

OCEAN STEAMERS DUE AT CANADIAN PORTS.

SS. "Canadian," (Allan) Quebec, from Liverpool, about Aug. 5th.
SS. "Nestorian," (Allan) Halifax, from Liverpool, about Aug. 5th.
SS. "Mississippi," (Dominion) Quebec, from Liverpool, about Aug. 9th.
SS. "Circassian," (Allan) Quebec, from Liverpool, about August 10th.
SS. "Thames," (Temperley) Quebec, from London, about Aug. 12th.

THE COMING WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 10.— <i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
MONDAY, " 11.— <i>Montreal:</i> Meeting of Shareholders Royal Canadian Insurance Co.
TUESDAY, " 12.— <i>Montreal:</i> Provincial Rifle Match. Quebec: SS. "Nyanza" for London.
WEDNESDAY, " 13.— <i>Kingston, Ont.:</i> Entertainment to Knights Templars of Washington. Quebec: SS. "Memphis" for Liverpool.
THURSDAY, " 14.— <i>Quebec:</i> SS. "Phenician" for Glasgow. <i>Sackville, N.B.:</i> Mount Allison Institution tennis.
FRIDAY, " 15.— <i>Assumption B. V. M.</i>
SATURDAY, " 16.— <i>Hamilton, Ont.:</i> Rowing Club Regatta. Quebec: SS. "Sarmatian" for Liverpool.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every subscriber served by mail will remark on the wrapper after his name figures indicating the month and year to which he is marked paid on our books. Thus, 7-73 means paid to 1st July, '73. 9-72 means that the subscriber has paid to 1st Sept., '72, and consequently owes us the current year's subscription, to Sept., '73. Subscribers owing current year, or arrears, will please remit at once. Subscriptions being henceforth strictly in advance, parties marked paid to some future date will please remit the next year's subscription before the date indicated on their wrapper.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

POSTAGE ON THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

The rates on newspapers for Foreign Countries in Europe are, it should be remembered, based on a scale of weight beginning "not exceeding 2 oz."—from 2 to 4 oz.—"4 to 6 oz." and so on. Now a single copy of the *Canadian Illustrated News* exceeds 2 ounces, weighing indeed, with its wrapper, nearly 3 oz. It thus becomes subject to two rates of postage when mailed for countries in Europe. The proper postage, to be prepaid by stamp, is therefore now given for the following:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

Bavaria, Denmark, Frankfurt, Greece, Hanover, Hesse, Italy, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, all six cents; Belgium and Portugal, 12 cents;—and France, 8 cents.

BRITISH COLONIES, (VIA ENGLAND.)

Cape of Good Hope, 4 cents; Ceylon, 6 cents; India, 6 cents; Malta, 4 cents.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, (VIA THE UNITED STATES.)

Australian Colonies, 4 cents; Bermuda, 4 cents; Brazil, 4 cents; Cuba, 4 cents; Hong Kong, 4 cents; Japan, 4 cents; West Indies, (British), 6 cents.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

The announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has given rise to a belief, more especially in this country and on the continent of Europe, in an approaching strengthening of the relations at present existing between Great Britain and Russia. It is supposed that the natural consequence of such an alliance must be a closer union of the two peoples. On the strength of this surmise, for which there is no good ground whatever, several enthusiastic journals have been congratulating the people on the accession of power and security thus guaranteed to the United Kingdom. Now, in fact such rejoicings are utterly out of place. The day is long past when dynastic alliances possessed any political significance. Self-interest and self-interest alone, guides the policy of a great power in this age. Time and time again have examples occurred where nations allied by royal marriages have found themselves arrayed against one another. But in none of these cases did any dynastic alliance possess any influence either to prevent war or to hasten its conclusion. Already at the beginning of the century we find Austria joining the coalition of Powers against the First Napoleon, whose consort was an Austrian princess. In the Schleswig-Holstein war everyone knows what the two such alliances existing at the time amounted to. On the one side the Danish Royal Family, and on the other the Prussian Royal Family, both connected by marriage with the reigning House in Great Britain. Again in the subsequent campaign between Prussia and Austria the Queen's

son-in-law held a command in the army which despoiled her cousin of Hanover of his crown and estates. Similar alliances did not prevent the sweeping away of the small Italian States in forming the Kingdom of Italy. As a matter of political interest, therefore, the approaching marriage of the second son of the Queen possesses absolutely no significance. Still it will undoubtedly have the effect of giving rise to a better feeling than has hitherto existed between England and Russia. The two peoples will necessarily have a new interest in each other, and this, even if it does not succeed in healing the soreness caused by the Crimean war will at least be a point gained. Beyond this the only true cause for congratulation that exists is the fact that the union is one of choice and not of policy, and all classes must join in a wish that the married life of the betrothed pair may be a long and a happy one.

Whether Canada has or has not been disgraced by another Credit Mobilier piece of jobbery, it is certain that she has been signally humiliated at Vienna. The editor of one of the Western city papers, who is now on a tour through Europe, writes home that the sole specimen of Canadian industry exhibited at the World's Fair is a sample of tannin oil. In an obscure corner of the Colonial Court, he tells us, stands a wooden box, about a foot square, covered with chocolate-coloured chintz, upon which are displayed two bottles labelled "Miller's Tannin Oil," which are backed by two small pieces of scraggy-looking leather, supposed to be exhibitives of the effects of the preparation. And this is all there is to give visitors at the Exposition an idea of the wealth and resources of one of the finest countries in the world. One would naturally have imagined that such an opportunity of advertising the country among the thousands of people daily flocking to Vienna would not have been lightly let go by; that every possible effort would have been made to set off to the best advantage the attractions we have to offer to the intending emigrant. Instead of this the utmost apathy has been displayed. A chance, such as occurs but once in many years, of drawing settlers to our shores, has been most reprehensibly neglected: and all on the pitiful score of expense. Yet the few thousand dollars that would have been necessary to enable us to make a good appearance would have been repaid tenfold before many seasons had passed. Of what use is it to maintain an expensive staff of emigration agents in Europe unless their efforts are to be seconded from home? In strange contrast to our action in this matter is the course adopted by the Australian colonies, always our rivals in the encouragement of immigration. All of these are fully represented at Vienna, New South Wales especially; while Canada hangs her diminished head in a corner. Of course the result will be an increased immigration list to Australia, while, thanks to our petty parsimony, we can do nothing but to look on and indulge in bitter but unavailing self-reproach at our incredible shortsightedness. The mischief is done now, but it is to be hoped that in the future we shall profit by our experience.

SPANISH affairs appear to be going from bad to worse. While the Carlists are gradually extending their influence in the North, the Republic is threatened with still greater danger from the South. All along the line of the Mediterranean a flame of socialist rebellion is breaking out, which threatens unless vigorous measures are taken for its immediate suppression to envelope the whole country. At several places, notably at Alcoy and Seville, scenes have been enacted which carry us back to the worst days of the French Revolution and of the reign of the Paris Commune. Life and property are alike disregarded. A wholesale massacre is followed by a destruction of property on an immense scale. It is to be regretted that proper steps were not taken in time to prevent such outbreaks as have occurred. And it must be confessed that the Government has shown a pitiable want of energy in making no preparation for what seemed an inevitable evil. It was well known that the working-classes in the principal manufacturing towns are deeply imbued with the spirit of Socialism, and it was only to be expected that they would profit by any Carlist successes in the North to make a counter-movement in the opposite direction. All along, the action of the authorities has been lamentably weak, and it is not surprising, considering the lame manner in which affairs have been conducted of late that disaffection is spreading on all sides. Were a man like Prim at the head of affairs a change for the better would soon be manifest. As it is, the Republic, hedged in between monarchy among the hills and anarchy along the coast, with disaffection at head-quarters, is in a bad strait.

A movement has recently been set on foot in England for the benefit of the working-classes, which is decidedly worthy of imitation in this country. There are now being established in some of the larger parishes, in connection with the churches, clubs for the accommodation of the working-classes, which though coming under the church influence, are, in a great measure, independent. The object of these institutions is to inaugurate a system of church and club life in conjunction. The idea was, we believe, first carried out in connection with a well known church in the north of London, though in a manner somewhat different to that which it is now proposed to follow. In that case the club was thrown open to men and

women alike. The rooms were provided with all the best newspapers and periodicals, refreshments, including beer for the men and tea for their wives, were obtainable at low rates, and while everything was done to procure the comfort of the members, all precautions were taken to ensure order and quiet. The men brought their pipes and the women their work. Of course the concession in the matter of beer and tobacco created no little sensation at the time, and there were not wanting those who predicted the speedy demoralization of the club. The experiment, however, proved thoroughly successful, and fully justified the most sanguine expectations of the movers in the matter. It was found that the men, being allowed the same privileges as at their own homes, gladly availed themselves of the advantages offered, and the result was a considerable falling off in the receipts of the dram-shops in the neighbourhood, and a consequent diminution in the number of cases of drunkenness. The system so happily inaugurated is now to be extended to other parishes, in some cases with slight modification, and will doubtless be productive of the best results.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

