

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 28.— <i>Septuagesima</i> . Battle of Aliwal, 1846. Capitulation of Paris signed, 1871.
MONDAY,	" 29.—Great Fire at Fort Erie, 1855. Paris Forts occupied by the Germans, 1871.
TUESDAY,	" 30.—Chillingworth died, 1644. Great Fire at St. Catharines, 1859.
WEDNESDAY,	" 31.—The "Great Eastern" launched, 1858.
THURSDAY,	Feb. 1.—Parliament House, Quebec, burnt, 1854. Bourbaki's army crossed the Swiss frontier and laid down their arms, 1871.
FRIDAY,	" 2.—Purification of the B. V. M. Fire in the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, 1855. Riel deposed by the half-breeds, 1870.
SATURDAY,	" 3.—St. Blaise, Bp. & M.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 23rd January, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.

	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W., Jan. 17.	20°	2°	11°	30.30	30.25	30.25
Th., " 18.	25°	8°	16°5	30.02	29.95	29.95
Fri., " 19.	31°	25°	28°	30.10	30.15	30.05
Sat., " 20.	38°	26°5	32°2	29.55	29.58	29.78
Sun., " 21.	30°	15°	22°5	29.80	29.82	29.76
Mon., " 22.	33°	25°	29°	29.76	29.70	29.65
Tue., " 23.	31°	7°	19°	29.46	29.72	29.82

A GREAT ATTRACTION!

In the first number of the fifth volume of the
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
to be issued on SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872, will appear the beginning of a New Story, by

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

which will be continued weekly until completed. The Story is under publication in *Good Words*, and is entitled

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANDPERE.

No paper in Canada, save the *C. I. News*, has the right to publish this Tale in serial form.

POSTPONEMENT.

Having only received the first instalment of this new story we defer the commencement of its publication for a week or two in order to insure its insertion in consecutive numbers.
January 6, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage.

Almonte, Ont.	James Greig.
Bothwell, Ont.	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Yellowlees & Quick.
Brantford, Ont.	A. Hudson.
Brampton, Ont.	P. L. Woods.
Brookville, Ont.	F. L. Kincaid.
Cobourg, Ont.	J. C. Reynolds.
Collingwood, Ont.	A. Morton.
Dundas, Ont.	J. B. Mencham.
Elora, Ont.	Henry Kirkland.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.	M. N. Munthorne.
Fergus, Ont.	L. C. Munroe.
Fredericton, N. B.	H. A. Cropley.
Goble's Corners, Ont.	N. B. Goble.
Goderich, Ont.	T. J. Moorehouse.
Hamilton, Ont.	J. H. H. Mottram.
Ingersoll, Ont.	R. A. Woodcock.
Kincardine, Ont.	F. A. Barnes.
Kingston, Ont.	Ed. Stacey.
London, Ont.	Wm. Bryce.
Meaford, Ont.	Thos. Plunkett.
Napanee, Ont.	Henry Bro.
Orillia, Ont.	H. B. Slaven.
Oshawa, Ont.	J. A. Gibson.
Ottawa, Ont.	E. A. Perry.
Paisley, Ont.	Jno. Kelso.
Pembroke, Ont.	S. E. Mitchell.
Perth, Ont.	John Hart.
Petrolia, Ont.	N. Reynolds.
Prescott, Ont.	P. Byrne.
Sherbrooke, Ont.	J. Rollo.
St. Catharines, Ont.	W. L. Copeland.
St. John, N. B.	Roger Hunter.
Tilsonburg, Ont.	W. S. Law.
Wardsville, Ont.	W. F. Barclay.
Wellington Square, Ont.	Henry M. DeLong.

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance; if unpaid in three months it will be charged at the rate of Five Dollars.

All OLD subscribers whose subscriptions are unpaid on 1st July next, will be struck off the list.

