

With this number, we begin a new volume of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. We take the opportunity to salute our friends and patrons, and urge them to do all in their power to support the paper themselves and spread its circulation among their friends.

PLACE D'ARMES.

I.

The events which I am about to narrate occurred in that period of the history of Canada known as the Heroic Age. Quebec had been founded, Champlain had been dead seven years, and the people still mourned for their generous, and chivalrous patron. Quebec had been taken by the English and restored. A busy traffic in furs and native commodities, was being carried on by the Hundred Associates, and the Iroquois had become the deadly enemies of the settlers from France.

At this period of the early history of Canada, (being the year 1642) there landed one morning in May, near the site of the ancient village of Hochelaga, a band of fifty men, sent out by one of the companies who had interests in the New France. It was commanded by M. De Maissonneuve, a man of noble family, possessed of an active and athletic frame and a spirit brave, pious and honorable. His object was to found a colony on the large and fertile Island of Montreal.

Its important geographical position had been noted by these early settlers, and it was the desire of forming a station favorable for the receiving of the products of the chase and the traffic in consequence carried on, which led to the choice above mentioned.

M. De Maissonneuve was accompanied by the Superior of the Order of Jesuits, and forming in solemn procession on the banks of the river, the whole party wended their way to the spot which had been selected for the performance of the ceremony of naming and blessing the city. The Superior, dressed in his official robes, headed the procession and was accompanied by M. De Maissonneuve and some of his clerical brethren, while the fifty colonists with uncovered heads and serious aspect slowly followed. The spot chosen for the ceremony was a slight hillock, a short distance from the river, which gave the widest view that could be obtained without going on the mountain, while its proximity to the river gave an admirable prospect in that direction. Having arrived at this spot, the colonists arranged themselves in a circle in the centre of which stood the Superior and his assistants.

Mass was solemnly proclaimed after which, amid the acclamations of all present, the future commercial metropolis was named Ville-Marie.

No time was lost in commencing to work. A large palisade was erected on the spot where the ceremony had been performed, and served as a general storeroom. It was also used as a common shelter until other dwellings were erected.

They had been warned by Governor D'Aillebont of the danger to which they were subject, on account of the Iroquois, and he advised them to build their dwellings in a circular form so that a wide view of the surrounding country might be obtained. The Governor also sent them a number of laborers from Quebec to assist them. The work of erecting these dwellings was cheerfully engaged in and the following winter saw them all comfortably lodged and in a prosperous condition. Matters went on smoothly for a number of years. There was the usual sowing and reaping of the crops, the improving of their dwellings, and the erection of others for their now increasing followers. But, in the year 1663, rumors reached M. De Maissonneuve of certain movements among the Iroquois, which he considered rendered great precaution and watchfulness on his part absolutely necessary. Accordingly guards were stationed at the principal outposts with order to maintain a vigilant look out. For several days this precaution seemed to the guard useless as not a sign of an intruder was visible. But on the fifth day the monotony of their watch was broken by the appearance of three dusky Iroquois, who, with menacing gestures, invited them to approach. This the guard would readily have done, had it not been contrary to their instructions, consequently they were obliged to satisfy themselves by sending after them a musket shot which caused them to retire.

II.

M. De Maissonneuve was a man of great caution as well as of determined bravery; and during his tenure of the office of Governor of the Island he had studied the Indian character and had listened attentively to the reports and experiences of old settlers. He therefore believed that the appearance of these Indians in bands of only two and three was a ruse to draw his men into ambush. How far he was correct we shall presently see.

The refusal of permission to follow up these bands, and punish their impertinence, caused considerable dissatisfaction among many of the younger portion of the guard, and at length it began to be whispered that M. De Maissonneuve was really a coward at heart and afraid to venture his knightly person in an encounter with the Iroquois. These rumors eventually reached the ears of the commandant himself, and considering his personal reputation and honor at stake,

he gave orders that he wished to be immediately informed of the next appearance of any Iroquois.

