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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

The several causes of delay to which allusion was made in our first number having retarded our operations much longer than we at first anticipated, the intention to publish on the 23rd of October was abandoned, and the date of the first number changed to the 30th. The same reasons have induced us to bring out this (the second) number for the 13th instead of the 6th of November. These changes, necessitated by the impossibility of bringing our new machinery sooner into working order, render the letter press matter of Nos. 1 and 2 somewhat stale, it having in great part been prepared for earlier issue. But our arrangements are now so far completed as to enable us in future to bring out the weekly issue regularly and at the proper time.

THERE is no relation in which Canada can be placed, wherein its capacity for self-government can be better, or more favourably developed than under the present Imperial alliance. The spirit of the Canadian people is thoroughly in unison with what has been termed the new Imperial policy towards the Colonies. Canada does not desire that it should be held by the Crown as a burthen on the home tax-payer; it does not desire that the hard working people of the British Isles should pay a single penny on its account for which they do not receive full value. Asserting the right of self-government it plans its own laws, makes its own tariff, arranges its own militia and police expenditure from year to year; and while jealously and successfully maintaining the peace within its borders, it has the proud satisfaction of being able to boast that by none of its acts is the Imperial Government brought into difficulty with surrounding nations. Is there one thing more which Canada can do to testify its loyalty to the Empire of which every true Canadian feels proud that his country forms a part? Yes! But that one thing can only be done in the hour of the Empire's trouble; and it may be that old world conceit blinds some of the people of the Mother Country to the real value of such an ally as Canada in the event of England's being engaged in an international quarrel.

This country has not any just ground of complaint against the Imperial policy towards it. True enough it has been alleged that our new Constitution was only given us to hasten the day of our independence, or at least of our severance from the Empire; but there is no reasonable foundation for such an opinion. On the contrary, the new Constitution was conferred with the very object of giving the British American Provinces the full management of their own affairs, so that they might have even less ground of complaint than they had formerly concerning Imperial interference. In consolidating the government of the Provinces the Imperial authorities complied with the wishes of the people chiefly concerned, and simplified the duties of their own Colonial Department. But they certainly did not act as if desirous of sending Canada adrift, when they became Canada's endorser to the extent of 3,300,000*l.* sterling. On the other hand the proposition that this country should assume a share of the burthens of defence, commensurate with its resources, is only a corollary to the privileges of self-government; and despite the discussions which have taken place on both sides of the Atlantic upon this question, it has not yet appeared that Canada has fallen short of the Imperial expectations respecting it.

The "new Colonial policy," as defined in a recent issue of a London paper, began after the revolt of the American Colonies had taught the home government the mistake of persevering in the policy which had previously been followed. If this be true, then the "new policy" is not by any means new to Canada. Concession after concession has been made to the British American Provinces, until now they possess a Legislature virtually supreme; and until there is nothing left for the Imperial Parliament to give, unless indeed it should affect the power to absolve the people of this country from their allegiance to the Crown. But this is no part of the Imperial policy. Mr.

