

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 postmasters, 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, stamp 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.

MORRISBURG ILLUSTRATED.

In the present number we present the first of two large double-page illustrations of Morrisburg, Ont. It consists of views of prominent public and private buildings, with such scraps as will tend to give an artistic finish to the scene. This new enterprise of ours is beginning to excite attention throughout the country, and we are in receipt of flattering commendations. And we are certain that the more it is known, the more it will be appreciated. It will be the first time that Canada, its history, resources, industries, geography, &c., will have been set before the people of the country. Not only persons resident in the several localities described, but others also should make it a point to collect these illustrated articles to preserve them for future reference. Nowhere else will they ever find such a mine of useful and entertaining information. The letter-press is equal to the pictorial execution. Our Special Correspondent, Mr. George Tolley, well known for years as the editor of the *Montreal Star*, is devoting his whole time, energy and ability to the work, and he has an eye especially for bits of curious antiquity connected with each place which he visits. We bespeak for Mr. Tolley the consideration of our friends wherever he goes. Orders for the first of this Morrisburg Illustrated Number should be sent in early, as back sets are often difficult to supply.

We have a second double-page of Morrisburg which will be held over till the next fortnightly number, owing to the intervention of Lord Dufferin's visit to Montreal, which will occupy the following number all to itself.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

The present number contains the fifth of the series of portraits of the principal men and notabilities of St. John, N.B. We beg to call the attention of all our friends in the Maritime Provinces to this series.

NOTICE.

BY CELIA'S ARBOUR.

Owing to some unaccountable delay, we did not receive the advance sheets of this serial in due course, and must, in consequence, postpone the publishing of the closing chapters for one or two numbers. Meantime, we give our readers the choice of two very beautiful short stories.

NOTICE.

THE DUFFERIN NUMBER.

In the next number our paper shall be almost entirely devoted to

Lord Dufferin's Visit

to Montreal. The sketches will comprise:—

- The Great Ball, on the 12th.
- The Visit to Mackay Institute, on the 13th.
- The Conferring of Degrees by McGill, on the 14th.
- The Art Association Conversazione, on the 15th.
- The Military Drama, at the Academy, on the 14th.

Together with new portraits of their Excellencies, and an excellent view of the

WINDSOR HOTEL.

GREECE.—The Greek Government has consented to stop the advance of troops and refer the question of their withdrawal to the Conference.

THE EASTERN WAR.—A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro is imminent, on account of the Porte's objecting to Montenegro establishing a line of demarcation.—The presence of the British fleet in the Bosphorus is apparently to be made an excuse by Russia to claim greater liberty of action, and to throw off any restraints which the Czar's promises may have imposed upon her. It is claimed, at least that Russia will now regulate her action by the attitude of England. The rumors of the preliminaries containing secret clauses in relation of an alliance between Russia and the Porte and relative to the Straits and the limits of Bulgaria, are denied.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1878.

PIUS IX.

One of the great figures of this century has disappeared with the demise of POPE PIUS IX. Viewing him from the standpoint of the man of the world, and leaving out theoretical differences altogether, there is no fair-minded man who will dispute the claims of POPE PIUS to a high historic place, while among Roman Pontiffs, few names are more eminent. He was born at Sinigaglia, in the States of the Church, on May 13, 1792. He was a son of Count GIUGLIANO MASTAI-FERRETTI and the Countess CATERINA SALUZZI, receiving the name of GIOVANNI MARIA MASTAI-FERRETTI, with the title of "Contino." in accordance with the common usage of the province. He began his studies in 1803, in the College of Volterra, which were interrupted in 1808 by frequent attacks of epilepsy. In 1809 he received the clerical tonsure and went to Rome to study theology. He returned to Sinigaglia in 1810, and continued his studies under the direction of his maternal uncle. In 1812 his name was placed by the French authorities on the lists of the Italian guard which they were organizing at Milan, but he was excused from military service on account of his physical infirmity. In the autumn of 1813 he attended as a layman the lectures of the Roman Academy. Soon afterwards, his epileptic fits recurring less frequently, he was encouraged to resume his clerical dress, and was allowed to receive minor orders. Pius VII. personally gave him permission to receive priests' orders in 1819, when he was appointed director of an institution called Tata Giovanni, for the education of poor boys. He was chosen in June, 1823, secretary to Monignore Muzi, apostolic delegate to Chili, where he ministered to the Indian populations of the interior. On his return to Rome in June, 1825, he was made domestic prelate to Leo XII. In 1827 he was nominated Archbishop of Spoleto, and he created, at his own expense, charitable and industrial establishments like those which he had governed at Rome. In 1831 he induced a body of 4,000 insurgents to give up their arms to him, obtained their pardon from the authorities, and governed for a time the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia. In 1832 he did much to alleviate the distress occasioned by severe earthquakes, and he was made Archbishop of Imola. On the 23rd of December, 1839, he was created Cardinal, and proclaimed as such on the 14th of December, 1840. He was, when GREGORY XVI. died, June 1, 1846, immediately designated by the representative men of the moderate national party as the most suitable successor. On June 16 he was elected Pope.

