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All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BERLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

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**CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.**

Montreal Saturday, 3rd June, 1876.

**MOUNT ROYAL PARK.**

Owing to the crowded state of our pages, we must place in the editorial column a brief account of the inauguration of the Mount Royal Park which took place on the Queen's Birthday of this year. Our illustrations give a view of several of the ceremonies accompanying that event. The volunteers, who turned out pretty strong, held a review on Fletcher's Hill in the vicinity. When the brow of the Mountain was attained, the Park was declared opened in a neat speech by Mayor HINCHINSON, who was followed by other speakers, and lastly by Hon. PETER MITCHELL, to whose oration we refer in another column. Alderman NELSON, the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee, delivered a practical discourse detailing the costs of the Park up to date. He said that many persons in Montreal had no idea that the road had been constructed whereby so many citizens had been enabled to ascend the mountain by an easy and gradual carriage road, and it was for the purpose of showing it to them that the Corporation had decided upon the visit. It was intended to have made the roads much more complete, but the bad weather of the past few weeks prevented the accomplishment of their wishes. Still they had worked unceasingly when they could, and the result was patent to every one. In giving the figures he would not undertake to give the whole cost of the Park, because he could not do that. There had been opposition to the Park on the part of certain proprietors. They had suits at law with these, some of which the city gained, and some of which they lost. But even if the Park completed should cost \$2,000,000—which was one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of taxable property of the city—the tax on the assessed value of the taxable property of the city to meet interest and sinking would be \$16.25 on each \$100,000 value. If any one figured it up, he would find that in thirty years the whole debt and interest could be paid off at a small cost to each man. He proceeded to read the following figures, showing the amount expended in improving the Park so far:—

Paid Mr. Olmstead on account of contract entered into with him for \$5,000 U. S. currency to furnish plans and supervise the laying out of the grounds.....	44- 90
Engineering expenses, making surveys, preparing contour and other plans, and forming the minor drives and walks during the years 1874 and 1875.....	7,430 12
Erecting stairs, sheds, &c., on Peel street front.....	750 00
Erecting stairs, sheds, &c., at east end.....	1,281 00
Work on Main avenue in 1875, \$12,531 31, to 22nd of May, 1876, \$21,302 01.....	33,833 32
Cost of flag staff and flag, and erection.....	303 68
Nursery for trees per pay list of 22nd of May.....	127 65
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 30,122 30</b>

**UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.**

The fourth volume of the Census of Canada, from 1665 to 1871, just published, furnishes some interesting and hitherto unknown information concerning the Uni-

ted Empire Loyalists. The subject is invested with additional interest at the present time from the celebration of the American Centennial.

