

"Report upon institutions in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Paris, for the promotion of Industrial Education."

At the general election in 1867, after the Union Act came into force, Mr. Chamberlin offered himself as a candidate for the representation of his native county, Missisquoi, in the conservative interest. He was opposed by the Hon. P. H. Moore, ex-member of the Legislative Council, but gained an easy victory at the polls, beating Mr. Moore by more than two to one. In the House of Commons as a new member, though from his long experience in the gallery, quite familiar with its forms and usages, he took but little part in the debates, speaking only upon a few important questions, and then with brevity, clearness and force. In subsequent sessions he took a more prominent share in the proceedings, giving hope to his friends that he would soon win for himself a leading position in the House; but eighteen years of active duty on the press, if it does not damp the energies, will at least cure most men of any great ambition for political distinction, and so Mr. Chamberlin resigned his seat in Parliament at the beginning of the present month and accepted the office of Queen's Printer which had been offered him by the Government. His appointment has given very general satisfaction and gratified a large number of his friends throughout the country. The good people of Ottawa among whom he has now settled down, have resolved upon commemorating his military services by presenting him with a sword, which Col. Robertson Ross has been commissioned to buy during his visit to England. Its presentation will no doubt be made the occasion of an ovation to Col. Chamberlin.

PRESENTATION PLATE.

Those subscribers who have not yet received their copies of the Presentation Plate will be supplied therewith within a few weeks.

THE FIRST PRIZE STORY,

entitled "The Peace-Killer; or, The Massacre of Lachine," will be commenced with our next issue. It is a thrilling tale in which are skilfully interwoven some of the most interesting and exciting events of early Canadian history.

OUR FIRST VOLUME

is completed with the present number, and complete sets or odd back numbers can be supplied to order.

Montreal, 25th June, 1870.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 2, 1870.

SUNDAY,	June 26.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. George IV. died, 1830. Steamer "Montreal" burnt, 263 lives lost, 1857.
MONDAY,	" 27.—Charles XII. of Sweden born, 1645. Abbé Montigny, first Canadian Bishop, arrived at Quebec, 1659. Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.
TUESDAY,	" 28.—Coronation Day. Great Fire at Quebec, (1,300 houses), 1845.
WEDNESDAY,	" 29.—S. S. Peter and Paul. Sir P. Maitland Lieut.-Governor, 1820.
THURSDAY,	" 30.—Paulus Emilus Irvine, Pres. of Canada, 1766. Wm. Roscoe died, 1831.
FRIDAY,	July 1.—DOMINION DAY. Confederation of the Provinces, 1867.
SATURDAY,	" 2.—Visitation of B. V. M. Great Fire at St. Johns, Nfld., 1854.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

As the Red River expedition advances towards its destination, there is some anxiety regarding its reception by the "provisional" authorities at Fort Garry. Rumours are not wanting of preparation for resistance, and the frequent notice taken by the *New Nation* of the manoeuvring of "Col. Commandant Gay's" Cavalry is somewhat ominous. They drill as "cavalry firing parties" and the Winnipeg paper is enthusiastic at the precision of their shots, some of them firing "twelve shots on the half-mile dash and hitting the target each time." There is certainly no occasion for such a force to keep the peace in the Red River Settlement, and though it may be possible that they are merely playing at soldiering, still the title of "Col. Commandant" has a wondrously official ring about it, in a small community in which so many people have risen to substantial power and the prefix of "Hon." Another rumour is that the hunters on the plain, to the number of four or five hundred, are holding themselves in readiness to oppose the expedition by force at the command of Riel; while again it is said that the party in the Settlement opposed to him will be utterly disgusted should a lenient policy be adopted towards the insurgents. As to the aid which the Fenians will afford little store may be set by it; they have received a lesson already and will not be inclined so soon to dispose of what stock of arms and ammunition they have yet remaining.

