

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
NOV. 25, 1871.

SUNDAY.	Nov. 19.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Thorwaldsen born, 1770. Montreal taken, 1775. Nicolas Poussin died, 1665.
MONDAY.	" 20.—St. Edmund, K. & M. Cape of Good Hope first doubled, 1497.
TUESDAY.	" 21.—Percell died, 1690. Princess Royal born, 1810. G. T. R. open to Detroit, 1859.
WEDNESDAY.	" 22.—St. Cecilia, V. & M. Battle of Breslau, 1757. Lord Clive died, 1774.
THURSDAY.	" 23.—St. Clement, P. & M. Hakluyt died, 1616. Battle of Castella Nuova, 1796. Convention by which Bavaria entered the North German Confederation signed at Versailles, 1870.
FRIDAY.	" 24.—John Knox died, 1572. Battle of Fort du Quesne, 1758. Lord Melbourne died, 1848. Capitulation of Thionville, 1870.
SATURDAY.	" 25.—St. Catherine, V. & M. Gen. Sir H. Havelock died, 1857.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 14th November, 1871, observed by H. BARN. HARRISON at No. 242 Notre Dame Street.

	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	S.A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.	57	38	47	50.25	59.72	59.81
Tu.	56	38	47	50.00	59.87	59.62
We.	56	38	47	50.00	59.87	59.50
Th.	56	38	47	50.00	59.87	59.50
Fr.	56	38	47	50.00	59.87	59.50
Sa.	56	38	47	50.00	59.87	59.50

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS sending in their names and \$4.00 from this date until the end of the year, will be entitled to the *Illustrated News* for 1872, complete, and to the numbers of the present year still to be published after the date of their subscription, including the Premium Plate now being printed.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Illustrated News* delivered on *terms* to subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage. In most cases, not to interfere with existing postage contracts, the arrangement will take effect only after the 1st January next.

After the 1st December next, the subscription to the *News* will be \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months, after which it will be Five Dollars.

Bethwell, Ont.	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Yellowlee & Quick.
Brantford, Ont.	A. Hodgson.
Brantville, Ont.	F. L. Kincaid.
Dundas, Ont.	J. B. Meecham.
Flora, Ont.	Henry Kirkland.
Forbes, Ont.	D. C. Woodman.
Goderich, Ont.	Thos. J. Moorehouse.
Hamilton, Ont.	P. M. Ballantine.
Ingersoll, Ont.	R. A. Woodcock.
Kincardine, Ont.	F. A. Barnes.
Kingston, Ont.	E. M. Stacey.
London, Ont.	Wm. Bryce.
Napawan, Ont.	Henry & Bro.
Orillia, Ont.	H. E. Slaven.
Port Perry, Ont.	McCaw & Bro.
St. Catharines, Ont.	W. L. Copeland.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

The Tammany Hall exposures have given a singular vigour to the anti-democratic agitation in the State of New York, and, doubtless, added much to the Republican strength at the recent elections. But when the reputed frauds, committed, if committed at all, by men who are not Catholics, are made use of as an argument for the suppression of Irish, or Catholic, influence in the United States, then it is time that Irishmen should be made aware of what they have to expect in the "free" Republic, compared with the political privileges accorded them in Canada. The following extract from *Harper's Weekly* deserves to be preserved, as it shows our Irish friends the estimation in which they are held by the most devoted native American organ of the day:

"The same career of priestly rapacity has begun in our own city, and has advanced with more than European vigour. No savage king or servile despot of the Middle Ages was ever more bountiful to his Irish allies than our Democratic rulers. In Europe the wealth of the ruling sect was the slow growth of centuries. In New York two decades have sufficed to enrich the Romish Church from the public treasury. While taxation has risen to an intolerable severity, while the city debt has been steadily increasing until suddenly it is discovered that we are in a condition of almost hopeless insolvency, while enormous funds have consumed the earnings of the poor and diminished the profits of the industrious, the lavish endowments of a foreign priesthood have never ceased, and millions have been squandered to maintain Catholic institutions, to preserve the integrity of the Romish faith."

The whole article might be copied, but the above will serve as a specimen brick to shew the feelings which actuate the Harpers, or influence the writers for their journal. Their house is conducted on strictly business and propagandist principles, and so far as the influence of its publications extends, and in the United States it is very extensive, we may say truly, that its literal interpretation is "No Irish need apply." The same spirit runs through the whole United States Governmental and social systems. Yet, the Irish, with an insane hatred of British rule, think they serve themselves when they escape the protection of the British flag.