He had not long to wait. Next day while at dinner, it being about one o'clock in the afternoon of a bright, sunny day, information was received of a band about ten in number being some three hundred yards away and performing the same threatening and taunting gestures which had so much annoyed the guard. Immediately, the commandant gave orders for instant preparations to pursue, and to the number of fifty, they sallied forth. On seeing the colonists advance they commenced to retreat at exactly the same rate, when, after having proceeded about one hundred paces, M. De Maissonneuve gave the command to halt, and began to divide his company into two portions for the purpose of extending their line of observations. But while in the midst of these movements, they were surprised by a sudden chorus of yells, sufficient to make the boldest heart leap from its place in sudden fear. During the next fifteen minutes occurred a scene of the wildest fury and bloodshed. The sudden attack and the fearful savage whoops were sufficient to make even the most experienced start in alarm, and lose their presence of mind. Besides this, the disordered condition in which they were attacked rendered the opposition of a bold front very difficult, and for a considerable time, the fight consisted of a series of hand-to-hand skirmishes in which the strength of the colonists scarcely was superior to the agility of their enemies. M. de Maissonneuve fought with wonderful bravery, and after tremendous efforts, succeeded in getting his men together, after which he ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order. The Iroquois, satisfied for the time with their success, retreated exultingly.

The effects of this encounter were very salutary. No longer was M. De Maissonneuve's bravery questioned; but he was loudly praised, and his influence greatly increased. Moreover, the colonists became much more wary and watchful, and contentedly applied their energies to objects of more moment than encounters with Indians, although when occasion required, their bravery always rose with the necessity of the case.

The spot which was the scene of this encounter was called, in commemoration of the event, "Place d'Armes."

Many years have passed since then. A fountain plays over the spot where that desperate struggle took place; and the towers of Notre Dame overshadow it. The wealth of busy commerce is heaped in the palatial edifices which surround it, and over the ground which long ago was stained by the blood of the founders of our noble city, youth and beauty now tread.

R. S. W.

EPIZOOTY.

Whenever a contagious illness manifests itself, the local authority should be notified so as to take measures of necessary precaution, and circumscribe the disease as much as possible. On Wednesday last, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Petit Rang of St. Hyacinthe, I observed the presence of the white ulcer on a brood mare belonging to Mr. Edouard Gauvin who did not know that she was ailing till the forenoon of the same day, and the next morning the beast died. Another Mr. Gauvin, neighbour and relation of the first, lost three horses of the same illness in the first week of June. This gentleman told me another farmer of the Grand Rang also lost two valuable horses. The 16th inst., a farmer of the Grand Rang showed me a young colt fifteen days old who was attacked by the same disease. The *Miner* mentions to-day the appearance of a contagious illness which has partly destroyed a lot of hogs belonging to Mr. Hunsley behind the Montreal Mountain. The *Scientific Agricolt.* in its last number, urges farmers to take the precaution to prevent the appearance of the essential ulcer, which generally makes its ravages at this season. It shows also the symptoms which differ a little from the glossantrax or white ulcer of which this one is a kind of mischievous pustule which affects the tongue and the palate. The tongue sometimes falls to pieces or gangrene goes nearer and nearer the larynx and the pharynx, also the entrance of the digestive tube, a part of the head swells, often the cheeks, the scum goes out from the mouth and nostrils and the animal dies very quickly.

The glossantrax which one perceives when it has already made some progress, requires a sudden and energetic treatment. This illness is so terrible that it often does not give time to apply any remedies. As soon as it breaks out in a place it is necessary to redouble precautions in food, cleanliness, exercise &c. The horses should not be exposed to the heat nor to excitement. Those which are affected should be separated from the rest, washed with boiling water and then with hydrochlorides, their stable disinfected etc. The liquor which may be used is water whitened with some bran in which is poured some oxymel, that is two parts of honey and a part of vinegar mixed together, or else gentian powder. The disease is very contagious and communicates itself very quickly, not only to the animals but also to the men who are charged to take care of them. These ought to wash their hands with vinegar and take care to have no cuts, or abrasions of any kind. The causes of this illness are generally due to the season, drought, heavy rains, the use of various feed, impure water and uncleanness of the stables, hard work, &c.

H. AUDRAIN.

St. Hyacinthe, 21st June, 1876.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ.

