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## PROSPECTUS OF VOL. XX.

We have the pleasure to announce to all our friends and patrons that this is the XXth Volume of

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and in it we introduce a number of improvements tending to make it still more worthy of public encouragement. We have engaged the services of a talented Superintendent of the Art Department, competent to infuse new energy and excellence in our illustrations; and to show what we intend to accomplish in the Literary Department, we have only to publish the names of the following Canadian writers of note who have kindly consented to be occasional contributors to our columns:

J. G. BOURINOT, Esq., Ottawa.  
 REV. A. J. BRAY, Montreal.  
 DR. CAMPBELL, London, Ont.  
 S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Montreal.  
 F. M. DEROME, Esq., Rimouski.  
 P. L. DIXON, Esq., Ottawa.  
 N. F. DAVIN, Esq., Toronto.  
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 JAMES HARPER, Esq., Montreal.  
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 CHAS. LINDSEY, Esq., Toronto.  
 MRS. LEPROHON, Montreal.  
 H. H. MILES, LL.D., Quebec.  
 HENRY J. MORGAN, Esq., Ottawa.  
 HON. E. G. PENNY, Senator, Montreal.  
 REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Montreal.  
 JOHN READE, M.A., Montreal.  
 MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, Montreal.  
 LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq., Ottawa.  
 GEORGE STEWART, Jr., Esq., Quebec.  
 F. C. SUMICHRAST, Esq., Halifax.  
 FENNINGS TAYLOR, Esq., Ottawa.  
 THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M.P.  
 REV. S. W. YOUNG, M.A., Toronto.  
 COUNT DE PREMIO REAL, Spanish Consul at Quebec.

In addition to these attractions we beg to call attention to the following special features of the News:

I. It is the only illustrated paper in the Dominion; the only purely literary weekly, and in every respect a family paper.

II. It contains the only Canadian Portrait Gallery in existence, numbering already over 300, and containing the picture and biography of all the leading men of the Dominion in every department of life. This collection is invaluable for reference, can be found nowhere else, and ours is the only paper that can publish it.

III. It gives views and sketches of all important events at home and abroad, as they transpire every week.

IV. It has been publishing, and will continue to publish, illustrations of the principal towns, manufactures and industries of the country, which, when collected in a volume, will constitute the most complete pictorial gazetteer ever printed.

V. Its original and selected matter is varied, spicy, and of that literary quality which is calculated to improve the public taste.

VI. It studiously eschews all partisanship in politics, and all sectarianism in religion.

The expenditure of an illustrated journal is double that of any ordinary paper, and to meet that we earnestly request the support of all those who believe that Canada should possess such a periodical as ours. The more we are encouraged the better will be our paper, and we promise to spare no effort to make it worthy of universal acceptance. A great step will be made if, with the new volume, all our friends help us to the extent of procuring for us an additional subscriber each.

## Hanlan's Reception at Toronto,

Having this week presented our readers with a large portrait of Hanlan, a sketch of the Sportsman's Challenge Cup, and a view of the great Hanlan-Elliott match on the Tyne, we shall next week publish views of

### THE GREAT RECEPTION

of the Champion Sculler at Toronto, together with another page of

### TORONTO CELEBRITIES,

in addition to the page of the same which appears in the present issue.

## OUR NEW STORY.

In this number we continue the publication of our original serial story, entitled:—

### MY CREOLES:

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,  
 BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

Author of "Rosalba," "The Bastonnais," &c.

This story will run through several months, and we bespeak for it the favour which was accorded to "The Bastonnais," originally published in these columns two years ago. The subject is new and interesting. The book will deal, *inter alia*, with the mysteries of Voodooism, and touch delicately upon several of those social questions which have so thoroughly agitated the North and South since the war. Begin your subscriptions with the opening of this story.

## NOTICE.

Subscribers removing to the country or the sea-side during the summer months, are respectfully requested to send their new addresses to our offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, and the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be duly sent to them.

### TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

#### THE WEEK ENDING

July 20th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878		
Max.	Min.	Meas.	Max.	Min.	Meas.
Mon.. 83°	71°	77°	Mon.. 85°	72°	78° 5
Tues.. 85°	67°	76°	Tues.. 78°	65°	71° 5
Wed.. 86°	64°	75°	Wed.. 76°	64°	70°
Thur.. 81°	64°	72° 5	Thur.. 87°	70°	78° 5
Frid.. 73°	65°	69°	Frid.. 86°	75°	80° 5
Sat.. 74°	59°	63°	Sat.. 83°	76°	80° 5
Sun.. 77°	57°	67°	Sun.. 85°	71°	78°

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 26, 1879.

### AN IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

We judge it opportune to call attention to a very important despatch of Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, containing a sort of manifesto of Imperial doctrines respecting Imperial and Colonial relations. We have not seen any reference to it in other papers. It applies specially to the Province of Victoria, but the doctrines it contains are general. Everybody who has paid any attention to the working of responsible government in the dependencies of the Empire, cannot fail to have noticed with serious misgivings, the long struggle which has prevailed in Victoria between the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The former, having the advantage of the kind of irresponsibility which arises from indissolubility, has not hesitated to use its position. There has, in consequence, come exasperation between the Chambers, which has gone to such an extent that the Lower House has tacked on measures which it determined to pass to supply bills, and these the Council has thrown out. Hence a state of dead-lock, and hence an appeal to England.

