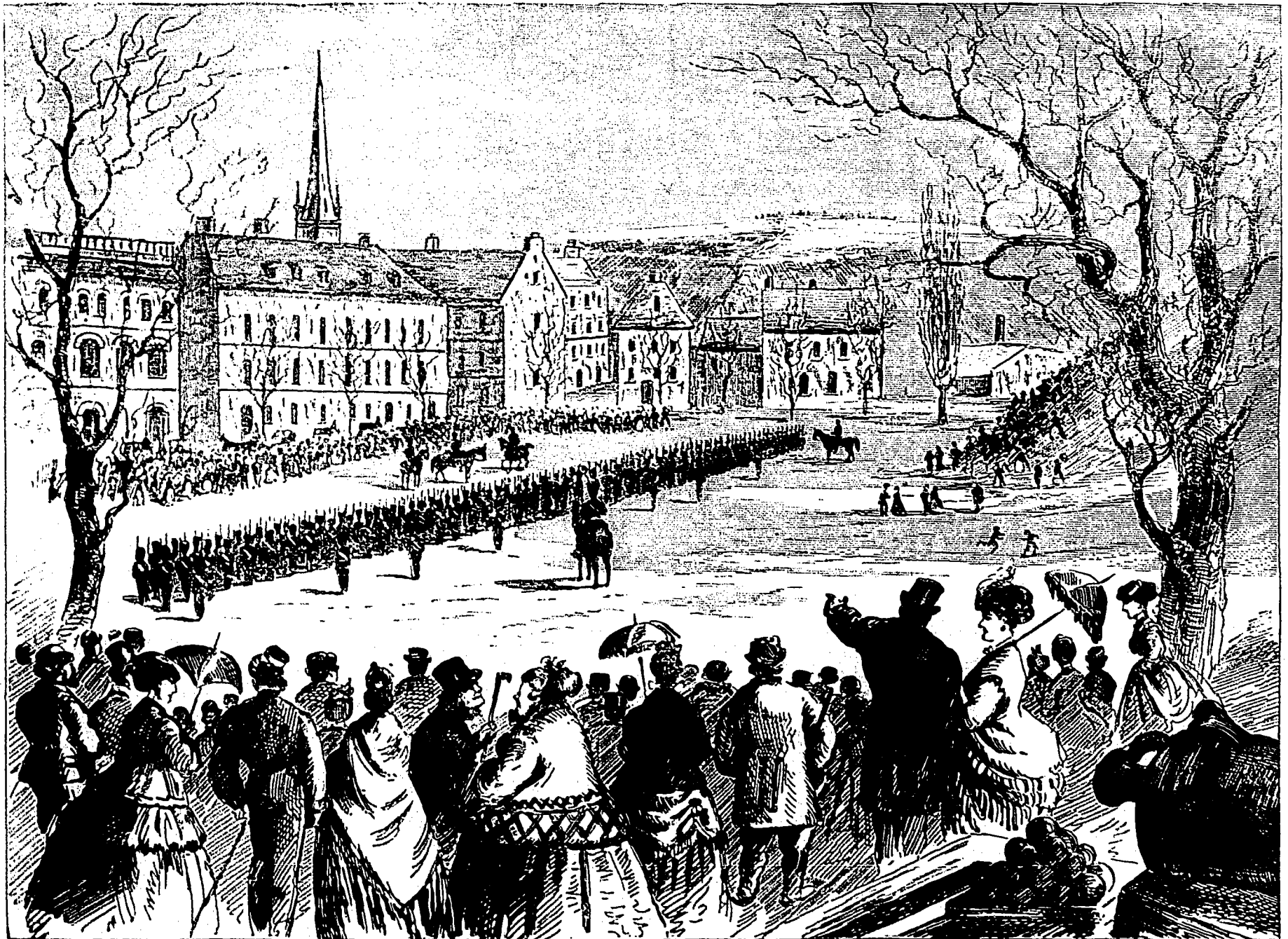
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.—SEE PAGE 426.



DR. SCHULTZ.



DR. LYNCH.



VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT THE ESPLANADE, QUEBEC. From a sketch by W. O. C., Lt. R. A.—SEE PAGE 426.

## PRESENTATION PLATE.

In the Press and will shortly be distributed to all paid-up Subscribers for one year to the

## "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,"

A Leggotyped Copy of LEFEVRE'S Splendid Engraving of CORREGGIO'S celebrated Painting (the original of which is now in the Dresden Gallery) entitled,

## "THE NATIVITY."

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine plate paper, the exact size of the Engraving being 14 by 19 inches, and care will be taken to make it in every respect as attractive and artistic as the original. All parties subscribing to the *News*, and paying for one year, any time before the first of July next, will be entitled to a copy of this magnificent Plate, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that the Engraving, of which it is a *facsimile*, sells in New York at ten dollars per copy.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that all local canvassers for subscriptions to the *Canadian Illustrated News* are duly provided with a written authorization from the undersigned, or his general agent, Mr. A. P. MORIN. No payments to unauthorized canvassers will be recognized at this office.

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE,  
319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, }

## CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1870.

SUNDAY,	May 8.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Battle of Rio Grande, 1846.
MONDAY,	" 9.—Columbus sailed from Cadiz on his fourth voyage, 1501. Schiller died, 1805. Stonewall Jackson died, 1863.
TUESDAY,	" 10.—Battle of Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny, 1857. Battle of Spottsylvania, 1863.
WEDNESDAY,	" 11.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778. Completion of the Union Pacific Railway, 1869.
THURSDAY,	" 12.—Strafford beheaded, 1641. John Bell, Anatomist, died, 1763.
FRIDAY,	" 13.—Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1535. Vienna captured, 1809. Catholic Emancipation, 1829. Cuvier died, 1832.
SATURDAY,	" 14.—Dante born, 1265. Peace with France, 1814. Grattan died, 1820. Sir W. Congreve died, 1828.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

It is very seldom wise to surrender to the first outburst of popular sentiment. The surface current of public thought, though always the most boisterous, is not generally the most trustworthy. Momentary enthusiasm disturbs its motion without ensuring permanent force; and those who, being charged with the administration of the affairs of Government, are compelled to direct or submit to the popular will, find one of their most delicate duties in determining between popular clamour and popular conviction, between the excitement of the hour and the settled purpose resulting from deliberate judgment. Success in this is the distinctive mark between the demagogue and the statesman, the agitator and the administrator. Necessity of position imposes upon every public man a leaning to one or the other, apart from the teachings of his own observation. If in opposition he is impelled, for the purpose of damaging the Ministerial position, to stir up the troubled waters; if a Ministerialist he is exposed to overlook the steady advance of the public judgment in any particular direction, or to regard the agitation to which it gives rise as the mere excitement of a passing impulse. In this way politicians, hampered by the trammels of party, are always in danger of falling into error; either they exaggerate or they do not fully appreciate the measure of the public expectation.

But Canadian statesmen have a still graver difficulty to contend with in the multitude and diversity of the shades of popular sentiment they are expected to blend and harmonize. It is not merely the diverse interests of a mixed community for which they have to legislate, as the merchant, the slipper, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, living together in town and country communities, and pursuing their various industries in such relations to each other as have grown up through many generations, in which diversity means variety without antagonism. They have to overcome the difficulties interposed by long geographical distances between consumer and producer;

to surmount natural barriers between certain branches of trade within the Dominion, which are greater than those existing against a like trade with other countries; they have in effect to force commerce into new channels in order that those expectations of inter-Provincial trade raised during the agitation for Confederation may be realized. The task is, therefore, not an ordinary one; it is exceptional as the exceptional circumstances of Canada at this time; and its accomplishment would undoubtedly do much to destroy the experimental character, which, in the minds of many thoughtful men, still attaches to the new political régime established by the British North America Act.

If trade cannot be fostered and promoted between the Provinces to a vastly greater extent than it was before Confederation, the advantages expected to flow from that measure are either lost or minimized to a degree that in this practical age renders them seemingly very trifling; yet it is manifestly certain that mere political union will of itself do little, and the little it will do will only be done by a very slow process, towards that end. Hence the demand for a "national" policy and the extraneous support its advocates found in the peculiar circumstances of the country.

There is no disguising the fact that for years—since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in March, 1866,—there has been a feeling in favour of a protective policy growing in many quarters. That feeling has found exponents in Parliament on both sides of the House, and from all the Provinces. It was the uppermost subject in the discussion of trade and tariff matters, because its advocates were on the aggressive. It received a temporary check, from the reception of the apparently one-sided tax on flour, &c., resorted to in 1866 by the Provinces in view of Confederation and perpetuated in the first Dominion tariff. That tax seeming to favour the Western at the expense of the Eastern Provinces, and without a compensating impost to protect the natural products of the latter, was soon repealed. But the advocates of the "national" policy, instead of abandoning the idea of taxing bread-stuffs, proposed to accompany it with a tax on coal and salt. These propositions, though giving the *Montreal Herald* the opportunity of beseeching Providence to spare us from more discoveries of "natural resources" until we should know better how to use them than to make of them the occasion of increasing the cost of their products, nevertheless formed the ground work of the "national" movement, because they united several separate but powerful local interests, while they at the same time conformed, to some extent, with the general views of the Protectionists. So long as this new policy was not espoused by the Government, there was no counter-movement on the part of the people. Even when it was apparent by the speeches of many Members in the House of Commons that new strength had been gathered by the advocates of what was at first called "retaliatory" measures against the United States, in the matter of duties upon raw materials, there was no manifestation of opposition to the policy suggested, save an occasional protest from the press. But when it was officially announced that the Government had made a few small concessions in the direction of the "national" policy, indicated by the agitators for a change in the tariff, another party at once came uppermost, and the tariff has apparently had more numerous and earnest outside opponents than even the advocates of the national policy could muster.

However, these movements have all to be considered with a certain allowance for mere temporary excitement, and changes which in theory can be unreservedly condemned, may, nevertheless, produce in their operation some compensating advantages. It may be conceded, therefore, that if on the one hand the new imposts will not fulfil all the expectations of their advocates, on the other, they will not bring such alarming consequences as have been predicted of them. It is too late now to discuss the question whether the Ministry should have met the Protectionists with a flat refusal, since they have conceded in some measure to their demands, and so far challenged battle with their opponents. Taking our own estimate of the state of public sentiment as put on record three weeks ago, that Sir Francis Hincks had in his tariff "balanced opposition so evenly on either extreme that "the free trade assault from the one side would be "neutralised by the protectionist onslaught from the "other," we are not at all surprised at the success of the new duties. On the main issue, and after a delusive hope had been raised that these duties were to be abandoned, they were carried by a very large majority. Whether they are going to bear such fruits as will warrant their continuance will now be put to the test of practical experience; but that their imposition has been brought about by agitation on the one side and apathy on the other there seems no room to question.

## MY VISIT TO FAIRVIEW VILLA.

A short story by Mrs. Leprohon will be commenced in the next number.

We have this week adopted a new heading mainly for the purpose of economising space. In the matter of titles the most approved taste runs in the direction of simplicity and economy of room; and in these respects, whether for letter-press or illustration, the additional space gained will, we trust, be esteemed an advantage, while at the same time it will be noticed that artistic elegance has not been sacrificed for the sake of economy.

L'AIMABLE COMPAGNON is the title of a collection of amusing anecdotes compiled by M. de Narbonne-Lara. The book will be acceptable for leisure-hour reading, as the anecdotes have been carefully selected, and are full of wit and humour. The work reflects great credit on the author for his patience and perseverance.

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

## PARLIAMENTARY, &amp; c.

OTTAWA, May 2, 1870.

