

TO ENGRAVERS.

WANTED, a First-Class Script Engraver and General Designer. One competent to take charge of the Designing and Engraving Departments in a large business, can have a first-rate position and good salary. Apply, with references and specimens, to

G. B. BURLAND,

General Manager,

BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHO. CO., MONTREAL.

OUR CHROMO.

As it is our desire to extend the benefit of our beautiful Chromo to as many of our friends as possible, and with the view of preventing all misunderstanding in regard to those who are entitled to it, we take the opportunity of stating once more the conditions under which it is issued.

1st. To all those who have paid up to the 31st December last, or as soon thereafter as their subscriptions could reach us.

2nd. To all new subscribers who pay their subscriptions in advance.

As many persons who receive the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS through News-dealers, apply to us for Chromos, although they are not on our books, and wishing to enable them to get the Chromo through the same channel as they receive the paper, we are prepared to furnish the Chromo to News-dealers on the same conditions as to our regular subscribers, allowing them, of course, a commission.

Our object being to gather in all our standing accounts, our friends need not wait till they are called upon by our collectors for payment, but will oblige by sending in the respective amounts directly, when they will be at once served with the Chromo, by return mail or otherwise.

NOTICE.

We call the attention of our subscribers to the fact that we are now removing our offices and works from their present stand to our large and commodious premises on Bleury street, near Craig. Due provision has been made to prevent any interruption in the regular publication of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS during the interval of this change, but as some unforeseen accident to the machinery may possibly occur, we wish our friends would take notice of the circumstance and excuse any little delay that may happen. In any event, the delay will not extend beyond a day or two.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, 12th. Feb. 1876.

AN HISTORICAL CELEBRATION.

We believe we were among the first, if not the first, to suggest the propriety of commemorating the part which Canada took in the memorable events of the Centennial year. The idea was eagerly taken up in Quebec and the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the attack of MONTGOMERY at Pres de Ville was carried out with a degree of solemnity and aesthetic taste highly creditable to Colonel STRANGE, the Commandant at the Citadel, and all the citizens of the ancient city. But we should not, by any means, rest content with this first display of ceremonial. The example of Quebec ought to be imitated, and Montreal should not allow it to pass without adding its tribute to the memory of the heroic old times. Many of us ignore, and many others are apt to forget, that this city was in the hands of the Continental troops from November 1775 till May 1776, a period of fully six months, and that this American occupation has left more traces in our midst than we are aware of. After the capture of St. Johns, on the 31st October 1775, MONTGOMERY marched towards Laprairie de la Madeleine, and after tarrying there for a few days, crossed to Nuns Island and thence to Lachine. Finding that he was not likely to meet with any resistance, he moved his troops to Point St. Charles, where he re-

ceived a deputation of citizens who offered him terms of capitulation which he pretty well accepted, after which he advanced directly into the town and reviewed his victorious troops under the young poplars of Champ de Mars. The Governor and Commander in Chief, GEN. CARLETON, escaped from Montreal in boats a day or two before. MONTGOMERY did not tarry long in Montreal, but pushed eastward to Quebec, where he met with his untimely fate, six weeks later, under the shadow of Cape Diamond. He was succeeded in the command of the Montreal garrison by General WOOSTER who made the inhabitants suffer considerable hardship from one cause or another. In the spring of 1776 Congress sent a deputation to Montreal in order to negotiate some kind of an understanding between the Canadians and the Americans. That delegation was remarkable as consisting of such men as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SAMUEL CHASE, CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and they were afterwards joined by the brother of the latter, JOHN CARROLL, a Roman Catholic priest, who subsequently founded the pious and distinguished diocese of Baltimore. This distinguished delegation held its sittings in the Chateau Ramezay, the residence of the last French Governors of Canada, now used as the Jacques-Cartier School. The old Chateau, with Bonsecours Church and a few other buildings, is the sole relic which Montreal has preserved of a venerable historic period, and it too will soon fall under the axe of modern improvement. Fortunately the glorious Champ de Mars and the beautiful Place D'Armes still stand, although little has been done to maintain their secular trees in decent condition.

From this rapid summary of events, it is clear that Montreal figured largely in the events of 1775-76, and, in consequence, it appears to us that it should not let the interval pass between the present and the month of May next, without doing something to commemorate these events in a becoming manner. Many plans might be suggested and we would invite our colleagues of the daily press to take up the subject with their usual activity, pointing out what each may deem most fitting for the celebration. One simple mode would be a fancy dress entertainment at the Victoria Kink, in which all the costumes would be chosen from the wardrobes of our great grand-fathers and great grand-mothers in 1776. Besides the poetry of the entertainment, the spectacle would be a bit of acted history for the benefit of the young. We trust that our suggestion will be accepted and acted upon in some shape or other. Montreal should not lie under the imputation of indifference to the *cultus* of its historical records.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

EMILIO CASTELAR, the celebrated Spanish statesman, in a letter to the *New York Herald*, on the subject of the political condition of Europe at the opening of the New Year, says that while the Asiatic possessions of England are at a great distance from the metropolis, the Asiatic possessions of Russia are like natural extensions of the Empire. While English domination has a character purely mercantile, which is not likely to captivate Oriental imaginations, the Russian domination has an imperial and military character in harmony with the genius of Asia. While England professes a severe and austere religion, founded on the independent judgment of the individual, but little fitted to move the peoples even of the south of Europe, Russia professes a religion Oriental in its poetical rites and wisdom, its Asiatic traditions—the only religion perhaps, that could captivate and bring to the bosom of Christianity people born in the land of mystery under the sky of miracles. Thus it is that the fears of England and Asia, in presence of the progresses of the Russian Empire, appear to him well founded. The eyes are hardly fixed on the distant horizon of Asia when the arbitrary question in Europe to-day—the question of the East—springs up sponta-