Cardwell has but recently given expression to the hope that at some future day, instead of separation there may be a consolidation of the Empire, a federal union of British nations, so to speak, over which the supremacy of one crown would be acknowledged. This prospect does not leave room for the belief that England is desirous of cutting the colonial connection, though it is quite consistent with the idea that the cost of that connection should be reduced to a minimum; and to the English view of the financial aspect of the question, it would perhaps be unreasonable to object. The Colonies may well be taught to bear their share of the State burthens, so long as they bear them in their own interests; and the day may come when, having a voice in the administration of Imperial affairs, they will also bear a share of Imperial taxation. Until then the maintenance of the existing relations between Canada and Great Britain, will best serve the interests of the former, and best comport with the interests and the dignity of the latter. There is, however, an anti-Colonial party in England, a party whose members proclaim an entirely "new policy," with which there is but very little sympathy in Canada. They profess to believe that the Colonies must be a source of weakness in case of war, and that they are a bill of expense and a world of bother in time of peace. They hold that England should rid herself of these dependencies, especially of Canada, and that the moment Canada may assert its independence it shall go forth with the Imperial blessing. There may be people in Canada who believe in such twaddle. In 1860 and 1861 there were many in the Southern States who believed that the North would not fight to preserve the union; many who thought that—"erring sisters, go in peace!"—would be the response from the north bank of the Potomac to the several ordinances of secession as they were promulgated; but they either lived to see, or died because of their mistake. And it may be remarked that English politicians speak with little discernment or discretion when they proclaim a license to Colonial subjects of the Crown which they deny to those on the paternal soil. Why should the subjects of the Queen in Canada or New Zealand be privileged to forswear their allegiance any more than those in Donegal or Yorkshire? Surely these gentlemen do not pretend that the domination of the Crown is modified by distance; or that allegiance is obligatory in one portion of the Empire and optional in another. The *London Times*, in discussing the state of political feeling in France, says, "We can afford to laugh here, in this country, at any silly attempt to set up a cry of 'Down with all Kings! Long live the Republic!'" And so we, in Canada, can afford to laugh at the equally silly cries of annexation and independence. "But," says the *Times*, "the shout would not be less be illegal, seditious; and, did it go too far, the police would have orders to put it down as a nuisance." Precisely. And if the police failed to put it down, the military, in fact, the whole force of the nation, would be put in motion against it, and the result would be the suppression of the "Shout," or a revolution in the Government of the country. The case would be exactly similar in Canada. We laugh at the cries of annexation and independence; but should these cries "go too far," those who indulge in them will find just as little reality in the promises of no interference from England as did the Southerners who relied upon similar pledges from the Northern Abolitionists.

To remove a misapprehension which we are assured exists in some quarters, we beg to state that all the illustrations in the first number of the *Illustrated News* were printed from Leggotypes. The same is true of the illustrations in the present issue; and should it be determined at any future period to change the system of illustrating the *News*, its readers will receive timely notice of the fact.

In answer to several enquiries we may state that the "Romances founded on Canadian History," for which premiums are offered by the Publisher, are not desired to be lengthy. They will be judged by quality rather than quantity. Brief tales, which in the judgment of the author may have sufficient merit to prove attractive to the public, if they only fill from three to five pages of the *News*, will be deemed eligible for competition; though greater length will by no means be accounted an objection.

The October number of the *Quarterly Review* effectually disposes of the Stowe-Byron scandal by publishing a number of letters written by Lady Byron, after her separation from her husband, in which she speaks of Lord Byron's sister in the most affectionate terms, hoping still to have the privilege of claiming her friendship, thanking her for her great kindness, &c., &c.; all of which is utterly irreconcilable with Lady Byron's belief at that time in the truth of Mrs. Stowe's infamous story. While Mrs. Stowe has herself shrunk from making her promised defence, and asked the public for an indefinite postponement of judgment, a weak attempt to bolster up her charges is

made by a correspondent of the *New York Citizen*, who quotes the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, in which "Christopher North" and the "Ettrick Shepherd" discuss the estrangement between Lord and Lady Byron. "Christopher" calls Byron a "monster," and tells the Shepherd to ask Mrs. Leigh the cause of Lady Byron's leaving him, and upon this the writer in the *Citizen* assumes that Professor Wilson was familiar with the report which Mrs. Stowe has since given to the world! The colloquial use of the term "monster" as applied to an ill tempered husband, is too well understood, to warrant such an inference; and unless Mrs. Stowe's apologists bring much stronger testimony in her defence, her own reputation will suffer by the affair, much more than that of Lord Byron or Mrs. Leigh.

Is the next number of the *News* will be commenced a thrilling historical romance, translated from the German, entitled "The Beautiful Prisoner."