In the first sitting of the Commons last week, the Canada Central Railway Bill, after very decided opposition from the east and from the west, the first led by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, the second by the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, was read a third time and passed. The one, the eastern, was somewhat inexplicable, the other was not only more formidable, but more easily accounted for. Our Canadian Hansard is yet a thing of the future. On question of concurrence in Resolutions pertaining to its publication, Mr. Bodwell moved that it was inexpedient to take the matter into consideration at this late period of the session, and was sustained by the House. The Hon. Mr. McDougall gave notice that he would move to substitute a simpler and less expensive measure in lieu of the proposed Supreme Court Bill. It is not likely that the Supreme Court Bill will be heard much more of for some time to come. On another question, one that has excited some attention, Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville) moved "for a Return of Rewards paid to officers of Inland Revenue for seizures." Tuesday was rather remarkable for a sudden change of policy in the Tariff. In the afternoon sitting it was announced that coal and coke would be placed on the free list. In the evening it was made known that on further consideration it had been resolved to retain the two articles in their original places. This caused a great deal of excitement, which was intensified by the disappointment of the advocates for free admission, whose hopes had been so very suddenly raised and so very speedily cast down again. On the following day (Wednesday) the political barometer indicated very rough weather. The atmosphere was surcharged with omens and portents of coming ill; indications of smoke were apparent hovering over the volcanoes; governmental clocks and governmental crockery were effected by earthquake shocks; two or three of the staunchest of the staunch were heard to growl. The coke and coal, and no wonder, set the House on fire. Individual members of the Government were to resign. A deadly feud had sprung up between Sir John A. and Sir Francis H., (and, by the bye, Sir Francis thought what an Ottawa evening paper said on this matter worthy of notice and contradiction.) Then the Ministry was to push on the tariff in their own way, and, submitting to the defeat they could not avert, quietly resign (in a lump) those much-coveted treasury benches to their opponents, themselves to occupy for evermore the desolate region, out of which loaves and fishes come not, to the left of the speaker. The storm culminated in a field day and a tough debate, and certainly not a pleasant one, for personalities were plentiful as mackerel at midsummer; personal alterations ditto; and men exhibited bad feeling and bad manners who had never before been chargeable with such delinquency. The result was not as the prophets had prophesied, for though the free-coalers fought as if the untaxed carboniferous mineral would have borne a blessing in every bushel, the Government was supported by a strong majority, and all the labour, all the anger, all the preparation for a new government—actually certain persons had been spoken of for certain offices—were thrown away and wasted entirely. In the divisions of to-day the Hon. Mr. McDougall's name appears for the first time since his illness. His vote was cast against the Government. The work during the whole of the week has been very severe, the House not having risen any night before one o'clock, but this was the latest sitting, not only of the week, but of the Session, being prolonged till close on four in the morning. In the earlier part of the day a great many addresses to the Governor-General, for various purposes, were moved and carried, and various other of the odds and ends of legislation were cleared off. This looks like a preparation for departure, although, up to this time, nothing certain is known as to the prorogation. On the next day, (Thursday) another formidable fight, led by that able general, Mr. Holton, was made for free coal; it ended, as before, in dust and ashes and defeat for the assailants. Mr. Smith's long-expected Red River Report was laid before the House. It contains, as far as I can see, nothing that we have not had in half a dozen different shapes before. These Red River writings are becoming just a little tiresome. We have said enough of them, and to most of us action will be an agreeable variety. Preparations for this purpose are being actively pushed forward, and it is well to observe that the utmost exertions are being employed to ensure, not only the efficiency, but the well-being and comfort of the expedition; this will not be doubted when it is known that among the many and exceptional articles supplied to the men for this peculiar service, is a musquito net, covering the whole body. It appears that two battalions of volunteers are to form part of the force, the one to be commanded by Col. Casault, and the other by Col. Jervis, and each to consist of 350 men. One or two Companies of the 60th Rifles will leave here this week, *en route*. The Government have been in almost continuous communication with the various parties from the North-West now in Ottawa, including Sir Stafford Northcote, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. They represent every interest, thus enabling the authorities to see the situation from every point of view. Among the persons now here, we have

Mr. John Taylor, president of the Board of Trade, St. Paul, Minnesota. His errand is said to be connected with Railway matters.

There is still a great deal of business before the House. The Orders of the Day for Friday last contained no less than 54 items, and this exclusive of "Questions to be put" and "Notices of Motion" and other minor matters. It occasionally happens that some genuine curiosities crop out in these comers. Mr. Masson (Soulanges) has stepped forward and taken official locomotion under his own particular care. He has an order on the paper asking for a return of all sums paid the Railways for special trains, the names of those working them, and the purpose for which they were used. He has a second in the same direction, which descends to and embraces only street cabs; and this is still more minute, as the full particulars of every hiring are to be given; and the information required in both extends over the whole period since the Federal Union. I should not like to be rude to Mr. Masson (for he is a very good fellow), or to any other hon. gentleman, even though he did not quite come up to that mark, but I cannot refrain from saying to Mr. Masson, especially in relation to the latter requirement, "Don't you wish you may get it." Mr. Masson has a third request—he wishes to know (of course for the amusement of the public) all about the payments of the perquisites, rights, privileges, grants, immunities, &c., &c., of a very distinguished individual—one even better known than the town clock—actually, of no less a person than Mr. St. Hill, better known as "my lord." His lordship might probably have survived this most undignified interference with his private and domestic affairs. But, strange to say, he is somehow jumbled up in the same return with the charwomen. If he can stand this cruel insult he is invulnerable to fire and sword and side-dishes! but I tremble for the issue and future Ministerial benches. The evening sitting of Friday was remarkable for embracing no less than eight divisions, in all of which the Government triumphed. It would be an unhealthy pun to say that where there was so much division there must also have been a large amount of difference; but let its truth be its preservation.

A little internecine squabble has arisen between the two Houses—the Commons and 'my lords' of the Senate. The Public Accounts Committee, which this Session is giving unusual evidence of vitality, wished to have Mr. Taylor, Clerk of the Upper House, before them, to be examined as to certain matters relating to Senators' indemnity and mileage. Mr. Taylor has not appeared, but the Senate has condescended to state that it will take the application into consideration. The question of the mileage of certain honourable Commoners has also been brought up, over which certain naughty opposition papers have had the bad taste to be very facetious.

Red River papers and the Red River Bill are promised for to-day. The latter is said to be that paragon of perfection—a something that will please every body. We shall see, and believe it when we do. It has been unceasingly enquired for and often promised. If it gives us peace, you and I, Mr. Editor, will enrol ourselves among its foremost and most unquestioning admirers.

COLLISION BETWEEN S. S. "CITY OF QUEBEC" AND "GERMANY."

"CITY OF QUEBEC" SUNK.

We have received authentic intelligence of the sinking of the steamship "City of Quebec" on Sunday morning, after having been in collision with the Montreal Steamship Company's S. S. "Germany." The "City of Quebec" was a side-wheel steamer of 521 tons register, belonging to the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and traded for several years past between Quebec and ports in the Lower Provinces. Last week the above vessel arrived at this port, and for the first time, loaded here with a full cargo, and left early on Saturday morning for Pictou, N. S. The "City of Quebec" was commanded by Captain Connell, and had a crew of thirty-five, all told, who were shipped at Quebec city, also a few passengers. She appears to have got along all right after leaving this port and Quebec. When opposite Green Island, the S. S. "Germany" of the Allan line from Liverpool, with nearly 900 emigrants on board, was observed coming up. When near the "Germany" and off White Island, the "City of Quebec" appears to have changed her course and tacked across the bows of the former, and although it was two o'clock in the morning, yet the lights on each ship were distinctly visible to each other's deck watch. The "City of Quebec," however, seems to have tacked so quickly, and shot across the bows of the "Germany," that before she could get clear the "Germany" struck the "City of Quebec" on the starboard side, cutting her down below the water's edge. Every assistance was rendered to those on board the ill-fated vessel, which sunk within half an hour after the collision. The following particulars are from a copy of a telegram from Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec, to H. & A. Allan, Montreal:—"The 'Germany' arrived at 6:30 p.m. yesterday, bringing 801 steerage passengers. A collision occurred at 2 a.m. with steamer 'City of Quebec,' bound to Pictou; latter sunk in half an hour,—all lives saved but third engineer's and one steerage passenger. The 'Germany' has received considerable injury,—three feet over water-line, and about 20 feet in length on starboard side. Our pilot, Raymond, and ship's-officers state that the 'City' was close to White Island and 'Germany' close to Green Island; the latter held her course; the 'City of Quebec' made more than half a circle on port helm, and was crossing the 'Germany's' bows when collision took place, as 'City' struck 'Germany's' starboard bow with her port bow."

A gentleman, famous as a writer, was recently caught in a shower of rain, without an umbrella, and took refuge under the portico of a handsome dwelling. Immediately after he had taken the position a window was opened, and a lovely female face appeared, which seemed to beam with sympathy and anxiety. She soon retired, and sent him an umbrella by a servant. He fell at once desperately in love, and thinking from her anxious looks that the feeling was reciprocated, he called on her next morning, sent up his card, and gave into her own hand a very costly umbrella he had purchased in place of the old and shabby one he had borrowed, and then wound up all by making a profession of love. The young lady, without noticing the exchange that had been made and perceiving that her act had been misinterpreted, naively replied: "I feel it my duty to undeceive you, sir. At the time of the shower I was anxiously expecting a gentleman who is very dear to me, who wished to see me in private, and my only motive for sending you the umbrella was to get you off the steps."

RED RIVER AFFAIRS.

It is reported from the Red River Settlement that the Sioux Indians are threatening to become troublesome; and that Riel had entered into an arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company, whereby the latter were about to resume ordinary business, leaving to the Provisional Government the occupation of a part of Fort Garry, and granting certain sums of money, provisions, &c.

The expeditionary force to take formal possession of the Territory is being rapidly prepared for departure, boats, provisions, &c., having already been despatched from Collingwood for Fort William. The bill for the organization of a new Province in the North-West is noted elsewhere. The delegates and visitors from Red River have had free communication with members of the Government; and it is now confidently anticipated that a peaceful solution of the whole difficulty will be brought about within the next two or three months. The report of Mr. Donald A. Smith has been published. It is too long for our columns and in great part refers to facts and incidents with which the public are already familiar. The following extract is sufficiently interesting to warrant republication: "On reaching the Red River in December last I found the English-speaking portion of the inhabitants greatly divided in opinion as to the comparative advantages of a union with Canada, and the formation of a crown colony, while a few, a very small number, favoured annexation to the United States. The explanations offered on the part of Canada they received as satisfactory, and with hardly a dissenting voice they would now vote for the immediate transfer to the Dominion. They earnestly requested me to assure his Excellency the Governor-General of their warm loyalty to the British crown. The case is difficult as regards the French half-breeds. A not inconsiderable number of them remained true to their allegiance during all the troubles through which they have had to pass, and with these will now be found associated many others whose minds had for a time been poisoned by gross misrepresentations made by designing men for their own selfish ends. The true state of the case, and of the advantages they would derive from union with Canada, had been carefully kept from them, and they were told to judge of the Canadians generally by the acts and bearing of some of the less reflective immigrants who had denounced them as cumberers of the ground, who must speedily make way for the superior race about to pour in upon them. It is also too true that in the unauthorized proceedings of some of the recent Canadian arrivals, some plausible ground had been given for the jealousy and alarm with which the contemplated change of government was regarded by the native population in various localities. These adventurers had been industriously marking off for themselves considerable, and, in some cases, very extensive and exceptionally valuable tracts of land, and thereby impressing the minds of the people with the belief that the time had come when, in their own country, they were to be entirely supplanted by strangers, a belief, however, which I have no doubt might have been completely precluded by the prevention of all such operations, until Canada had fully unfolded her policy and shown the groundlessness of these fears. Let us further bear in mind that many of the Catholic clergy in the country are not French Canadians but Frenchmen, and consequently it may be presumed not very conversant with British laws and institutions, and with the liberty and privileges enjoyed under them. Warmly attached to their flocks, they deemed it necessary to exact some guarantee that in their new political condition they will not be treated with injustice. It is necessary here to point out how the breach widened, until at length it attained a magnitude and significance little dreamt of in the beginning, even by those who joined most heartily in the Government. It is far more pleasing to be able to state, which I do with much confidence, that a large majority of the French party have no misgivings as to the union with Canada, and that joined by and under the guidance of His Lordship Bishop Taché, and other members of the clergy who enjoy their confidence, they will very shortly prove themselves to be staunch supporters of the Dominion, firm in their allegiance to England. In the course of the insurrection one deplorable crime and many grossly illegal acts have unquestionably been committed, but it would be alike impolitic and unjust to charge them upon the French population. Much obloquy has been heaped on the Hudson Bay Company and their governor and officers in the North-West, which I consider it quite unnecessary at this moment even to attempt to answer or refute, although not doubting that both could be readily and satisfactorily done. Errors many and grave have, it cannot be denied, been committed on all sides, but wilful and intentional neglect of duty cannot, I feel convinced, be laid to the charge either of the Hudson Bay Company or their representatives in the country. Personally I have been entirely unconnected with the administration of affairs in that department.

