

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1871, observed by JOHN UNDERHILL, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 239 Notre Dame Street.

		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.					
		9 A.M.	1 P.M.	5 P.M.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Sw.	April 23.	44°	48°	38°	50°	38°	44°
M.	" 24.	40°	53°	46°	54°	38°	41°
Tu.	" 25.	43°	47°	43°	50°	34°	42°
W.	" 26.	42°	52°	50°	54°	36°	42°
Th.	" 27.	45°	56°	49°	58°	32°	45°
Fr.	" 28.	46°	47°	45°	48°	36°	42°
Sat.	" 29.	46°	56°	51°	58°	38°	48°
		29.70	29.75	29.80	30.00	30.50	30.40
		30.15	30.12	30.10	30.34	30.25	30.36
		30.40	30.34	30.25	30.14	30.00	29.97
		29.92	29.90	29.90			

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

SUNDAY,	May 7.—Fourth Sunday after Easter. Reciprocity between the United States and Canada established, 1854. Lord Brougham died, 1868.
MONDAY,	" 8.—Battle of Rio Grande, 1846. Votes taken on the Plebiscite in France, 1870.
TUESDAY,	" 9.—Columbus sailed from Cadiz on his fourth voyage, 1501. Schiller died, 1805.
WEDNESDAY,	" 10.—Battle of Lodi, 1796. Battle of Spottsylvania, 1862. Completion of the Union Pacific Railway, 1869.
THURSDAY,	" 11.—Lord Chatham died, 1793. Spencer Percival assassinated, 1812. Mutiny at Delhi, 1857.
FRIDAY,	" 12.—St. Pancras, M. Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641.
SATURDAY,	" 13.—Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1533. Currier died, 1832.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers have to bear with us for the delay in the issue of our Premium Coloured Plate for 1871. We have been disappointed in the non-arrival of our new press, ordered many months ago, and being specially built for our particular work. As a consequence the steam presses we have now at work have been altogether overtaxed, being run almost night and day with but little intermission. The rapid increase in our subscription list—very gratifying to us—and the no less pleasing advance in the number of our jobbing orders, have compelled us for the time to suspend the work on the Coloured Plate. But we hope in a few weeks to have our new large steam press in running order, and thereby to relieve the pressure on the six steam presses now in constant use at our works, so far at least as to permit uninterrupted running on the Premium Plate until it is completed. Our canvassing agents have laboured so industriously that we shall be under the very agreeable necessity of printing a far larger number of these than we had anticipated; but when our new press arrives, and is set up, we shall be able with promptitude to fill every demand.

An apology is also due to our customers in the jobbing line, the rapid increase of whose patronage has gone ahead somewhat of our ample facilities; but as the new press will do the work of any two of those we have at present running, it will relieve the latter entirely from the pressure of the *News* printing that cannot be delayed, and thereby enable us in future to fulfil every order within the stipulated time.

Our agents are requested to explain, especially to new subscribers, that all parties entitled to the Premium Plate (coloured) for 1871 will be duly supplied; and that notice will be given through the columns of the *News* when the delivery has been completed, so that any failures in transit may be made good.

To accomplish all this we crave the indulgence of several weeks, more or less, as circumstances may require, but shall put forth our best exertions to have the Plate issued as soon as possible.

Montreal, May 7, 1871.

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

A SIXTEENTH amendment proposed to the United States constitution, and which will, no doubt, be submitted in due form to the several States for ratification or rejection, marks, perhaps, more than any other single incident, the divergence of the present generation from the ways and principles of its forefathers. The new article inhibits all aid from United States, State, or Municipal Governments to any school or institution in which "religious tenets of any kind" are taught. This amendment will, of course, preclude the use of the Testaments, either old or new, the teaching of the Commandments, or, in fact, of any moral doctrine not contained in the law of the State, or in the "higher law" about which idiotic fanatics are wont to blaze, and which, having no fixed principle or other motive spring in it but the whim of its preacher, is as shifting as the atmosphere through which his voice resounds.

