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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, August 25th, 1877.

### ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

It is not without interest, after studying as we did last week, the organs of British opinion itself, to learn the views of the Russian press on the possible intervention of Great Britain in the present Eastern conflict. The *Russki Mir*, which is one of the most influential of the St. Petersburg journals, is especially outspoken. It declares that the time is past when the sayings or doings of England occupied Russian attention. The tender solicitude of the English for the Turks at one time excited their indignation. That feeling has given way to indifference. The presence of a few thousand English troops would make very little difference in the actual state of the war. Russians have now accurately measured the political and military forces which the English Government has at its disposal in the East, and their indignation has been converted into equanimity. Even the direct support of an English corps for the Turkish army would hardly strengthen Turkey sufficiently to make any considerable change in the chances of the war. England must make a great effort if she wishes even to place 10,000 of her soldiers on the battle-field; and even an English army of 50,000 men—the maximum force which she could send to the Dardanelles—does not, under present circumstances, mean much. The English would, beyond a doubt, be driven away by Russian troops if they should really attempt to defend Constantinople. Even now Russia fights not only with the Turks, but with their secret British allies. During the diplomatic campaign the English menaces might have been disquieting; now they are only laughable. England will not stop the advances of the Russian troops beyond the Danube or shake the determination of the Russian people. Russia's strength lies above all in this: that England neither can nor will risk a war with Russia. Such a war would in Russia be extremely popular, and equally unpopular in England. Nor can it be quite convenient for England to send her whole fleet to the Dardanelles while the whole of the Russian iron-clad fleet is quietly lying at anchor, ready at any moment to go anywhere, even to the British coast. Russian seamen have obtained such a reputation in Europe that the English may expect them to be equal to any achievement, however daring. They should hardly lose much by having another HOBART PASHA their opponent; while, on the other hand, their promise not to take

Constantinople would no longer be binding upon them, any more than their other concessions to England. Russia would then have perfect freedom of action in regard to the natural gates of her empire—the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

The German press holds almost similar language. According to it the action of England has commenced, but it has not produced the effect upon the Russian headquarters which was expected in England, and for two reasons. First, because it is known that the British Cabinet will be isolated; and, secondly, because the English preparations are not of such a nature as would cause Russia to fail in the object of the campaign. It is now stated that AARIFI PASHA has entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and that Turkey and England have come to an understanding with respect to the occupation of Gallipoli, by the English artillery and marines. In the first moment of terror caused by the appearance of the Russians at Jomboli the Sultan was induced to grant this dangerous concession, and he has sacrificed SARFET PASHA, who also would consent to a provisional occupation of the peninsula, but on the condition that such occupation should cease under certain circumstances. The old diplomatist was of opinion that the Russians would be bound to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, but he could not be brought to think that the English would renounce at a given moment their acquisition when once it had been made. Now nothing is arranged as to the retreat of the English. It is beyond doubt that if they occupy Gallipoli they will hold such a position as would allow of their opposing the opening of the passage of the Dardanelles to the Russians at the time of the negotiations for peace, but that is all. Gallipoli will not aid the English to influence the other results of the war which Russia desires to attain.

#### THE CARTIER MONUMENT.

Among our engravings in the present number will be found a view of the grounds at Cote-des-Neiges Cemetery, on Mount Royal, near this city, which are intended to be the site of the National Monument of the late Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER. The grounds are beautifully terraced and situated in a commanding locality, near the line of Mount Royal Cemetery and within view of the Mountain Park. The enclosure is an iron fence handsomely decorated with the Baronet's motto, *Fraus et sans dol*, worked on the gates.