Whilst the War of Independence of the thirteen colonies was being prosecuted, the Loyalists, as they were called, a large number of whom had joined the British Army, suffered confiscation and banishment; the greater number remained, notwithstanding, in their native or adopted country; others sought refuge in England; others, again, to the probable total number of from 35,000 to 40,000 persons, including disbanded soldiers, came to seek an asylum in Canada and Nova Scotia. Before their arrival the population of British origin in the latter Province amounted to 12,000 souls, being a decrease from the number by the Census of 1772 in Nova Scotia, which then included New Brunswick. The part of the Province of Quebec now constituting that Province contained about 10,000 souls of the same origin; that part of Quebec, now forming the Province of Ontario, may be said to have been then uninhabited. The great movement of the United Empire Loyalists to the Province which remained faithful to England, began on the conclusion of the peace by the Treaty of Paris, signed on the 3rd September, 1783, but from the time of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in 1776, a considerable number of Loyalists had sought refuge in Nova Scotia. Similarly, after the capitulation of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, in October, 1777, a certain number of Loyalists obtained shelter in the Province of Quebec. The Loyalists were well received by Britain and her Colonies. Parliament passed an act authorizing the Crown to settle the amount of the losses they had sustained by the confiscation of their property, and to indemnify them, which was done between 1784 and 1788, the Commissioners holding Courts of Enquiry successively in England, in Halifax, Quebec and Montreal. In the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, there were given to the Refugees land to the extent of from 200 to 1,200 acres to each family, agricultural implements and food and clothing for two years. Besides what was done for the refugee families, an Order in Council by the Government of the Province of Quebec, dated 9th September, 1789, provided for the settlement of the children of the Loyalists. The following is an extract from this Order in Council:— "The Council concurring with his Lordship, it is accordingly ordered that the Land Boards take means for preserving a register of the names of all persons falling under the description above mentioned, to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future settlers in the parish registers and rolls of the militia of their respective districts and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper objects by their perseverance in the fidelity and conduct so honourable to their ancestors for distinguished benefits and privileges. And it is also ordered that the Land Boards may, in any such case, provide not only for the sons of those Loyalists as they arrive at full age, but for their daughters also of that age, or on their marriage, assigning to each a lot of 200 acres more or less." Lists still exist in Canada; a copy of one of these is deposited in the Archives of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, the original of which belongs to the Ontario Government; and there are to be found in the London Archives, amongst the documents known as the "Haldimand Papers," lists of names and other memoranda relating to the Loyalists, anterior in date, however, to the Order in Council just cited. The despatches of Governor Parr of Nova Scotia, dated in September and October, 1783, give 20,000 in all as the number of United Empire Loyalists who had taken refuge in that Province, including New Brunswick, which was still part of Nova Scotia. In 1784 the whole littoral of the River St. Lawrence, from Lake St. Francis to Lake Ontario, the shore of Lake On-

tario as far as and including the Bay of Quinté, the neighbourhood of the town of Niagara, then called Newark, and part of the shores of the Detroit River, were colonized by about 10,000 United Empire Loyalists who, assisted by Government aid, took possession of land which had been laid out for their reception. Previous to that time and since, a number of Loyalists, less considerable than that of the refugees in Upper Canada, but still important, had settled in the Lower Canadian part of the then Province of Quebec, especially on that part which lay close to the American frontier. Without it being possible to give the precise number of the United Empire Loyalists who, during the course of the Revolutionary War, and for some years after the Treaty of Peace in 1783, took refuge in what is now British North America, it may be estimated as amounting to about 40,000. The fact that the Loyalist emigration towards the British Provinces lasted many years must not be lost sight of, for, even after having escaped the first dangers of the Revolutionary period, and long after the Peace was concluded, the position of the Loyalists in the midst of the new Republic was often difficult to endure.

**REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.**

The Republican idea is steadily making its way in France. In a circular issued a few days before his death, the late Minister of the Interior, M. RICARD, affirms it in a most emphatic manner. He says that for some years it has been open to the men appointed to conduct the business of the country to think that the political regime, not being settled, they might, without any dereliction of duty, maintain openly and seek to forward their own political opinions. Hence the equivocations and contradictions which have offended public feeling. It is therefore necessary to put an end to doubts which are injurious to the Government, and to discourage party hopes which are now nothing but factions. For this reason Prefects ought to declare they are the representatives of the Republic in their department; they are called to co-operate in a work of conciliation and pacification, which they will prosecute with unflinching constancy in the administrative domain, while in the political domain they will lend themselves to no equivocation or complaisance. The harmony of the organized powers, so necessary to their common work, demands in their mutual relations a certain deference and respect. Men in the position of Prefects have in the past sometimes considered themselves justified, by differences of political opinions, in neglecting these duties towards the elected representatives of the district. This is wrong, and it is aggravated by the responsibility of their positions, as it almost always gives rise to difficulties in the conduct of affairs. Without insisting more upon those duties of courtesy, which democratic manners alone should render so natural, the best means of maintaining proper relations with the deliberative bodies is to respect scrupulously the attributes of each of them. This duty is and will become at once more imperious and more difficult; for it demands on the part of the Government and of the administration a kind of disinterestedness and at the same time attentive vigilance. The liberties given to the local councils are in a measure detached from the entirety of the attributes which were concentrated in the hands of the administration. All ought to aid the country in resuming possession of the management of its own affairs, and at the same time to maintain carefully in the hands of the central authorities that share of power which it is for the advantage of the State that they should retain. A disposition towards encroachments is natural in bodies but recently emancipated. The administrative machinery has been for centuries and will remain one of the great forces of the country; but this force must yield to new usages, and accustom the nation to use the liberties it has gained without endangering