The United States are supposed to have solved many intricate and abstruse questions in the art of Government; but their brief history does not present a much more virtuous record than that of the most corrupt monarchy in Europe. They have not been able to prevent the almost national disgrace of State repudiation. They conquered a rebellion of the most formidable character, but the very rising of that rebellion, evincing, as it did,

the united sympathies of eight millions of people divided by well-marked geographical lines from those who subsequently became their conquerors, proves that their system is not that by which every man believes that he may enjoy the pursuit of "life, liberty, and happiness." At the present time the once revolted States are but held as conquered Provinces, and there is no visible sign that the "higher law" impelling the national will has any nobler foundation than the theoretically indefensible, but practically invincible one, that "might makes right." So with this question as to education in the schools. Here the State, at least in Republican America, will be all-powerful. All the sciences, good, bad and indifferent, may be taught, but on the matter of "religious tenets" the children are not even to be informed what their forefathers believed! Surely this is pushing the "non-sectarian" idea a little too far. It is not proposed to forbid teaching what the ancient heathen nations believed; nor even what the pagans of to-day (i.e., in reputedly pagan countries) believe: but to teach, or explain the doctrines held, or taught by any body of Christians living in our own country, in our own time, and speaking our own tongue, that would be awfully criminal!

Men should pause ere they bow their necks unreservedly to this democratic Caesarism, threatening to make even less of the individual than the Roman system which, projected through all forms of statecraft in Europe since the rise of modern governments, has been the fruitful source of national disaster and internal convulsion. The State has ever been too arrogant in its pretensions. Is it not enough that it demands the bodies of men without affecting also the ownership of their minds? Surely it is right and a mark of good citizenship to obey the laws of the State in so far as they fix the relations to be maintained between man and man; but if human liberty is to be respected at all we can hardly concede that the regulators of our material relationships are also to be permitted to cabin, crib, and confine the minds of our children within cast-iron bands into which only will be permitted to enter such versions of history, or maxims of philosophy, as they may see fit to prescribe.

The project of the ambitious and intensely modern Senator who is the author of this sixteenth amendment, if carried out, will not only enfranchise, but absolutely enthrone a personage reputed to be much darker than any negro raised to citizenship by the fifteenth amendment. It ought not, however, to be confounded with what is called the "Common School System" in Upper Canada, which, while disavowing all religious teaching of a sectarian character, as to articles of faith, is yet designed to plant in the youthful mind the universally received principles of Christian morality, and these are "religious tenets" of surpassing importance. The special point to which we wish to direct attention, because therein lies the fallacy, is the assumption, on the part of the State that it has the right, despite the will of the parent, to inhibit religious instruction in schools established by the people and supported under certain forms of Municipal law which the people themselves have decreed. If this be not narrowing the circle of human freedom, then we do not know what freedom means. The duty of a free State is to leave each subject the utmost liberty for himself, which is not incompatible with the liberty of his neighbour; but if all the States in the neighbouring Republic, and each Municipality within each State are bound down to one form of education, their people are as much enslaved as if Brigham-Youngism were made the national religion of the United States, and every citizen commanded to profess it. Even men of democratic spirit are shocked at the invariable tendency of democratic Governments to level down. Like the English Trade-Unionists they make the inferior man the standard by which to gauge the remuneration (or privileges) of the expert, and it follows, of natural consequence, that the tendency is ever downwards. The manufacturers of England have found, through the logic of their pockets, that in trade our theory is true. Do France or the United States at the present day give a tittle of evidence to show that it is not equally true in the art of Government?

#### LITERARY NOTICE.

THE FREE-GRAVE LANDS OF CANADA, by Thomas McMurray, J. P., Bracebridge, Ont. The *Northern Advocate* office.

In this pamphlet of some hundred and fifty pages is collected a variety of useful and important information respecting the Free Grant Lands of Canada, bearing reference more especially to the Muskoka and Parry Sound District. The author, Mr. Thomas McMurray, was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the country, and from his intimate acquaintance with the settlements in that neighbourhood, is fully competent to supply reliable statistics and data, such as will be acceptable to intending settlers. His little work—the result of many anxious enquiries from immigrants and other parties—is re-

plete with information of the most varied description, of the correctness of which the name of the author alone will be sufficient guarantee to those who are acquainted with him. Additional value is imparted to the work by the fact that Muskoka is one of the least known districts of Ontario; but with the information now supplied to the public, none need plead ignorance of the natural and political history of a country destined to hold no mean place in Canadian annals. We would recommend the "Free Grant Lands," not only to immigrants and settlers, but to all who take a pride in extending their acquaintance with the country in which we live.