I would respectfully submit that it is of the utmost importance that there should be a strong military force in the North-West as early as practicable. The minds of the Indians, especially the tribes in the Saskatchewan country, have been so perplexed and confused by the occurrences of the past six months, that it would be very unsafe to trust to their forbearance, and indeed until the question of Indian claims has been fully settled it would not, in my opinion, be prudent to leave the country unprotected by military. The adjustment of these claims will require early attention, and some memoranda and evidence in my hands on the subject I shall, if desired, be prepared to lay before the Government."

THE ROTUNDITY OF THE EARTH.—It will be recollected that in a recent issue we stated that a Mr. Hampden threw out a challenge by which he offered to pay £500 to any one who would prove the rotundity of the earth. The challenge has been taken up by Mr. A. R. Wallace, who has lodged a similar sum with the editor of the Field. To test this point, six miles of the Bedford Level were used, three signals, each 13 feet 4 inches above the water level, being put up three miles apart. Mr. Wallace asserted that if he were correct, the central signal would appear elevated about 5 feet above the line joining the other two; Mr. Hampden holding, of course, that they would all be in the same straight line. Although the diagrams of what was seen by the telescopes used at both ends, and acknowledged to be correct by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Hampden, show the central signal more than 5 feet above the line of the two extremes, these gentlemen coolly claim the victory, and threaten to bring an action against the editor of the Field (who was appointed umpire by Mr. Hampden himself) for fraudulently deciding against them.

GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The intelligence that the gold diggings on Peace River, in British Columbia, are giving satisfaction to the miners there must be gratifying to everyone on this side of the mountains. The miners say the country is the best gold region out of California and the Australia district, and it is reported that new discoveries of gold are made every day. There can be little doubt that there are vast gold fields as yet undiscovered on the western slope. The country is only partially explored, and tributaries of the Fraser exist which white men have not yet essayed. Nothing can hasten the development of British Columbia so much as the discovery of gold in paying quantities. The country is so thickly wooded, except about the terraces of the Fraser River, and occasional small prairies, that only good mining will draw together a population sufficient to open up the country for agricultural and other purposes. If the region now discovered should prove to be of any extent, the Colony will receive an impetus that must add materially to its prosperity, and which will smooth away many difficulties in the establishment of a railway to connect British Columbia with Canada.

The London Daily News says that Mr. Bright's medical advisers have forbidden his resuming Parliamentary work this season.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending May 3.d, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. and a sub-table with Max, Min, Mean columns.

Table with 3 columns: Day, 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M. for Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

CHESS.

Contributions of original games, problems, and enigmas invited for this column. Correspondents will oblige by observing our notation: Problems, in order to prevent errors, should be sent on diagrams, with the names of the pieces legibly written, and solution on the back.

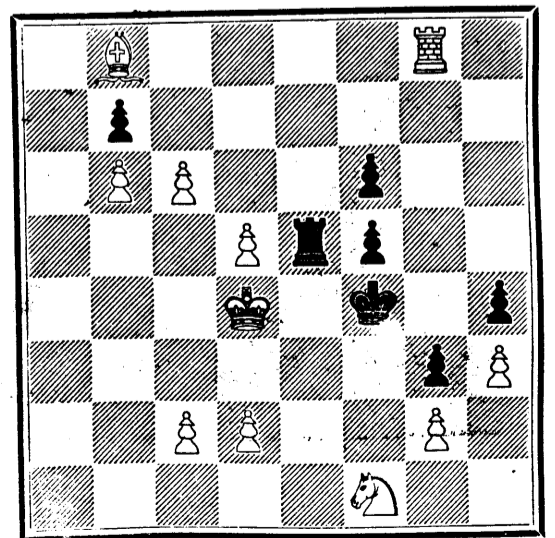
A "Sicilian," contested a few years ago between two accomplished players in the Quebec Chess Club.

- White, Mr. J. G. A., of Montreal. Black, Lieut. Pope. 1. P. to K. 4th. P. to Q. B. 4th. 2. P. to K. B. 4th. P. to K. 3rd. 3. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. 4. K. B. to Q. Kt. 5th. P. to Q. 4th. 5. P. takes P. P. takes P. 6. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. 7. Castles. K. B. to Q. 3rd. 8. P. to Q. 4th. a Castles. 9. B. takes Kt. P. takes B. 10. P. to K. R. 3rd. P. takes P. 11. K. Kt. takes P. P. to Q. B. 4th. 12. K. Kt. to B. 3rd. B. to Q. Kt. 2nd. 13. Q. Kt. to K. 2nd. K. R. to K. sq. 14. Q. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd. K. Kt. to K. 5th. 15. Kt. takes Kt. P. takes Kt. 16. Kt. to K. R. 2nd. P. to K. 6th. 17. Q. to K. Kt. 4th. P. to Q. B. 5th. 18. R. to K. sq. B. to B. 4th. 19. P. to Q. Kt. 4th. B. takes P. 20. Resigns.

a. Should have played instead, R. to K. sq. ch.

PROBLEM No. 8.

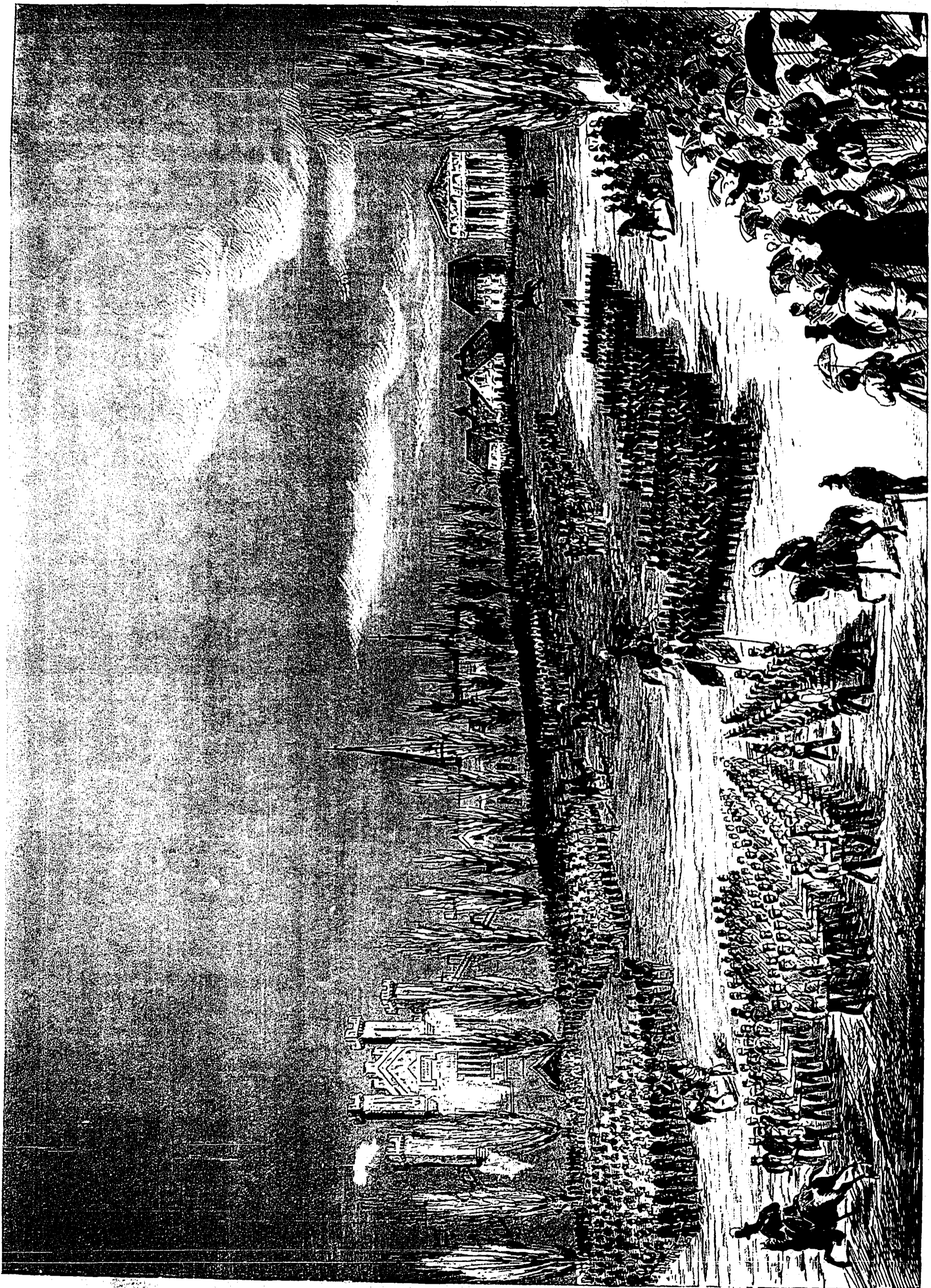
BLACK.



WHITE.

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





INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE CHAMP DE MARS, MONTREAL.—SEE PAGE 426.



THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, NEAR SHEBROOKE, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—From Willie's Canadian Society.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

## TO A COQUETTE.

When your reign of triumph's ended  
And your eyes' bright lustre faded  
Among the twilight shadows of your life's autumnal day :—  
When the wreaths that love entwined you  
Have all decayed and perished,  
When their bloom has fled forever and their fragrance passed away :—

When the hearts of anxious lovers  
Thrill no longer at your bidding,  
When all your slaves have left you for some younger fairer maid :  
When the muffled bells of memory,  
With their dim incessant chiming,  
Tell but of mispent moments and gallant hearts betrayed :—

Then amid those lonely hours,  
Oh! think of him who loved you,  
Who for your sake risked his honour, who lived but in your smiles ;  
Whom you cast aside so lightly,  
Whose agony you mocked at,  
Whose bidding hopes you blighted by your vain and treach'rous wiles—

Then, when, oh! false enchantress,  
Your spells are lost forever,  
Sunk 'neath the cold black waters of Time's relentless wave :—  
With no kind voice to cheer you,  
No faithful friend beside you,  
Pass on unto the only rest that Earth can give ;—the Grave!

WILLIAM T. URQUHART.

## OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

In the present number we give the portraits of two youthful Medicoes, whose prominence in recent affairs at Red River entitle them to a place in our Canadian Portrait Gallery.

## No. 29.—DR. SCHULTZ.

Dr. Schultz was born at Amherstburgh, Co. Essex, and is now in his 30th year. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, and Victoria Medical School, Toronto, from which latter institution he graduated in medicine in 1860. In the same year he went to the North-West, and since then has been a principal authority on matters connected with that country. He has for ten years laboured steadily and hard against overwhelming adverse influences to procure the cession of the Territory to Canada, with a view to its being opened up for settlement, and during his endeavours in this direction he has frequently come in collision with the Hudson's Bay Company's officials. The difficulties and dangers he encountered as a Canadian loyalist have already been recounted, and as our readers know they culminated in the "confiscation" of his whole property by Riel, and his flight from the Territory to save his life, which was in imminent danger from the rebels. Aside from the practice of his profession he was the most extensive private trader in the Territory, and had amassed a considerable fortune. A large amount of supplies for the fur trade to be sent into the interior were on the way in at the breaking out of the troubles. These were all seized and confiscated by Riel and his associates. Dr. Schultz was one of the prisoners confined in Fort Garry, but after two months' imprisonment succeeded in making his escape and taking refuge in the loyal settlements. There he was chiefly instrumental in effecting the rising which liberated all the other prisoners. He has shewn great daring and energy in the part he has played at the North-West, and since his return to Canada has made a very favourable impression upon the many gentlemen who have sought and made his acquaintance. Ten years' residence in the North-West passed in stirring adventure has made him at home in his bark canoe, on horse-back, or on snow-shoes, in the thickwood, or the boundless prairie, and he is therefore well qualified for his reported mission of going in advance of the military expedition for the purpose of securing the friendly assistance of the Indians. He is enthusiastic in his admiration of the North-West Territory, and will, doubtless, soon occupy a prominent position in the new Province of Manitoba.

