

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, 22nd July, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 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.	6 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Su.,	July 16.	65°	74°	66°	76°	56°	66°	29.95	29.90	29.82			
M.,	" 17.	72°	72°	65°	75°	55°	66°	29.78	29.78	29.80			
Tu.,	" 18.	63°	70°	62°	72°	52°	62°	29.85	29.90	29.87			
W.,	" 19.	67°	71°	70°	73°	48°	69°	29.85	29.85	29.85			
Th.,	" 20.	66°	73°	66°	75°	52°	68°	29.93	30.00	30.04			
Fri.,	" 21.	66°	73°	66°	76°	52°	64°	30.15	30.14	30.14			
Sat.,	" 22.	61°	62°	60°	68°	54°	61°	30.15	30.16	30.18			

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1871.

SUNDAY,	July 30.—	Eighth Sunday after Trinity. First English Newspaper published, 1588. J. S. Bach died, 1750. The poet Gray died, 1771.
MONDAY,	" 31.—	Trinidad discovered by Columbus, 1498. Battle of Beaufort Flats, 1759. The King of Prussia left Berlin for the Seat of War, 1870.
TUESDAY,	Aug. 1.—	Lammas Day. Columbus first landed on the American continent, 1498. Battle of Minden, 1759. Emancipation of Slaves in the British dominions, 1834.
WEDNESDAY,	" 2.—	Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Battle of Sandusky, 1813. Capture of the Heights at Saarbruck by the French, 1870.
THURSDAY,	" 3.—	Battle of Fort William Henry, 1757.
FRIDAY,	" 4.—	Shelley born, 1792. Battle of Weissenburg, 1870.
SATURDAY,	" 5.—	Lord Howe died, 1799. Battle of Magagna, 1812.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR MAUGER, late Special Correspondent of this paper in Western Ontario, having resigned his position the Public will please take notice that until further order, CAPTAIN T. O. BRIDGEWATER, our General Agent in Western Ontario, is alone authorised to take orders for subscriptions and advertisements for the *Canadian Illustrated News*.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

July 27, 1871.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

The revolutionary government at present in power in England is forcing democratic ideas into premature maturity. By a somewhat arbitrary, though we believe strictly constitutional, act on the part of the Sovereign, the purchase system in the army has been abolished against the will of Parliament. By a no less arbitrary enforcement of parliamentary discipline the ballot is to be pushed through the House of Commons, if it has not been already. Mr. Gladstone seems to have parted from all his old moorings, and to be drifting along on the surf of the democratic wave now sweeping over the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. No one can tell where he will stop. He resisted the Nonconformist motion for the disestablishment of the English Church, only, we suppose, because he rightly believed that the English mind was not ready for the change. But can it be said of him that he has clung to any principle, for its own sake, that was formerly his? Rather it seems that he who, of all men, was regarded as a man of high principle, has stooped, when in office, to the lowest shifts of expediency, and even blindly elevated to power those whom, in the interests of society, as well as in their own interests, it was the duty of the Government to have controlled with a firm hand. Order and mob rule are incompatible. France has taught us that, if we had not received the lesson nearer home. But England seems to be fast drifting, despite the examples on every side of her, into the arms of unbridled democracy, and the Imperial Ministry now in power is working directly, though we believe unintentionally, towards that end.

We have but to look at the Washington capitulation—Treaty we mean—to see how far England has fallen from her former high estate; to the Treaty of London, wherein the saucy Gortschakoff got everything he wanted for Russia, and practically destroyed all the advantages the Western powers had gained by their success in the Crimean campaign; to the cowardly attitude maintained during the diplomatic discussions between France and Prussia previous to the war; and, finally, to the feeble, or rather unappreciable weight which Britain exercised in settling the terms of peace, to satisfy ourselves that England, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, counts for little among the nations either in the Eastern or the Western hemisphere. He and his ministers make a profession of guarding the honour and dignity of the Empire; but after a little diplomatic swagger they have in every case surrendered all that was asked of them, whether by Russia or the United States. These are the only two powers which by geographical position and national aspiration are instinctively antagonistic to Britain; and these two, the one in the East, the other in the West, look with a jealous eye upon the British de-

pendencies, and even act as if they had sworn to some day appropriate them to their own use. Yet it is precisely before these two powers—her foes in the past, and not unlikely to be her enemies, at least necessarily her competitors, in the future—that England bows down. Is such a policy calculated to perpetuate her greatness? We doubt it.

