CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Oct.	27.	—*Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.* G. T. R. Montreal to Toronto opened, 1856.
MONDAY,	"	28.	—*SS. Simon and Jude, Apps. & MM.*
TUESDAY,	"	29.	—Keats born, 1796. Battle of Fort Erie, 1813.
WEDNESDAY,	"	30.	—Lord Dundonald died, 1860. Governor Macdougall stopped by Riel at Pembina, 1869.
THURSDAY,	"	31.	—*Reformation.* Commencement of Reformation by Luther, 1517. Russia repudiated the Treaty of Paris, 1870.
FRIDAY,	Nov.	1.	—*All Saints.* Russia declared war against Turkey, 1853.
SATURDAY,	"	2.	—Insurrection in Lower Canada, 1838. Lord Monck appointed Governor, 1861.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Oct. 26th, 1872.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M., 9 P. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Oct. 14	39	42	35	90	29.51	Var.	Rain,
15	40	45	35	78	29.79	W	Cloudy.
16	40	44	38	90	30.05	S S W	Rain.
17	44	53	32	74	30.27	Var.	Clear a.m. Rain p.m.
18	48	51	45	84	30.37	W	Rain,
19	40	45	38	70	30.03	Var.	Cloudy.
20	40	51	24	67	30.12	W b N	Clear.
MEAN	41.6	47.1	36.7	79.1	29.98		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 21.0; of Humidity, 41.8; of Barometer, 0.8 inches.

Whole amount of rain during the week, 0.226 inches, equivalent to 2.8 gallons of water per acre.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

The next number of the

"ILLUSTRATED NEWS"

will contain sketches illustrative of

THE VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN LONDON,

THE WESTERN FAIR AT GUELPH,

and a double-page illustration of

"HALLOWE'EN."

The undersigned has much pleasure in acquainting the public that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Johnston, C.E., of Montreal, for the early publication of his large "Map of the whole Dominion, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, with the Northern and Western States."

This Map is approved and recommended by the highest Geographical Authorities in Canada as being the most accurate, comprehensive and useful Map yet made. It will be the special care and aim of the undersigned to place this valuable work before the Canadian public in a style commensurate with its great merits, early in the ensuing year.

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

[*See Prospectus.*]

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

A house divided against itself, we are told in Scripture, must fall. Applying the maxim to the International Society of Workingmen, it would appear that the days of this celebrated organization are pretty well numbered. If ever there was a house divided against itself it is the great house in which the malcontents and demagogues of all nations, and perhaps some few well-meaning, conscientious, but near-sighted individuals have gathered to array themselves in battle for the "regeneration of Society." The object of the congress held last month at the Hague was to heal the divisions existing in the ranks of the organization, and in this it succeeded at the best but indifferently. In fact the last state of disorder in which the Society found itself after the decision of the congress, was, on the whole, rather worse than the first. At the time of the meeting of the convention the delegates representing all the different federations but the Italian, which had separated some time before from the General Council, were divided into two distinct and antagonistic parties—the Karl Marx section and the Bakounine section. Of these the former—the members of which belonged chiefly to the northern States of Europe—held to the code as laid down at the London congress. Their doctrine was implicit obedience and subjection to the decrees of the General Council. They were known as the Centralists. Their opponents, the Federalists, hailing from the southern European States, entirely rejected the General Council, and demanded the formation of a Federal Council, composed of representatives from the different sections, to be elected yearly. Another source of division was the question of the political organization of the *prolétariat*, upheld by the Centralists, who by this means hoped to bring about the destruction of the bourgeoisie, and thus, finally, the abolition of the State and the establishment of the Commune. The Federalists, on the other hand, opposed the idea of any political organization, declaring that the questions of labour and social economy were the only ones with which the *prolétariat* need meddle. On these points each party won a victory, and finding themselves no farther than when they began separated with mutual disgust. On the first point the congress decided in favour of the Centralists, maintaining the General Council from which Karl Marx withdrew, but limiting its powers and transferring its seat from London to New York. The question of political organization was, after a hot discussion and a scene that would have done honour to the last session of the French Assembly, decided against the Centralists, who immediately left the Hague and returned to London. Such was the termination of the great congress which was to have done so much for the consolidation of the Association. The Federalists, who remained masters of the field, were thoroughly discontented at the decision of the congress respecting the General Council. The Centralists, on the other hand, were disconcerted at the withdrawal of Karl Marx from the General Council, and the transfer of the seat of the Council to New York, and furious at having failed in the matter of the political organization of the *prolétariat*. Thus the only result of the congress was to confirm each section in its own views and to widen the breach already existing between the two parties. On the whole it was pretty much of a fiasco.

