

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1870.

SUNDAY,	Oct. 9.—	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Denys, M. Sieur de la Barre, Governor, 1682.
MONDAY,	" 10.—	Intercolonial Conference met at Quebec, 1864.
TUESDAY,	" 11.—	Dr. Samuel Clarke born, 1675. Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, 1774.
WEDNESDAY,	" 12.—	America discovered by Christopher Columbus, 1492.
THURSDAY,	" 13.—	Translation of King Edward. Battle of Queenston Heights, General Brock killed, 1812.
FRIDAY,	" 14.—	Great Fire at Quebec, 1866.
SATURDAY,	" 15.—	Law of England introduced into Upper Canada, 1792. Murat shot, 1815.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870

THE address to General Lindsay, and the public dinner to Col. Wolseley from the citizens of Montreal, previous to the departure for England of these distinguished officers, indicate the deep interest felt by Canada in the withdrawal of the Imperial troops. There are many who refuse to believe otherwise than that the policy recently adopted of denuding the colonies of the military, is but a preliminary step to their total abandonment by the Empire; but there is not a solid foundation for such belief. It is only as a part of the general system of Imperial defence that the retention of the troops in the colonies can be justified; and as the highest military authorities have decided that the concentration of the military strength of the Empire was the best and safest policy, one should be prepared to dispute the correctness of this proposition before complaining of the withdrawal of the troops from the Provinces. With the lessons of the present war before us, we can scarcely have the face to assert that five thousand, or even fifteen thousand soldiers of the line in Canada would materially strengthen the defensive power of Britain in case of attack. As a nucleus for the formation of a Canadian army they would, undoubtedly, be serviceable, but the formation of an army under the fire of the foe is one of those exploits which even well-trained, warlike France has utterly failed to accomplish: so that, unless our volunteers and militiamen are trained beforehand, we should despair of their making an effective stand against a large and well-appointed army, even with the assistance of such a handful of regulars. As to the matter of police duty, or the quelling of internal disorders, it should be acknowledged at once that a community of four millions is perfectly able and willing to be charged with that responsibility, at least so long as it enjoys the privileges of self-government.

For mere municipal service no one pretends that Imperial soldiers are wanted here; and for defensive purposes, the military authorities have decided that they would be more effective at home. Canadians have really nothing to complain of in this. The country is not in danger of invasion, except from one power—the United States; and an invasion of Canada by the United States as an act of war against England, if once resolved upon, would certainly not be abandoned because of a few thousands of soldiers. It is not by tens but by hundreds of thousands that nations must henceforth go to war, and the army of invasion recruited from among forty millions of people would be such numerically and in munitions as to render necessary for effective resistance an army as large as Britain herself could place in the field. These considerations seem to justify the policy of the Imperial authorities, who, in concentrating their forces at home, have them more immediately in hand to move to the point where danger may be threatened.

The course for Canada under the somewhat altered military policy of the Empire is clear. She must encourage the Volunteer movement by permitting the increase of the force. At the present time we believe there are several companies enrolled in excess of the number provided for under the Militia Act, and at the next session of Parliament it should be considered whether the Volunteer force of the Dominion might not be increased from forty to sixty thousand men. With this measure ought, perhaps, to come a more liberal provision for the pay of the men as well as an increase in the number of days of annual drill. The general introduction of military drill into the public schools would also be a beneficial step towards the creation of a body of citizen-soldiery, for the lad who has been trained at school is more likely to become a volunteer through the influence of a taste for military exercises which training almost invariably begets. We have seen that in a few weeks both France and Prussia had not only fully en-

gaged the whole of their immense regular armies, but were compelled to draw largely from the ranks of the citizens; and, of late years, England has shewn her want of confidence in the sufficiency of her standing army by encouraging the volunteers, in which body she has now some 350,000 men enrolled. As yet Canada needs no standing army; nor will she, at least so long as she forms a part of the British Empire. But she ought to keep pace with other parts of the Empire, and with the other nations of the earth, in the diffusion of a military training among the people, and in other measures calculated to prepare for defence in the hour of danger. It may be remembered that during the Crimean war a regiment was raised in Canada, with considerable difficulty and at a cost far exceeding that of recruiting in England. At the present time it is not improbable that ten regiments could be recruited in this country for Imperial service, within the time it took to get up the 100th, and the change is solely due to the great increase of the military spirit of the people, caused by the fostering of the Volunteer movement and the spread of military instruction. What is desirable now is that the Government should call upon Parliament to make further provision for the increase and improvement of the Volunteer organization. The more the country shows itself ready for self-defence the more disposed will England be to prize the connection; and the less likely will be either party to the possible quarrel, to provoke a war between England and the United States, of which Canada would be the battle-field.

DR. MILES' SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA.

We have already expressed our approbation of Dr. Miles' School Histories, and given our readers several extracts therefrom. Our attention is recalled to their merits by the appearance of a bitter attack upon them by a gentleman who took an active part in the troubles of 1837, and whose conduct is animadverted upon by the loyal author. It may be a matter of questionable taste for a person in his position to seize the pen of the reviewer for the justification of his political conduct, and to use the opportunity for a general attack upon the book, the author, and the public authorities who have sanctioned its use. It is seldom that a person smarting under a sense of personal aggrievement is fitted to perform calmly and carefully the office of a literary critic.

