

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

The present number contains the first of a number of portraits of the principal public men and notabilities of St. John, N. B., accompanied by brief biographical memoirs. We shall continue to produce them during the next four or five weeks. We beg to call the attention of all our friends in New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces to this series.

## CORNWALL ILLUSTRATED.

In the next number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will appear a fine double page illustration of the principal buildings and points of attraction about the flourishing town of Cornwall, thus continuing the series which we lately initiated. Although this is only a beginning, and we expect to do far better as we progress, yet we are willing to offer the promised illustrations of Cornwall with the full letter-press description as a fair indication of what we intend to accomplish. In a short time we shall have illustrated as much of Canada as will both interest and astonish our readers.

## NEW LITERARY FEATURES

While we are doing our best to improve the pictorial appearance of the paper, we have not lost sight of the letter-press, and have in consequence taken measures both to extend and strengthen that department. We call the attention of our readers to the several new literary features introduced this week and to be continued. They will find something suitable to every taste. There are no papers in Canada which furnish so much original matter, and none where a purely literary finish is more striven after. In this particular, we take pride in presenting the NEWS as a thoroughly literary and family paper.

## NOTICE.

The indexes of the two volumes XV. and XVI. are now ready, and those of our subscribers who may desire them especially for binding, as we recommend them to do, will be at once supplied on dropping word by messenger or postal card.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 19th, 1878.

### EMPIRE FIRST.

This is not a catch-word, nor yet a mere word of phantasy. It is a pregnant term, expressive of strength, cohesion, glory and almost universal potentiality. It is a word which ought to be dear to the insular Englishman as well as to the most remote Colonist, because it denotes power for the one and protection for the other. We have frequently endeavoured, in our columns, to inculcate this idea, both by editorial argument and through the more popular medium of song. And the need of such insistence becomes the more and more apparent to us, in proportion as we note the gradual encroachment of theories covertly antagonistic to the integrity of the Empire.

Other organs of public sentiment are speaking out boldly on this important subject, and there is an earnestness in the appeals which shows that the situation is one of particular interest. Only last week, a British nobleman, who seemed to have nothing better to do than spear fish in the tributaries of the Kennebecassis, or shoot bears along the Anodroscoggin, has written a letter to the *New York World* which has found an echo in Canada, and which is sure to draw attention in Britain. Lord DUNRAVEN is a leading member of the Liberal party, and has willingly followed the chieftainship of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT in former days. But his allegiance is now faltering, and especially has he broken away, without reserve, from the Manchester School and the Peace-at-any-Price party, represented by the Sage of Rochdale. He recognizes the policy of maintaining the Empire, first, always, and everywhere. He holds that Britain should have a voice in European Councils, and that her diplomacy should be backed, when there is need, with battalions on the land and squadrons on the sea. He has no patience with that goody spirit, that namby-pamby sentimentalism, which, as in the case of the present Eastern war,

would allow England's prestige to be lowered and made the by-word of continental potentates. Although in theory, and if VICTOR HUGO's or TENNYSON's dream could be fulfilled, he would be pleased that the drums ceased to throb and the battle-flags were furled, he will not consent that the Red Cross should droop while Imperial Eagles elsewhere are darkening the sky after prey. He speaks up also for the worth of England's Colonies, which have been, for centuries, not only the source of her wealth, but the bulwarks of her power. There are leading politicians at home who, without a sigh, would have all the sea-stations demolished—Gibraltar, that commands the Mediterranean; Malta, that guards the Adriatic and the Aegean; Adu, that is the key to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; St. Helena and Cape Town, that defend the Southern Ocean; Bermuda, that shields the Azores and the West Indies. These men would throw off India, cast Australia adrift, and cut the halcyons on the citadel of Halifax and the crag of Cape Diamond. But, fortunately, there are statesmen in the Royal Councils who hold other and higher views, and, still more fortunately, the temper of the best part of the English people is that such views must prevail. In breaking away from the Radical section of his party, on this issue, Lord DUNRAVEN is only one of many whose patriotism is stronger than their partisan fealty.