There are two other disagreeable features in the case to be noticed; the first, that of a general amnesty, upon which it is understood Riel insists and for which he is prepared to fight; the second is the consideration of the Manitoba bill by Riel's Legislature. With respect to the amnesty it appears to us that Canada has but one way to act; there was no offence committed against Canada in the Red River country, for the reason that Canada had neither political

nor civil jurisdiction therein. Hence, there being no crime there need be no pardon. But the Canadian Courts may be moved in certain cases to try persons charged with criminal offences within the Territory; and to such persons the Canadian Government has no power to grant an amnesty, for the reason that the pardoning in such cases cannot be exercised until after trial and conviction. There is clearly then no room for amnesty from Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company or the British Government, the two parties having legal jurisdiction within the Territory up to the present time, may act somewhat differently. The former may pardon the insurgents for plundering its stores, and sign a discharge in full for the forced loans; while the latter can grant amnesty for such treasonable deeds as may or are supposed to have been perpetrated there. Were this step taken by the British Government, it might then become a question for the law courts to settle whether Riel and the members of his so called court-martial could be prosecuted for the execution of Scott. Under any circumstances, we do not see that Canada has even the right to grant amnesty, or that its Government has the power to prevent any man from being tried for a crime over which the courts have cognisance; to pardon afterwards is a very different affair.

Mr. Riel has told his Legislature, and the *New Nation* has taken care to insist upon the point, that the terms of Union must be submitted for their consideration, and that if not acceptable, they will be rejected. This may also be the cause of trouble. Doubtless there are those at Fort Garry, as elsewhere, who would cavil at the bill, but it cannot be permitted that its going into effect should depend upon the action of an illegal, or, at least, extra-legal assemblage. The Government of Canada has not recognised that of President Riel in any form; it has, on the contrary, maintained that the Hudson's Bay Company has been, and is, up to this time, the legal governing body in the settlement. Were the so-called Legislature at Fort Garry to pass their own approval of the bill, and cease all pretention to authority the moment it became law, no harm could come of their taking it into consideration; the danger can arise only in case they should attempt its amendment.

It may not be improbable that the possibility of some of these circumstances leading to further difficulties has been the cause of the delay in completing the transfer to Canada. Assuredly, if there is to be a collision, it is far better that the Imperial Government should in its own name establish the Queen's authority than that the territory should be annexed to Canada while a portion of its population were in armed resistance to the union. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that the expedition will be able to fulfil its design as a peaceful one for the maintenance of order and the reassertion of law. It will certainly best become those who have been playing at government and legislation for more than six months to lay aside their assumed prerogatives and quietly take their chance of future promotion under the operation of the Manitoba Bill. In one particular we can heartily endorse the sentiment of the *New Nation*, that acrimonious and insulting attacks upon the people of Red River should not be indulged in by the press of Canada. At the present time especially it is desirable that no fresh cause of irritation should be given, for until the transfer is made, and the Manitoba Bill fairly in force, any trifling circumstance may lead to serious trouble in the territory; as it is evident from Riel's proclamation, published elsewhere, that he at least is very far from being satisfied with the aspect of affairs, as he viewed them on the 14th of last month. The tone of his proclamation makes it very clear that he would unhesitatingly take up arms were he sure of support; hence, probably, he may have issued his manifesto as a "feeler." It is rather a singular circumstance that the *New Nation* of 20th May did not notice this proclamation, thus giving colour to the assertion once before made, that our Winnipeg contemporary represents matters not as they really are in the settlement, but as the party now in power there would wish to have them appear in Canada.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

We are glad to have the opportunity of stating that the health of Sir John A. Macdonald continues steadily to improve. He is now so far recovered as to be able to take a little outdoor exercise.

On Tuesday last the Hon. Dr. Tupper, C. B., was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. He succeeds the Hon. Mr. Kenny as President.

The Fenian General, Donnelly, who was wounded at the battle of Eccles Hill, is dead. May his fate be a warning to others of his countrymen who entertain murderous designs against the people of Canada.

Charles Dickens left a fortune to his heirs of £80,000. Wilkie Collins is to finish the story, 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.'

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We deeply regret to learn from a private letter that Mr. Christopher Abbott, brother and partner of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., was drowned on Sunday afternoon, from the capsizing of a sail boat, near St. Anne's. Mr. Abbott was out sailing with his son Charlie on the Dagmar. In turning about, when distant a mile from the shore, the sheet caught in the tiller, and so upset the boat. She was ballasted with sand in the bow, so she went down at once with the stern up. They remained some time on the boat bottom, the mast of which was fast in the sand, in the shallow lake, when they took off their clothes to swim to the shore. The boy for a while supported his father, who became cramped. At length he suddenly let go and told the boy to swim ashore, and in a moment was gone. The boy waited as long as he could, but saw no more of him, and at last made his way to the shore much exhausted. His mother then knew nothing, and he had to tell her. After being recovered with some brandy, he went in search of help, and found some people about two miles off. All efforts made to find the body have proved in vain. The accident causes the greatest sorrow and grief.—*Montreal Gazette*.

