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In reply to several inquiries, we beg to give notice that our CHROMO is supplied only to those persons who have paid their full subscription and whose names are in our books. It would be impossible to furnish the CHROMO to all parties who buy the paper by the single number. Any person, however, who pays his subscription, in one amount, to a news dealer to be remitted by him to this office, will receive the CHROMO at once.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, Jan. 22nd, 1876.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876.

ON THE OPENING OF A NEW YEAR we feel justified in calling upon the public in every part of the Dominion to aid us in making the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS second to no journal of its class in the world. We have accomplished much in the way of improvements, and we think we have fulfilled the promises we made twelve months ago. *But we feel that there still remains much to be done*, and we call upon our friends to assist us in doing it. This is the only illustrated newspaper in the Dominion. As such it has special claims upon the patronage of Canadians. It is a national undertaking, designed to reflect PICTORIALY and EDITORIALY the life, the sentiments, and the daily history of Canada. No other paper can do this in the same way, and hence the ILLUSTRATED NEWS has an intrinsic value quite distinct from any other publication.

Its principal features are:—

- 1st. The pictorial illustration of all leading Canadian events as they occur.
- 2nd. A complete gallery of all Canadian celebrities with biographies attached.
- 3rd. The reproduction of the finest works of art.
- 4th. A great variety of original and selected literary matter.
- 5th. Stories, sketches, poems, and other contributions by leading Canadian writers.
- 6th. Special attractions for the home circle.

Every Canadian ought to be interested in the success and continued progress of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and should consider it is his duty to encourage it to the extent of at least one year's subscription. None know better than ourselves how

much it can still be *improved*, and we warrant that if we receive the patronage which we solicit, no effort on our part will be left untried to introduce a number of the most desirable improvements. Let the public throughout the country come forward generously with their support and we guarantee to furnish them a paper which shall be a real credit to the Dominion. We will supply the material if our friends will only furnish the patronage. Our terms are very moderate:—

1st. FOUR DOLLARS in advance, including the postage paid by us.

2nd. To those who neglect paying in advance, FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged to cover postage and other expenses.

3rd. Clergymen, Professors, and School-teachers, THREE DOLLARS in advance.

OLD QUEBEC PRESERVED.

The illustrations which we published last week representing the improvements proposed by the Governor-General for the preservation of the historical monuments of the Ancient Capital have attracted wide attention and won general approval in all parts of the country. Judging from the tone of the press it would appear evident that the sooner the work of preservation and rehabilitation is begun the better, and it is urged that the city of Quebec should not delay its inauguration beyond the present summer. Indeed this year is particularly suited for the commencement of the task. It is Centennial year and Quebec bears a large share in the memories of the Centennial, for although the attack upon the city by MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD took place on the 31st December, 1775, the American army occupied all Canada, and remained around Quebec till May, 1776, when they were repulsed by the arrival of heavy reinforcements from England under Burgoyne. Nearly all these incidents will be touched upon in the Centennial story which we are at present publishing in our columns.

Not only have the Canadian and American papers referred in laudatory terms to the proposed improvements of the fortifications of Quebec, but the English press has also taken up the project with favour. The *Pull Mall Gazette* is particularly emphatic and judicious. It says that at a time when the attention of all classes in England is directed to the value of historical memorials, it will be interesting to learn that the efforts of those who proposed, under the guise of improvement, to destroy the beauty of the city of Quebec, have been foiled. Since the withdrawal of the Imperial forces the walls of Quebec have been falling into decay, and the ramparts—considered useless as means of defence against modern artillery—have begun to crumble into ruins. The town council, anxious to improve the thoroughfares of the city, and imbued with the idea that an American right-angled town is the acme of beauty and utility, proceeded to pull down the walls. Happily, the assent of the Governor-General was necessary before this could be done, and by the exercise of considerable tact and judgment he has been able not only to induce the leading citizens of Quebec to forego their proposed schemes, but even to agree to the employment of an eminent engineer, Mr. LYNN, in order that the picturesque appearance of the city may be preserved, and at the same time that facilities for increased traffic may be afforded. The walls are to be repaired, and wherever pierced by the new streets to be spanned by light arches such as are used for the same purpose in York; and towers are to be erected to break the uniform line of the ramparts. Durham Terrace, commanding one of the most beautiful views in the world, is to be prolonged beneath the walls of the citadel, and a park is to be laid out beyond the St. Louis Gate. There is even some talk of reviving "on the citadel" the ancient Chateau of St. Louis, to form a summer residence for the Governor-General. To