All NEW subscriptions received henceforward, MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade took place at Ottawa last week, the sessions continuing for four days. There were several subjects of practical importance discussed, such as the improvement of river and canal navigation, &c., of the necessity of which there can scarcely be two opinions though parties do differ as to who should pay the expenses. It is argued, for instance, that if Montreal desires the deepening of the channel through Lake St. Peter, it should set about the work itself without begging for Government to do it, and writers in the press have referred to the improvements in the navigation of the Clyde, effected by the citizens of Glasgow, as an example of what Montreal should do. The cases are not analogous. What Glasgow did was to improve the channel to its own harbour; while the deepening of the channel through Lake St. Peter would

be the improvement of the whole system of Canadian Inland navigation which has access to the sea by the St. Lawrence. Kingston might as well be asked to enlarge the St. Lawrence canals, and Toronto the Welland, while Ottawa should pay for improving the Grenville. There should be no discussion as to the responsibility for the work in question, nor any delay in carrying it out. The improvement of the St. Lawrence navigation concerns not Montreal alone but the whole Dominion, even to the Pacific coast, for if a through trade is to be carried, by the Canadian route, from China and Japan, to Europe, the nearest point at which it can take the water in large seagoing vessels, thereby shortening the railway carriage, will form a consideration of no mean importance in determining the volume of such trade, because it will materially affect the cost of transport. It seems therefore childish to regard the St. Peter's channel question as one exclusively affecting Montreal, when it so manifestly appertains to the development of the trade of the whole Dominion, and the consequent productiveness of the public works already existing or under construction.

Another question affecting directly the importing trade, and indirectly the consumers of imported goods,—which means everybody—was also discussed. It referred to the mode of appraisement and the allowance of a share of the spoils to the officers in case of a seizure being made. On the latter proposition there ought, we think, to be no two opinions: it is immoral if not infamous, and ought to be abolished. Customs officers are paid by the country for doing their duty, and this system of sharing the plunder is a great temptation for them either to underdo or overdo it. In one case a small bribe from a merchant may secure the passage of a questionable invoice. In the other the prospect of plunder may tempt to an undue confiscation. It is worse than giving half the fine to a common informer—and that we think is a little further than legal patronage of meanness ought to go.

With regard to the proposition introduced by Mr. Ogilvy that a genuine invoice should be held as the expression of the fair market value of the goods, though there is much to be said in opposition to it, it appears to be the one which in practice would give most satisfaction. Against it one may plead that because a merchant gets a bargain in a foreign market of goods at half price it is not fair that he should pass these goods at half the duties they would have carried if purchased in the regular market. But on the other hand the difficulties attending appraisement render the theoretical plan somewhat difficult to administer fairly in actual price. Again, if a dutiable article from a foreign country is sent *gratis* to Canada, the *bona fide* invoice would be *nil*, so according to the plan recommended it must pass free. We think that were the temptation to make improper seizures for the sake of dividing the profits removed the difficulty as to appraisement under the law as it stands would vanish. At any rate no one can truthfully argue that the price paid for goods, though honestly stated in the invoice, always represents their "fair market value," for, if so what would become of the "great bargains" of which we hear so much (and see so little)?

The subject of widest interest discussed at the meeting was that of a Zollverein or Commercial Union with the United States. It is needless to say that the Hon. John Young warmly supported the project, or that Mr. Howland, with as much vigour and, happily, more success, opposed it. The frequency with which this idea has been brought up for discussion in Canada, might lead lookers to believe that there was really a strong party in this country in favour of the scheme. Such, however, is not the fact. The small fraction of the population who favour the scheme are either dreamy *doctrinaires* or advocates of Annexation. The great bulk of the people have no sympathy with the proposition. The experience of the country since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has been such as, upon the whole, to convince Canadians that our trade has much improved within the past few years. And though the desire on the part of Canadians for freer commercial intercourse with their neighbours is very strong, it springs naturally from their adhesion to the principle of freedom of trade, and not from any wish to promote political union between the two countries which the Zollverein would undoubtedly do. The terms proposed by the United States National Board will find no favour with Canadians, and we are glad that they were so emphatically condemned by the Dominion Board at Ottawa.