## No. 30.—DR. JAMES LYNCH

Is the youngest son of the late Captain David Lynch, of Fernhill. He was born in the village of Stamford, Niagara; was educated at the University of Toronto, and though a very young man—in his 28th year—has travelled much throughout the greater part of British North America, as well as in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. He is not unknown in literary circles, both here and on the other side of the water, and has the reputation of being a shrewd, clever observer and a somewhat forcible writer. He went to the North-West a year ago in company with his brother, with the intention of commencing a stock farm on a large scale, under the belief that the Government would in a few months be in full possession of the country, and in a position to protect his enterprise; and finding the country exceeding in adaptability of climate and soil, even his brightest expectations, had already proceeded to some outlay in his preparations when the insurrection broke out. Acting under orders of Governor McDougall and Colonel Dennis when the proclamation was issued in the territory, he was prominently instrumental in organizing a company of Canadians and loyal settlers in and about the town of Winnipeg for the purpose of endeavouring to put down the lawless proceedings of the insurgents. As Captain Lynch he was sent with his company to take charge of the Government property stored in Dr. Schultz's buildings. In this position they were laid siege to by the insurgents in overpowering numbers. After holding out for nearly a week, and for some time after food, water, and fuel had been exhausted, the garrison was surrendered unconditionally by order of Colonel Dennis, who gave as his reason his inability to effect a rising among the loyal people to go to its assistance. This heroic little band of men, sixty in number, were then marched off to prison within the walls of Fort Garry, amid the war whoops and derisive yells of their captors. After two months and a half of confinement, during which the prisoners are reported to have been "suffocated, starved, frozen, and insulted," they were offered their freedom on condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government. This the prisoners declined. A stricter imprisonment was then enforced, and the insults and indignities were redoubled. Dr. Lynch was handcuffed and bound in chains, and without adequate clothing or a bed was confined in a room in which all the windows were broken, without a fire, the thermometer ranging from 10° to 25° below zero. After some length of this hardship he was released, together with the other prisoners, on the demand of Dr. Schultz and Major Boulton at the head of a loyal band of eight hundred settlers. Immediately upon his release the Doctor, at the urgent request of numbers

of the loyal settlers, made his way through to Ottawa, encountering the severest storms, and performing four hundred miles on snow-shoes. Like Dr. Schultz, he purposes returning to Red River immediately, being thoroughly satisfied with the advantages the North-West offers as a field for enterprise.

## THE INSPECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.

On Wednesday the 20th of April, being at the time when the whole of Canada was set on the *qui vive* by reports of an intended Fenian raid, and when Montreal was crowded with troops from all parts of the neighbouring country, a grand parade of the volunteers in the city was held by Lieut.-General Lindsay. Gen. Lindsay had been sent out by the British Government to superintend the raising of troops for the Red River expedition, and happening to be in Montreal at the time the raid was expected, he had an opportunity of judging to some extent of the capabilities of the Canadian militia. The turnout made on this occasion was very creditable to the volunteers, and elicited expressions of satisfaction and approval from the general inspecting. At five o'clock the different corps had arrived on the ground and taken up their positions as follows: Montreal Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Col. McKay; the Engineers, Maj. Kennedy; the Prince of Wales Rifles, Major Bond; Victoria Rifles, Major Bethune; Royals, Lieut.-Col. Grant; Hoche-laga Light Infantry, Major Martin; 1st Provisional Battalion, Major Labranche; 2nd do., Lt.-Col. Hanson; "Mount-Royal" Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Beaudry, and the Chasseurs Canadiens, Major Beaudry. In all there were about 2000 men upon the ground. The Militia Staff consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Ferrier, commanding the Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Bacon and Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade-Majors. Soon after five General Lindsay arrived on the ground, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Arthur and a numerous staff. The members of the staff were Col. Thackwell, D. A. G.; Col. Wolsely, D. Q. M. G.; Col. Gibbon, R. A.; Col. Hamilton, R. E.; Lt.-Col. Bolton, R. A.; Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, D. A. G. Militia; Capt. Huyshe, R. B.; Captain Gascoyne, A. D. C., and Lieut. Fitzgeorge, A. D. C. The Prince was attended by his equerry, Lieut. Pickard, V. C., R. H. A. The inspection over, the brigade marched past in open and quarter distance column, and then formed mass upon the leading battalion. Afterwards several of the corps manoeuvred independently, the ground being too limited for Brigade movements. The proficiency of some of the corps was very marked, particularly the Artillery, "Victorias," and "Royals." At the conclusion of the manoeuvring, the commanding officers of the different corps were called to the front, when General Lindsay addressed them. He stated that he was much pleased with the manner in which the volunteers had turned out and, although there was not so large a number of them as he had seen collected together on former occasions, he was glad to observe that they were well up in their drill. He expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance, and spoke in complimentary terms of their marching, which, he said, did them credit. He knew that they had gone to a good deal of trouble in coming forward in this manner, and he had no doubt they would, on all occasions, second, with alacrity, the regular army, if ever called upon to do so. The general and his staff then rode off the ground, and the various corps were dismissed.

## VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT THE ESPLANADE, QUEBEC.

On the afternoon of the 23rd ult, the volunteers assembled at the ancient Capital were inspected by Col. Bagot of the 69th Regt., of which interesting proceeding we elsewhere produce a legotype from a spirited sketch by Lt. W. O. Carille, R. A. The following account of the proceedings is copied from the *Quebec Chronicle*. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the garrison artillery, under the command of Lt.-Col. Bowen, the 8th Battalion volunteer rifles, under the command of Lt.-Col. Reeve, and the 9th Battalion (rifles) under command of Lt.-Col. Panet, marched on to the Esplanade, Louis street, where they were inspected by Col. Bagot, 50th Regiment. The Colonel had on his staff Captain Charleton and Lieut. French, of the same regiment. The volunteers, we must say, appeared in splendid order, and having been formed into brigade, executed the different movements, some of which were unusually difficult, with quickness and precision. The Colonel, who, from long experience, is apt to detect any shortcoming in a man's department in the ranks, slovenly dressing, or uncleaned accoutrements or arms, passed up the ranks, halting but two or three times, and then merely to offer a kind word of advice to the young soldiers. We hope our friends of the 9th battalion will not find fault with us if we venture to say that, as an act of courtesy to the 8th Battalion, the band might have played during their inspection. The music, it was generally observed, was reserved for the inspection of the 9th only, and thus appeared more strange to those who know that the instruments were the voluntary gift of an English-speaking Colonel of volunteers, now retired—Mr. D. C. Thomson. We feel confident, however, that the neglect was not intentional on the part of any of the officers of the 9th Battalion. Colonel Bagot, before the men marched off the field, made a fine patriotic speech. Without knowing what opportunities the volunteers had of perfecting themselves in brigade drill, they had proved to-day that the right mettle was there to make good soldiers. The principal study for volunteers was to learn to use their rifles quickly, and to be brought quickly into position, and when they had attained this, they would answer the main purpose of regular troops. They ought to be always so organized and disciplined as to be ready to march at 24 hours' notice. The Volunteers on this occasion had readily obeyed the call of their Queen and country, and setting aside personal convenience and their ordinary avocations, had again rallied in all sections of the country and shown to this great continent that they were ready to defend the soil of Canada from invasion. They had given the best proof of their loyalty and bravery; and if those traitors who disgrace the country they profess to represent, dare to make their appearance, they will learn what it is to meet the Volunteer soldiers of a free country. At the close of his remarks, the Colonel received three hearty cheers and a tiger, such as our Volunteers can give. We noticed in the field Lt.-Col. Casault, Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, and a number of officers of the regular army.

The increase in the sale of opium in the villages of New England, where the Maine law is enforced, is exciting much attention.

## THE APOLLO BASIN AT VERSAILLES.

The palace at Versailles has long been renowned, not only for its beauties and the many treasures it contains, but also for the historical reminiscences connected with it. Built by Louis XIV, who employed the celebrated Le Notre in its construction, it became a royal residence, and was occupied by the Kings of France from 1672 to 1790. Here it was that, in 1782, the treaty was signed by which England recognized the independence of the United States, and here, on the 20th June, 1783, the representatives of the communes (who afterwards constituted the National Assembly) met and took the oath of the Jeu de Paume. From 1790 to 1837 Versailles was nearly deserted, but in the latter year Louis Philippe opened the museum known as the *Musée Historique de la France*, and since then Versailles has become one of the principal attractions for visitors in Paris. The historical museum consists of a series of paintings and statues, illustrating the history of France from the days of Clovis, which are classified and arranged in order of date. The grounds surrounding the palace are magnificently laid out. The grand avenues, fine sculptures and fountains combine to make the imperial grounds—Le Notre's masterpiece—one of the most beautiful parks in Europe. An illustration is given on another page of a beautiful fountain that stand opposite the avenue leading from the palace. The group in the basin of the fountain represents Neptune driving in his sea-chariot, attended by uncouth sea-monsters and Tritons blowing their conchs.

## THE PARISH CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME AND THE PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

The most conspicuous objects presented to the view of the traveller approaching Montreal, are the twin towers of the French Church, which rise to an immense height above the surrounding buildings. The edifice is comparatively recently built, the corner-stone having been laid in 1824, but its massive appearance, the colour of the material used, and the style of the architecture—perpendicular Gothic—give it an air of age, if not of absolute antiquity. The church was opened for public worship on the 15th of July, 1829, when high mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Tennesse. The ceremony was attended by Sir James Kempt, administrator, his staff, the corporation and other public bodies. Occupying nearly the whole of the south side of the Place d'Armes, this church, with its broad flight of steps and lofty *façade*, has a most imposing aspect. It was at first intended to extend the building as far as St Paul Street, but this project was afterwards abandoned. As it is, Notre Dame is the largest church in Canada, and until the building of the Cathedral in Philadelphia, the largest on the American continent outside the City of Mexico. Its length is 255 ft. 6 in., and its breadth 134 ft. 6 in. It contains two galleries, running along each side of the church, and the total number of the pews is 1,244—504 on the ground floor, 373 in the first gallery, and 388 in the second. Ten thousand persons can be seated with comfort in the church.

Place d'Armes, a fine open quadrangle with lofty buildings on each side, has the reputation of being the coldest spot in Montreal. The ground it occupies is the highest in the city proper, and on the north and south sides it is reached by narrow hilly streets, along which the wind rushes into the square with great velocity. In the centre of the Place d'Armes is a little garden with a stone basin for a fountain. The garden is neatly kept, and is provided with seats for the accommodation of loungers. The buildings fronting on the square are the French Church and the Seminary, on the south side; several private and banking institutions, including the office of the *Canadian Illustrated News* on the west, the Bank of Montreal on the north, and a handsome block of buildings containing stores and other business establishments, on the east.

## THE CLOSE OF THE CEREMONIES OF THE FAST OF MOHARREM.

In our number of March 26th we gave an account of the religious ceremonies practised by the Schiite Mohammedans of Persia and Tartary, in the month of Moharrem. An illustration was given at the same time showing the costly reliquary used on this occasion. We now give a picture of the scene at the close of the ceremony, when, after the last rite—the burial of the effigy of Hossein—an oration is pronounced eulogising Mohammed, Ali, and the Shah.

## STAG AND HOUND.

This is a fine picture of animal life, from the pencil of a German artist, Herr Beckmann. It bears a considerable resemblance to some of Landseer's pictures, the style being much the same. The attitude of the hound, watching by the dying deer, is admirable; and the stag, with its long branching antlers, is a good specimen of the kind of game afforded by the German forests.

## WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

## THOROUGH TILLAGE.

There were stones in my fields varying in size from that of a brass kettle up to that of a hay-cock—some of them raising their heads above the surface, others burrowing just below it—which had been plowed around and over perhaps a hundred times, till I went at them with team and bar, or (where necessary) with drill and blast, turned or blew them out and hauled them away, so that they will interfere with cultivation nevermore. I insist that this is a profitable operation—that a field which will not pay for such clearing should be planted with trees and thrown out of cultivation conclusively. Dodging and skulking from rock to rock is hard upon team, plow, and plowman, and it can rarely pay. Land ribbed and spotted with fast rocks will pay if judiciously planted with Timber—possibly, if well set in, Fruit—but tilling it from year to year is a thankless task, and its owner may better work by the day for his neighbors than try to make his bread by such tillage.

So with fields soaked by springs or sodden with stagnant water. If you say you cannot afford to drain your wet land, I respond that you can less afford to till it without draining. If you really cannot afford to fit it for cultivation, your next best course is to let it severely alone.

A poor man who has a rough, rugged, sterile farm, which he is unable to bring to its best possible condition at once, yet which he clings to and must live from, should resolve that, if

life and health be spared to him, he will reclaim one field each year until that is not devoted to timber shall have been brought into high condition. When his Summer harvest is over, and his Fall crops have received their last cultivation, there will generally be from one to two Autumn months which he can devote mainly to this work. Let him take hold of it with resolute purpose to improve every available hour, not by running over the largest possible area, but by dealing with one field so thoroughly that it will need no more during a long lifetime. If it has stones that the plow will reach, dig them out; if it needs draining, drain it so thoroughly that it may hereafter be plowed in Spring so soon as the frost leaves it; and now let soil and subsoil be so loosened and pulverized that roots may freely penetrate them to a depth of fifteen to twenty inches, finding nourishment all the way, with incitement to go further if ever failing moisture shall render this necessary. Drouth habitually shortens our Fall crops from ten to fifty per cent.; it is sure to injure us more gravely as our forests are swept away by axe and fire; and, while much may be done to mitigate its ravages by enriching the soil so as to give your crops an early start, and a rank, luxuriant growth, the farmer's chief reliance must still be a depth of soil adequate to withstand weeks of the fiercest sunshine.

Make the soil rich and mellow ever so far down, and you need not fear that the roots will descend an inch lower than they should. They understand their business; it is your sagacity that may possibly prove deficient.

I suspect that the average farmer does far too little plowing—by which I mean, not that he plows too few acres, for, he often plows too many, but that he should plow oftener as well as deeper and more thoroughly. I spent three or four of my boyish Summers planting and tilling Corn and Potatoes on fields broken up just before they were planted, never cross-plowed, and of course tough and intractable throughout the season. The yield of Corn was middling, considering the season; that of Potatoes more than middling; yet, if those fields had been well plowed in the previous Autumn, cross-plowed early in the spring, and thoroughly harrowed just before planting-time, I am confident that the yield would have been far greater, and the labor (save in harvesting) rather less—the cost of the Fall plowing being over-balanced by the saving of half the time necessarily given to the planting and hoeing.

Fall Plowing has this recommendation—it lightens labour at the busier season, by transferring it to one of comparative dullness. Show me a farmer who has no land plowed when May opens, and is just waking up to a consciousness that his fences need mending and his trees want trimming, and I will guess that the sheriff will be after him before May comes round again.

There is no superstition in the belief that land is (or may be) enriched by Fall Plowing. The Autumn gales are freighted with the more volatile elements of decaying vegetation. These, taken up wherever they are given off in excess, are waited to and deposited in the soils best fitted for their reception. Regarded simply as a method of fertilizing, I do not say that Fall Plowing is the cheapest; I do say that any poor field, if well plowed in the Fall will be in better hear the next Spring, for what wind and rain will meantime have deposited there n. Frost, too, in any region where the ground freezes, and especially where it freezes and thaws repeatedly, plays an important and beneficent part in aerating and pulverizing a freshly plowed soil, especially one thrown up into ridges, so as to be most thoroughly exposed to the action of the more volatile elements. The farmer who has a good team may profitably keep the plow running in Autumn until every road that he means to till next season has been thoroughly pulverized.

In this section, our minute chequer-work of fences operates to obstruct and impede Plowing. Our predecessors fenced their farms into patches of two or ten acres, and thought they had thereby increased their value! That was a sad miscalculation. Weeds, briars and bushes were sheltered and nourished by these walls; weasels, rats, and other destructive animals, found protection and impunity therein; a wide belt on either side was made useless or worse; while Plowing was rendered laborious, difficult and inefficient, by the necessity of turning after every few hundred steps. We are growing slowly wiser, and burying a part of these walls, or building them into concrete barns or other useful structures; but they are still far too plentiful, and need to be dealt with more sternly. O how matter on a wide prairie, on the bleak Plains or in a broad Pacific valley, where wood must be hauled for miles and loose stones are rarely visible, thank God for the benignant dispensation which has precluded you from half spoiling your farm by a multiplicity of obstructing, deforming fences.

JIM SMILEY'S FROG.

MARK TWAIN'S MASTERPIECE.

He cotched a frog one day and took him home, and said he called to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but sit in his back yard and learn the frog how to jump. And you bet he did learn him too. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughnut—see him turn a summerset, and maybe a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat-footed and all right like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of catching flies, and kept him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as far as he could see him.

Smiley said that all the frog wanted was education, and he could do almost anything, and I believe him. Why I've seen him set Daniel Webster down here on the floor—Daniel Webster was the name of the frog—and sing out;—“Flies, Dan'l, and quicker'n you could wink he'd spring up and shake his head off'n the counter there and flop down on the floor again as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indifferent as if he hadn't no idea he'd done any mor'n any frog might do. You never seed a frog so modest and straightforward as he was, for all he was so big. And when it came to a square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level was his strong suit, you understand, and when he came to that Smiley would ante up money to him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for he had that had travelled and bin everywhere all said that he had over every frog that they seed.

Well, Smiley kept the beast in a little lattice box, and he used to fetch it down town sometimes, and lay for a bet. Once

a feller—a stranger in camp, he was—came across him with his box, and says:—

“What might it be you've got in the box?”

And Smiley, sorter indifferent like:—

“It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, maybe; but it ain't, it's only just a frog.”

And the feller took it and looked at it careful and turned it around this way and that and says:—

“H'm—so tis. Well, what's he good for?”

“Well,” Smiley says, easy and careless, “he's good enough for one thing, I should judge—he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county.”

The feller took the box again and took another long and particular look, and gives it back to Smiley, and says very deliberate:—

“Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog.”

“Maybe you don't, Smiley said. “Maybe you understand frogs, and maybe you don't understand'em; maybe you ain't only an amateur, as it were. Anyways, I've got my opinion, and I'll risk forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county.”

And the feller studied a minute or two, and then says, kinder sad like—“Well, I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got no frog, but if I had a frog I'd bet you.”

And then Smiley says:—“That's all right. That's all right. If you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get you a frog,” and so the feller took the box and put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's and sat down to wait.

So he sat there a good while, thinking to his-self, and tuk the frog out and pried open his mouth and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to the chin, and set him on the floor. Smiley, he went out to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog and fctched him in, and give him to the feller, and says:—

“Now, if you are ready, set him a longside of Dan'l with his forepaws just even with Dan'l's, and I'll give you the word.” Then he says, “one—two—three—jump!” and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but Dan'l gave a heave, histed up his shoulder—so—like a Frenchman, but it wasn't no use; he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as an anvil, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was, of course.

The feller took the money and started away, and when he was going out of the door he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder—this way—at Daniel, and says, again, very deliberate. “Well, I don't see no other points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog.”

Smiley stood scratching his head and looking down on Dan'l a long time, and at last he says:—“I do wonder what in the nation that frog throwed off for; I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him; he 'pears to look mighty baggy somehow;” and he ketched Dan'l by the nape of the neck, and lifted him and says, “Why, blame my cat, if he don't weigh five pounds,” and turned him up-side down and he belched out a double handful of shot, and then he see how it was, and he was the maddest man! He set the frog down and took after that feller, but he never ketched him.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

[ISSUED FROM 25TH NOV. TO 23RD DEC., 1869.]

No. 151. Samuel Deveaux Woodruff, St. Catherines, Assignee of Cyrus Dean: a new rotary machine for washing clothes, called ‘Cyrus Dean's Rotary Washer.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 152. Cyrus Dean, Port Robinson, Welland, Ont.: ‘The Evening Star Lamp and Lantern.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 153. Elain Franklin Austin, Ottawa: ‘The Universal Lifter, Hammer, Screw-Wrench and Driver.’ 22d Nov., 1869.

No. 154. Amasa Whitney Mallory, of the Township of Yonge, Co. of Leeds: ‘Mallory's Improved Horse Fork.’ 22d Nov., 1869.

No. 155. Elain Franklin Austin, Ottawa: ‘The Meat Pounder and Beef-steak Breaker.’ 22nd Nov., 1869.

No. 156. Charles Barber, Meaford, Co. Grey, Ont.: ‘Barber's Canadian Turbine Water-wheel.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 157. James Dalgarno, Chatham, Ont.: ‘Dalgarno's Anti-friction Metal.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 158. Amasa Whitney Mallory, of the Township of Yonge, Co. Leeds, Ont.: ‘Mallory's Improved Carriage Brace.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 159. Henry McIninch, Belleville, Ont.: ‘McIninch's Adjustable Winter Horse Shoe.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 160. Lonard Nightingale, Windsor, Ont.: ‘The Dominion Spring-Bed Bottom.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 161. William McDonald, Galt, Ont.: ‘The Dominion Hay Fork.’ 25th Nov., 1869.

No. 162. Joseph Balthazar DeGuise, Montreal, new machine for chopping meat, &c., called ‘General Mincer.’ 26th Nov., 1869.

No. 163. Alexander Dunbar, Woodstock, Ont.: ‘A. Dunbar's Horse Collar and Hames.’ 27th Nov., 1869.

No. 164. Alexander Dunbar, Woodstock, Ont.: ‘The Elastic Insole or Instep Beautifier.’ 27th Nov., 1869.

No. 165. John William Wright, Montreal: ‘Wright's Improved Machine for Wood Carving.’ 26th Nov., 1869.

No. 166. Stephen Jones Lyman, Chemist, Montreal: for certain improvements on Railway Cars, for propelling the same, to be called ‘Lyman's Steam Railway Car.’ 26th Nov., 1869.

No. 167. William Fordyce Beecher, Brockville, Ont.: improvement on a certain stove and hot air furnace now in use for burning bituminous and anthracite coals, to be called ‘The Argand Coal Burner.’ 26th Nov., 1869.

No. 168. Anthony Neville, Napance, Ont.: ‘Neville's Oil or Grease Extractor.’ 26th Nov., 1869.

No. 169. Edward John Robinson, Whitby, Ont., and William Robinson, of the same place: a machine for holding window blinds, called ‘Robinson's blind holder.’ 26th Nov., 1869.

No. 170. Garret Seger, Humberstone, Co. Welland, Ont.: ‘Seger's Corn Husker.’ 6th Dec., 1869.

No. 171. Joseph Dilworth, Toronto, and John Cobourg Hodgins of the same place: ‘Dilworth and Hodgins's Condensing and heating Apparatus for high pressure Steam Engines.’ 6th Dec., 1869.

No. 172. William Welch, Montreal, Locomotive Inspector: Machine for diffusing vapour into cushions, mattresses, bedding, etc., for the purpose of cleansing them, called ‘Welch's vapour Fumigator.’ 6th Dec., 1869.

No. 173. Simon Kinney, Ottawa: ‘Kinney's Saw Swage.’ 16th Dec., 1869.

No. 174. Ebenezer Haines, Cheltenham, Co. Peel, Ont.: ‘Haines' Improved Spinning Wheel.’ 17th Nov., 1869.