these improvements the town council have agreed, and have even voted a considerable sum of money towards carrying them out. While heartily congratulating them on this course, our contemporary ventures to express a hope that they may be directly rewarded by the influx of American tourists, who will infinitely prefer the historical memorials of Quebec to the straight streets, numbered from 1 to 100 and crossed by avenues lettered from A to Z, of their own country. Quebec is, however, more than the chief city of the province that bears its name; it is the ancient metropolis of Canada, the standing evidence of the greatness of the French rule, as well as the witness of one of the most splendid achievements of the British arms. As such it is the property, not only of Canada, but of the Empire, and Lord Dufferin and his Government will have earned the gratitude of many who dwell beyond the limits of the Dominion by their efforts to preserve the historical reminiscences of this picturesque city.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Three remarkable men, two in Canada, and one in Britain, have recently made remarkable utterances on the important subject of the Unity of the British Empire. First came the address of the Hon. Mr. FORSTER in Scotland; then a speech of Sir JOHN MACDONALD in Montreal; and third a speech of the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE in Ottawa. These three utterances have been followed by general discussion of the newspaper press in the United Kingdom, and to some extent by the press in Canada. The utterances of no man, on the Liberal side in Great Britain, could have more importance than those of Mr. FORSTER; and they were directly referred to with marked approval, both by Sir JOHN and Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. FORSTER did not propound any direct scheme. He dwelt simply on the evidences of popular feeling in Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the Colonies of the Empire. He showed how almost unspeakably great were the interests involved. He showed that the great mass of the people, both in the Mother Country and the Colonies, had more warmly at heart than any other national sentiment, the desire to preserve intact the Unity of the British Empire. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that no greater idea could be presented to statesmen in the Dominion and the Colonies to develop. And the remarks of Mr. MACKENZIE were "in the same sense. The political fact which is thus established is that of the National sentiment. It may be difficult to define and describe it particularly. But its power in shaping political destinies cannot be overstated. It is that which governs parties.

Those who like to cavil may object that no scheme has been proposed. But it is not desirable that any should be. The English speaking peoples, who now spread over so large a portion of the globe, have never shaped their political principles in accordance with any logical rules or theories, but have simply lived along, and then acted as circumstances and common sense dictated. It is in this illogical way that our present system of Government, the most perfect in the world, was established; and in that way will the destinies of the empire be finally shaped. We, therefore, distrust all schemes and schemers.

ALD McLAREN'S system for the ventilation of sewers seems excellent, and should have the widest publicity. It provides for the free escape of the lighter gases above the level of respiration, and only raises the question whether the outlet should not also be higher than the snow-level of the roof. It will bring to mind at the same time the important principle in pneumatics that it is of no use to raise the heavy gases a little way into the air by the agency of heat, seeing that they must certainly come down again by the force of gravity and so suffuse the lower atmosphere. The best way to prevent the

evolution of carbonic acid gas from decaying matter would be by flushing the sewers frequently and rather copiously with lime-water. We believe typhus is practically conquered, if these plans be only faithfully carried out with the necessary addition of the constant removal of all solid refuse.

While upon sanitary topics we may once again express our earnest hope, reawakened by the sad loss by fire of the Lennoxville College, that the construction of fire-proof buildings which is already almost reduced to a question of expense and local advantages in materials, should receive early attention from our scientific and practical men in this advancing country. The saving in insurance is an advantage that should not be lost sight of, although the chief motives to action are certainly of a much higher order.

The Week of Prayer with which each New Year is now ushered in by union of several of the churches, offers a pleasant anxiety, of that closer union of Christians which the eye of faith sees in the future of this disordered world. As the spirit of kindly social intercourse advances, the institution may be expected to progress, even though it should still have to be carried forward in the presence of the gigantic warlike preparations of Christian nations.

"Lashed to the Mizzen" and "Giles and Janey," by FRANK JOHNSON of the Eastern Townships, are remarkable poems built upon actual experience of life. The author is about to publish a story named the "Village of Morrow," depicting incidents in emigrant life. LOVELL & Co., are the publishers.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Week before last saw a new departure at this justly favorite place of amusement in the addition of Mr. Neil Warner to the company, and a consequent revival of Shakespere. Mr. Warner has appeared on more than one occasion before Montreal audiences previous to his present engagement, and proved himself to be a tragedian in more than name. Since his return, however, we have had no opportunity of appreciating him in that capacity, the parts allotted to him being only "Benedict" in *Much Ado about Nothing*, and "Theseus" in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, neither of which afforded sufficient scope for his eminent talents. We hail his appearance with pleasure, and trust before long to be rewarded, after our long, very long fast, by a return to the great tragedies in which Mr. Warner has achieved a wide and fully deserved reputation. During last week he has appeared as "Count Rodolf" in Dion Boucicault's adaptation *Led Astray*, in which character he proved the versatility of his power, by the able manner in which he fulfilled his interpretation.

Having carefully watched the company since its first appearance, we are now better able to give an opinion on their individual merits. *Place aux dames*. Till last week we have not seen Miss Victoria Cameron in any parts sufficiently strong to judge of her powers, but have yet been more than pleased with the manner in which she has handled those, but few, entrusted to her. As the "Countess Armande," however, she has attained a satisfactory success, and though not perfection yet, bids fair to fill with credit the position of leading lady in the company, a want which has hitherto been perceptibly felt. Her acting in *Led Astray* showed careful study, and although in some parts lacking in power, yet fully realized our ideal of the dreamy, infatuated, but virtuous wife as intended by Boucicault. Miss Cameron has succeeded in pleasing her audiences with whom we expect to see her become a great favorite. Her appearance is striking and handsome, and she dresses her parts excellently. Miss Fanny Reeves has charmed us throughout. She is a clever, painstaking, pretty and vivacious actress, handling with care and dexterity every character in which she has so far appeared. She is already a favorite, and we trust will long remain so. Miss Clara Fisher has proved herself to be not only a good actress, but an accomplished musician; endowed with a naturally fine voice, she has trained it to a high pitch of excellence, and her every appearance has increased the good-will and admiration of all who have heard her. She is a host in herself, and we trust will long remain a member of the company in which she is one of the brightest ornaments. Miss Weaver deserves praise, especially for her delivery, but requires to give more careful study to her profession. Miss Vincent has given great satisfaction, not only by her acting, but by her "make-up," which is always peculiarly apt. Mrs. Stoddart, too, is a welcome addition to the company, performing her