its prosperity and its power. The Prefects represent a government which is neither that of a particular class of citizens, nor that of a sect; therefore party spirit must not guide their conduct towards men, or dictate their decisions in matters of business. So also, in the exercise of the powers which belong to them for the fulfilment of their mission of order and social security, they will not seek pretexts for lightly sacrificing individual rights, the more sacred because they are the rights of the weak. The only means by which the Republic will merit the gratitude of the country are by putting an end to all divisions, by satisfying the great interests daily created in the bosom of an industrious society; and finally, by enabling France, pacified, reassured, and protected without being restrained, to enjoy the happiness reserved to free nations—a happiness which consists in a sense of vitality and in a lofty self-esteem.

**THE FREE LANCE.**

When a man pays the debt of nature his other creditors are sometimes left in the lurch.

When you are firing for practice the first time, you will be as likely to hit the target as any other place, because it is all accident.

The best way to learn geography nowadays is to get up a war. It is thus we have learned all about Abyssinia, Khiva, Achenes, Ashantee, and Herzegovina.

A dramatic critic wrote, the other day, that the audience settled themselves down to the *lectures* of a good programme. Now the question arises—of the programme got a delirium, what did the audience get?

The proprietor of a certain inebriate system advertises that he *treats* his patients well.

We "poor devils" in the world are like the poor "devil" in our printing office. We should never be in the way, and never be out of the way. There is no "third term." Where are we to go?

People talk glibly enough of the faults of their neighbors. Their sorrow over their own faults is too deep for utterance. They never say a word about them.

A leading grocer's firm in this city advertises "English sugar in loaves" as something new and particularly fine. And people buy it on the strength of its name. Now what in the name of St. Kitts is English sugar? In what part of the tight little island does it grow?

The following is delicious because it is true: A dealer had bought a lot of wood from a barge that was scared off by the ice, at \$6 a cord. A gentleman who had knowledge of the transaction priced the dealer's wood.

"Nine dollars a cord, sir."  
"Why such an enormous advance?"  
"For *prospective* storage, sir," said the dealer, thrusting his hands into the bottom of his pockets and looking steadfastly over at St. Helen's Island.

In a certain daily paper we read the following curious notice:

"A Temperance concert, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the ----- street Church."

What is a temperance concert? A waggish friend replies that it is a concert in which the band *abstains* from music.

Two young fellows were speaking of the injustice and inascibility of their employer, in a public department of this city.

"I wonder why he is always raising Cain at us," said one.

"Because he isn't Abel," replied the other.

**NO MOTHERS IN LAW.**—New Caledonia must be a paradise. There is a dearth of females there, and the French Government has undertaken to supply the convicts with at least one apiece. Widows or young girls are sent to them with a *trousseau*, but without a mother-in-law.

**PENITENCE.**—Men wish to practice penance and self-denial during Lent.

Two friends meet.

"Come and dine with me at the Terrapin this evening; we will have a fine time."

"No, thank you; this is Lent."

"And where do you dine?"

"At home with my wife."

**A PRUDENT HUSBAND.**—A gentleman moralizeth with a friend of his.

"My dear George, you ought to be more domestic in your habits; stop at home more and give more time to your little wife. You know how she loves you and how much she deserves to be loved in return."

"Oh yes, Jack, you are right. But I know myself, you see, I am very sensitive, indeed too sensitive, and have to be prudent. If I loved my little wife too much I should go mad with grief on the day of her burial." LACRÉDE.