#### THE CONDITION OF PARIS

The situation in Paris seems far more promising for the success of the Assembly than it has done at any time since the outbreak of the revolt. Repeated reverses are beginning to tell upon the Communists, who are evidently thoroughly discouraged, though they are stated to have made up their minds to die game. Added to this internal dissensions are rife—not only among the leaders but in the ranks—contributing in no small degree to ensure the success of the Versailles troops. An effort has been made by the Masonic Body of Paris—who visited Versailles for the purpose—to arrange the preliminaries of a truce, but they returned from their interview with Thiers disheartened and unsuccessful. Since the fifteen hours' armistice on the 25th, the bombardment has been resumed with increased vigour, and it is stated that Montrouge has been almost entirely demolished, while Issy is daily expected to fall. The end cannot be far off.

Mr. McLeod is to take the place of Mr. Blake as Local Member for West Durham, Ont.

The general elections for the Province of Nova Scotia will take place on the 16th instant, on which day, it is reported, the writs will be issued for the Quebec general elections.

The Pullman Palace cars have made their appearance on the Great Western railway and excited the admiration of the Hamilton newspaper reporters.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies of Montreal have received a warm-hearted reply from the Duke and Duchess of Argyll to their congratulatory address upon the recent marriage of the Marquis of Lorne to the Princess Louise.

The carters of this city "struck" on the 1st inst., because of the to-them obnoxious badge they are compelled to wear, shewing the number of their license. We should advise all parties to trust to their own feet rather than to any Montreal carter who does not show his number.

From assessment returns for 1871, Hamilton claims an increase in population over the past year of 1,317; an increase in the value of assessed property of \$747,500; and a decrease in non-resident property of \$27,008. The "Ambitious City" now numbers 25,947 people, with resident and non-resident property valued at \$10,177,453.

On Thursday of last week in the New Brunswick Legislative Councils Hon. Mr. McInerney gave notice of resolutions praying the Lieut.-Governor to cause the Executive Council to enter into correspondence with the Executive of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, with reference to a Legislative Union of all the Lower Provinces; said correspondence to be laid before the House within ten days after the opening of next session.

The competitions for the Wimbledon team came off last week at Toronto and at Ottawa. The following are the scores made (over 200) at the former place:—

Private Sheppard, 10th Royals.....	232
Sergeant McMullin, do.....	245
Private Thompson, do.....	220
Lieut. Birch, Queen's Own Rifles.....	234
Private Jennings, do.....	240
Sergeant Bailey, do.....	269
Sergeant McDonald, do.....	206
Captain Gibson, G. T. B.....	222
Private Thom.....	200
Sergeant Leslie, Queen's Own Rifles.....	200
Ensign Dillon, 34th Battalion.....	226
Sergeant Byrne, do.....	231
Sergeant Richards, do.....	207
Private Crookard.....	207
Sergeant R. Durand, do.....	233
Sergeant G. Durand, do.....	211
Corporal Satche, do.....	220
Private Murison, do.....	208
Private Mason.....	207
Corporal Stevenson, 20th Batt.....	213

The Ottawa scores (over 200) were:—

Sergeant Harris.....	218
Sergeant Wilkinson.....	208
Captain Cotton.....	206
Lieut.-Col. Patrick.....	203
Gunner Russell.....	201
Lieut. Walker.....	201

The weather at both places was exceedingly unfavourable.

#### COPPERING AND BRONZING ZINC.

The following recipes for coppering and bronzing zinc are given, and are said to produce quite beautiful results: Prepare a solution of fifteen parts of blue vitriol and one of nineteen parts of cyanide of potassium, then mix both solutions together. Incorporate this liquid well with one hundred and sixty parts of pipe clay, and rub the semi-fluid mass obtained, by means of a linen rag, on the previously cleaned object. For bronzing, take fifteen parts of verdigris, nineteen of cream of tartar, and thirty parts of crystallized soda, reduce them to powder, and dissolve them in the necessary amount of water. Mix this liquid together with one hundred and sixty parts of pipe clay, and proceed as above directed. Another process is as follows: Take fifteen grammes of blue vitriol, twenty of calcined soda, mix them well with thirty-two cubic centimeters of glycerine, and mix the paste obtained with eighty grammes of pipe clay. It is then ready to be applied as before stated.