No. 175. John Fried Shoemaker, Waterloo, Ont., Carpenter: ‘Shoemaker's Improved Scat Hay Rake.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 176. William John Wright, London Township, Ont.: ‘Wright's Union Bob-Sleigh.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 177. Charles William Mugridge, Hamilton, Ont., an improved broom, called: ‘The Grass Broom.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 178. John Frederick Mossimam, Toronto: ‘The New Dominion Coal Scuttle.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 179. William Craig, Brampton, Co. Peel, Ont., process for the protection of photographs, called: ‘Craig's Enamelling Process.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 180. E. Lawson Fenerty, of the City of Halifax: ‘Extension of an improved method of making, and adjusting and fastening Skates.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 181. Extension of Patent No. 3313. Samuel Cleveland, the younger, Coaticook, Que.: ‘Cleveland's Combined Manipulator and Punch.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 182. Extension of Patent No. 3298. Thomas Scatchard, the younger, Wyton, West Nissouri, Ont.: ‘The Syphon Water Vacuum and Steam Engine Condenser.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 183. Extension of Patent No. 1339. James Tomlinson, Pickering, Co. Ontario: ‘A Steam Coiled Hoop for all kinds of Coopers' Work.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 184. Extension of Patent No. 3233. John Denis Lawlor, Montreal: ‘Improvements on Sewing Machines.’ 12th Dec., 1869.

No. 185. George Ansley, Guelph, Ont., improvement on machine for washing clothes, called: ‘The Wellington Washer.’ 17th Dec., 1869.

No. 186. John Belmer Armstrong, Guelph, Ont., improvements on Cutter for riding in: ‘Armstrong's Excelsior Cutter.’ 17th Dec., 1869.

No. 187. Robert Sinclair, Toronto: ‘Circulator Attachment to Steam Boilers.’ 17th Dec., 1869.

No. 188. Frederick Alonzo Humpidge, Strathroy, Co. Middlesex, Ont.: ‘The Little Giant Saw-mill.’ 17th Dec., 1869.

No. 189. Benjamin Richard Deacon, Montreal: ‘Deacon's Anthracite Coal Safe.’ 17th Dec., 1869.

No. 190. Abraham Climenhegg, Adelaide, Co. Middlesex, Ont.: ‘Climenhegg's Folding Gate.’ 17th Dec., 1869.

No. 191. Hayden Waters, London, Ont.: ‘The Railway Chair and Couch Combined.’ 20th Dec., 1869.

No. 192. Gedeon Huntingdon, Brantford, Ont.: ‘Huntingdon's Clothes Washer.’ 20th Dec., 1869.

No. 193. Rodney George Nash, Morrisburgh, Co. Dundas, Ont., machine for reducing wood into a pulp for the manufacture of paper stock, to be called: ‘Nash's Pulp Producer.’ 20th Dec., 1869.

No. 194. William Morison Somerville, Ottawa, Ont., machine for extracting stumps of trees and raising heavy weights, to be called: ‘The New Dominion Improved Stumping Machine.’ 20th Dec., 1869.

No. 195. Robert Standing, Chinguacousy, Co. Peel, Ont.: ‘The Hercules Stable Fork.’ 20th Dec., 1869.

No. 196. John Brokenshire, Kingston, Ont.: ‘Brokenshire's Improved Double Acting Suction and Force Pump.’ 23rd Dec., 1869.

No. 197. Lewis Bright, Brampton, Co. Peel, Ont., and John Turner Mullin, of the same place, machine for coupling and uncoupling Railway Cars, to be called: ‘Bright and Mullin's Self-Connecting Spring Car Coupler.’ 23rd Dec., 1869.

No. 198. Joseph Lawrence, Pickering, Co. Ontario: ‘Combined Fork and Band Cutter.’ 23rd Dec., 1869.

No. 199. James Richey Curry, Windsor, Ont., improvement in flour bolts, called: ‘Curry's Improved Flour Bolt Knocker.’ 23rd Dec., 1869.

MODE OF NOURISHING THE SHADE TREES IN PARIS.—All the boulevards in Paris are planted with trees, many of which were, however, destroyed during the revolution of 1848. New trees were therefore planted, and their growth fostered with an amount of skilful attention that has produced astonishing results when the natural disadvantages are taken into consideration. The trees are planted in loam that has been previously mixed with sand and transported to the city. This is contained in large receptacles, lined with brick, sunk below the surface of the footway, and coated over with cement, so as to render them impervious. They form, in fact, gigantic flower-pots, and into them are conducted the roof-drains of each house—block, from which the earth receives its water supply. These vessels or flower-pots are built of a capacity sufficient to admit of considerable expansion of the roots of the trees. An ornamental circular grating, set flush with the footway, is placed over these basins, and around the trunks of trees. This admits of air for the proper support of the roots. The roots of the trees are thus removed from the deleterious influence of escaping street gas, and the poisonous emanations from sewers, causes which are well known to have destroyed the vegetation in the streets of many cities.

A SPEAKING AUTOMATON.—A German genius has invented a speaking machine, which is now on exhibition in Leipsic, and is a masterpiece of inventive art. It is in imitation of all the parts of the human organs of speech, executed in india-rubber and wood. A key-board, played like that of a piano, puts the parts in motion, while by a pedal and bellows the required air is sent through the wind pipe. The key-board has only fourteen keys, representing the sounds of a, o, u, i, e, j, r, w, f, s, b, g, d, sh; other sounds of the alphabet are produced by the same movement, and the admission of more or less air. The sounds of m and l are produced by closing the lips and pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, &c. The French nasal sounds are produced by a separate contrivance. The laughing, it is said, sounds truly diabolical, and the crowing of a rooster is very comical.

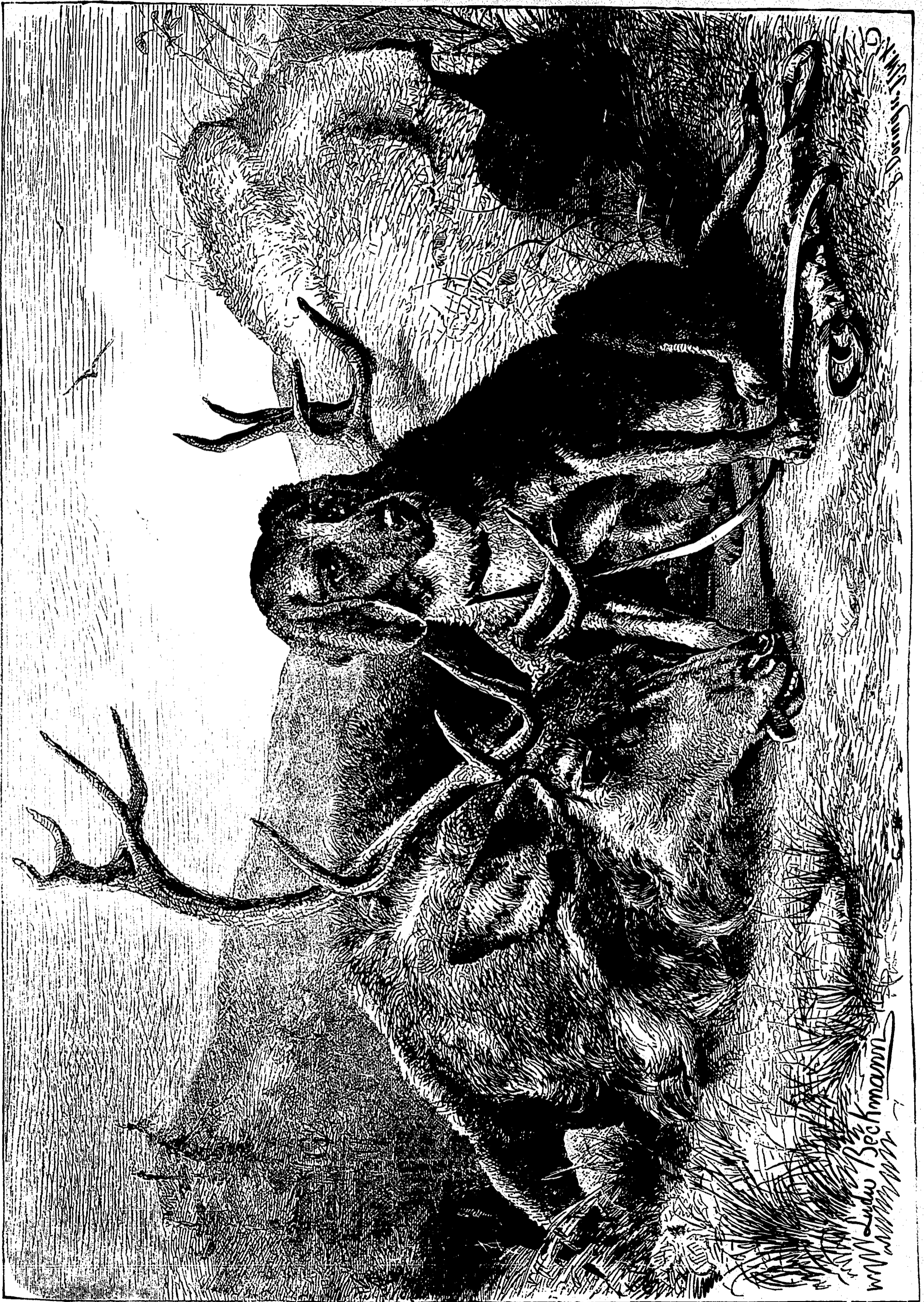
ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.—A great Polar expedition is being prepared in Sweden for the years 1871 and 1872, under the direction of Professor Nordenskjold, the celebrated scientific leader of the Swedish expedition of 1868. Parry's attempt to reach the Pole by pushing on to the north of Spitzbergen is to be repeated, and it is proposed to winter on one of the Seven Islands. Professor Nordenskjold intends to proceed to Greenland this summer to purchase dogs for the sledges and procure some necessary information.



THE FAST OF MOHARREM.—CONCLUDING CEREMONIES.—SEE PAGE 426.



THE APOLLO BASIN, VERSAILLES.—SEE PAGE 426.



STAG AND HOUND. From a painting by L. Beckmann.—SEE PAGE 426.

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## A TALE OF THE WAR OF 1757.

BY AUGUSTUS HEWARD.

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]

### CHAPTER VI.

WHILE these incidents have been taking place at Fort William, Florence naturally felt the greatest anxiety as to the fate of her lover. Various rumours had reached Albany relating to the fortunes of the war. Some of these were alarming in their nature, others reassuring.

One evening our heroine and her father were seated together in the library; they were examining a map, and judging from Florence's close attention it was evident that she was deeply interested in their occupation. The father was pointing out the sites of Forts William and Edward, and they were both talking of the time when Edwin would return to claim his bride.

"You see, my child, here Fort William is situated; it is commanded by a man who has never known fear, under him Edwin will learn many valuable lessons in the art of war."

"Yes, dear father, and Edwin is a nature which will easily remember any lessons of a noble kind. Oh, father, how I pray for his safe return."

"My dear Florence, you must not give way to over-anxiety about Edwin; no doubt Providence will safely guide him through the passing storm of war, and when he does return it will be with more experience and knowledge of the world, acquired under circumstances which will tend to make him appreciate more than ever the peace and comforts of home."

For the time all further attempt at conversation was out of the question, owing to the noise caused by a wordy quarrel in the passage.

"Now, Patrick, let me go. I must give the master the letter, you know."

"Shure didn't the judge tell ye that no one was to go near him, for he wished to spake private with Miss Flory."

"Now, Patrick, don't be foolish; this letter must be given to the judge, or he will be angry."

"Oh, Biddy, you're a woman and I suppose I'll have to give in, for there's nothing can bate ye at talking; but if ye must have your way, let me bring in the letter, for I have an illigant way of spakin', and maybe I will make the matter of this intheruption all right with the master."

This edifying conversation had been overheard by Judge Temple and Florence, and they determined to wait and see how Patrick would apologize for what he called the matter of the intheruption. A gentle knock was now heard, and Patrick in his best style commenced his apology.

"I would never have dared to disturb you, sir, but Biddy would insist upon bringing you this letter. I think, sir, it's from the sate of war it is, and so I thought I would be so bold as to bring it to you."

"Give me the letter and don't be making any speeches, Patrick."