The *Canadian Antiquarian* is one of the most welcome guests at our table, though its visits are few and far between. We trust the proprietors will receive such hearty support as will enable them to publish monthly instead of quarterly, as at present. The current number contains much valuable information relating to the past history of the country. It opens with a paper on a queer Quebec coin, the origin and history of which appears to be veiled in mystery. The paper is not so satisfactory as might be wished, but as it is to be continued we look for further revelations in a future number. Two most interesting articles on Montreal in time gone by are Stanley Bagg's "Visit from the Oldest Inhabitant," and T. S. Brown's paper, "The Harbour of Montreal in 1818 and in 1872." The latter of these gives one an admirable idea of the growth of the commerce of the city within the last fifty-five years. Canadian matters are also treated on in the following: "High Prices of Provisions in the Early Part of the Eighteenth Century," "The Kebeka Liberata Medal," (struck to celebrate the failure of Phipps' attack on Quebec), "Military Organization of the Province of Quebec in 1759," and the "Burning of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, 1659." All of these are excellent articles and are supplemented by an obituary of the late Dr. Anderson, and a variety of selections of historical, antiquarian, and numismatical interest.

The *Oceana* contains three papers of local interest: No. 11, of Stephen Powers' "California Indians," descriptive of the legendary, history, organization and mode of life of the Yocut Indians of the San Joaquin; an account of recent explorations in the Great Tuolumne Canon; and a brief sketch of the history and resources of the province of La Frontera, in Lower California. An anonymous author begins a story of mining-life in the well-known style of Bret Harte, and Charles Warren Stoddard contributes one of those pleasant, seductive pictures of life in the Sandwich Islands, of which the reader, be he a mortal of taste and appreciation, never wearies. "Sons of Fortune," is a remarkable paper on adventures in general, and on the fortunes of Casanova, as narrated by himself, in particular. Peter Toft's appreciation of the London Art Exhibitions of 1871, is well worth perusal, and contains towards its close some sensible remarks over which the members of certain rival artistic societies would do well to ponder. We recommend "Proclivity" to the attention of those individuals who employ their misspent energies in assailing the moderate use of tobacco, liquor, and animal food. They will find therein convincing proof of the instability of the basis upon which they build one of their pet arguments. "Number 119," a mysterious, but on the whole unsatisfactory story of the spiritualistic type, and "White as Wool," a pleasant narrative with an unfortunately chosen title, complete the department of fiction. We cannot allow Louise M. Southwick's "Harvest," a poem of great beauty and real merit, to pass unnoticed. In the poetical department all the magazines have been unusually fortunate this month, but "Harvest" is second to none of the August productions.

Religious Intelligence.

SYNODS, CONVENTIONS, &c.—The Baptist Convention for the Lower Provinces meets at Windsor, N. S., on the 2nd inst. A Convention of Sunday-School Teachers for the Maritime Provinces will be held at Charlottetown from the 14th to the 17th instant.

NEW CHURCHES.—The Wesleyan Methodists of New Edinburgh are about to erect a place of worship.—The Rev. W. W. Edwards, Wesleyan Minister at Wallaceburg, Co. Kent, Ont., is endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a new church in that town.—A new Presbyterian Church is about to be built in Hamilton for the convenience of the inhabitants of the east end.—A Presbyterian Church has been opened at Digby, Ont., N. S.—A Free Will, open Communion Baptist Church is about to be organized at Halifax, N. S.

CLERICAL NEWS.—The following appointments and inductions have taken place:—The Rev. James Anderson, of Wallace, N. S., to St. James Church (Presbyterian), Newswater, N. B.; Rev. Mr. Stinson, of Pembroke, Ont., curate of St. Patrick's Parish, Ottawa; Rev. Dr. Mark, to West End Wesleyan Church, Ottawa; Rev. James Rosborough, to the pastorate of the Presbyterian congregation of Musquodoville Harbour, N. S.; Messrs. German and Wright (Wesleyan) were ordained at Kingston last week for missionary service in Manitoba; Rev. Mr. Ackmann (Methodist), to the Upham Circuit, N. B.

GENERAL.—No one of the many institutions of the United States is more practical than the Tabernacle Lay College, organized by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Its object is the preparation of laymen who are engaged in active business pursuits for Christian work. Its exercises have consisted of lectures by distinguished divines, training in extempore speaking, in Biblical knowledge, &c. Several hundred students have been in constant attendance, and the experiment has proved an entire success. It will reopen in October. The Rev. Rouben Jaffray, D.D., a leading Baptist clergyman of Cincinnati, and also well-known as an educator, will assume the charge. The success of the Tabernacle College will no doubt inspire others to repeat the experiment.