On Tuesday night last, a few minutes before nine o'clock, a number of shot-like reports were heard in and about the Drill Shed in this city, immediately after which about one half of the large roof somewhat slowly glided into the middle of the building. The band of the Prince of Wales Rifles, which was in the building at the time, had a very narrow escape, and

only got off with their lives by rushing into one of the Armouries, the roof of which had luckily, as the event now proves, been strengthened. The roof gave way near the Craig street end, and the break extended for about two hundred feet, the towers being considerably shaken, rendering it absolutely necessary that the front should be taken down. It would seem that the damage will amount to about \$20,000. It is almost a miracle that there was no loss of life. The walls and outside offices are by no means in safe condition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—I have observed that you have lately published what purports to be an authentic account of the Expedition against Quebec in 1759, by a *Major Moncrief*. Will you permit me to state that it is simply a copy of the journal of the well-known James Thompson, sen., of Quebec, who died in 1830.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. T. Harrower, grandson of Mr. Thompson, I have for some time past been its custodian, and have it now before me. It bears the following endorsement:—"Transcribed from rough memoranda by James Thompson, jun.;" and "The foregoing is not in the usual mode of my father's recitation, but is not the less authentic. 1821."

Nearly half a century later, a short time before his death, Mr. Thompson added to this note:—"My father held no rank in the army, but volunteered his services, in order to accompany a particular friend, Captain Baillie, who obtained a company in Fraser's Highlanders, which regiment was raised in the town of Tain, Ross-shire, in four days, and numbered upwards of fourteen hundred men, commanded by Col. Simon Fraser. On the passage to Halifax, Captain Baillie introduced my father to the Colonel, who promised to use his interest in procuring for him a commission, but no vacancy having occurred, and the regiment having been disbanded after the conquest of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal, he was left without employment. At length, in 1761, he was offered the situation of Barrackmaster of Quebec, or Town Major of Montreal; but being by profession an Engineer, he chose the appointment of Superintendent of Military Works, which was conferred upon him by General Murray, and which he held until his decease in 1830—69 years, corresponding with the number of years that I have been a member of the Commissariat, having joined on the 15th October, 1798. My father died at Quebec in his 99th year.

The foregoing memo., noted in Jan., 1867.

JAS. THOMPSON, D.C.G."

I had an opportunity of comparing Mr. Thompson's journal with the manuscript initialled *P. M.*, in the Royal Engineer Office, Quebec; they are as nearly as possible *verbatim et literatim*.

I remain, very faithfully,

WM. JAS. ANDERSON,
President Literary and Historical Society.

Quebec, Grande Allée,
16th Jan., 1872.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC FOR 1872. Philadelphia: G. W. Childs.

In addition to the usual amount of information to be found in annuals of this kind, the *Ledger Almanac* contains a variety of interesting and valuable information on general subjects. Every one of the ninety thousand subscribers to the *Ledger* receives a copy of this attractive and useful little book.

ALBUM DE LA MINERVE. Montreal: Duvernay Frères et Dansereau.

Under this title the proprietors of the *Minerve* are publishing a new ladies' journal, in the French language, devoted exclusively to Fashion, Literature, and the Fine Arts. The first number contains thirty pages of reading matter, a sheet of new music, and a large broadside of fashion illustrations, with description, patterns, etc. The *Album* will appear fortnightly, and the publishers announce that they will produce monthly a supplement of coloured fashion-plates, which will prove an extra inducement to the ladies. Subscription, \$3 a year. The publication in every way accords well with the acknowledged enterprise of the publishers, and we trust will meet with generous patronage. A host of talented *litterateurs* contribute to the several branches of which the *Album* treats. This publication, especially in view of the growing taste for literature among the French Canadians, ought to prove a very great success.

"WESTWARD HO!" A Weekly Journal devoted to the cause of Canadian Immigration. Ottawa: James Morris, Publisher.

We have before us the prospectus of a journal which, under the above heading, is announced for publication at Ottawa, the first number to appear on the 28th prox. The prospectus contains a great deal of information that would be especially useful to intending emigrants from Europe to America, the compilation of which proves that the writer is fully competent