

number, we quoted General Lindsay's address in full, delivered at Eccles Hill Camp, in which the General paid a high compliment to Col. Smith, not only for the military and local knowledge he had acquired and turned to such good account, but also for "his great natural military abilities." In this number, in giving more particular details of the engagement at Eccles Hill, we have also had occasion to recount the manner in which he discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. The portrait is from a photograph by Notman taken a few years ago, being the latest available.

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.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1870.

SUNDAY, June 12.—*Trinity Sunday*. New York incorporated, 1663. Theatre at Quebec burnt, 1816.
MONDAY, " 13.—Battle of Fort Gaspereau, 1755.
TUESDAY, " 14.—Battle of Marengo, 1800. Quebec Theatre burnt, 47 lives lost, 1847.
WEDNESDAY, " 15.—Magna Charta signed, 1215. Montreal retaken by the British, 1776. Campbell died, 1844.
THURSDAY, " 16.—*Corpus Christi*. Election of Pius IX. to the Pontificate, 1846. Toronto to Guelph section G. T. R. opened, 1856.
FRIDAY, " 17.—*St. Alban*. M. John Wesley born, 1793. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
SATURDAY, " 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Earl of Dalhousie, Governor, 1820.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

The whole question of the Colonial connection with Great Britain seems destined to be the subject of thorough discussion at an early day. An English paper says:—"Earl Russell will, after Whitsuntide, bring forward the colonial question in the House of Lords, by moving an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the means best fitted to guarantee the security of every part of Her Majesty's dominion." It is very clear that if the wording of Earl Russell's motion be fairly given his line of argument will be for the maintenance of the Colonial Empire intact. The appointment of a commission to inquire into the best means to secure that end may not of itself be of much consequence, for there are few facts bearing on the subject that may not be readily got at without such intervention; but the discussion to which the motion will doubtless give rise cannot fail to be important. The House of Lords, though not unfrequently espousing the unpopular side on questions of social or political reform at home, seldom fails to express the national sympathy on matters of foreign policy or colonial connection, or to maintain the true dignity of the Empire on all questions touching its honour. The same question debated in the Commons, would call forth a dozen speeches from the disciples of the anticolonial policy, representing perhaps the sentiments only of their utterers, or of an insignificant little coterie, powerless to influence the public mind either one way or the other on the question. This is not to be wondered at. The "Colonial Question" is not a live issue in the home politics of Britain; in fact, it is yet but a year or two since even Irish questions engaged the serious attention of the English and Scotch electors. Ireland and the Colonies were left to the unchallenged care of the Government for the time being, or to such influences as they themselves could exert; and though Irish questions have at length taken their proper place in British politics, Colonial questions have, to this day, no such place. But the Governments, heretofore, whether Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical, have all been imbued with the national instinct of preserving the integrity of the Empire, and so their policy towards the Colonies, as formerly towards Ireland, is accused of being dictated by the desire to do as little as possible beyond what is absolutely necessary to maintain their allegiance. When the Colonial Office ceased to

resist the concession of reforms demanded by the Colonies, it was only because it was discovered that concession was a surer bond of agreement than repression; and so fully have all or nearly all the public men of Great Britain come under the influence of this peculiar view of the Colonial relationship, that they never tire of repeating that when the Colonies desire to set up for themselves Great Britain will make no opposition.

They do not see the harm such declarations do, or they would not indulge in them. There is a common saying that it is time enough to bid the Evil One "good morning" when you meet him; but these well-meaning statesmen go out of their way to seek the encounter; they provoke "independence" parties in the Colonies, which in turn provoke agitation, and that again affects the public security. Yet it is scarcely conceivable that a whole colony would make up its mind to independence with anything like unanimity; so that, unless by the act of the Imperial Government, the end cannot be reached without violence; and in case of violence, on which side would the power of the Crown be exerted? on that of its enemy or of its own? or would it remain neutral? Surely there can be but one answer. There may be a way to colonial independence through negotiation with the Imperial authorities; but the same way will assuredly lead to the downfall of British power.

The discussion in the House of Lords will derive new interest from the agitation now going on in Canada, because of the open violation of international law by the United States in respect of the Fenians. The views upon this subject, to which we gave expression last Saturday, appear to be unanimously entertained with more or less intensity throughout the whole country, and the press of all shades of politics has spoken out in unmistakable tones, urging upon the Canadian Government the propriety of insisting that the Imperial authorities shall no longer tolerate the organization of open war against this country on the soil of a neighbouring State with which Great Britain is at peace. Mr. John O'Connor, M. P. for Essex, has written an able letter on the same question, quoting the standard authorities on international law, and shewing that the course of the American Government has been utterly unjustifiable, in allowing the Fenians, who are mostly American citizens, to molest their neighbours. In this city so strong is the feeling that it has been determined to call a public meeting to discuss the subject. With this view a preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which some very hard expressions were used, not only against the flagrant conduct of the American Government, but against the presumed toadyism of the British Minister at Washington in thanking the American Government for what it had done; and especially against the English press for condemning the just and reasonable remarks of General Lindsay. When the full text of the General's speech shall have been read, and all the particulars of the affair become fully known at home, there is little fear but that justice will be done to him, and a full acknowledgment made of the fairness of his address, in view of the actual facts. It is the fashion of the press, especially of the British metropolis, to become wise in ignorance of the real state of the case; but they swallow old opinions and forge new ones with an alacrity that bespeaks versatility rather than profundity of genius. When the *London Times* commends the prompt conduct of the American Government, both in 1866 and now, it speaks without knowledge or without a due appreciation of all the facts; and when Canada, through its Government, through its press, and through the utterances of its people, in public meeting assembled, makes the truth patent to the world, the *Times* will be quite as ready to condemn those whom it now applauds.