It is now four years since this eminent statesman was prematurely cut off by death, and his friends and admirers consider that the time has come when the proposed monument to his memory should engage public attention. Now that the rumors and prejudices of politics have subsided in so far as he is concerned, it is supposed that his patriotic services alone will be remembered, and that a sentiment of mingled admiration and gratitude can be evoked which shall bear fruit in the erection of a suitable memorial over his remains. Leaving the lines of party altogether out of sight, as should always be done in the presence of the distinguished dead—a custom that is universally observed in England—it may be said in absolute truth that Sir GEORGE CARTIER was one of the greatest men which Canada has produced in these times, and that his services to his country are beyond the reach of cavil. To the French Canadians of all parties he must stand as an exemplar of the highest civic qualities, and it will be generally allowed that he has done his large share towards shedding credit upon his race. In view of these facts, it is only natural that a lasting tribute to his worth should become an object of general pre-occupation. The idea is to make the monument a national one in every respect. The movement will be primarily in the hands of his own countrymen, who will be expected to take a prominent lead, but those who cherish his memory in every Province of the Dominion will be called upon to contribute. If the contri-

bution is made a popular one, say a small sum from every individual, we have no doubt that the project will meet with instant encouragement and ultimate success.

THE question of Serbia's taking part in the war has been discussed in the Servian Cabinet, and there has been a difference of opinion in regard thereto. It is announced that all the Ministers have tendered their resignations. Prince MILAN has accepted only that of the President of the Council. M. RISTIC has been appointed President of the Council. Immediately after being appointed RISTIC informed foreign representatives that no change in the policy of neutrality was intended. The army would not be mobilized at present, and the calling of the militia was merely intended to protect the frontier.

THE reports from the Newfoundland fisheries continue favorable. Squid bait continues in abundance in the neighborhood of St. John's, and American fishermen are crowding the harbors and coves to obtain it. It is calculated that three hundred American vessels are now procuring bait, and Newfoundland papers are severely commenting on the contention of Americans before the Fishery Commission at Halifax, that the privilege of obtaining such bait is not a matter of gain to their fishermen.

THE Secretary of the Arts and Agricultural Associations reports that everything bids fair for a most successful Provincial Exhibition in London, September 24th to 29th. Entries of live stock has been received from the States of New York, Kentucky and Ohio. Entries in that class and in the agricultural implements will close on the 25th inst.

THE Senatorial Commission appointed at last session of the Legislature, to enquire into the Chinese question in California, have embodied the information obtained on the subject in a memorial to Congress, which takes strong ground against Chinese immigration, and suggests a remedy, which, it is hoped, will obviate further trouble on that account.

EVERY detail of the preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, and are preparing great depots of firewood. The Roumanian Government is also asking tenders for the supply of great quantities of clothing and stores.

#### REV. JASPER H. NICOLLS, D.D.

In these days of general search for general knowledge, when the tendency of a wide-spread education is to destroy the salient traits of individual character, it happens but rarely that death leaves a gap which, in a public point of view, cannot readily be filled. This results in part from the active competition in all pursuits and professions, which prepares a new rank to replace more or less ably the veterans who pass away. Genius—always a rare gift of Heaven—must, in these days, be combined with intense and unremitting labour if it is to carve out its own route through the world and to attain that proud eminence, of which men shall say when its possessor leaves this world: "Who, now, shall take his place?" But genius proverbially hasty is not often to be bound down to trammels and systems, to lexicons and text books, to patient watchings and year long studies, in one unvaried direction. Rarely do we greet the man who unites those two desirable qualifications—the divine *afflatus* and the determined will to strive and to work. Hence it is that the machinery of life makes its round so smoothly, the actors on its scene pass away, and are succeeded without a break, and at rare intervals, indeed, does a sudden jar indicate that an element of importance is lost, and the machine for a time left imperfect.

Assuredly, amongst such unusual losses, we must place the death of Dr. Nicolls, Principal of the University of Bishop's College. Of his genius, a double first at Oxford and the successful competition for the Michel fellowship bear evidence, while his work at Bishop's College for thirty-two years proves the zealous lover of work. He was born in England, in 1819, entered Oriel College at an early age, whence he graduated with honours in 1842. Soon afterwards, he won a fellowship at Queen's College, and for a time acted as tutor of classics at his College,

