

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 229 Notre Dame Street.

		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.							
		9 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	9 A.M.	1 P.M.
Sa.	June 15	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.20	30.15	30.14
Su.	" 16	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.02	30.00	29.96
Mo.	" 17	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	29.95	29.93	29.93
Tu.	" 18	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.12	30.24	30.25
We.	" 19	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.25	30.15	30.05
Th.	" 20	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.04	30.08	30.12
Fr.	" 21	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.16	30.12	30.12
Sat.	" 22	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.16	30.12	30.12

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

SUNDAY.	July 2.	—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Visitation of the B. V. M. Archbishop Cranmer born, 1489. Sir Robert Peel died, 1850. Great fire at St. John's, Nfld., 1854.
MONDAY.	" 3.	—Quebec founded by Champlain, 1608. Battle of Sadowa, 1866.
TUESDAY.	" 4.	—Translation of St. Martin. American Independence, 1776. Offer of the Spanish Crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenollern announced, 1870.
WEDNESDAY.	" 5.	—Mrs. Siddons born, 1755. Battle of Chippewa, 1814.
THURSDAY.	" 6.	—Sir Thomas Moore beheaded, 1535.
FRIDAY.	" 7.	—Translation of Thomas à Becket. John Huss burned, 1415. Colonel Simcoe, Lieut.-Governor, 1792. Sheridan died, 1816. Prince Arthur left Quebec for England, 1870.
SATURDAY.	" 8.	—Battle of Pultowa, 1709. Great fire in Montreal, 1,200 houses burnt, 1852. Sir E. Parry died, 1855. M. Benedetti arrived at E. s to obtain a reply to the demands of France, 1870.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

NOTICE HAVING APPEARED in the Newspapers relative to

"A Terrible Temptation."

By Mr. CHARLES READE.

I beg to inform you, that with the sanction of the Author, Messrs. CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN (his London Publishers) have conceded to me, for a valuable consideration, the exclusive right to publish the above great work of fiction, in serial form, for the Dominion of Canada.

The *Herald* is the only newspaper in which "A Terrible Temptation" can legitimately appear, and we warn all newspaper proprietors that proceedings will at once be taken to stop the circulation of such papers in the Dominion of Canada pirating the said story.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS,
Proprietor *Herald*.

Montreal, June 16th, 1871.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

This day is calculated to suggest its own reflections to the mind of every Canadian. We cannot forget that, three days hence, *i.e.* on the fourth of July, our neighbours across the line will hold their grand national jubilee, or that it is imposed upon us to commemorate the formation of the Canadian Confederation to-day. Dominion Day ought never to be forgotten by Canadians. Four years ago to-day, by the simple effect of Her Majesty's proclamation, local self-government was conferred upon Upper and Lower Canada, and confirmed to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the four Provinces were brought together under one administration for all matters of general interest. Since that period the Union, which was then one of paper, has now become a Union of sentiment. Nowhere have the maritime interests of the seaside Provinces warmer advocates than in the west, and this community of sympathy has fostered the common feeling incident to subjects under the same Crown, until the bitterness which was at one time existing on the question of Union has almost been swept away. Since then the immense region of the North-West has been added to our Confederation; the terms of Union with British Columbia have been mutually agreed upon; we have already in effect, as we soon shall have in fact, one of the largest domains ever entrusted to the rule of a single government, a territory stretching from the east to the west for thousands of miles, and touching on either side one of the two great oceans of the world.

He must, in the face of these facts, be a spiritless Canadian who is not touched with a glow of enthusiasm on the national day. Mere "fourth of July" orations are apt to dwindle into twaddle, and many respectable and patriotic Americans refuse to take part in the celebration, because of the degradation on such occasions of the popular gatherings to party political purposes; but in Canada we run no such risk. The people are happily free from that extreme political feeling that would impel them to take advantage of a common assemblage for a partizan purpose, and as Confederation has been accepted by all parties—even by those who opposed it in its early stages—there is no reason why all cannot join heartily in commemoration of an event so likely to be important in results, and which may yet lead to the formation of an independent nationality equal, if not superior, to that of the greatest now existing.

Canada has already been recognised by the Imperial authorities as a very important integral portion of the Empire. Two of her citizens were invited to sit on one of the most important Commissions ever instituted for the settlement of international affairs. And though only one

of them could accept the duty, the recognition to this country was no less ample, and we are satisfied its rights were no less duly protected. In days to come the balance of power in the family of nations must very sensibly change. Europe, within the last decade, has shewn many alterations justifiable only on the ground of very questionable political exigency, or on the still more indefensible plea of might making right. To the far south of us, on this continent, the petty governments of the several independent States are either in perpetual war or vainly struggling against internal rebellion; and our near neighbours have a legacy of sectional hatred which may, perhaps, some day burst into a new flame of war. They lack the Conservative element begotten of kingly government, and they oscillate between anarchy and despotism. With a wide territory and many social and commercial questions to engage their attention, it is possible their political hatreds and States' rights quarrels may be forgotten; but one can hardly venture to prophecy permanence for the existing institutions of the United States without exposing his judgment to the risk of being mocked by future events.

While we can hold on in Canada as we are, there is neither danger from the European nor the American disorders which afflict national existence. From external invasion we are well guarded by the protecting arm of the Empire, supplemented by the sturdy gallantry of our own people. From internal disorders we are protected, because the people enjoy, in each Province, local institutions suited to their tastes, and they are sufficiently educated to know how to gain their aims in a constitutional manner. The mob is not all powerful with us, nor is the monarch ruler in defiance of the people's will. In the moderate constitutional *via media* in which our system of Government has been framed we have the best guarantee for the permanence of our institutions and the peace of the country. These advantages, already so well recognised by Canadians, are attracting attention in other quarters, and, when supplemented by the inducements that the construction of great public works holds out to labour, will not fail to assist in materially promoting the settlement of the country. Dominion Day is one on which Canadians may well be permitted to look back on the history of their country with pride; but it is more especially one on which they can afford to look forward to the future with confidence and high hopes of coming greatness for their own land.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE: Toronto, Irving, Flint & Co.—It is with great pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of the first number of this new enterprise in the Canadian field of magazine literature. A periodical of this kind fills a gap in the literature of the country, and we are pleased to see that the publishers have not only undertaken to supply the former want, but promise to supply it in such a manner as to leave nothing more to be desired. We believe that Canada possesses sufficient native talent to carry on a work of this kind, and, further, sufficient native appreciation to support it, and we therefore, hopefully offer to the publishers of the *Canadian Magazine* our best wishes for the success of their venture. The first number of this new candidate for popular favour contains a Prefatory Address, and an Address on Literature, both by the Editor, Mr. Robert Ridgeway; An Incident of the American War, by Counsel Weghrig; The Harmony of Love; the first instalment of a serial story by Miss Mulock, entitled "Hannah," the Canadian copyright of which has been purchased by the publishers; A July Song; Pictures of the Lake; Travelling on the Rhine, translated from Victor Hugo; and an Historical novel entitled "Royalists and Loyalists."

MONTREAL IN 1830. Republished by A. Bourne, Chromo-Lithographed by Leggo & Co., Montreal, 1871.

Mr. Bourne, who is one of the oldest engravers in Canada, has done a signal service by bringing these sketches out. They are five in number, one representing the whole city, the others the most prominent parts in it, as they appeared in 1830, or forty-one years ago. We can hardly imagine a Montrealer that would wish to be without these views. To many they will recall old and familiar scenes; to others, and possibly a still larger number, they will represent a by-gone state of affairs not the less interesting, because it is likely never again to be imitated. The views embrace: Montreal from St. Helen's Island; Notre Dame Street at Jacques Cartier Square; the Champ de Mars; the Harbour; and a scene on St. James street. These, it must be remembered, all represent the city as it appeared in 1830, and as such, apart from their artistic merit, which is considerable, they have an historical value that only the taste of each individual can estimate according to his interest in the progress of the city. Doubtless Mr. Bourne will be largely patronised not only by Montrealers, but by others who take an interest in the city. The pictures, originally engraved by Messrs. Leney & Bourne from drawings by R. A. Sproule, made in 1830, have been artistically chromo-lithographed by Leggo & Co.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY PIC-NIC.—We understand that this Society intends celebrating Dominion Day by a pic-nic on the grounds of Mr. Howley, at the head of St. Antoine Street, formerly the property of the Hon. Chas. Wilson.