"Me speechifying, your honour; I wouldn't attempt it, for of all our family, and they were a large one—there was Bill, and Gim and Mike, but to mention names, as the papers says, is not needful; it's enough for me to tell your honour that out of the whole family there was only one could blarney, and that was my sister Kate."

"Patrick, leave the room at once, and don't let me hear any more of your family history."

Pat obeyed, muttering as he did so: "It's meself as knows that there's royal blood in my family, for me mother tould me so herself."

When the judge and Florence were once more alone the letter was opened and read and re-read. It was from Edwin, and was written from Fort Edward, evidently but shortly before he left that post; its contents were to the effect that the Marquis of Montcalm was advancing on Fort William; that a strong reinforcement was preparing to leave for that post, and all hands were confident in the success of the British arms. It was also expected that General Webb would attack the French in the rear, should they invest Fort William. Altogether the letter tended in a great measure to reassure Florence and her father, so much so that Florence's countenance and manner seemed to change as though by magic upon reading the letter. Perhaps this happy change, however, was brought about still more by a little *billet-doux* which was enclosed to her. Leaving our heroine thus happy we must again draw our readers' attention to Fort William, where events of great importance were taking place.

### CHAPTER VII.

SINCE our last look at the fort, Col. Munro had despatched a messenger to Fort Edward, asking General Webb to advance to his aid, as he could not hold out much longer, ten of his cannon having burst, and provisions rapidly failing. The answer to this letter had been intercepted by Montcalm, and in it General Webb not only refused to advance to the distressed garrison's assistance, but actually advised Munro to surrender. The chivalrous Montcalm, not desiring to take a mean advantage of this news, which he knew would gall and mortify the spirit of his brave adversary, offered the English honourable terms; they were to be allowed to leave the post they had so gallantly defended, with all the honours of war. The troops, however, were not to be allowed to load their muskets, Montcalm having promised a sufficient guard from his army to protect them from the Indians, should they be so treacherous as to attack the virtually unarmed men.

It was on the night before the capitulation that Edwin and the scout were standing together; Lightfoot was assuring Edwin that he knew the Indian character too well to trust to their standing passive spectators while the troops whom they hated passed in safety from their reach. He also told Edwin that he would not wait for the departure of the troops, but would steal forth that night and endeavour to make his escape. He accordingly, having looked carefully to the priming of his rifle, cautiously left the fort.

For some time Edwin could distinguish his form by the light of the moon, creeping slowly along, and when last he saw the scout he was lying on the ground as motionless as a log. At this moment a cloud passed across the face of the moon, and when she again shone forth Lightfoot was nowhere visible.

"Strange, he has taken a direct line to where the Indians are lying; he cannot intend to go over to the enemy."

Far different was the scout's motive for acting thus strangely; he was about to see what the Indians were doing in their encampment. He soon managed to reach the border of the forest; here he remained for some time intently listening. At last he seemed to have made up his mind, and once more commenced making his way towards the Indian camp, when about twenty yards from their fires he halted and lay down.

"It's not likely any of the varmints will come this road, as the ground is so swampy that even to an Indian it would not be pleasant to make his way across it."

From Lightfoot's hiding-place he could plainly see the Indians, to whose view he took the greatest care not to expose himself for a moment, lest some of their number might perceive him. There appeared to be about five hundred, and it was evident that some of their chiefs were preparing to harangue them, for they were seated in a circle and seemed to be holding a council. A strange and savage band were they, and the scout saw among them warriors from each tribe of the Six Nations confederacy. To a man unaccustomed to forest life, they would have appeared all alike. Not so to Lightfoot; by their paint and scalplocks he could distinguish the various tribes. There were Oneidas, Senecas, Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras. All at once Lightfoot started, for Redhand, his deadly enemy, arose to address the savage throng.

"Warriors," he said, "you have heard that the pale-faced chief, who calls himself our ally, has determined to let the redcoats leave the fort at to-morrow's sunrise in peace. Is this right? Let the warriors look around their circle, and they will notice many braves are absent. Where are they? They are lying dead in front of the fort; their spirits, before departing for the happy hunting grounds, call upon you to avenge their death. Warriors, shall they not be listened to?"

Then the speaker paused as though waiting for an expression of their opinion, and the pause was not without effect, for a fierce murmur was heard to issue from the throats of the savage band.

"No; I know the Six Nation warriors would not allow it; if they did they would be women, and Redhand would not be seen fighting among them. Redhand does not speak long; he has not a long tongue, but he has a long arm. Redhand is a great warrior; many times has he led his braves to victory. To-morrow Redhand will raise the war whoop. Let the warriors be ready with their scalping knives."

The conclusion of this speech was greeted with applause, and it was evident that it embodied the sentiments of a large majority of the Indians. The next chief to rise was one whose bent form and tottering footsteps gave token of his great age.

"Warriors of the Six Nation Indians, listen to the words of Blackfox, over whose head the snows of many winters have passed. As Redhand has said, the Yengees have made a treaty with our French fathers. But how long will this last? Let the warriors wait, and nourish their strength; before long these nations, who came over the great salt lakes, will again be at one another's throats, and then our young braves will have their chance. As for the spirits of those that are gone, are they not happier than if here? Where they are now

the Manitou will give them separate hunting grounds, where no pale face shall ever tread. Blackfox would rather be there than here, for he sees the day is not many moons off when the redman must disappear from the land of his fathers; the cursed firewater is killing him; if our warriors would not put their lips to it, then they might talk of driving the pale-faces from the great lakes. Let, therefore, the word of our French father be held sacred. Blackfox sees that it will not be for long. Blackfox has finished."

This speech was not followed by any applause, and evidently gave dissatisfaction to the council. Blackfox was followed by various other chiefs, and all of them were in favour of attacking the English. We shall omit noticing these, with one exception, and this was Greywolf, who, by his many deeds of savage bravery during the siege, had raised himself in the estimation of the warriors.

"Greywolf is young, and perhaps his words may not be so oily as the old man's who has just spoken. Did Greywolf say man? If so he did not mean it, for he sees that years have made Blackfox a woman. He says that our warriors who are slain will be happier where they are; but Greywolf would like to ask who is to give them warm skins to journey with to the happy hunting grounds. Our dead are not buried, but lie where the birds of the air devour them. To-morrow the redcoats who have caused this will pass from beneath our knives, and when they are safe they will laugh at the children of the forest. Are we to be made toys of? Did Montcalm ask our wishes when he agreed to let the English go? No, warriors, you were treated like dogs, and if you do not show the French and English that you are men, you will always be so treated. Greywolf for one intends to steep his knife in blood to-morrow, and he who stays away from the fight and follows the council of Blackfox is a coward, and should be hoeing corn with our women on the shores of the great lakes."

From the way in which the last speech was received, it was evident to Lightfoot what would be the Indians' course on the morrow.

"I knew it; there will be a massacre to-morrow," he muttered, "unless the French interfere. What madness for our troops to leave their works with unloaded rifles; it seems to me like giving one's life as a present to the murdering ruffians. Lightfoot will at least try to get out of their reach, but in the end Redhand shall not escape. Let me see, from the look of the sky I should say it wanted but an hour from daylight. I can manage to make some distance by that time."

From very seldom having any one to whom to impart his thoughts, the scout had acquired the habit of soliloquizing. Aware of the danger of discovery, he proceeded warily and with caution on his way; he could hear the challenge of the French sentries, and it required great care to avoid the many out-lying pickets. There was yet another danger, if he approached too near the Fort he might be fired upon, as its occupants had no intention of allowing any of the enemy near their works until the appointed time for surrender. Lightfoot fortunately knew the ground well, and was thus able to proceed with tolerable certainty.

From the appearance of the sky it was evident that the morning light was about to break. He continued on steadily until he deemed it advisable to stop and ascertain exactly his position. He had not long to wait, for soon the sky became of a clear colour, and the morning broke.

The scout found that he had made good progress during the darkness, as he was now a full half mile from the Fort. Climbing a tree, he could perceive that all was stir and bustle at the Fort, and soon he heard the roll of the drum calling the soldiers to their ranks. Thinking he could see all that passed from his hiding-place, Lightfoot resolved not to desert it.

Before long he discerned the head of the column of soldiers leaving the Fort, and he noticed that as the last of the garrison left the post which they had so long and gallantly defended, the flag of old England was hauled down, and the Fleur-de-lys of France was soon seen to take its place. Following in the rear of the troops Lightfoot observed a crowd of women and camp followers.

The scout now for the first time remarked several Indians on the outskirts of the woods, and as the troops advanced their numbers constantly increased, and most of them carried rifles. For some time all went on peaceably, and the head of the English column was already hidden from view by the forest scenery, when suddenly there arose confusion and disorder among the soldiers. Straining his eyes to discover the cause, it was soon explained.

He perceived many dark forms struggling with the camp followers, to whom it was evident the men did not intend to give up their property without resistance. And now the dreadful war whoop sounded upon his startled ear, and the Indians rushed in numbers from where they had been lying in wait, and the work of destruction commenced. He saw many a brave fellow fiercely struggling to protect the poor women and children, and among those who fought most valiantly he could plainly see Captain Herbert and his men.

They had been the last to leave the Fort, and Edwin had the mortification of hearing many insulting remarks about the English as he quitted its walls. At open warfare our hero knew no fear, but under the annoyances of a siege his spirit chafed, and it was, therefore, with a feeling of relief that Captain Herbert left the walls of Fort William.

Visions of future happiness with his beloved Florence flashed across his mind, but from this train of thought he was rudely awakened by perceiving fierce and scowling faces peering at him as he passed.

"After all, if the scout should be right," mused Edwin, "and these Indians were to attack us, what a terrible situation for the poor women and children."

As he advanced he noticed that the number of the Indians increased; it was also evident that they were becoming bolder. Already some of the women had been despoiled of various articles; in most cases they bore these losses uncomplainingly, but matters were not destined to remain in this state long.

An Indian using great roughness towards one of the women, a soldier seized the warrior who had thus acted and threw him violently to the ground; in an instant knives were drawn, and the life of the brave but rash man was in jeopardy. Seeing this, several of the soldiers rushed in to save their comrade. We do not assert that this particular quarrel was what caused the storm to burst, for even more barbarous acts were taking place on the line of march, but this was the cause of the first blood spilt near Captain Herbert, for the brave fellow who had interfered to defend the helpless was at once killed by the Indians.

Captain Herbert now saw that nothing remained but to fight, so drawing his sword, he called upon such soldiers as were near to put themselves under his lead and endeavour to keep back the Indians.

Already the dreadful war whoop had sounded, and Edwin, although fighting bravely, saw that he would have the greatest difficulty in defending his own life, and his eyes were shocked by the sight of women, whom he was powerless to help, being butchered in cold blood. Already he had cloven in the skulls of two of the demons, and he was now engaged in a deadly fight with a third. Parrying a blow from the Indian's tomahawk, Edwin, with lightning-like rapidity, pierced the Indian to the heart, but before he could recover his balance, his arms were pinioned from behind, and he was a prisoner. Two warriors securely bound him, then taking him roughly by the shoulders, they urged him into the forest and left him there, bound hand and foot. From where he was he could hear the shrieks of the victims gradually grow fainter and less frequent, till at length Edwin knew the work of death was at an end.

Edwin now saw his captors coming towards him, many of them with weapons in their hands, dripping with blood, and not a few of them with reeking scalps in their belts. Edwin knew that he was either destined for torture at the stake, or a long captivity, perhaps one from which he might never escape; and although the young soldier was undaunted, yet these apprehensions would force themselves upon his mind.

That morning he had started, as he thought, on a march which would bring him towards home, instead of this he was now a captive, and, for aught he knew, might, without a moment's notice, suffer a cruel and horrible death. And now they made him understand partly by speech, and partly by signs, that he must come further into the forest. Many of the savages were maddened by drink, and with the diabolical love of torture natural to them, would advance towards Edwin as if to stab him, and did his eye but wince in the least when thus threatened, it afforded them the keenest enjoyment.