Well, what are the facts? It seems that in New York certain eleemosynary institutions under Catholic control, have received State aid, and the "people" are horrified. The same thing occurs year by year in Canada, yet nobody is excited. In the United States the Catholics are compelled to support the State schools; in Canada

they may have their own, levy their own taxes, and receive from the public chest according to the number of their pupils. In every respect, so far as regards primary education, they are placed on an equal footing with their Protestant neighbours. In the Catholic Province of Lower Canada the Protestants are still more liberally treated than even the Catholic minority of Ontario, though the latter, compared with the position of their co-religionists in the United States, have much to be thankful for, and nothing to complain of.

The subject to which we have alluded, and which is now exciting so large a manifestation of bile among American Republicans, is one which will probably soon engage the attention of the world to a degree that present appearances would hardly lead us to anticipate. But the agitated condition of England, the uncertain position of France, the acknowledged revolutionary state of Spain and Italy, the "religious" movement in Germany, coupled with the many complications being almost daily developed as to questions affecting Eastern policy, point to a probability, if not a certainty, of troubles such as the world has never yet seen. Glad, indeed, should we be to believe that they will not come; but if they do, is it to the United States that the Irish may look with confidence for fair and honourable treatment?

The question of immigration is at the present moment a most momentous one for Canada. There are great public works in process of construction, or projected. There are immense spaces of wild lands to be occupied; countless mines to be opened and worked; everywhere is the harvest of labour ripe for the sickle, while the labourers are but few. Let us in Canada then proclaim the fairness, the freedom and beneficence of our political institutions, and the liberality of our social customs, so that strangers seeking a new home in the Western world may be convinced beforehand of the superior attractions which this country holds out, especially to immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. Kindred institutions: a municipal system better perfected than that of England or Scotland; an educational system, either secular or religious at option; a liberal code of laws regulating commerce and the ownership of property, and a generous and kindly spirit of social intercourse, are among the attractions which Canada can offer with confidence to the new comer. Add to these boundless scope for the exercise of almost every form of industry which this country undoubtedly possesses, and why, we may well ask, should any of the emigrating classes from European countries seek another place in which to make their new homes? Certainly the Irish emigrant would show good sense by preferring Canada to the United States, for the appearances are that a new crusade, akin to the Know-Nothing, is already on foot, and will soon be developed.

In Canada we have all classes living in peace and harmony. The French, the Irish, the English and the Scotch, the Protestant and the Catholic, take part in the same common affairs of public duty; and should a wrong be done no one is found, as in New York, to charge the crime to a whole community of Christians. The perpetrator and his abettors are made to bear the consequences; but we never think of singling out the one element of the population to which he may have belonged for special condemnation. The contrast between our affairs and those of New York is somewhat striking, and ought to impress intending emigrants, as well as those from whom they seek advice, with the manifest advantages offered by Canada. The spirit of persecution developed in the extract we have quoted, is not new in the United States, nor do we think it would stop with the utter destruction of the class to whom it particularly refers; but our present object is not so much to show the fanatical tendency of the American mind as to warn a certain class against choosing the Republic in preference to Canada as their future homes.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Miss Kate Rahoe's season at the Theatre is meeting with extraordinary success. In a short time will be presented an original historical drama, which will both delight and instruct the visitors to the Theatre. We are glad that the efforts of the present management are rewarded nightly with crowded houses.

THE ORDER OF MOUNT CARMEL.—Driven from France by the national misfortunes the Superior of the Carmelites has resolved on establishing the principal novitiate of the Order in Ireland. To carry out this intention, the Rev. Father Kelly, a Carmelite Priest, has visited Canada and purposes visiting the United States to collect funds in aid of the new institution. He was most kindly received by His Lordship the R.C. Bishop of Montreal, who not only gave him permission to collect throughout his diocese, but also a handsome subscription. The Jesuit Fathers also subscribed to the Rev. Mr. Kelly's cause, and invited him to occupy their pulpit on Sunday evening last, when he preached, before a crowded and fashionable audience, a most eloquent sermon in vindication of the

Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist and the blessings which its participation conferred on believers. The Rev. gentleman has been warmly received at Quebec and Montreal, the only places in Canada he has yet visited.

LITERARY NOTICES.