CALEDONIAN GATHERING AND GAMES.—We would call the attention of our readers—and especially of those who intend to enjoy their holiday on Saturday—to the advertisement in the Caledonian Gathering and Games, to be held on that day in the Decker Park. It is our intention to be very fully represented on the grounds, with a view to producing, in a future number, sketches of the proceedings.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—The pupils of St. Mary's College gave two of their dramatic entertainments recently. The first of these, held on the evening of the 23rd ult., was a representation of the French historical drama "Les Enfants d'Edouard," by Casimir de Lavigne. The other was held last Tuesday evening, when an English drama, "Panicum," from Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiola," was placed on the boards. On both occasions the arrangements were perfect, while both the acting and the music reflected the greatest credit on teachers and pupils. It is to be regretted that these entertainments, to which it would be impossible for the most bigoted hater of the drama to find an objection, are not of more frequent occurrence.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. Dominick Murray closed his engagement last Monday night, playing in two of his best pieces—"The Flinagans and the Flanagan's" and "Mickey Free." Too much cannot be said of this gentleman's acting; he is without exaggeration the best character actor and Irish comedian that ever appeared on the Montreal boards, and it was with much regret that the patrons of the Theatre parted with him. Under the able management of Messrs. De Bar and Although it is a pleasure for first-class actors to pay us a visit, for they are always sure to find in Misses Quinton and Naugh, and Messrs. Norton, Davis, and Quinlan—in fact the company entire—a very good support. Little Nell, named the Californian Diamond, has been playing since Tuesday, and the crowded houses that have greeted her prove to the management that Montrealers can appreciate good acting. She will be followed by Lotta, one of the Chapman sisters, Bishop, &c., it being the determination of the management to keep up the reputation they have already achieved.

NEW EXPEDITIONS TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

(From the *Scientific American*.)

A Swedish North Pole expedition, under the direction of Professor Nordenskiöld, has sailed from Stockholm. It consists of the ships "Geogard," Captain J. W. von Otter, and "Gladan," Captain P. M. von Krusenstjerna.

The U. S. expedition, authorized by Congress, under the auspices of Captain Hall, of Arctic fame, is nearly ready for a start and will shortly sail from New York. The vessel selected is the "Polaris," and in the *Patriot*, of Washington, where the ship was fitted out, we find the following particulars:—

The steamer is about 400 tons measurement, considerably larger than the "Advance," in which Dr. Kane undertook his famous voyage, and about the same size as the "Germania," which left Bremen two years ago on an expedition to the Arctic Seas. She has been planked all over her sides with six inches of solid white oak timbers, and has throughout been nearly doubled in strength; her bows being almost a solid mass of timber, sheathed with iron, and terminating in a sharp iron prow with which to cut through the ice. Her engine, which was built some years ago at Messrs. Neale & Levy's works, in Philadelphia, is exceedingly powerful and compact, taking up but comparatively little space, and being peculiarly adapted for hard and severe work; and the propeller is arranged in such a manner that it can be unshipped and lifted up on deck, through a shaft or "propeller well" in the stern, which is a great advantage when the vessel is under sail or surrounded by floating ice that might easily damage the blades. And, even in the worst case, a supply of extra blades has been provided, so that if one should by accident be broken, it can always be replaced. There is also an extra rudder on board, and several suits of sails and sets of spars of all dimensions. Of the two boilers, one is applied with an apparatus to use whale oil for the generation of steam, as this will, in all probability, have to be relied upon when other fuel gives out, not only to furnish the propelling power, but also to heat up the vessel throughout by steam, which will, of course, be necessary as soon as the cold and wintry regions have been reached.

Steam will merely be used as an auxiliary, as the "Polaris" is rigged as a foretop-sail schooner, and is fully able to sail and steer under canvas only. A novel and interesting feature in her construction is a new sort of life preserving buoy, which is placed on the outside of the vessel, in the stern, and can be lowered into the water, by touching a spring which is placed near the pilot-house. By touching another spring an electric light, which is fixed upon the buoy about two feet above water, is ignited by completing the circuit of an electric current from a galvanic battery on board; and no matter how dark the night, or how obscure the arctic winter, the buoy can always be distinctly seen, and the man who has fallen overboard will know in what direction to swim for hope and help. Another excellent and peculiar part of her outfit is a canvas boat, the invention of Mr. John Hegeman, of Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom it has been patented, and from which Captain Hall expects great results. As yet but one of these boats has been received, but another and smaller one will be added before the vessel leaves New York. The boat that we saw is twenty feet long, four feet wide and two deep, has a carrying capacity of four tons, weighs only 250 pounds, and can carry with perfect ease and safety twenty men. It consists of an interior frame, built of hickory and ash woods, over which is stretched a canvas cover that has been previously soaked in a