At length the savages arrived at their destination, and commenced making preparations for remaining there some time. The place which they had chosen for their camp was remarkably suitable for such a purpose; it was one of those natural openings in the woods so noticeable for their beauty. The grass was of a rich green, and through the centre of the little clearing a sparkling rivulet wound its way, giving life and beauty to the vegetation around. Our hero was not left, however, to muse upon the beauty of the spot; he was dragged roughly along, and securely bound to a large tree.

To add to the unpleasantness of his thoughts, he now noticed several of the savages in earnest conversation, and from their frequently pointing towards him, he knew that he was the subject of their remarks. He had repeatedly tried, whenever the eyes of guard were not directed towards him, to loosen his bonds, so that upon the first favourable opportunity, he might make a desperate effort to escape. He found all his attempts vain, however, and his spirit began to sink when he considered the tortures which probably awaited him.

To be continued.

There are two eventful periods in the life of a woman—one, when she wonders whom she will have, and the other, when she wonders who will have her.

THE FALSE FUNERAL.

I NEVER liked my uncle's business, though he took me when my father died, and brought me up as his own son.

When I had been about five years with him, and had grown worth my salt, as he used to say, a death occurred in our neighbourhood, which caused greater lamentation than any we heard of since my apprenticeship began.

It was just a month to come, and everybody was talking of the match, when Mr. Elsworthy fell sick. At first they said it was a cold; then it turned to a brain fever; at last the doctor gave no hopes, and within the same week Mr. Elsworthy died.

The funeral was to set out for the family vault in the Minster church at Beverley, about three o'clock in the afternoon. It was made a strictly private affair, though hundreds of the townsmen would have testified their respect for the dead by accompanying it all the way.

did not wish me to look at his work. He had a long talk with Steele and Stoneman, two of his most confidential assistants, in the workshop after-hours, and they went away looking remarkably close.

'No doubt of it, uncle,' said I. 'Well, Tom, I want you to do me a great service—a particular service, Tom, and I'll never forget it to you.'

'I know you would, Tom—I know you would. I could trust you with the hearing of an earl's coffin; and for managing mutes, I don't know your equal.'

'Well, Tom—and he drew a long breath—'It's a living man you're going to put in that coffin in the workshop! I have made it high and full of air-holes; he'll lie quite comfortable.'

'There's something more than the marriage in it, though they didn't tell me. Odd things will happen in my business, and this is one of the queerest.'

I promised my uncle to do the business and keep the secret. A hundred and fifty pounds was no joke to a young man beginning the world in the undertaking-line; and the old man was so pleased with what he called my sense and understanding, that before falling asleep, close upon daybreak, he talked of taking me into partnership, and the jobs we might expect from the Harrowgate family; for the dowager-countess was near four-score, and two of the young ladies were threatened with decline.

never got over the ground at such a rate before. Yet it was getting dark when we reached the old Minster, and the curate grumbled at having to do duty so late.

My heart was light going home, so were Steele's and Stoneman's. None of us liked the job, but we were all to be paid for it; and I must say the old man came down handsomely with the needful, not to speak of Burton ale; and I was to be made his partner without delay.

The doctor's apprehension was well founded—Mr. Elsworthy could not be recovered; and after trying everything to no purpose, they laid him down again in the coffin with air-holes. The ladies came back, and we kept the secret; but in less than six months after, a rumour went abroad of heavy forgeries on the North-Eastern Bank.

THEATRE ROYAL. SATURDAY NIGHT, 7th MAY, FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MISS KATE REYNOLDS AND HER FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK COMPANY.

DOMESTIC METAL WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1825. CHARLES GARTH & CO. PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS-FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS, COPPER SMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by GARTH'S Improved Patent Hot Water Apparatus.

WHAT LARGE FOUR-STORY CUT-STONE building in St. Therèse Street, Montreal, now occupied by the Military Control Department as Stores.

JAMES INNES, 76, St. James Street—Opposite the Wesleyan Church—Montreal, BOOKBINDER and PAPER-RULER.

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

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, C. T. PALSGRAVE, Proprietor. No. 1, St. Helen Street, MONTREAL. TORONTO BRANCH: No. 33, Colborne Street, TORONTO.

NEW STYLES OF SCOTCH-FACED TYPE CAST IN EXTRA TOUGH METAL. FANCY AND JOBING TYPE OF THE LATEST STYLES. SUPERIOR WOOD LETTER-PRINTING PRESSES. Of every manufacture. BLACK AND COLOURED INKS AND ALL PRINTERS' REQUISITES.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. Ottawa, 29th April, 1870. Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 13 per cent. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

R. 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.

W. H. LULLIAM, GOLDSMITH. DIAMOND SETTER AND ENAMELLER. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES. 727 MONOGRAMS NEATLY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVED.



J. YOUNG. CANADA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirtieth year of our Queen, chartered 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 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 the 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 JOHN 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. ATKINS, Secretary of State.

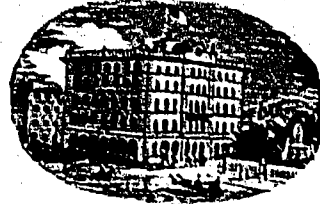


FIRST DAY OF MAY.



OUR CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The PRESENTATION PLATE, framed in suitable styles, at low rates, at SCOTT'S ART REPOSITORY, No. 363, Notre Dame Street. 27d



ST. JAMES'S HOTEL, MONTREAL.

The undersigned beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-known first-class Hotel, and which is now carried on as a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

under the management of Mr. Samuel Montgomery (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederick Geriken, both well-known to the travelling community both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

The ST. JAMES'S is favourably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and the Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses. The rooms, being well appointed and ventilated, are cheerful for families; while the menage will be unexceptionable, and no pains will be spared in ministering to the comfort of guests. The proprietors, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fall Trade; and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.

H. HOGAN & CO.

PICTURE FRAMING, Ac. NAPOLEON RHEAUME, CARVER AND GILDER PICTURE FRAME AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER.

A large supply of FRAMED and UNFRAMED ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHS, Ac. always for Sale.

N. B. The fine PRESENTATION PICTURE of the Canadian Illustrated News, framed in various styles at cheap rates. 27d



FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

Will arrive as soon as navigation opens.

REJOICE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at the happy intelligence. 20d.

EX-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. 23a

LACHINE CANAL.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the NINTH day of MAY next, for the Blacksmith Work necessary for the ordinary repairs and maintenance of the Lachine Canal, for two years from the First day of May next, (1870.)

The materials to be furnished and work executed by the contractor from time to time as may be required, classed and described as follows, viz:

- For Cast Iron of every description required fitted for the work per pound.
Wrought Iron, best quality, do. do.
Common English, do.
Cast-Steel Chisels, Drills, &c., &c.
Picks and Crowbars.
Sharpening Picks and Crowbars.
Sharpening and Steeling do.
Sharpening and Steeling Drills.
Sharpening Drills.
Sharpening Chisels.
Sharpening and Steeling do.
Brass of every description required fitted for the work per pound.
Working Old Iron furnished by Department.
Welding, Cutting, Straightening or Pitting Handrails, Stanchions, &c. for Lock Caissons per hour.
Blacksmith work performed on the line of Canal per day.

The Tenders in every case to cover the cost of delivering the iron in the vicinity of the place where it is to be used. Each article must be of the best quality of its respective kind, and the work executed to the full satisfaction of the officer in charge.

By order. (Signed,) JOHN G. RIPPPELL, Supt. Engineer. CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 27th April, 1870. 27b

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. 22c

JOHN MURPHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER -AND- ARTISTICAL DECORATOR, No. 8, Blouy Street, MONTREAL.

Artists' Materials of every description at the lowest prices. 1s

CUT THIS OUT. IAZARUS, MORRIS & CO., Manufacturers of the Celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES -AND- EYE-GLASSES. CRYSTAL BLOCK, 235, NOTRE DAME STREET, (Up Stairs.) P. O. DRAWER, 163, MONTREAL. 131



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 receipt of moneys thereunder.
It is however optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, to insert in the said form 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. 191

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 36 years' trial. All Drug Stores sell it.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF REFINED ENGLISH CAMPHOR AT THE MEDICAL HALL, St. James Street; and Branch, Phillips' Square. ONLY 50 CENTS PER LB. 24f

"ALWAYS READY." LIQUID GLUE THE NEATEST AND BEST GLUE IN THE MARKET. Will mend articles of Card, Wood, Veneer, Papier Maché, Ivory, Leather, &c. ONLY 25 CENTS. AT THE MEDICAL HALL, AND AT ALL DRUGGISTS. 24f

TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY, RICHMOND SPENCER, CHEMIST, Cor. of McGill and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL. Has just received the largest and most complete assortment of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., including DRESSING AND POCKET-CASES, ever offered to the public. The attention of Physicians, Surgeons, and Medical Students throughout the Dominion, is respectfully invited to this stock. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. 27f

L. H. HENAU, PROPRIETOR OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND ST. GEORGE STREETS ICE HOUSES. ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE—CORNER OF NOTRE DAME AND MCGILL STREETS, MONTREAL. R. SPENCER, CHEMIST AGENT. Prices delivered daily (double supply on Saturday for Sunday's use,) from the first of May to the first of October: 10 lbs. per day for the Season, \$5.00; 20 lbs. do. do. 7.50; 30 lbs. do. do. 9.50; 40 lbs. do. do. 11.50; 50 lbs. do. do. 13.50; 10 lbs. do. for one Month, 1.50; 20 lbs. do. do. 2.00. Ice will be delivered during the month of October (three times a week,) to parties requiring it at the above monthly prices. Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause, should be made known at the office at once, when they will receive prompt attention. PAYMENTS: STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

ENGLISH REFINED CAMPHOR. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds for sale by J. E. D'AVIGNON, CHEMIST, CITY DISPENSARY, (Opposite Mussen's), 252, NOTRE DAME STREET. 27f

"THE RECOLLET HOUSE." BROWN AND CLAGGETT, MONTREAL. Strangers and Tourists should not fail to visit this Renowned Establishment as they will always find a choice stock of the latest novelties: SILKS, VELVETS, MOIRES ANTIQUES, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES, JOUVIN, DUCHESSE AND TWO BUTTON FRENCH KID GLOVES. 26f

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A FIRST-CLASS STOCK AT S. GOLTMAN AND CO'S, 132 St. James Street, N. B.—A large assortment of Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats in all Shades always on hand. 26

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL. An unusually large supply of the undermentioned goods from the above celebrated house, just received ex Ship "Lake Erie." PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, FRUITS IN SYRUP, CRYSTALLIZED AND DESSERT FRUITS, POTTED MEATS AND GAME, &c. &c. &c. 77, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, DAVID CRAWFORD. 27f

FOREIGN LIQUEURS. MARASCHINO DI ZARA, CURASCO (Amsterdam), Do. (Extra Sec.), CHERRY BRANDY (Copenhagen), CHARTREUSE (Yellow), NOYAU DE MOKA, Do. CACAO, ANISETTE DE BORDEAUX, ORANGE BITTERS, ANGOSTURA BITTERS, EXTRAIT D'ABSINTHE SUISSE, PER S.S. "MEDWAY", DAVID CRAWFORD, 77, St. James Street. 27f

NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN. Try the new BASS BROOM, instead of the old Corn Broom. It is BETTER and CHEAPER. Parties furnishing, call on the Subscriber for COAL and WOOD COOKING-STOVES, STEP-LADDERS, CORNICES, CUTLERY, WIRE MEAT-SAFES, REFRIGERATORS. The very best CLOTHES-WRINGER in the world. Call and see it. L. J. A. SURVEYER, 524, CRAIG STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLD PADLOCK. 27f

GENTLEMEN will save 25 per cent. by ordering REGATTA and WHITE SHIRTS at RINGLAND & STEWART'S 548, Notre Dame Street. 22f

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! SCOTCH STEAM, PICTOU STEAM, NEWCASTLE GRAVE, HIGH, WELSH ANTHRACITE. For Sale, J. & E. SAW, 13, Common Street. 17

SKATING CARNIVAL, VICTORIA RINK,

PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. NOTMAN,

And dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR.

Now ready, and for Sale—various sizes. BLUERY STREET, 21st March. 27f

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman 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 Bedding and Vegetable Plants, &c. Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of which are now ready.

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