In the face of these unpropitious indications of Imperial vacillation, the question of the "reorganization of the Empire" is being pressed upon public attention. The agitation for "home rule" in Ireland is accounted *a propos* to the discussion, and it is held that as the demand for local legislation increases in Great Britain the necessity grows for the constitution of inferior or local Legislatures to deal with local questions, leaving the Imperial Parliament to legislate only upon questions affecting the general interests of the Empire. The idea is not by any means a new one; but it is one which the Colonies would probably be slow to accept. In the first place we do not believe that they would willingly give up any of the powers they now possess, i.e., those of levying customs dues, inland revenue, and other taxes; regulating the laws of property, as to succession, &c. Secondly, the Imperial Parliament could scarcely surrender its power of taxation to the local Legislatures which would necessarily have to be established in the United Kingdom, and neither England, Ireland nor Scotland would brook submission to the Imperial Confederation on terms less favourable than those upon which Canada or Australia would be admitted. These are practical difficulties, though involving only matters of detail, and they suggest the propriety of our trying to hang together as we are for a little while longer, until the progress of events shall develop new motives for our seeking a change. At the present time, though we have got what may be called a "peace-at-any-price" government administering Imperial affairs, we need hardly believe that the heart of the Empire has abandoned its former aspirations; nor can we suppose that the trifling representation which would of right belong to the Colonies in case of Imperial Confederation, could in any degree alter or even modify Imperial policy.

Were a bold national spirit abroad in England, strong enough to control the government, the colonies would, doubtless, enter more heartily into the discussion of the project of an Imperial Confederation. But colonists have no assurance that the inhabitants of the British Isles care for the dignity of Empire. On the contrary, they have seen, time after time, men high in popular favour denouncing the colonies as expensive and useless ornaments, embarrassing to the Mother Country. The expression of such sentiments is naturally calculated to provoke a revulsion of feeling among colonists, and thus the tendency at the present day is towards disintegration rather than confederation of the Empire. There are some social or internal reforms that Mr. Gladstone may yet accomplish, which might bring a blessing upon his country; but we do not anticipate that he can do otherwise than spread the feeling we have indicated—that of dismemberment. It will be for those who succeed him and his colleagues in the government, should circumstances then call for it, to mature a scheme for binding more closely together the scattered fragments of the Empire; and one of the most obvious steps towards this end would be for the Imperial Government to assume a responsibility, commensurate with its great interest in the undertaking, for the construction and equipment of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PENTON'S SCIENTIFIC FARMERS' AND LITERARY MAGAZINE, July, 1871, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Penton, Publisher, \$1.50 per annum.

This excellent farmer's journal is replete with valuable information and interesting reading matter, and contains many very well executed engravings illustrative of the text. From the latitude in which it is published it is naturally among the best of American agricultural journals for Canadian readers, as the hints and suggestions suitable for the region of western New York require little study to make them applicable to the north shore of the lakes.

KING ARTHUR; a Poem by Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co., 1871.

This handsome volume is a credit to the publishers. The paper, typographical execution and binding are first-class, and reflect much honour on the firm of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. These gentlemen, in virtue of our present copyright law, have engaged in an enterprise which deserves the warmest encouragement from the Canadian people—that of republishing English works, which heretofore were almost exclusively circulated through this country in the editions—often pirated—published by United States Houses. Hunter,

Rose & Co. have been constituted Lord Lytton's Canadian publishers by his own express sanction, and the manner in which they have got out this volume will doubtless commend them to other English authors of distinction. Of the work itself we need say little. It was first published more than twenty years ago, and at that time stood the crucial test of the keenest criticism. Its republication now, after careful revision by the distinguished author, will be hailed with satisfaction by the lovers of Arthurian legend. To those of our readers who have not as yet seen both Bulwer and Tennyson on this theme, we may say that Lord Lytton treats the subject in a manner altogether different from that of Tennyson in his *Mort d'Arthur*; indeed, except as to the characters, we can hardly recognise the story, and none who have read the one would wish to be without the other. Since the days of Milton, probably, no theme has been wrought up with such epic grandeur in the English language as the story of King Arthur. We do not pretend to decide between Lord Lytton and the Laureate as to their modes of treating the subject, for the works of both deserve to take a high rank in English classics. Doubtless the volume before us will receive a liberal patronage in Canada.