neously. The events of Europe develop themselves by circles, as it were, around a central controlling event, which becomes as a central star in the celestial economy of the heavens. From 1848 until 1853 the events of Europe were grouped around the proclamation of the Republic and the proclamation of the Empire in France. From 1853 until 1859 Europe was governed by the events arising out of the war of Piedmont and France against Austria. From 1859 until 1866 all politics gravitated between France and Prussia. To-day, since the modification of the treaty of Paris, which was the prize obtained by Russia for the humiliations suffered in the Crimea, the difficulties of Europe came back to revolve around the most dreaded question of the East. And, in tracing the question of the East, the problem already indicated in dwelling upon the social life in Russia reappears in all its vigour. With it we have also the awful question of the unity of that Slavonic race, more fruitful yet of wars and catastrophes than the unity of that German race, which only came with so much bloodshed and strife.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN QUESTION.

The note of Count ANDRASSY, Prime Minister of Austria, of which we have heard so much, in spite of all its decorum of principle and address is somewhat peremptory. It is evidently intended to convey the impression that the three Powers have a policy, and have not intervened for nothing. The reforms may be limited in scope, but will pursued even at the risk of a departure from the traditions which have hitherto obtained in dealing with Turkey. The note recapitulates the history of the efforts for pacification, particularly dwelling on the efforts of the Powers to lessen the dangers of the insurrection by restraining Serbia and Montenegro; and on the moderation of the Powers with reference to the Consular Commission at Mostar, when their delegates were instructed to disabuse the insurgents of hopes for outside aid, and to exhort them to disperse after stating their grievances. The Powers then only reserved the right to urge on the Porte those demands which appeared legitimate. The Cabinets restricted themselves to counselling the Porte as to the use of moral as well as military means. The note says unhappily the hopes of the Powers were deceived. On one side the reforms published by the Porte do not seem to have had in view the pacification of the insurgents, nor do they appear to be sufficient for that purpose. On the other side, the Turkish arms have failed to put down the insurrection. The reforms promulgated by the Porte had no special relation to the grievances of the insurgents. The note then proceeds to indicate the necessary reforms which have already been reported. The note concludes:—The Porte's previous undefined promises can only raise, not satisfy, aspirations. Turkey has failed to terminate the insurrection, which spring will renew. The conviction is general among Christians that the Bulgarians and Croats will join in the insurrection in spring. It may also be foreseen that the Servian and Montenegrin Governments will be made to resist the influence of events and public opinion. They seem to have familiarized themselves with the idea of joining in the struggle when the snow melts. The three Cabinets, therefore, think the only chance of avoiding new complications is demanding from the Porte acts clearly ameliorating the condition of the Herzegovinians, for the Christians have a deeply rooted mistrust with regard to every promise of the Porte, engendered by experience.

The Porte has despatched to its Ambassadors at the Courts of the six guaranteeing Powers, a reply to Count ANDRASSY'S note. The reply announces that in consequence of negotiations with the Ambassadors of the three northern Powers, the Porte has resolved to apply in the insurgent districts 5 leading points of AX-

DRASSY'S scheme, namely, the establishment of religious liberty; modification of the system of collecting tithes; the granting of facilities to agriculturists; application of a portion of the revenues of the insurgent Provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmans and Christians to watch the execution of these reforms.

The investigation of the loss of the *Deutschland* has been finished. The report says the wreck was owing to an error of reckoning and to the captain's disregard of the force and direction of the tide. The report praises the discipline maintained on board and the conduct of the officers. The boatmen at Harwich and elsewhere are completely exonerated from the charges of cowardice, pillaging and not rendering prompt assistance. The report also recommends that telegraphic communication be established between the lightships and the shore.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a long letter to the Hon. Judge LYONS, of Richmond, Va., in which he most emphatically denies the charges made against him by partisans of Mr. BLAINE in regard to the treatment of Union soldiers while confined in Andersonville prison, claiming that this is done merely for personal and party advantage; that the records, both Federal and Confederate, disprove it, and the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that the effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs the progress towards a reconciliation of the sections.

According to reliable advice, the Porte is convinced that the rejection of the Austrian note would cause the overthrow of ANDRASSY'S Cabinet. The Porte does not fear military intervention as long as ANDRASSY remains in power. It will therefore accept his proposals, simply seeking to do so in a form which will not weaken the Sultan's authority in the eyes of his Mussulman subjects.

The International Committee on the construction of the submarine tunnel between France and England have terminated their labors. A complete agreement has been established on all points under consideration as well as upon the feasibility of the undertaking.

It is reported that the Cardinal Prince HONESTONE, besides settling the differences which hitherto prevented his going to Rome, will enter upon negotiations to remove the enmity between the German Government and the Roman Catholic Episcopacy.

The Government have decided to purchase a steamer for the transmission and landing of mails at Rimouski, Province of Quebec, and have instructed MR. FAYE, the general superintendent of Government railways, to invite tenders for the same.

From opinions expressed at a meeting last week there seems no reason to expect any crew from Cambridge University will go to contest either in the Collegiate Race or at the Centennial Regatta.

Advices from Montevideo states that elections for senators and deputies have passed off without disorder. Government is reorganizing the finances of the country.

VILLERSEXEL.

We call attention to our reproduction of this fine painting of de Neuville which was one of the chief attractions of the last Paris exhibition. After a bloody engagement, Villersexel was carried on the evening of the 9th January 1871 by the 13th French army corps. Intrenched in several houses, the Germans poured a murderous fire upon their enemies. The latter vainly attempted to burst open the barricaded doors, fetched from the barns and outhouses faggots and straw which they heaped up and set fire to. The fire spread rapidly and all the Germans were either killed or captured.