and was afterwards given the charge of a county parish in the vicinity. At twenty-six years of age, his relative, Bishop Mountain, appointed him Principal of the College he was then engaged in founding at Lennoxville, P. Q. In that secluded spot—a week's journey by stage—from either of the great centres of civilization, the young clergyman set to work to rear up such an institution as should be a credit to himself and to the country. He had many discouragements to fight against, but by patience and self-denying labour he finally triumphed over every obstacle, and to those who raised the cry of High Churchism against him showed himself a God-fearing Christian and a conscientious churchman. His life at Lennoxville was uneventful and quiet. Some years ago, owing to excessive study, he had to submit to an operation by which he lost his left eye, which defect was the reason for his resigning the Professorship of Divinity, in 1857, and exchanging it for that of Classics. His work has been in the highest degree successful, as was shown at the last convocation of the University, when it was stated that more than half of the Anglican clergy in Quebec diocese had been trained at the College, as well as a large proportion of those in the other dioceses in the country. Dr. Nicolls was a man of the highest attainments: in knowledge of the classics he had perhaps but few equals, while in his knowledge of theology he was not far behind the most enlightened men of the day. His death, which occurred at the College, Lennoxville, on the 8th inst., was the result of a fever that ultimately settled upon the brain. He leaves a wife, two sons, one of whom is a graduate of Oxford, the other of Lennoxville, and a daughter who is married to the Rev. R. Badgely, ex-Rector of Bishop's College School.

#### REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

The article by Hon. D. A. Wells in the September ATLANTIC is one of the most important essays ever written by this publicist. It treats of Property, Titles, and Debts, and of the question of their taxability; and assails the monstrous abuse of power by which the same property is frequently taxed in two States. Every man of means in the country will be interested in this masterly paper. The short stories of the ATLANTIC this year have all been remarkably striking for certain qualities that distinguish them from the tales of other magazines. But for the high standard maintained by the ATLANTIC in these matters Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke's story in the July number would have been a literary event; and now in the September number appears another story of equal power. It is a painful but terribly faithful study of the life and career of a girl committed in childhood to the tender mercies of the Reform School. The Child of the State reads like fact. It is too sad not to be true.

The illustrated papers in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for September are "Among the Kabyles," by Edward C. Bruce, and "A Paduan Holiday," by Charlotte Adams, both well written, and the latter very bright and entertaining. An anonymous article on Madame Patterson-Bonaparte is likely to attract much attention. It is evidently the fruit of a personal intimacy with this remarkable woman, and contains many anecdotes, extracts from letters and diaries, and other details which will be found full of interest. Mr. Howard M. Jenkins recounts the Battle of Brandywine, apropos of its hundredth anniversary, with topographical descriptions and other particulars gathered by a close investigation. There is a short paper on "Our Blackbirds," and an amusing account of the Venetian playwright, Carlo Gozzi. The stories include "A Summer Evening's Dream," by Edward Bellamy; "A Great Day," by Edmondo de Amicis; the conclusion of "The Marquis of Lossie," and several chapters of Mrs. Davis's new serial, "A Law unto Herself"; and there is the usual variety of poems and miscellaneous matter, all combining to make a very attractive number.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for September has three illustrated articles—one on "Charles Rivers," a second on "Eton College," and another on the "Tyrol and the Tyrolese." There is also a frontispiece by Alfred Fredericks to a dramatic poem called "The Last Banquet," based on an incident in the French Revolution. The second installment of the story "A Struggle," by Mr. Barnet Phillips, delineates capitally some stirring incidents in a French mansion on the Alsatian border during the Franco-German war. A very promising new novel is begun called "By Celia's Arbor," written conjointly by those popular authors, Walter Besant and James Rice, authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy" and "The Golden Butterfly." Mr. Wirt Sikes sends from Wales some entertaining comments on the name "Gwendolen," which George Eliot gives to the heroine of "Daniel Deronda," tracing it to "Gwenllian," meaning "white linen," accompanied with a striking dramatic sketch of an early Welsh heroine of the name. Then there is a somewhat long but excellent short story, "Tom Chester's Romance," by Miss Olney; a bit of pleasant gossip over "Some Old Play-Bills" by "M. E. W. S.," a paper on "Charles Kingley and his School," by Mr. E. L. Burlingame; and we are glad to note the name of Constance Fenimore Woolson among the contributors to the poetry. There are still other papers, and well-filled editorial departments, making a rich budget for the quarter of a dollar asked for it.