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All remittances and business communications to be addressed to "The General Manager, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

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### THE NEW STORY.

In this issue we give a further liberal instalment of WILKIE COLLINS' new story.

### THE LAW AND THE LADY.

This story, considered the best yet written by Mr. Collins, was begun in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of Nov. 7, (Number 19).

Back numbers can be had on application.

We beg to call the attention of News Dealers throughout the country to the fact that we have secured the sole right for Canada of publishing "The Law and the Lady" in serial form.

### FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED

for the advertising and subscription departments of this paper. Good percentage, large and exclusive territory, given to each canvasser, who will be expected, on the other hand, to furnish security. Also for the sale of Johnson's new MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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### PARLIAMENTARY.

During the session of Parliament just opened, we shall devote a weekly column to a digest of all its proceedings, carefully collated, and which our readers can preserve as a brief, but authentic history of Parliamentary work. In addition, we have the pleasure of announcing a weekly

### Letter From the Capital,

by our correspondent CHAUDIERE, who will deal with personal sketches, delineations of character, social gossip, and current events in and about Ottawa.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1875.

### OUR PROGRAMME.

In announcing a new series of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, we promised a variety of improvements and the introduction of divers new popular features. The proof that we have, in a measure at least, redeemed our pledges, is evinced by the marked and constantly increasing favor with which the paper is being received. But we are by no means willing to stop here. We have had to contend against difficulties which only initiated and professional journalists can understand. These difficulties can be overcome only one by one, but that they will all be surmounted, and that speedily, is a further promise which we feel justified in making to the public. The paper is in the hands of a strong Company, able and willing to make this national enterprise of ours a thorough success, and it is managed by business talent well known in every part of the country. Both the Company and the Manager believe that there is a field for such a journal as ours, and the assurances they have received personally in all the Provinces are to the effect that our people are most willing to encourage it, provided it is a faithful reflex of the spirit, events and general features of Canada. This we are determined it shall be. Our artistic department is fast rising to the best standard of excellence, and arrangements have been perfected which shall result in still further improvements therein. The

letter press will aim yet more at variety, freshness, and lightness, always coupled with literary finish. Our paper is intended to be a family journal in the largest and highest sense of that word. We shall try and please every body, and for that purpose, our tendency will be to write, collate and edit such matter as will procure pleasure, entertainment and instruction to the greatest number. New features will be introduced as opportunity offers, or necessity demands. Our chess column, recently renewed in the hands of one of the best players in America, has proved a great success. It has met with rare favor, as abundant letters from all quarters testify. While, on our side, we endeavor to do all we can, we trust our friends will see the propriety of aiding us to the full extent of their means and influence. Although we have introduced the system of prepaid subscriptions, yet there are numbers of old subscribers, and new ones from the interior, who have not yet sent in their contributions. Upon these we call for fulfillment of a very reasonable obligation. We beg our friends also to aid in spreading the circulation of the paper. If they are pleased with it, let them pass it to their neighbors and induce them to subscribe. Our subscription list is already large and steadily increasing, but we are determined to double it in the course of the present year. Let all our patrons assist us therein. All the money thus received, it is intended shall go into the paper, to improve and beautify it still more. Ours is regarded by ourselves as a national undertaking, and we entertain the belief that the public, viewing it in the same light, will take pleasure in assisting and patronizing it.

### NEW BRUNSWICK RIOTS.

Very sad news, indeed, reaches us from New Brunswick. The town of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, is represented as having been in a state of riot since the annual school meeting, held on the second Thursday in January. The inhabitants are mainly French, and bitterly oppose the common school law of New Brunswick. The rioters damaged considerable property on the day of the meeting, and on the following day they also threatened peaceable inhabitants who supported the law, and, it is said, extorted money from them to purchase liquor. They went so far as to procure a rope with which they threatened to hang Mr. Sheriff Vail. The Hon. Robert Young, who resides at Caraquet, was absent, but soon returned. He procured men fully armed and barricaded his residence. A band of rioters surrounded the house on the 25th; but, when they found the house barricaded they retreated, threatening to return with a larger force on the following day. A number of special constables left St. John at once, for the scene of the riot. They arrived there on the 27th. One of the number, John Gifford, was shot dead by a Frenchman on the same afternoon. A Frenchman was also shot, but he is not dead yet. Thirteen rioters have been arrested, and are now on their way to Bathurst gaol. Preparations are being made to call out the military of Northumberland. We can only hope that there is exaggeration in this statement, and if not, that the excitement will soon subside and that further trouble will be obviated. There is no disguising the fact. The question is fraught with peril.

Break the sluices of religious passion, and there must be an overflow. Sectarian differences have always been the standing danger of Canada. The efforts of our best and greatest men have ever been directed, with yearning and courage, towards appeasing the feelings arising therefrom, and fostering the noble spirit of conciliation. That they have only partially succeeded is the melancholy truth. That the danger remains imminent and menacing on almost every occasion is unfortunately the fact.

We have had frequent opportunity to treat of the New Brunswick School ques-

tion, in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. To us it was more than a religious dispute. We foresaw all along its political consequences and have called the attention of sober men of all parties to them. Our opinion repeatedly expressed still is, that this question is the most momentous of all those which have occupied public attention since Confederation. It carries in its flanks the union of these Provinces.