Andrew Robertson, President of the Dominion Board of Trade, is a Scotchman by birth, having been born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1827. In 1841, he went to Glasgow, to learn the "Dry Goods" or, as it is there termed, the "Soft Goods" business, after which he became a manufacturer of textile fabrics in that city, which he was obliged to leave in consequence of severe illness. Change of climate being recommended, he was induced to try Canada, where he arrived in the spring of 1853. After consideration, he selected Montreal as the most suitable place, and returned home in the fall. He again came out with his wife and family, when he entered into business as a Dry Goods merchant and is now senior partner of the large and well known firm of Robertson Linton & Co.

Mr. Robertson has been connected with many of our Public Societies and Charities, having been Treasurer, Vice-President and President of the St. Andrew's Society, for several years. He is at present, and has for some years been Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital, one of the best known and most important of our City Charities; he has also been an active member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, and was this year elected President of the Board, having occupied the position of Vice-President the previous two years.

At the last meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in Ottawa, in January, he was unanimously elected President of that board.

In the Department of Trade in which Mr. Robertson is specially engaged, his views are looked on as worthy of consideration and are respected accordingly. He has been closely identified with and has taken a deep interest in the various statutes concerning insolvency since the law took effect in 1864, and has been the means of getting introduced many suggestions to facilitate its operation.

From his few public utterances, Mr. Robertson, although a Scotchman by birth, is a Canadian at heart, and considers Canada his permanent abode. Having watched the progress of the Dominion for nearly a quarter of a century he anticipates, for the future, after the present cloud is dispelled, and the silver lining again appears, that the Dominion will progress and increase as it has done in the past.

On the 22nd inst., at Elmhurst, the beautiful residence of Mr. Robertson, his second daughter, Agnes Grant, was married to James Johnston, Jr., son of James Johnston, Esq., Ailsa. Immediately after the interesting ceremony, the happy party started on a bridal tour to the United States. For the sake of the father, no less than of themselves, we wish the bride and bridegroom all the happiness which true love can impart to souls that were made for one another.

COLONEL GUGY.

An editorial writer in the *Mail* says:—At an age, which, though not stated or actually known to us, we presume must be on the far side of three score years and ten, Col. Gugy, a somewhat remarkable man, has gone to his rest, at his old home in Beauport, Province of Quebec. Up to a comparatively recent date his well-known figure might have been seen on the streets of Quebec, though more frequently in the saddle. He was a type of gentleman of whom there are not many in these dollar-making days. With all the politeness of a Parisian he had that sturdy sense of honour and noble bearing which perhaps are more characteristic of the Englishman, such as he was in fact. He received his education under the late Bishop STRACHAN, at the old Cornwall school. After a fitful sort of fashion he served his country in various capacities—in connection with the militia force, as Stipendiary Magistrate in Montreal, and as Adjutant-General; but he was everlastingly in hot water, fancying himself slighted, and either warring against the head of the Government or the Government itself. Elected to the Legislature of Lower Canada, he was found in determined opposition to the Papineau Party. He took an active part in putting down the rebellion of 1837-8. He was a strong man in a mob, and always to be found on the side of peace and order. He wrote much on military subjects, and on the abuses of the law; indeed he was a famous pamphleteer. He was a man who, had his energies been properly directed, would have acquired distinction in any country, and in many walks of life. He led a comparatively retired life for some years; and was indeed much better known to the last than he is to the present generation. Had he been a wealthier man he would have been a *grand seigneur*.

NEW CAMPBELLTON, CAPE BRETON.

This picturesque and beautiful little harbor is situated within the Great Bras d'Or entrance and twenty-five miles below Braddock, the chief town of Victoria County. It is the port of shipment of all the produce of the fertile plateau extending from the waters of the Lake and Ocean to the foot of the giant ridge of—Syenite St. Anne's Mountains—which rises sheer from the plain to the height of 1,000 or 1,500 feet along its northern boundary.

Besides being a rich agricultural district, this portion of Victoria embraces the north-west section of the Cape Breton coal field whose mining operations are vigorously prosecuted by Hon. C. J. Campbell, whose enterprise has built up the commercial interests of the port and from whom

it has derived its name. A railway of some three miles in length connects the several mines with the shipping pier shown in the sketch.

