

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions:—\$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance, \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and post-masters in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamps for return postage must be enclosed.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

NOTICE.

In the next number of the
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS
will appear a series of sketches, illustrating the arrival of the

PAPAL LEGATE

in Montreal, the great procession of last Sunday, the magnificent illumination, and the torch-light procession.

NOTICE.

Persons spending the summer
AT THE SEASIDE
or in the country, far from the noise and distractions of great cities, can find no better recreation than the reading of the

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

which comes to them weekly with its many pictures, entertaining reading matter, and all the important news of the week besides. Try it for

THREE MONTHS.

Send in your addresses, and the numbers will be mailed to you exactly as you order them.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, June 9th, 1877.

THE FIRE IN GRIFFINTOWN. MONTREAL.

Troy within the walls would seem to have been a city of very moderate dimensions, but it raised its head in an heroic age, and had a Homer to sing its trials. The records of civic life on this continent, at the present day, are not very prosaic, if we decide by the often startling character of their incidents. But there is almost always such an element of insouciance about the causes, as to dissipate romance in some such conclusions as: "How much better we should be able to live, if we could only recognize that wood burns, and that contiguity increases danger!" Insurance must be considered a fine economic development, and it saves much misery in the aggregate, but it also fosters recklessness, and draws the mind away from careful material calculations and the study of chymic forces into reckonings that have only dollars and cents for their basis. The Civic Governments should rise above these petty conceptions, and be conscious that all destruction by fire is a loss to somebody, and a shrinkage of the means of the world, and its power for carrying forward the work of civilization. Doubtless corporations do act upon this view in some degree, while the press does its best to infuse better ideas into the constituent body. The buildings in all progressive countries should be becoming more fire-proof in their aggregate in every month that passes, and the next generation could not then have this constant drawback to progress, at all times threatening their quiet. To be fire-proof in most contingencies—what we may call reasonably fire-proof—a house does not need to be built entirely of incombustible materials. Fire-proof walls and roof-coverings, and tiled floors and stairs, would do wonders, if we would only adopt them, while out of the manufacture of the tiles we should obtain a new industry; but the venerated walls are evidently a bad arrangement, as too dangerous, and will doubtless find

fewer advocates in the future. Considerations of expense may be balanced against insurance charges. We believe a tiled floor would earn its keep. Even in the absence of contiguity, cities will not often longer permit framed timber walls. One fault they possess is that from their shrinkage it is most difficult to keep them weather-tight. For the country, when detached, they will still be in requisition, and we may one day have a word to say about keeping such houses impervious and fit receptacles of a proper system of ventilation and heating. The St. Ann's ward, in Montreal, more commonly known as Griffintown, has a first-rate business location from its close proximity to the Railway and Lachine Canal. All it needs is a renewal of buildings and some adjustment of levels to make it a great commercial quarter. But there would also, unless the whole area were raised, have to be included a system of river embankments, such as are frequently enough seen in Europe, in which earth banks are made to fend off inundations, such banks being carried back from the river far enough to enclose the entire district intended to be kept dry. The sewer outfalls would need floodgates, the use of which, during all extra risings of the water, would keep the ground perfectly dry. A fine example of such work, as old as the Roman occupation of the island, will be found on both banks of the Thames, extending from the neighbourhood of London almost to its embouchure at the Nore. The Romans, in the mere budding of practical science, had grand ideas in engineering, water-supply, road-making, and domestic heating, and public baths, and must have had great command of labour to have carried them out so efficiently. It would strike one that the great difference between themselves and us might lie in the absence of slovenliness in the earlier people.

The immediate question is the relief of the families who are thrown, by the late conflagration, upon the aid of their kind neighbours and fellow-citizens for present sustenance. It is a source of thankfulness that the sufferers are not so numerous on the present occasion as in several of the later fires in this Province.

FOOD AND MEDICINE.