The situation lies in a nut shell. The minority, in New Brunswick, will not accept the law under any consideration, and they appeal to the Federal Parliament for redress. The majority, in the same Province, will not recede from an iota of the law and absolutely refuse Federal interference. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, with his usual sagacity, saw the root of the difficulty, and how far reaching were its ramifications. He referred back the matter to the Province itself. We know not what Mr. MACKENZIE'S views are in the premises, as he has not yet been officially interpellated. But it will be a wonder if he does not side with Sir JOHN. The Province did take up the subject again and made the last general elections hinge thereupon. The result was an overwhelming affirmation of the School Bill. The next step proposed to the minority is an appeal to the Imperial Authorities. But here, they are met again by the majority, which declares that it will not abide by an Imperial decision. Its doctrine is Home Rule in merely Provincial matters, and it by no means covertly announces that New Brunswick would secede from the Dominion rather than allow any outside intervention.

Political difficulties can be tided over, and political dissensions healed, as was the case with Nova-Scotia, at the inception of Federation. But in religious quarrels, no such consummation can be hoped for. Mr. COSTIGAN was induced to keep silence during the last session of Parliament, but the critical aspect of events will force him to speak, at the ensuing session, and we may expect a full debate on the whole question. We wish we could persuade ourselves that good will come of it. But we know in advance that Parliament, or at least, the Government *dares* not pronounce upon the question, and that consequently, the agitation will continue with the most deplorable results.

### FRENCH RIGHTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

This old question is again brought forward, and this time, not merely for the want of something better to write or speak about. As Newfoundland progresses, and her material resources are being developed, it is found that the French claims are really a serious drawback. The facts in the case are briefly these. By virtue of three different treaties—that of Utrecht, in 1713; that of Versailles, in 1783; and that of Paris, in 1814, the line of coast, extending from Cape Ray, at the southwestern extremity of Newfoundland, to Cape John, on the north-eastern side, being fully half the entire coast of the island, was ceded to the French as fishing grounds. The French have, all along, interpreted the rather doubtful wording of one clause in the Treaty, so as to claim the exclusive right of the fisheries; and although Britain has never formally recognized such right, and Newfoundland has constantly claimed it for herself, yet, practically, this portion of the coast is closed against the people of Newfoundland. "The French cannot cultivate the soil, or open a mine, or go beyond such erections as are necessary for fishery purposes; but under the plea that the settlement of the coast would constitute an interference with their fisheries, they deny that settlers have any right to be there at all, and have only permitted a number of squatters, on sufferance, to retain a local habitation there, because beneficial to their own fishermen. This squatting population has increased till it numbers about 10,000. These people—British subjects—are living there

without the protection of law, under the jurisdiction of no magistrate, and without the means of spiritual or secular instruction, beyond what chance or benevolent effort may throw in their way. Such is the extraordinary condition of half Newfoundland, an island one-sixth larger than Ireland." The remedy to this anomalous condition of affairs is not so easily discovered. On more occasions than one, the Imperial authorities entered into arrangements with France for modifications and mutual concessions, but Newfoundland has as often refused to be a party to any such negotiations. Confederation with Canada has also been suggested, as a mode of extrication, but, so far, the island has shown scant sympathy with the Dominion. The latest project is that France should sell her rights to Newfoundland. There is no doubt, that for a moderate compensation, France would be quite willing to rid herself of this incumbrance. Of course, open resistance to French claims would answer no good purpose, as these claims are legitimate, and have never been unreasonably enforced. The Home Government would, doubtless, lend a helping hand in bringing about this negotiation, and even advancing a part of the compensation money. Late explorations in the French part of the island, represent it as full of promise, and geological discoveries, of considerable value, are said to have been made there.

### CONGRESSIONAL DEAD LOCK.

An amusing and a rather disgraceful mode of legislation was practiced in the United States Congress, last week. The Civil Rights Bill of the late Senator SUMNER, which he so earnestly recommended to his friends almost with his dying breath, was brought forward with his usual spirit by BENJAMIN BUTLER. The Republicans were somewhat divided upon it, while the Democrats in a compact body were opposed to it. Despairing, however, of defeating the bill upon a division, the latter resolved upon delaying a vote as long as possible, and, with that view, kept the House in session for a day and night, in the hope of tiring out their adversaries. It was a question of physical endurance. The scene is represented as singular and comical. At one time Speaker BLAINE called Mr. CESNA to the Chair. The Democrats took advantage of this and worried Mr. CESNA with points of order and parliamentary questions, until Mr. BLAINE was compelled to resume the chair and extricate the House from the noise and difficulty into which it had drifted. Good feeling prevailed among the members, and all laughed heartily when BUTLER, Republican, and RANDALL, Democrat, were appointed by the Speaker to count the House. The proceedings were enlivened for a few minutes by a proposal to have the last National Democratic platform read. The voices of half a dozen reading clerks were used up by the continuous strain, and substitutes had to be introduced during the night. The intercourse between the members of the opposite camps was friendly, but no attempt was made on either side to come to any understanding. The floor of the Chamber was strewn with torn and crumpled pieces of paper, and sadly in need of a wholesome cleaning. As a rule the members showed no symptoms of flagging.

This species of horse play has an element of rough logic in it which should not be overlooked. The Republicans by the brute force of their present majority can pass the Civil Rights Bill, but the Democrats resort to every means to prevent it, because when they get into power, at the next Congress, they will either have to repeal it, or bear the odious burden of its enforcement. Hence they adopt physical means to parry an odious act of tyranny, if possible. The mode is not graceful certainly, but it is in keeping with the violent abuse of their power in which the Republicans are at present indulging.