He began his Pontificate by many acts of clemency and liberality, which endeared him to his people, but, on the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1848, his troubles began. On the 15th October of that year, his Prime Minister Rossi was assassinated, and the next day the populace, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the troops of the line and the Roman legion, besieged the Quirinal and forced the Pope, whose Secretary, Monsignore PALMA, was shot down at his side, to accept a Radical Ministry. At length Pius IX. escaped from imprisonment in his own palace, and, disguised as a simple priest, sought refuge in Gaeta. He immediately issued a protest against the acts of the revolutionary government, and in February, 1849, he called upon the Catholic Powers, particularly France, Spain, Austria and Naples, for armed resistance. Rome capitulated to the French forces on July 1, 1849. The Pope re-entered Rome, April 12, 1850. On September 24, he published a brief restoring the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. In 1854 he invited the bishops from all parts of Christendom to meet at Rome, and with their consent, formally defined the

doctrine of the Immaculate Conception to be a dogma of the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's, December 8, 1854. Other important acts of his Pontificate have been the conclusion of concordats with Spain, 1851, Baden, 1854, and Austria, 1855, all of which have since been revoked or annulled; the foundation at Rome of English and American colleges for students of theology; a bull of excommunication, March 26, 1860, and published with the usual formalities on March 28, against all persons concerned in the invasion and dismemberment of his dominions; his reform of the great religious bodies, begun by the encyclical letter of June 17, 1847, and since consummated so as to make the period of probation more protracted, and to raise the standard of descriptive and intellectual training; the publication, December 8, 1864, of the encyclical *Quanta cura* and the accompanying Syllabus or catalogue of propositions condemned by him at different times; the celebration in 1869-70 of the first session of the Council of the Vatican, which ended in decreeing and promulgating the dogma of Pontifical infallibility; creation in the United States of a vast Roman hierarchy; the conflict with the Russian Government after 1863 in defence of the Polish Catholics, and the conflict which took place with the German Empire and the Republic of Switzerland after the Council of the Vatican.

With the success of the German arms in France came the occupation of Rome, on the 20th of September, 1870, by the troops of Italy, and the downfall of the temporal sovereignty of the Head of the Catholic Church. From that time until the moment of his death, the Pope never set foot out of the Vatican, although urged in many ways to do so, and considered himself a prisoner. His life, subsequent to the Italian occupation of the Eternal City, was, therefore, uneventful and perfectly tranquil, barring the evils of feeble old age and the afflictions of disease. He attended to business regularly, rising at 4 in the morning and going to bed at 10 p.m., with minute precision; slept on a monastic bed, fared frugally, and, whenever the weather and his strength would permit, took walks in the Palace galleries and garden. He gave audiences and made short speeches to thousands of pilgrims and visitors, who thronged to do him reverence, from all parts of the earth. His wants were always few, and the vast sums showered upon him were only used for strictly religious purposes, and placed in reserve for a rainy day in behalf of the Church, as he never would harbour the idea of receiving the annuity allowed by the Parliament of MONTE CITORIO. He lived to see all the great actors in the Italian revolution interred, with the single exception of Garibaldi. He completed the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate in June, 1871, and, by reigning longer than any of his predecessors, even St. Peter, he contradicted the traditional saying, "*Non videbis annos Petri*," uttered at his coronation. On the occurrence of the last-mentioned date, a marble slab was affixed to the interior wall of St. Peter's Church, just above the iron statue of the Saint, in order to commemorate the fact of his having reigned so long. He died a little after four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 7th inst. He will lie in state for nine days, after which the Conclave will sit for the election of his successor.

PANEBIANCO.

It is, of course, too early to speculate on the probable successor of the late Pope. But the following curious incident, suggested to us by a gentleman connected with our office, is worthy of being published in advance of the meeting of the Conclave. It appears that there is an old French prophecy, published some years ago, to the effect that, in these later times, there will be a terrific upheaval of the social and political elements of Europe, in which the Church will be particularly involved, and in which her very foundations

will be shaken, but that in the height of the crisis, a Pontiff will arise who will rescue and save. That Pontiff will bear a name expressive of the elements of the Sacrament. Now, Cardinal PANEBIANCO's name is very suggestive in this connection. It means "white bread." It is already known that this Cardinal is one of the principal candidates for the Chair of Peter. What if he were elected?

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LATE POPE.—A biography of the late Pontiff will be found imbedded in the editorial article which we have devoted to his memory.

A. C. SMITH, Esq.—We regret that we have not procured any biographical details of this gentleman, who was Mayor of St. John, N.B., for several years—a proof of the esteem in which his character and talents are held by his fellow citizens.

PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Brief sketches of Mr. James Reynolds, and the late Dr. Peltier will be found under separate headings. The biography of Hon. A. G. Jones reached us too late for this week.

MARRIAGE OF KING ALFONSO.—In the early part of December the King officially announced his intention to a Cabinet Council of marrying the Princess Mercedes, and on December 6th despatched the Duke of Sexto, his Chamberlain, formally to demand her hand from her father, the Duke of Montpensier. Our sketch represents the envoy handing the Royal letter to the Duke of Montpensier in the White Hall of his Palace of San Felmo at Seville. On the right of the Duke of Sexto (who is holding the letter in his hand) is Senor Raphael Esquivel, the Chamberlain of the Palace, and the priest beyond is the Archbishop of Seville. By the side of the last-named stands the Duke of Montpensier leaning on his cane, his Duchess standing next him. Next to her is his eldest unmarried daughter, the Infanta Christina, and then the lady most interested in the ceremony, the Infanta Mercedes. The small boy in the sketch is the Duke's son, the Infante Don Antonio.

THE DEATH OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The following are the particulars of the last moments of the deceased monarch: At noon the King's condition was such as to dispel the last ray of hope, and nothing remained but to administer the sacraments. The Canon Anzino, his Majesty's chaplain, was then admitted, and, in presence of Prince Humbert, the Princess Margherita, all the great dignitaries of State, Baron Nicotera and Baron Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the King communicated, and received Extreme Unction. The scene was profoundly touching, and all were moved to tears. By this time it was half-past one. The King, who in the morning had sat up in his chair, was reconveyed to bed. At half-past two the physicians made his Majesty inhale some oxygen gas, and he seemed for a moment to regain his old energy. He nodded thrice to the bystanders not to weep; then as if the effort had been too much, he turned round on his pillow, lifted his hand to his lips to arrange his moustache, and heaved a long sigh. It was his last. The hands of the clock stood at thirty-five minutes past two. Round his bed were the Ministers of State and the principal members of his household. At that moment a noise was heard. It was the entrance of Baron Uxkull, the Russian Ambassador, bearing a sympathetic telegram from the Czar. With all decent despatch the Ministers met in Council, and after a short deliberation with Prince Humbert, Signor Crispi, the Minister of the Interior, forwarded telegrams to all the Prefects throughout the Peninsula intimating the King's death, the accession of Prince Humbert to the throne, and the confirmation of the Ministry in office.

ADRIANOPLE.—This ancient city was the objective point of the Russian commanders when their march toward the Balkan Mountains was arrested by the bold movements of Osman Pasha and the necessity of reducing the improvised stronghold of Plevna. From 1866 to 1877 it was the capital of the Turkish Empire, and is still second only to Constantinople in importance. The city lies on the Maritza River, about 135 miles from the present capital. The population before the exodus caused by the approach of the Russian forces was variously estimated from 80,000 to 140,000, about half of whom are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople is virtually an open town, for although the old part is surrounded by a wall and contains a citadel, these are now useless as defenses. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but only of a field, or at the most a provisional, type. The country around Adrianople is lovely, and the first view of the city from a distance is wonderfully charming. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side. The city derives its name from the Emperor Hadrian, by whom it was founded. It was at Adrianople that peace between Turkey and Russia was concluded in 1829; and now, unless the pending negotiations fail, the victorious Muscovite will, for the second time, exact severe terms from the defeated Turks within the walls of their ancient capital.