AFFAIRS AT RED RIVER.

Press despatches from St. Paul on Tuesday last state that on the 1st June, Riel's "Secretary of State" had written to Rev. Mr. Ritchot protesting against the expedition and expressing strong distrust of Canada. The same despatches say that Louis Riel issued a proclamation in French, dated Fort Garry, May 14, in which he says he does not believe the present active measures of the Canadians are altogether in the interest of the Confederation or of England, but of their own selfish objects, and to acquire criminal superiority over the people of the North-West. The men of Upper Canada, whom we have avoided quarrelling with the past six months, have sought to divide us into factions; civil war has been proclaimed in our midst, and those who stirred it up usurped infamously the name of Her Majesty. These strangers we have been compelled to frequently imprison, but we soon set them at liberty again, even if we knew they could do us all the injury in their power; and because one of them was made an example of, Canadians wish now to make war on the people of Red River in spite of the declaration of Sir John A. Macdonald that the Canadian Government has no jurisdiction in the country.

This people have formed a Provisional Government, which Government desired that the North-West should not enter Confederation before all classes of civilized men in this country had secured a guarantee to be placed on a footing of equality. The Canadians do not wish to respect the rights of any body in an English Colony. They hope to associate their personal projects with those of the Imperial policy in British North America. They ought to know the only way to ensure extension and continuation of Confederation is to place on an equal footing all the British North American Provinces.

The proclamation continues as follows:—

The principles which govern us on forming the Provisional Government in October last, were published in Canada in November. They are now as then, the line of conduct of the Provisional Government. The English flag which floats over our heads will render them this great testimony in our favour. Full of confidence in principles which form our strength, we do not regard as loyal subjects of Her Majesty those who have united to make war on us, or who yet insist on making it because of the line of conduct we have pursued, in order to ruin us, and finally raise themselves upon our ruin. They have always counted us in the rank of barbarians; but notwithstanding our great difficulties, we have never appealed for aid to the dangerous element of savage tribes. On the contrary, while we have spared nothing to keep them quiet, others have just sent through our country, where their Government has no jurisdiction, emissaries with the fixed purpose of creating hostilities among the Indians, but we hope Providence will aid to the complete pacification of the North-West. We hope the crown of England will facilitate the solution of the great complications which have been caused by great political imprudence. Our cause is that of an English Colony, and of liberty. A people whom progress and civilization fill with ambition envy us on one side, and on the other numerous savage nations, of whom we live in fear and apprehension. The people of Red River serve as an intermediary between the two grand divisions; in effect we are allied to both by blood and customs.

The Province of Ontario, in arresting our delegates, which the Federal Government had invited by three special Commissioners, has committed an act against which we protest in the name of the people of the North-West. We denounce this ignominious act to a civilized people. We appeal to the law of nations, which Upper Canada has always ignored when it was concerned, which the Federal Government has not had the honour to vindicate, but which we insist upon by every means possible to us.

(Signed) LOUIS RIEL,
President.

Mr. Shirley Brooks succeeds Mr. Mark Lemon as Editor of *Punch*.

THE COST OF WAR.—M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in his "Recherches sur les Guerres Contemporaines," supplies some very curious statistics about the cost of war. It is really surprising to see how much money is spent for every man killed on the field or sent away to die of his wounds or of some sickness of the camp. The thing was done with comparative cheapness in the Crimean War, where a vast number of men were got together at very close quarters. Between the Russians and the Allies there were more than three-quarters of a million men killed, each of them at the price of £433. On the other hand, the maximum of cost was reached in the American Civil War. Each one of the 281,000 deaths (though this is a small estimate, we should imagine) was purchased by an expenditure of £3,345. The belligerents in South America did the business more cheaply, not spending more than £900 per man. Small wars are generally costly. The Danish War extinguished 3,500 lives at an average cost of about £2,000. The campaign which ended at Sadowna must be reckoned, considering its brief duration, to have been expensive. Every life cost nearly £1,500. It is a strange necessity which makes civilised societies expend what would be a comfortable maintenance to three or four men on the destruction of one.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.