"Le Bon Francais"—We copy, this week, an engraving of "Le Bon Francais" by Teniers. The picture is sufficiently expressive and is illustrative of a habit as yet sufficiently common to make a particular description quite unnecessary.

The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor of Ontario, died at his residence, Toronto, on Sunday evening last, of acute rheumatism, aged 47 years. He was the son of the Hon. P. Vankoughnet, Chairman of the Board of Arbitrators, and was born at Cornwall, on the 23rd January, 1823. The deceased was a member of the Government from 1853 to 1861, when he accepted the office of Chancellor of Upper Canada. Mr. Vankoughnet was a man of great ability, and his unexpected demise at such an early age will be heard of throughout the Country with unfeigned regret.

Mr. Cantwell has been elected to represent Huntingdon in the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of eighty-four.

Sir Francis Hincks has been elected for North Renfrew by a majority of one hundred and fourteen over Mr. Findlay, the Opposition Candidate.

The following gentlemen will, it is understood, compose the Privy Council, as reconstructed.—Sir Francis Hincks, and Messrs. Dunkin, Morris, and Benson, being the new Ministers: Premier and Minister of Justice—Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. Minister of Militia—Sir George E. Cartier, Bart. Minister of Finance—Sir Francis Hincks, C. B., K. C. M. G. Minister of Customs—Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B. Minister of Public Works—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B. Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. C. Dunkin. Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Peter Mitchell. Minister of Agriculture and Statistics—Hon. Joseph R. Benson. Secretary of State for the Provinces—Hon. Joseph Howe. Secretary of State for Canada—Hon. Alex. Morris. Postmaster-General—Hon. Alex. Campbell. Receiver-General—Hon. Edward Kenny. President of the Council—Hon. J. C. Chapais.

The distribution of Cabinet Offices, between the Provinces, is numerically the same as on 1st July 1867, viz: Ontario, five; Quebec, four; New Brunswick, two; Nova Scotia, two.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. L. J. Papineau, has arrived in town for the winter.

PERSONAL.—The Right Reverend Dr. O'Connor, late Bishop of Pittsburgh, intends to reside here and will be attached to the Jesuits College.

A NEW CANTATA.—Mr. J. B. Labelle, composer of the "Confederation" cantata, is now engaged on another work of the same character.

PERSONAL.—A complimentary dinner was given at the St. Lawrence Hall, the evening of the 4th, to T. B. Hawson, Esq., Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway, who, after a residence of eight years in Canada, is about to visit his friends in England.

HALLOWEEN FESTIVAL.—The Caledonia Society celebrated "Halloween" as usual. The prize poem this year was a patriotic song, written by Mr. J. D. Edgar, Barrister, of Toronto. He refuses the \$50 premium, preferring to retain the copyright.

As a pleasing instance of good-will, it may be mentioned, in connection with the bazaar of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, to be opened on the 3rd inst. in Mechanics' Hall, that the ladies of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum have contributed to the bazaar a beautiful papier-mache jewel case and work-box.—*Witness*.

THE FIRE AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Mr. Alfred Perry writes to the *Montreal Gazette*:—"From the moment the alarm was first given, up to last evening, I have had ample opportunity of knowing that the fire originated between the ceiling above the hot-air furnace, and immediately beneath the flooring under the organ." Mr. Perry also says that the Church doors opened inwards instead of outwards, as the law requires. Had the congregation been in the Church when the fire broke out, some of them would have paid with their lives for the culpability of the Trustees in this particular.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, the Rev. Mr. Black laid the corner stone of the new Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, at the corner of William and Dalhousie Streets, Griffintown. In consequence of the severe rain storm the attendance was not large. Services were commenced by singing the 100th psalm, and then the Rev. Edward Black offered the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Robt. Campbell read the third chapter of the first Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, beginning at the 7th verse. The Rev. Mr. Paton next offered a prayer. Rev. Dr. Jenkins delivered an address, after which Mr. Oswald, on behalf of the Montreal Sabbath School Association presented