A man has died, so the telegrams inform us, from taking in excess a medication known as Vinegar Bitters. We are not acquainted with the qualities of the nostrum in question, but he was, doubtless, only one out of many who are risking health and life by the want of judgment with which they resort to medicines which might sometimes prove of good avail if properly administered, and in doses regulated as to quantity and frequency. A medicine, we suppose, even when good as a specific for a form of disease or special group of diseases, is a dangerous implement in the hands of the ignorant and thoughtless. In the case of what are known as patent medicines, there is certainly the inducement of prospective circulation and profits to make them as good as possible—though we should be rather bold to say that the result was always in accordance with so rational an object. Quantity being known to be as important as quality, small doses have of late years been widely advocated by unbiassed minds. Camomile, Phosphites, Quinine, Sarsaparilla, &c., when sold over the counter, are accompanied by instructions, but the best medicines, gifts of a good Providence as they are, offer no inherent security against overdosing. We do not believe it possible for any printed instructions to dictate the quantity suitable for particular cases. Either the patient or his doctor will have to determine such details by practical attention to symptoms and results; and how careful and constant the observation needed to arrive at true conclusions! In the case of serious disorder any sensible man would call in his physician at once. It may be a painful statement for some minds, but the very condiments we use with our meals are

medicines, and ought to be taken with the moderation and palate sense that their qualities call for; for good digestion will depend very much upon a due balance of different principles in what is taken into the stomach. The sheep and cattle are certainly in advance of us here, for they turn away at once from what will disagree with them. It would seem we have half lost a natural sense. For healthy and unworn constitutions the diet can hardly be too simple, in the sense in which beef and mutton, maize and potatoes, celery and fresh vegetables are simple. Fresh fish and dairy produce are not inaccessible in Canada, and good cooking here, as everywhere, with sufficient change of diet, are very agreeable aids to healthy digestion.

For any lack of the usual variety in the reading matter of the present issue, the indulgence of the reader is craved on the ground of the serious indisposition of the editor throughout the week. We refer particularly to the second paper on the History of the War, which was due in this number, but which will have, perforce, to be postponed to the following one. Similarly a full review of the late Musical Festival, which reflects so much credit on Dr. MacLagan and all his associates, must be omitted.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

BY K. CHAINERS, CAMPBELLTON.

Campbellton is pleasantly situated sixteen miles west of Dalhousie, or eighteen miles from the mouth of the Restigouche, on the New Brunswick side of the river. It was laid off in streets in 1823, by the late Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Athol House, who named it in honour of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, then Governor of the Province. At one time Campbellton was a lively little place and carried on a considerable business in lumbering and ship-building; but after these branches of industry failed, it progressed but little for many years. The building of the Intercolonial Railway, however, gave employment to a large number of its citizens, infused new life into its business, and materially increased the wealth and population of the town. At present, it has about 150 houses with a population of 600. It has fifteen stores, four hotels, three churches, a Temperance Hall, and a Superior School with three teachers. The Repeating office of the Montreal Telegraph Co. is also located here. Three-quarters of a mile west of the town stands the station, engine-house, car-shed and workshop of the Intercolonial Railway, the two former imposing brick structures. One end of the station building is occupied by a branch of Melson's Bank which was established here last October. The head office of the Northern Division of the Intercolonial, as well as the Paymaster's and Cashier's offices are situated here.

The scenery around Campbellton is novel and beautiful. Immediately behind it is a mountain glorying in the name of Sugar-loaf, which, though only about 950 feet high, yet from its isolated position is quite imposing. It is composed of trap or highly altered felsite rock, and since it has been denuded of its trees, is suffering much from the wear and tear of atmospheric agencies, huge boulders continually breaking away and rolling down its steep sides. The view which it commands is exceedingly fine, embracing the very heart of the Restigouche valley for a distance of 25 miles, viz: from the mouth of the river to the head of the tide, hemmed in by mountains from 700 to 1000 feet in height, whose long sweeps of outline and multitudinous domes mingling with the clouds form a picture of surpassing grandeur.

The geological character of the hills in the neighbourhood of Campbellton is trap, felsite and sandstone, the latter being the newest of the series, and occupying a trough, or basin in the river valley extending from Dalhousie to the head of the tide, six miles above Campbellton. Sandstone of an excellent quality for building purposes has been found at Bourdon, where a quarry was opened during the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and large quantities of this stone excavated and used for building bridges, culverts, &c.

The name Restigouche, meaning "river that divides like a hand," is of Indian origin, and is derived from the fact that it has five leading tributaries. It is about two hundred miles long, and has its source near Lake Temiscouata. Between Campbellton and the village of Croix Point, on the opposite side, it is only 3100 feet wide, but its average width in the estuary is about two miles. The depth of the river opposite Campbellton, at low tide, is 20 feet, and the harbour is safe and commodious.

The Restigouche is famed for its fishing, and especially its salmon; trout also of an excellent quality are caught here in abundance. In the estuary, salmon are caught in nets, usually in large quantities; above that, there is excellent red-fishing, especially on the main river and Metapédic, and every summer, numbers of sportsmen come from different parts of Canada

and the United States to enjoy it. Excellent hotel accommodation is to be found at Mr. Fraser's, Metapédic, where there is a station on the Intercolonial Railway.