1872.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, published at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is one of the best of the annuals printed. It contains a large number of magnificent illustrations, the gems of the *Illustrated London News* for the year; and, besides an ample stock of information common to almanacs, has a vast amount of interesting reading matter. It is, we think, the best almanac in the market for the price.

RECEIVED FOR FUTURE NOTICE.—FROM MORRIS, Dawson Bros. the following publications of Harper & Bros., New York:—*Agatha's Husband*, by the author of "John Halifax Gentleman," (Miss Mulock); *The Life and Letters of Catherine M. Sedgwick*; *A Daughter of Heth*, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE JUDGE AYLWIN.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, 8th Nov., 1871.

To the Editor of the "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

SIR.—In your brief sketch of the late Judge Aylwin, you say "during the troublesome times of '37-'38, Mr. Aylwin espoused the popular side, and as a contributor of the press wrote many vigorous articles against the Government of the day." If by the "popular side" you mean what, in these evil days, was known as the "French party," your information is at fault, and, as a matter of history, erroneous. Mr. Aylwin at that time, and from '34, was a popular man, with the British party, who formed the "Constitutional Association of Quebec," the leading members being John Neilson, Andrew Stuart, Thos. A. Young, George Pemberton, T. C. Aylwin, and John Duvall—leaders in their day, and true patriots, alas! all gone but the last. Mr. Aylwin's articles were chiefly against the imbecile government of Lord Dufferin and the clique who manipulated him.

In one of his letters, Nov. 1857, occurs the following passage:—"Sir John Colborne is the man round whom British arms must rally, and under whose guidance our march, like that of our countrymen heretofore, must be to victory." Again—"To strengthen British interests and, at the same time, to punish rebellion and disloyalty, the six disturbed counties should be disfranchised for twenty years—we shall thus be spared the infliction of twelve members of the rebel faction, while the ranks of loyalty will be increased. Men who have dared thus rashly to move their partial hands against the paternal Government under which they have lived, have forfeited all claims to the privileges of that Government, the exercise of such privileges by such men would be dangerous to the whole Province, while the sentence which would deprive the rebels of their franchise would be doubly just—just towards the guilty and rebellious, and just towards the loyal and well affected." You can judge from the foregoing what side Mr. Aylwin espoused. Such a work as the *Canadian Illustrated News* I trust may live to form history, and be quoted as authority; surely, then, great care should be exercised when recording the sentiments of leading characters.—I am, &c.

AN OLD CONSTITUTIONALIST.

[We accept our correspondent's strictures with due humility, but fail to see wherein we have erred, even according to his own shewing. The extracts he quotes from the late Judge Aylwin's writings are, upon the whole, little creditable to the deceased gentleman's political sagacity, and therefore we are all the more glad that he was so soon transferred from the political arena to the Judicial Bench.—(Ep. C. I. N.)]

A NEWSPAPER IN LITHOGRAPHY.

[From the *Lithographer*, London, November 1.]

The great diffusion of education, coupled with the effect of railways and telegraphs, have, during the last eighteen years, accomplished a radical change in the relative importance and functions of a newspaper, and the general effect of the change has been decidedly better. There is now more real independence of thought, and more true criticism, and a want of that tendency there was of pandering to vulgar prejudice. There is also, amongst other changes the newspaper press has experienced, a vast improvement in its illustrated contemporaries. What improvement has not the last few years seen in this direction? From the humble penny illustrated magazine to the artistic *Graphic* is a long way, and still the desire for illustrated newspapers is increasing. We hear of a new venture in that way, which is shortly to appear, the news in which is to be printed by letterpress, but the pictures are to be lithographed, not engraved on the wood block. It is quite true what one of our contributors says, "That up to the present time lithography has not been much utilized in this country as an adjunct to typography in journalism, and that there is a great demand, a necessity, indeed, for something that can supersede the wood-engraver's tedious and costly art."

To Canada belongs the honour of having first attempted this, and carried it out with some success. The *Canadian Illustrated News*, published at Montreal, is an illustrated newspaper, wholly the production of lithography and photo-lithography; we say wholly, for, paradoxically putting it, the letterpress is in lithography. The views, which are all photo-lithographed by a process peculiar in itself, and, we believe, the invention of the proprietor, Mr. G. E. Desbarats, an enterprising French-Canadian gentleman, are direct from the subjects, and the others from drawings taken on the spot, then transferred on the stone, together with the literary matter, and all printed at the lithographic machine, and the effect is really surprising. The newspaper in question enjoys

(* The attention is that of Mr. Leggo. (Ep. C. I. N.)