The North Sleswick question is exciting a great deal of attention in Denmark. The press is becoming almost defiant in its utterances, while the people, to a man, are loud in their execrations of German faithlessness. In a recent issue the *Dagbladet* explains the stand taken by Denmark on this question. "We assert," says the writer, "that even without the Treaty of Prague Denmark has a moral right to that part of Sleswick which is Danish, and that in virtue of the national principles on which Germany builds its future we Danes may claim to be reunited to the Sleswickers, who speak and think as we do. We consider that this right has been sanctioned by a treaty whose validity has not been impaired by any subsequent events, and which can only be abolished with the concurrence of the Danish Government. We admit that, as Germany did not fulfil her obligations, we rested our hopes on France, and that our sympathies, having been rejected by Germany, were given to her adversaries in the late war. Her decisive victories, however, have essentially altered the political situation of Europe, and we understand that it is our interest to be on good terms with Germany; but at the same time we believe that, small as we are, it is a matter of some importance to her to be reconciled with Denmark and the Scandinavian countries generally, and to have friends on that side of her frontier. We are ready to enter on a new policy towards Germany; we do not wish for peoples or lands which are German, but at the same time we cannot change our long antipathy for friendship unless North Sleswick is restored to us in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. If this is not done, we shall be compelled to look upon Germany as our enemy, and to hail as a friend any Power which may draw the sword to break up German unity, for by so doing it would also be the champion of our cause against the lawless violence of our neighbours. In this feeling all Danes are united; all parties are convinced that such would be our true policy. Though weak, we are united, and we hope, in spite of all the sophistical arguments of our opponents, that we shall have our rights some day 'under God's direction,' if not under that of the Government which is now withholding them from us."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PALAIS MUSICAL.—According to promise this place of entertainment was opened on Saturday last under the direction of Mr. Hartley Neville. The *troupe* is made up of very fair artistes, of whose abilities it is, however, impossible to pronounce so soon. The programme was a good one and well carried out, and the interest of the audience well sustained throughout the evening. Altogether the manager's venture bids fair to meet with the success it deserves.

NEW ROYAL LYCEUM, TORONTO.—The performances last week at this theatre were, with one exception, very fair. "She Stoops to Conquer," the exception alluded to, would have been much better were it not for the many hitches that were only too apparent. On Monday last Mr. Den Thompson, whose fame is great among Toronto theatre-goers, commenced an engagement for six nights, with the "Colleen Bawn," "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "The Octoroon" on the bills. We understand that the manager of the Lyceum is now in New York, making arrangements for a succession of novelties to appear shortly.

THE MAGAZINES.

Dexter Smith's Paper for October contains, in addition to a large amount of musical intelligence, Strauss' world-renowned "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltzes," and Catlin's famous song, "Darling Minnie Lee." This choice music would cost over a dollar at the music stores, but is furnished in this publication for the small sum of ten cents.

The current number of *Church's Musical Visitor* is an excellent one. Its contents embrace a beautiful original poem, a continuation of the serial "Side by Side," "Robert Schumann's Rules for Young Musicians," correspondence from the principal American musical centres, a biographical sketch of the wonderful young pianiste, Mdlle Teresa Carreno, besides numerous musical, art, and dramatic notes, and nine pages of good new music, "Going to Sleep," song and chorus, by H. R. Palmer, the continuation of the "Extract of Opera," by F. W. Root, and a beautiful instrumental piece, entitled "Bolero."