The Restigouche is also a place of historic interest. Three forts were erected by the French when they occupied the country, viz: at Point La Garde, Pt. Battery, and La Petite Rochelle, the latter place now called Bourdon, from General Bourdon who commanded it at the time of its capture by the English. The story regarding them runs as follows:—

When, in the autumn of 1760, the French were driven from Acadia, or Nova Scotia, the ships in which they sailed were hotly pursued by the British, and instead of making their "desired haven," which was the river St. Lawrence, they accidentally entered the Bay of Chaleurs. The British pursued them as far as the mouth of the Restigouche; but as winter was nigh at hand, the pursuers abandoned the chase and went to England, while the pursued ascended the river, and built themselves cabins upon the shore, as well as the three fortifications already mentioned. Early in the following spring, the British fleet, commanded by Captain John Blyne, of Louisbourg memory, returned from England, sailed up the Restigouche, and with one blow totally destroyed the habitations, batteries and vessels of the French. Several skeletons of the destroyed vessels—which numbered some twenty-two in all—may be seen in the bed of the Restigouche at the present day, and other memorials of this "great victory" in the shape of French cannon and swords, pistols, cutlasses, military buttons, spurs, gun-barrels, bayonets, &c., may be seen in the possession of the older inhabitants. A number of iron-balls may be seen in the garden of Mr. Bastedo of Bourdon. La Petite Rochelle is said to have had about two hundred straggling buildings, remains of which are occasionally met with on the spot where it stood.

The writer begs to acknowledge his indebtedness for many of the facts in the above sketch, to the kindness of Adam Ferguson, Esq., of Athol House, and to Mr. Bastedo, of Bourdon. The history of the fight between the British and French is taken, with some alterations, from a work entitled "Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British American Provinces," by Charles Lumsden.

SCENES ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1. CAMPBELLTON, N. B.—Very near the centre of this picture, is the wharf which the Government built to assist in carrying on the works on the Intercolonial Railway. Near the wharf, a little to the right of the centre, is the Presbyterian Church. To the left, on the hill top, is the Roman Catholic church. Between the hill and the one behind it, is a deep ravine, through which flows a stream called Mill Creek. To the extreme right, standing by itself, is the Presbyterian manor. The Methodist church in the village is not represented, as it cannot be seen where the view was taken.

2. CAMPBELLTON STATION, SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN IN THE DISTANCE.—In the centre is the station which is built of brick. To the left, above the snow-fence, are seen the tops, first, of the coal-shed, and next of the engine-house. The round building, near the extreme left, is the tank. In the distance is what is commonly termed "Sugar-Loaf Mountain," its peculiar shape from which it is so called is not seen from where the view was taken, but only at certain points. Its form in the picture is carefully copied from nature. The name "Sugar-Loaf," it may be remarked, does not correctly describe its peculiar shape, which is rather that of an Egyptian pyramid or Indian wigwam.

Both views were taken from Cross Point, Que., on the opposite side of the river. While the river is open, the two sides are connected by a ferry consisting of a row boat, in which a sail is hoisted when it is deemed expedient to do so. When the gallant bark is about to set out on her voyage, notice thereof is given by a blast on a cow-horn.

For a fuller account, both of Campbellton and the station, we would refer our readers to a paper published elsewhere which Mr. Chainers, schoolmaster at Campbellton, has written expressly to accompany our illustrations. Mr. Chainers, we may say, is an enthusiastic mineralogist and botanist. Should any of our readers who are like-minded visit Campbellton, we recommend them to call on him when he is disengaged. They will spend a while very pleasantly examining his stores.

LITERARY.

THE Queen has expressed her desire that some adequate provision should be made for the Misses De Foe, the lineal descendants of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a pension of £75 per annum should be granted to each of these three ladies.

MR. BROWNING'S translation of the "Agamemnon" of Eschylus, will be out in a few weeks. It is extremely liberal. Mr. Browning having rendered the original almost word for word, it is said, and even endeavored to preserve, as far as possible, the exact order of words.

ONE evening at Edinburgh, there was a bet of a copy of "Paradise Lost" between Macaulay and Jeffrey as to a certain line of that poem. The next morning Macaulay came with a handsomely bound volume. "There," he said, "is your book; I will not; but I have read it through once more, and I will make you another bet that I can repeat the whole." Jeffrey took him at his word, and put him on to passage after passage without once finding him at fault.