Throughout the Colonies, and especially in Canada, there is need of cultivating this essentially British and Imperial sentiment. Our Colonial bond is not a dependence, but an alliance, founded on community of interests, on identity of traditions, and on the common hope of a great future. As an integral part of the Empire, we shall prosper and be strong, while velleities of Annexation or premature Independence will only serve to emasculate our energies. Speaking of our British nobleman, in this connection, reminds us of another. Like Lord DUNRAVEN, Lord DUFFERIN is an Irishman and a Liberal, and, like him, he has had occasion to study the Colonial situation. This he has done to some purpose. Not only has he been at the pains of visiting, in turn, every one of the Provinces of the Dominion, but he has marked each visit by a set oration, embodying his observations, his experiences, and his counsels. Every one of these speeches has been an epoch in our history, and in the Governor-General's official career. We trust, as we have once before suggested, that they will be united into a volume, which shall form part of our political literature. In all these discourses, Lord DUFFERIN has been careful to set forth two trains of thought—one addressed to Canadians, showing the wealth, resources, and capabilities of their country, and the other directed to Englishmen, representing the need of standing by these important Colonies. This is a service for which his Lordship deserves thanks, both here and at home, as among contemporaneous statesmen, there is not one who has done more to fortify and propagate the sentiment of Empire First.

### IL RE GALLANTUOMO.

The death of VICTOR EMMANUEL removes from the theatre of life one of the most romantic figures of contemporaneous history. Political events among the Latin nations have a picturesqueness of their own, which is not met with in like circumstances among our colder Northern people. And when these events are associated with vital results, such as the unification of Italy, they clothe all the actors therein with a glamour of poetry. MAZZINI, MANIN, D'AZEGLIO, GIOBERTI, ROSMINI, UGO FOSCOLO, and others, are names which possess a fascination quite out of proportion with the deeds of those who bore them. Of that bright galaxy connected with the history of the Italian peninsula during the past thirty years, there remained only VICTOR EMMANUEL, GARIBALDI and PIO NONO. The former has now passed away, leaving his best supporter and his greatest adversary to meditate on the lesson of his demise.

VICTOR EMMANUEL was not a great man.

nor could he strictly be termed a good man, but he had two eminent qualities which will rescue his name from oblivion. He was indomitable under disaster, and he was a passionate lover of his country. From the time that he mounted the throne in 1849, until the capture of Rome in 1870, his political reign was a series of most discouraging episodes, and his military exploits were always dimmed by defeat. He owed his crown to the mercy of Field-Marshal RADERSKY, and, but for Sadowa, the dark days of Custozza and Lissa might have seriously threatened his Kingdom. But he never lost hope in his destiny, and his strong faith bore him through every misfortune. His patriotism was simple and ardent, and jealousy had no share in his temperament. *Non ho altra ambizione*, he exclaimed on a memorable occasion, *che quella di essere il primo soldato dell'indipendenza Italiana*, and he did not abate his efforts until the dream of his heart was accomplished, the freedom of Italy, from the Alps to the sea—*Italia una dall'Alpi al mare*. The events of his life are briefly told. He succeeded his father, CHARLES ALBERT, in 1849. By the far-seeing advice of CAVOUR, his army took part in the Crimean war against Russia, thus at once raising Italy to the rank of a Great Power, and giving her a place at the European Council Board. In 1859 he joined Napoleon against Austria, and the Treaty of Villa Franca gave him Lombardy. In 1866 the Prussian alliance against the same Power resulted in the cession of Venice. The Marches had previously become his, and GARIBALDI had won the two Sicilies for him by a *coup de main*. There remained only Rome outside of the circle, but in September, 1870, when the Uhlans were spurring forward toward Paris, his army marched triumphantly through the Porta Pia. Since then he throned at the Quirinal, and his life was comparatively quiet, his duties being strictly confined to those of a Constitutional Monarch, and frequently relieved by hunting excursions in the Alps and Appenines, or flirting matches with peasant girls on the banks of the Ticino. He leaves four children, his successor, King HUMBERT; the Princess CLOTILDE, wife of Prince NAPOLEON; AMADEO, late King of Spain, and MARIA PIA, Queen of Portugal.

### RUSSIAN CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

It is as clear as noonday now that Russia will impose her own conditions of peace. Turkey cannot prevent this; Austria is unaccountably acquiescent, and Germany is plainly in secret alliance with the Muscovites. Whatever hope the Porte may have reposed in England is shattered as a reed, and we are afraid we must acknowledge that the efficiency of British mediation has been delusive all along. We may go further, and be forced to own that Great Britain will not get out of the imbroglio with any increase of prestige.

Given thus the power, and the determination of Russia to impose her own conditions, we may inquire what these will probably be. In the first place, the possession of Constantinople is not among them. This much seems certain, and the reason why Russia will not care to hold the Crescent City is that when Turkey will be driven out of the Balkans, and the freedom of the Dardanelles will be guaranteed, the Turkish Empire may be said to have been blotted out, and Stamboul will remain a mere figure on the map. That the Balkans will be set down as the practical limit of the Ottoman Empire in Europe appears almost a certainty. The war was ostensibly declared to free the Bulgarians, and now that they are freed, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will be allowed to fall again under Moslem rule. Hence the first condition of peace will most likely be the independence of Bulgaria. Next, absolute autonomy will be demanded for Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. Of course, the free passage of the Dardanelles will go without saying. In Asia, a large slice of Armenia will be required, including Kars as a frontier fortress, and Baloum

as an outlet for the Transcaucasian Provinces.

If these provisions are fulfilled, it will be seen at once that, although Russia entered upon this "holy war" through the most disinterested of motives, she will have acquired an immense preponderance from her victories. The new independent States, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria, will be under her protectorate, and we all know what this convenient diplomatic term implies. She will become the mistress of the Black Sea, especially if she insists, as is possible, on the destruction or confiscation of the Turkish fleet. Her acquisitions in Armenia will put Asia Minor under her military control, while her influence will extend still further in the direction of the Tigris and the Euphrates.

There is only one contingency in which Russia might be prevented from taking such an enormous advantage of victories won by the force of overwhelming numbers over a brave but feeble adversary. That is the participation of the neutral Powers in the treaty to be concluded. Russia naturally objects to what she calls this interference, and she is said to be supported therein by Germany. Great Britain, on the other hand, insists upon her right to be heard and consulted. At the present writing, the difficulty lies in the settling of this point. If England prevails, we may entertain hopes that justice and mercy will be extended even to the "unspeakable Turk." If Russia has her way, European Turkey will be effaced, British prestige will be profoundly humiliated, and the double eagles of Holy Russia will soar in proud defiance over an immense new territory.

### A PUZZLED PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES missed a glorious opportunity of immortalising himself. If, under the very peculiar circumstances of his election, he had refused to accept the Presidency, he would have acquired, as he would have deserved, the title of the American Aristides. But human nature was too strong in him, the tempting offer was too dazzling, and he allowed himself to be inveigled into acceptance. Nay, more, he hurried to Washington in advance of time, and took the oath of office privately, two days before he was publicly called upon to do so, in order to forestall all contingencies. Since then, it must be admitted that he has done everything to conciliate his adversaries and to propitiate public favour by the wisdom and patriotism of his policy. We have, more than once, paid the tribute of admiration to his treatment of the South, and we may repent our conviction that he has done more for that ill-fated section of the country than even Mr. TILDEN could have accomplished, for the reason that the latter would have found himself hampered by the opposition of the Republican party in his work of justice and reparation.

But, in spite of his good intentions, President HAYES has failed to secure the support of his friends, and he is to-day in a most embarrassing position. The very men who were chiefly instrumental in wafting him into the White House, over the heads of a majority of the electors and by the machinery of one single dubious electoral vote, are now turning against him, with weapons of open attack on the one hand, and of insidious insinuation on the other. The principal argument in this warfare is the very trenchant dilemma that, if the title of PACKARD to the Governorship of Louisiana was invalid, as practically held by the President himself, in his recognition of NICHOLLS, the claim of HAYES to the Presidency was as equally untenable, because based upon precisely the same reports of the famous Returning Board of that State. Another charge is that the award of the Electoral Commission was the result of a secret understanding between HAYES himself and his friends and leading Southern Democrats, who pledged themselves to force a decision in favour of HAYES, on the promise that he would recognize WADE HAMPTON and NICHOLLS.