The *Atlantic Monthly* is always a welcome guest. The number for November opens with an instalment of "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," fresh and pleasant as ever. "A Dinner Party," is a story of a most consummate rascal and accomplished thief, who actually managed to make his way into New York society, where he delighted the *savans* with his learning, until his real character was brought out by the miscarriage of a skilful robbery. James Parton gives us in this number another of his interesting sketches of Jefferson, followed by the second and concluding part of "Guest's Confession." John Fiske's paper on "The Primeval Ghost World," will be read with much attention, his subject is one possessing much interest for all classes and ages, and is handled in an admirable manner. Prof. de Mille's "Comedy of Terrors" is continued this month, and with a pleasant sketch of life in Tahiti, the usual literary and art notes, and several very fair poems, completes a very attractive and readable number.

NEW BOOKS.

BOSTON ILLUSTRATED. Boston: Osgood & Co. Montreal: F. E. Grafton, pp. 124.

This is not so much a guide book as a history and description of the city of Boston, in which all the monuments of public interest, the churches, schools, colleges, banks, hotels, and other places of interest in and around the city are illustrated and described. Annexed to it is a guide intended for the use of visitors, containing all the information necessary to strangers. The first part of the book, which gives an account of the settlement and of the early history of Boston and the vicinity, will be found especially interesting. The work is neatly printed and the illustrations, of which there is one on almost every page, are very carefully got up.

SAUNTERINGS. By Charles Dudley Warner. pp. 285. Boston: Osgood & Co. Montreal: F. E. Grafton.

"Saunterings" is not by any means a bad name for this book. Indeed it would have been difficult to give it a better. The writer, accompanied by his willing reader—willing, for he finds himself in such good company that for the sake of it he is ready to go anywhere—strolls through some of the principal cities of the continent, without following any previously arranged route, but flitting from one to the other as fancy suggests, noticing queer customs, queer people, and quaint buildings. Thus we are taken in this deliciously unbusinesslike manner from London and Paris through the Low Countries and the pleasant Rhineland, on to Switzerland, off at a tangent to Munich, south again to Naples, back to Ravenna, then to Rome in time for Holy Week, Naples again and Vesuvius, and across the bay to Sorrento, where our guide disappears to our deep but unavailing regret. The subjects Mr. Warner treats of have been described time and time again, but under his hands they acquire new freshness. After a pretty heavy course of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," and Dickens' Italy, we accompanied Mr. Warner over the old familiar ground with unwearied interest.

SONG LIFE FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC. Illustrating in Song the Journey of Christiana and Her Children to the Celestial City. By Philip Phillips, Author of "Singing Pilgrim," etc. Illustrated by C. Gray Parker. pp. 176, 50c. New York: Harper Bros. Montreal: Dawe Bros.

The musical works of the author of the "Song Life" are already sufficiently known to ensure the success of this, his last production. In these pages he has done something more than given us a mere collection of hymns, he gives a collection of sacred songs—many of them old Sunday-School favourites—so classified as to illustrate the second part of Bunyan's great book. Most of the tunes in this book are new, though in the cases of some of the older and better known hymns which can be with difficulty disconnected in the mind with certain familiar, old-fashioned tunes, we doubt the entire wisdom of this step. The work is illustrated with a number of small vignettes, illustrative of the journey of Christiana, each of which is accompanied by the corresponding text from Bunyan, and two or three appropriate hymns with music. "Song Life" is a fitting accompaniment to the "Singing Pilgrim," and will be found useful by ministers, Sunday-School teachers, readers, and members of Christian Associations generally.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. Cochrane, of Compton, the celebrated agriculturist and cattle-breeder, is to be Senator in the place of the Hon. Mr. Sanborn. A well-deserved compliment.

Judge Johnson has been transferred from Bedford to Montreal, and the Hon. J. S. Sanborn, late Senator, made Judge of the Superior Court at Sherbrooke.

The Honorable James Charles McKeagney, of the town of Sydney, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Queen's Counsel, is gazetted a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba.