

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,  
JULY 13, 1872.

SUNDAY,	July 7.— <i>Sabbath Sunday after Trinity.</i>
MONDAY,	" 8.—Barony of Longueuil created, 1710. Siege of Gibraltar, 1759. Great Fire in Montreal, 1852.
TUESDAY,	" 9.—Importation of Slaves into Canada prohibited, 1793.
WEDNESDAY,	" 10.—Columbus born, 1417. Sieur de Vaudreuil, Governor, 1758.
THURSDAY,	" 11.—Battle of Black Rock, 1812.
FRIDAY,	" 12.—Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, Governor, 1815. Evacuation of the Crimea, 1856. Riots in New York, 1871.
SATURDAY,	" 13.—Foundation of Redollet College, Quebec, laid, 1869. Orange Riots in Montreal, 1837.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 2nd July, 1872, observed by HARRIS, HARRISON & CO., 212 & 214 Notre Dame Street.

	W.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Max.	80°	82°	84°	86°	88°	87°	85°
Min.	60°	62°	64°	66°	68°	67°	65°
Mean.	70°	72°	74°	76°	78°	77°	75°
S.A.M.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
P.M.	30.10	30.08	30.06	30.04	30.02	30.00	29.98
Bar.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
W.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
Th.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
Fri.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
Sat.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
Sun.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
Mon.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03
Tue.	30.15	30.13	30.11	30.09	30.07	30.05	30.03

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

The people of the Dominion appear, by all accounts which have reached us, to have joined heartily in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the day on which Her Majesty's proclamation constituted "the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick one Dominion under the name of Canada." Since that day Canada, though still one Dominion, has so far increased in territorial dimensions as to be able to boast an area larger than that of the United States. But two little spots remain to be attached, to make "Canada" the new name for the whole of British North America—a term which we should under present circumstances be sorry to see dropped from the world's map.

The enthusiasm in the celebration of the fifth anniversary was not of course so great nor so striking as that which was witnessed on what we may term the "inaugural" day, when the unbounded jovialities and rejoicings in the West died gradually away as the celebration travelled eastward to be stopped on the shores of the Atlantic with angry cries of "To your tents, O Israel!" But when we are told that Dominion day was celebrated in Toronto this year as a general holiday, though not with the enthusiasm of former years; and that at Halifax—Dominion Day is observed by an extra display of "bunting, the closing of the Custom offices, a thunder squall, with the thermometer at 60° we are inclined to accept the increase in the enthusiasm at the East as full compensation for its more staid manifestation at the West. In most of the cities and towns throughout the Provinces the usual sports and enjoyments were indulged in: picnics, boating parties, excursions, military parades and firemen's displays, &c., &c.

That the exhibitions of enthusiasm should become less demonstrative as the novelty wears off the object which excites it, is neither a cause for wonder nor a proof of diminished attachment. Were Toronto polled to-day on the question of Confederation, we doubt not its vote would be more unanimously favourable than it would have been on the second day of July 1867. And were Nova Scotia polled now, on a "yea," "nay," and "not proven" vote, we firmly believe that nearly all the "nays" which were cast in 1867 would be absorbed by the other two. It is a fact rather remarkable, however, that the feeling in favour of Confederation has been always with a single exception, since disposed of, stronger the further west it has been carried. In the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, so unpopular was Confederation, and so unpopular is it still, that these Islands cannot be induced to join on the most favourable terms. In Nova Scotia it was carried by the Local Legislature, and subsequently repudiated by the people, who are now being gradually reconciled. New Brunswick showed somewhat more enthusiasm in its favour, but that enthusiasm has now so far "wilted," that while claiming it yet to be stronger than in Nova Scotia, we may as fairly claim that it is proportionately weaker than the feeling in Quebec, which at the first general election returned very few opponents to the measure. When we take the then Western Province of the Union we find that so strong was the feeling in its favour that the six or seven gentlemen who voted against the Quebec resolutions in 1865, "accepted the situation" when they went before their constituencies in 1867.

The exception to which we have alluded as being now removed, is the early trouble in Manitoba. But that was created by the feeling that the country belonged to its inhabitants and should not have been disposed of without their consent. They are now all hearty Unionists; while in British Columbia the feeling seems so strong

in its favour that a word of deeper significance than that of enthusiasm should be given to describe it.

Does this divergence of sentiment—as to the estimation in which the value of the Union should be held—according to geographical position presage a western and eastern contest, with the Ottawa for its Potomac? Are we going, by sectional issues, to array the Eastern Provinces against the Western, and thus "repeat history" which as yet belongs to our neighbours on the other side of the lines?

These are questions which party zeal or public opinion may decide in the future. But it does seem that if in after years, when the Western Provinces are populated more densely, and when the Pacific Railway is built, a sort of "James Buchanan" Cabinet, followed by an "Abraham Lincoln" one, could get up a sectional war as readily in Canada as was done in the United States, were the contending factions in this country to be equally zealous, uncompromising and intolerant. It is to be hoped that a better fate is before the country, but if the game of our leading politicians is to be merely one of party—a contest for place and power—there are materials equally inflammable as were those so deftly handled by American statesmen up to and through the war. Canadians in every Province have much need of caution and cool judgment in laying the foundation of the future policy of the Dominion, for

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

## "CHEAP EXCURSIONS."

Cheap excursions are among the most pleasant as they are sometimes the most disagreeable means of giving enjoyment to the public. One fare for the round trip; and sometimes even half fare "there and back" is in a commercial view generally a paying proposal for the Railway Company or Steamboat proprietor who offers it, on occasions when because of a public celebration or for other reason the general public may enjoy a holiday. Our artist has selected and localised a scene at one of these excursions. The good folks of London have an annual civic holiday, and a group of its citizens are evidently struggling for their chance to get into the car after their day's sport at Port Stanley. Our readers may, however, put their own interpretation on the illustration.

It is a subject worthy of some serious consideration whether a systematic "cheap excursion" on the trains and steamboats would not be a certain source of profit to the companies as well as a moral and sanitary reforming power in the community. It is a fact too frequently demonstrated (see July 1st, need not be mentioned that these "cheap excursions" managed by the committees appointed by some national, benevolent, or religious society, are failures. There are many good men who "can't run a hotel," and many excellent "committees of management" who cannot manage an excursion—in the way it should be managed. If, however, it were known that on a certain day or evening, every week or month, a "cheap excursion" would be given to some near point of attraction, men with their families would prepare deliberately and go to it with the firm design of having quiet enjoyment, instead of the fear and excitement created by the holiday bustle. "I declare I shall never go to a picnic again!" says the half-weeping mother struggling frantically the while to hold on with one hand to the little three-year old being borne away from her by the pressure of the crowd, while with the other she clings to the infant, lest it might be crushed by the rude shock that almost takes herself off her feet. "No more excursions for me, by Jove!" and the reason was, that he had to stand all the way without the opportunity even of resting his hand on the back of a seat; and then, in his hurry to get out, his hat fell off and he saw it trampled under a dozen feet. Picnic and excursion incidents of the disagreeable kind are almost innumerable. Yet the public enjoy them—not the disagreeable incidents—but the picnics and the cheap excursions, and we think it might be possible by systematic arrangement, and by leaving their management in the hands of those accustomed to the carriage of human freight, instead of inexperienced committees, much good might be done in furnishing recreation to the people, at a price within their reach; and that the companies entering into such an arrangement, would have reasonable assurance of a fair return.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.—In noticing the business establishments in the Barron Block in connection with the illustration of that architectural adornment of St. James Street, we omitted to mention that the Montreal branch of the financial institution named has its office on the ground floor with a handsome entrance on the corner of St. James and John Streets. The head office of the Bank is of course at Toronto, but the Montreal branch does a large business under the able administration of Mr. D. Coulson, the manager.

Wotappesitukruksuodetukquoh is one Indian word; it signifies, "He, falling down upon his knees, made application to him." It occurs in Eliot's Algonquin translation of the Bible.

## SALMON BREEDING.

Much attention has of late years been given by the Fisheries Department at Ottawa to the artificial propagation of fish; and most extraordinary success has attended the efforts that have been made. The most recent experiment in this direction is the attempt to restock the Salmon River, a tributary of the Ottawa which has long forfeited its name, for no salmon have been seen in it for years. In the Ottawa Citizen of June 29th we read that on the previous Thursday Messrs. Whiteher and Wilmet succeeded in placing some four thousand healthy salmon fry in various parts of Salmon River, under most promising circumstances. These gentlemen left there on Wednesday morning by the Queen Victoria, with the young fish, in tin cans, as lively as crickets, notwithstanding a very trying journey by railroad all the way from Newcastle, O., and deposited their delicate charge during the same afternoon, returning home Thursday evening, along with our new Governor's party. Lord Dufferin is said to have taken an encouraging interest in the matter, and conversed freely on the subject of pisciculture in such a manner as to evince very extensive knowledge and practical observation on the new system of fish farming.

When we consider the extreme heat of the weather, the length of the journey, and the many hindrances, it certainly says much for the personal care and intelligence of Mr. Wilmet, and the perfection of the experiments conducted under him at the Government fish-breeding establishment, that several thousands of salmon fry can be thus safely conveyed, and still full of life and vigour turned loose into the rapids of a stream little short of fifty miles from the Capital. After conversing with Messrs. Whiteher and Wilmet, we can readily perceive that the fortune of these novel and important undertakings, depends almost entirely on the skill and individual exertions of men whose intelligent enthusiasm renders them equal to any amount of physical labour. Should the present endeavour to restock Salmon River prove as successful as its promoters deserve, and they seem to be resolved that it shall succeed, the public will yet be favoured again with the sight and taste of salmon raised and caught in the waters of the Ottawa County, long deserted by the king of fresh water fishes.

## HALIFAX VIEWS.

The last great fire that swept away the chief business portion of Halifax is considered more in the light of a blessing than a scourge. Rigorous laws were enacted against the erection of wooden buildings of every class. The consequence was splendid. Stone-fronted blocks took the place of the antiquated shanties in which merchants then did congregated. Granville and Hollis Streets are both handsome and highly respectable thoroughfares. The corner lots are particularly well filled. The magnificent wholesale dry goods warehouses thereon situated would do no discredit to any first-class city. The Union Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia are well located, handsome structures. Although Halifax has lost of several fine business streets, the suburbs are even more striking—probably no city of its size on this continent can show such an array of first-class private residences.

In contrast with modern developments we present a view of

## THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

Some of the earliest settlers in Halifax were Germans. About the year 1752, when the little town founded by Cornwallis was only in its third year, several German families, numbering some two thousand souls, emigrated to the new colony and settled in the northern part of the city, which was, in consequence, known long afterwards as Dutchtown. For several years the community seem to have possessed no regular place of worship, but in 1761, their numbers having considerably increased, a subscription was raised among them for the purpose of building a suitable meeting-house. The modest little edifice which figures among our Views was erected, and in it services were conducted for some time according to the Lutheran rite. But by degrees their numbers began to dwindle. The neighbouring settlement of Lunenburg, populated entirely by Germans brought out by the British Government in 1759, offered great attractions to the German minority in Halifax. The spirit of clanishness was strong among them, as it is with all Germans; migrations became frequent, one by one their numbers thinned, until in 1763 we find that three-fourths of the original community had left Halifax. The remaining fourth, what with intermarriage, deaths, and removals, gradually became extinct as a separate race, until the very remembrance of the old Dutch settlers was all but lost.

There being no further use for a German national church, the little building has been converted into a school-house. It is religiously kept in repair, and notwithstanding its age, presents much the same appearance as it did a century ago, when the early German settlers in Nova Scotia offered their "God's service" within its walls.

FIRE AT BANCROFT & SHARPE'S STABLES,  
MONTREAL.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th ult., about eleven o'clock, the stables belonging to Messrs. Bancroft & Sharpe, the well-known Montreal livery keepers, were discovered to be on fire. The stables were situated off Alexander Street, above Lagau-chetière, and at the time of the disaster were occupied by forty-one valuable horses, few of which were saved. On the alarm being given the firemen turned out, and set to work to battle with the flames, which already had a considerable start. Fortunately there was no wind at the time, and they succeeded in confining the damage to the premises where the fire originated. In the stables the fire burned furiously, but notwithstanding the flames and the stifling smoke from the burning fodder, the men bravely exerted themselves to save the poor helpless animals, who, bewildered by the heat and the roar from the burning mass, were frantically plunging in their stalls. The sight was a terrible one. Our artist's sketch, graphic as it is, can give but a faint idea of the scene in all its horror—the glare of the burning wood, the stifling smoke, the cries of the men, and the frantic neighings of the horses, who, paralysed with terror, resisted all the attempts of the firemen to save them. Seven only were rescued, thirty-four perishing in the flames.

For an hour the fire burnt furiously, and towards midnight it began to slacken for want of material to maintain it. The