The Colonial Secretary reviews the whole case in a very elaborate despatch, dated May 3rd, in which he states: "It is not necessary to discuss the merits of this or any other proposal, for, though fully recognizing the confidence in the Mother Country evinced by the reference of so important a question for the counsel and aid of the Imperial Government, I

still feel that the circumstances do not justify any Imperial legislation, for the amendment of that Constitutional Act by which self-government, in the form which Victoria desired, was conceded to her, and by which the power of amending the Constitution was expressly, and as an essential incident of self-government, vested in the Colonial Legislature with the consent of the Crown." Sir M. H. BEACH continues to argue that appeals to the Mother Country to settle disputes between parties in a colony, should not be resorted to except in cases of extreme urgency, and then, with the consent of the whole people. When made, however, with all these conditions, he contends that an appeal, "even if thus justified, would be attended with much difficulty and risk, and be in itself a matter for grave regret. It would be held to involve an admission that the great Colony of Victoria was compelled to ask the Imperial Parliament to resume a power, which, desiring to promote her welfare, and believing in her capacity for self-government, the Imperial Parliament had voluntarily surrendered." He continues to say that such a request could only be made "because the leaders of political parties from a general want of the moderation and sagacity essential to the success of Constitutional Government, had failed to agree upon any compromise for enabling the business of the Colonial Parliament to be carried on."

Here, then, is the whole question clearly and succinctly stated, on the authority of the Conservative Government of Lord BEACONSFIELD. We are told that the concession of self-government to a dependency of the Empire, carries with it the obligation of the proper working, without appeal to the Imperial Parliament which gave those powers; and that failure to work such institutions can only come from the "want of moderation and sagacity" in the leaders of the political parties. In other words, it is telling the heated leaders of factions, in young States, that they are, in addition to those other disqualifications, which tend to bring their country to grief, fools, or unfit for their position.

We learn thus a lesson taught on the highest authority of the Empire, which the heated factionists in the Letellier matter, who would bring the State to grief rather than not carry out their own way, may profitably ponder. The exhibition of such traits is not a sign that the men in whom they are found are fit for self-government.

Respecting the many rumours with which the air is filled as to the action of the Government now that Mr. LANGEVIN has got home, we believe we have reason to say that they are quite without foundation. There is nothing to alter the situation as it was presented in the letters of our Ottawa Correspondent. And if any assurance were wanted of the truth of this position, it might be found in the words of the important despatch which we have above quoted. The Imperial Government will not meddle with any concern that comes legitimately within the province of the Canadian Government, responsible to the Canadian Parliament.

### SENSIBLE PATRIOTISM.

In our appreciation of Prince JEROME, the new head of the Bonaparte family, published a fortnight ago, while declaring that his private life was not edifying and his public career worthless, we took care to do justice to his abilities, which are far above the common, and which abundantly fit him to do justice to the exalted and responsible position now occupied by him. Events have since proved the accuracy of our estimate. Last week he was waited upon by representative delegations from Marseilles, Lyons, and other cities of Southern France. They presented him with an address, accepting him as the legal head of the Bonapartist family, and as the rightful leader of the Imperial party. The Prince made an address, which had evidently been carefully studied and

prepared. He declared himself the head of the Bonapartist family and dynasty. This, he said, was by no act of his own. It was simply the result of the rules of succession established by Napoleon I., and now brought to bear in his own case by the death of the late Prince Imperial. As the head of the family and of the dynasty he would know how to fulfil his duties, and he trusted that in the end the verdict of posterity would be that he had discharged them well and faithfully. "But," he continued, "I must be allowed to choose my own time in all my actions and to await the course of events. The Republic is at present, by right, the legal government of the country, and so long as its administrators preserve the confidence of the people by peaceable and legal means, it is the duty of Frenchmen to support it. As chief of the Bonapartist family I emphatically oppose and discountenance every intrigue which may be set on foot for the purpose of placing the Bonapartists in a position inconsistent with their origin, their duties, and their cause." The address was received with many expressions of approbation.

This is very sensible language and patriotic as well. Coming from a Frenchman it means a great deal, but coming, beside, from the head of a powerful family which is the strongest rival of the Republic, its import is higher and more far reaching. It sanctions and strengthens the Republic by recognizing it as the legal expression of the will of the majority of the French people—and this action will go far toward helping the Imperial party later should the Republic fail or falter through unforeseen causes. Prince JEROME has simply raised himself in public estimation by the honorable stand which he has taken, and not all the wildness of the DE CASSAGNACS will be able to thwart him in the pursuance of his patriotic policy.

MR. GLADSTONE is returning to his theological studies. In a late publication on the Evangelical Movement, he cites among the fathers of the school such men as WHITFIELD, HERVEY, BERRIDGE, ROMAINE and TOPLADY, and claims that its main characteristic was a strong reaction against the prevailing standards of life and preaching. He holds, however, that the Evangelical movement never became dominant in England, although it did by infusion profoundly alter the general tone and tendency of the preaching of the clergy, after the Tractarian movement had begun and when it reached the forward stage at which it came rather to be known in a general and loose way by the name of Ritualism. In tracing the relation of Tractarianism to Evangelicalism, Mr. GLADSTONE describes the former as a movement obviously in the direction of the Church of Rome, whereas the latter was a movement not obviously in the direction of Tractarianism. Nevertheless, he contends that, if we detect in Tractarianism the parent of the Romeward movement, we cannot stop there, for the Evangelical scheme cannot escape a trenchant and prior responsibility.

THE fine arts, as is fitting, are to be enlisted to do honour to the memory of the late Prince Imperial. M. CAMPO TOSTO, the eminent Belgian painter, is engaged on a life-size portrait of him, which, when completed, will be publicly exhibited and then engraved for distribution. M. MEISSONIER, also, who began a portrait of the Prince some years ago, but was prevented by circumstances from finishing it, has resolved to complete it at once and present it to the Empress. The Army Memorial is likewise intended to be a work of art worthy of the occasion. The subscription is not to exceed £1, so as to be within the reach of all ranks. A large number of distinguished officers have agreed to a resolution to the above effect, and have consented to act as a provisional committee, of which Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., will act as president.