Englishmen are concerned with home affairs, and they trust to us to make known our rights and privileges as members of the Empire. This duty the country seems now to have undertaken in earnest, and we were glad to read the following from a local contemporary as the substance of the remarks addressed by the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue, Mr. Morris, to the preliminary meeting already mentioned:

"Mr. Morris said that he had seen a notice in the papers that such a meeting would take place, and being invited by one of the gentlemen connected with it, he had dropped in with a view of ascertaining the state of public opinion in Montreal on a question which so greatly interested the whole Dominion. He expressed his belief that there was a very strong feeling throughout the country. It could not be otherwise, seeing that we had been so often subject to invasions of citizens from a neighbouring country, with which we were at peace. The record of Canada, he added, was a clear one. During the Southern war, when a secret raid was made from our frontier by American Southern citizens, Canada called out her volunteers to prevent a recurrence of such attempts, and also passed an Alien Act to prevent American citizens coming into the country, and making Canada the base of their operations against the Northern States; and, moreover, Canada made prompt compensation for the damages sustained at St. Albans. With respect to the raid which has just taken place, Mr. Morris stated that the Government of the Dominion had promptly made strong representations to the Imperial Government on

the subject, and he stated further that they also contemplated sending a member of the Cabinet to England to give expression of their views there."

It will thus be seen that the Canadian Government is acting on this question in accordance with the settled sentiment of the Canadian people. The present movement for a final understanding with the United States, as to the measure of reciprocal international obligation, is nothing new in Canada; it is the mere fruition of an idea that has engaged the thoughts of the people more or less since the inception of the Fenian movement against this country; an idea quickened and nurtured by the experience of Canada itself during the American war, when with ungrudging generosity it undertook heavy expense to prevent even American citizens from making its soil a basis of operations against the United States. It is wise, therefore, that notwithstanding the course of the Government, as announced by Mr. Morris, this subject should become one for popular discussion; for now-a-days it needs the "gentle pressure" of outside public opinion to give force to executive action. Hence the following resolution which met the full approbation of the preliminary gathering on Tuesday afternoon should be followed up with a temperate but emphatic expression of the citizens:—

"Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Reekie, moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the citizens of Montreal as to the late Fenian raids, and also as to the course which should be adopted by the Canadian Government to induce the Imperial Government to take such steps as will prevent their recurrence, and that the following gentlemen compose the committee, namely: T. Workman, M. P., Andrew Allan, David Torrance, W. Murray, George Moffatt, E. H. King, V. Hudson, A. Cross, and R. J. Reekie."

The decision to be come to is a foregone conclusion; but its formal announcement will serve to show the British public the true state of Canadian feeling; and, with other like expressions and manifestations throughout the country, will, as we have said, add fresh interest to the debate, in the House of Lords, to be raised by Earl Russell's motion on the colonial question.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

On Thursday of last week, the Premier had so far recovered as to warrant his removal from his own office to the Speaker's apartments in the House of Commons. Fortunately the change was attended with no evil consequences. Sir John continued to rally slowly from his late relapse; and was reported as enjoying better sleep and being able to partake of more nourishing food than before. On Tuesday last his medical attendant reported that his improvement had been so regular and continuous since his removal to the Speaker's chambers, that he (Dr. Grant) felt more encouraged concerning his recovery than at any previous time since his attack.

To-day, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at St. Patrick's Hall, H. R. H. Prince Arthur is to be invested with the Riband, Badge and Star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of St. Michael and St. George, by His Excellency the Governor-General, as representing Her Majesty the Queen. At the conclusion of this ceremony, H. R. H. will proceed to the Crystal Palace to view the statue of the Queen. The public will be admitted to the palace on payment of 25c. Doors open at 3 p. m.

Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlin has been appointed Queen's Printer, in the place of Mr. George E. Desbarats, resigned. This appointment will give universal satisfaction. We are glad to notice that the good people of Ottawa are bestirring themselves to present Col. Chamberlin with a substantial testimonial of their appreciation of his gallant and heroic conduct at Eccles Hill. Could not the testimonial be made a general one? Doubtless many localities besides Ottawa would like the privilege of contributing to it.

The seventh annual volume of Statements connected with the Trade of Canada and the Commerce of Montreal has just been issued by Mr. Patterson, the Secretary of the Board of Trade. This pamphlet is replete with information especially valuable to merchants and business men. It contains full reports of the state of the trade of the Dominion with Great Britain, the United States and the West Indies, and gives a vast amount of information relating to the different branches of the trade of Canada, besides a detailed statement of the condition of the commerce of Montreal. The information is of the fullest kind (embracing all departments of commerce and industry) and will be gladly welcomed by all who take an interest in the Trade and Commerce of Canada.

Three elections will shortly take place in the Province of Quebec to fill the vacancies in the House of Commons created by the appointments of Messrs. Casault, Chamberlin, and Huot. Mr. Ed. Remillard is a candidate for Beloeil, as well as Messrs. J. G. Boes and Ed. P. Caron; Mr. George Baker is as yet unopposed in Missisquoi, while in Quebec, east, there are already five candidates in the field—Messrs. Rheume, Pourangeau, Miville Deschenes, Abdon Côté, and Valin.

Prince Arthur has abandoned his intention of paying a visit to Three Rivers, previous to his departure for England.