RECEIVED.—THE CREATION OF MANITOBA; or, A History of the Red River Troubles. By Alexander Begg. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co., 1871.—Notice in our next.

THEATRE ROYAL.—On Monday evening the Chapman Sisters appeared in the Burlesque of "Cinderella," in which they exhibited a practical knowledge of "how to please," by their charming and easy style of acting. Miss Quinton, as the valet of the mock Prince, was everything that could have been wished, while Mr. Bishop convulsed the audience by his impersonation of a Fat, Fair and Forty beauty, who longed to be settled in life. It gives us much pleasure to hear that Mr. Charles Mathews, the eminent London Comedian, will appear at this theatre next Monday, when a large audience may be expected to greet so great a celebrity. The Holman Troupe is expected again in Montreal early next month, and the theatre-going community look forward with anticipation to the coming of these favorites. It must be most gratifying to the management of the theatre that during the present season such great success has attended their efforts; they have produced nearly every week some new attraction, and this has been done at considerable expense. Their judgment and tact in catering for the public amusement deserves the hearty support which the Montreal people so freely give.

The Tyne crew are expected to arrive in Halifax next week. After rowing the Paris crew at St. John they will return to Halifax for the regatta.

It is stated, on what is believed to be good authority, that H. R. H. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne intend visiting Canada in September.

Mr. Grant, civil engineer, about the 1st instant made a survey of the Hudson's Bay Company's property around Fort Garry, preparatory to laying off the land required for Government purposes.

A train laden with supplies to be sold on Government account at cost prices to immigrants going to Manitoba by the Thunder Bay route, was despatched from Winnipeg to the North-West angle on the 1st inst.

A tremendous storm swept over Newfoundland on the 14th, doing much damage to buildings and shipping. Fears are entertained that the geological expedition under Sir Wm. Logan has been cut off from its route.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, and the Duke of Cambridge, is to go to Dublin on Monday. The royal visit will be signalled by a series of brilliant *fêtes* and balls, terminating with a grand review.

At a Coroner's inquest held on Monday over the bodies of those killed in the New York riots on the 12th, the jury, after a deliberation of five minutes, returned a verdict to the effect that the parties came to their deaths from the effects of gunshot wounds at the hands of persons unknown.

On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Gladstone formally announced in the House of Commons that Her Majesty had been pleased to cancel the Royal warrant legalising the purchase of commissions in the army. The declaration was received with loud cheering by Government supporters.

The members of the Canadian Press Association returned to Toronto on Saturday, after the completion of their annual excursion. Starting on Tuesday by boat they sailed down the lake to Kingston, and down the river to Montreal. From Montreal they took steamer to Ottawa, where, after visiting the "lions," they were entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Corporation. They returned to Prescott on Friday night, and proceeded thence home.

Among the hitherto almost hidden resources of British Columbia is dog-fish oil. This fish does not come and go with the seasons, but inhabits these waters all the year round, and in such numbers as to be almost literally inexhaustible. Hitherto the extraction of the oil has been carried out on a small scale at Plumper Pass, but it has recently been commenced at Burrard Inlet, where some fifty men, whites and Indians, are successfully engaged in it. The liver of the fish alone is used, and the daily take of oil will average twenty gallons to the man. At Victoria the oil brings forty cents a gallon, but at Puget Sound it commands as high as fifty and sixty cents. It is evident that even when pursued in the simplest manner the trade in this oil is very profitable, and there is no doubt that if the business were prosecuted scientifically and extensively many hundreds of persons would receive profitable employment.