In addition to coal, the district abounds in limestone of finest quality which constitutes the foot-hills along the base of the mountain, and an examination is about to be undertaken with a view of testing the quality of the syenite of the vicinity as a commercial product. The finest facilities for shipment exist, as the largest vessels afloat can moor to the bank and receive cargo without the intermission of pier or railway.

The shore and bank fishery also receive considerable attention, the Lake and adjacent rivers abounding with cod, herring, mackerel, halibut, lobsters, &c., the two former at all seasons, being taken through the ice during the winter. The general character of the Bras d'Or Lake is probably unexcelled by anything of the kind in the Dominion, affording every variety of landscape from the quietest pastoral to the wildest effects of mountain scenery. And among the many points of interest opened up by a round trip over its waters on the good steamer "Neptune," few exceed in picturesque beauty the little harbor of New Campbelltown, familiarly known as "Kelly's Cove."

THE GLEANER.

The production of coal in England was \$4,500,000 tons in 1855, and 125,000,000 in 1875. The total number of deaths in the mines is upward of 1,000 per year.

At the recent fancy dress ball of the Lord Mayor of London, fifteen gentlemen appeared clad in white dress coats, waistcoats, and trousers, and black linen shirts, collars, and cuffs. The suggestion came from Du Maurier the artist, in *Punch*.

MR. BRASSEY, M. P., is selecting a party of friends to make a trip round the world in a vessel which he is building for the purpose. He intends starting late in July or early in August, and making for Japan, whence he will pass on through the Straits of Magellan.

South Norwalk, Conn., has a genuine hermit. He lives in a floorless hovel lighted by three windows made of a small pane of glass each. Crows, skunks, woodchucks, fish, and other game are his food. He is 58, intelligent, and a good conversationalist. Why he lives as he does is a mystery.

THE Paris *Gaulois* says that the English iron, clad Sultan, now commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, was constructed on a model made by a French engineer—Canivet—whose drawings, approved by the Emperor, were sent to the Minister of Marine and there forgotten. Driven to despair, Canivet finally sold his plans to England, and in 1869, made frantic by suffering, blew out his brains.

THE Horse Guards authorities have determined to introduce a new head-dress into the British army. They are about to adopt for all the infantry and artillery a helmet of black leather, shaped like the white helmet which has been for some years worn by our troops in India. The first corps upon which the experiment is to be tried will be the Royal Engineers, to whom the new helmet will be issued in the early part of next year.

A STARTLING theory has been raised in connection with the theft of Gainsborough's picture. There seemed at first to be no possible motive for theft inasmuch as it would be a "white elephant" of which the thief could not possibly get rid. It is now suggested, however, that the robbery had been nicely timed with the expiration of the Extradition Treaty with America, and that the perpetrator will be able either to sell the picture to a dealer in the United States, or that he will be able to exhibit it.

LITERARY.

JOAQUIN MULLER has written "A Song of the Centennial."

THE Byron memorial fund amounts to \$15,000. An exhibition of the various models for the statue will be held in South Kensington Museum, London, in October.

MR. and MRS. MAXWELL (Miss Braddon) are said to be about to leave England for America, where they intend to reside. Miss Braddon will give readings through the United States.

A picture in the British Royal Academy has the inscription: "Journeys end in lovers' meeting. Every wise man's son doth know."

The *London Times* says, "We earnestly hope that this quotation, with which we candidly confess our unfamiliarity, is not by any famous poet; since, logically considered, it is little less than idiotic." The lines occur in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

MISS ANTOINETTE POLK., a daughter of the soldier-bishop of Tennessee—Leonidas Polk—and niece of the late President Polk, was a belle, last winter, of society in Rome. She is "The one Fair Woman" of Joaquin Miller's latest romance.

MRS. CRAIK, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is erecting a drinking fountain under a railway arch near her residence in Kent, England, with the singular addition of a constant supply of penny loaves and a money-box. The idea is that wayfarers will pay for what they take.

DR. RUSSELL is engaged on an account of the tour in India, and of the visits of the Princes of Wales to the Courts of Athens, Cairo, Madrid, Lisbon, &c. Mr. Sydney Hall, who accompanied his Royal Highness as special artist, has received the Prince of Wales's sanction to illustrate the work, which will be published, early in the autumn.