The ex-General admits that he has made his quotations "at random," and this term would also apply to the whole of his criticism. But there is an evident want of candour in his quotations: the mode he has adopted of picking out a few words here and there from the midst of a sentence, might make any book appear ridiculous, and enables no one to judge of the purity or elegance of the general style.

One or two of these unfair quotations may be instanced in illustration of this injustice.

100. The quotation is: "The mother country put a new face upon the condition and prospects of Canada." Colbert "knew what was good." The first sentence is inverted, and the second is so incomplete as to be useless, for we might infer that Colbert was an epicure. The text reads thus:

100. "The information contained in the last three chapters shows us what state the colony was in towards the year 1663—the population only about 2,000 souls, harassed almost to death by the fierce Iroquois, and its internal affairs, both civil and religious, disturbed by discord."

But her case was now taken in hand by the Mother Country and a new face altogether put upon her condition and prospects."

The sentence respecting Colbert reads thus:—"The fact is that Louis XIV. had then an excellent minister named Colbert, who knew what was good for France and her colonies, and who, now, and for 20 years afterwards shewed himself a wise and powerful friend to Canada."

Even Scripture may be perverted by partial quotation, and it is evident that such a mode of treatment is beneath the dignity of true literary criticism.

The great majority of the expressions thus challenged may be fully justified, taken in connection with the context, and remembering that the work is written throughout in a colloquial style for the benefit and instruction of children.

The critic, however, does not content himself with picking out what he deems to be the flaws in the author's style, but favours us with a remarkable example of his own. Criticising the paragraph 313, "Haldimand, a man of a very different character from that of Murray or Sir Guy Carleton," he says: "Why not have shown in a few words that the Swiss Haldimand, a general officer in the British service, with no ideas of government beyond the government of a garrison, governed accordingly."

We think "Brown's Improved Style" would not receive the sanction of the Council of Public Instruction, and that he is not likely to succeed better in his assumption of the character of Diogenes than he formerly did in that of Alexander.

"The School History of Canada" has had since its publication many hundreds of non-military and non-combatant readers—persons who have not "read it in the cars" for the purpose of adverse criticism, but who, sitting down to its leisurely perusal, have found it so entertaining and instructive as to lay it aside again with reluctance.

Its English is colloquial and easy, but concise and grammatical.

It is written for children, and, like Dickens' History of England and Charles Lamb's Tales, it has an easy fluency which children like, and which they understand and remember.

The simple, earnest Saxon is indeed unpolished, but it is for this reason the more expressive, and the better adapted to be placed in French schools as an English reader.

A conference was held on Tuesday last between the Mayors of the several municipalities in the environs of Montreal and His Worship the Mayor and a Sub-Committee of the City Council, to discuss the propriety of enlarging the limits of the City Corporation. The representatives of the extra-mural Corporations were by no means favourable to the project, as they considered it would only bring their constituents additional taxes without counterbalancing advantages. There is much to be said on both sides regarding this project. No one denies the desirability of uniformity in municipal discipline and police administration; but, on the other hand, those beyond the limits can hardly be expected to accept the full burthen of the city's taxes, with but an infinitesimal share in the advantages secured by their outlay.

Cols. Smith, McEachern and Chamberlin have been appointed Companions of the Most Noble Order of St. Michael and St. George, in acknowledgment of their signal services in repelling the Fenian invasion in May last. All recognise that these honours have been well deserved, but already it has been pointed out that some of the Volunteer officers did at least equally important and quite as dangerous service on the Western frontier in 1866, which was not even formally acknowledged. This omission ought, however, to be charged to the regular officers who were in command at the time. It was not General Lindsay who was at the head of the Western division in 1866, nor was Col. Bagot with his regiment in Toronto.

GIANELLI.—The well-known and popular host of the Cosmopolitan, and manufacturer of Italian Bitters and other cordials, entertained a number of his friends at his Cordial Works, Fortification Lane, on Saturday last. He showed his visitors over a part of his premises, explaining the mode of procedure as to the maceration of the roots, filtration and purification of the liquors, &c. The party then sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which toast and song followed, and in the course of the evening Mr. Gianelli explained that his business in the manufacture of bitters and cordials had so greatly increased, that he had resolved to devote his whole attention to it. He had, therefore, disposed of his interest in the Cosmopolitan to his brother, Mr. Joseph Gianelli, who had already had two years' experience in the house. The company warmly congratulated both gentlemen on the success they had met with, and wished them still greater prosperity in the future.

PRINTING INK.—The printers and publishers throughout Canada will be glad to learn that Messrs. Baylis, Wilkes, & Co., gentlemen who had long experience in the same business in England, carry on in this city the manufacture of printing ink of all kinds. As the only Printing Ink factory in the Dominion this new establishment deserves the patronage of all Canadian printers.

A meeting of delegates from several of the Boards of Trade in Canada was held in this city on Wednesday last, for the purpose of forming a Dominion Board of Trade. Hamilton, London, Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, and other places were represented.

WAR SCENES.

Among our illustrations of the war this week we give a plan of Paris, showing the outlying fortifications, suburbs and railways; and a scene at the fight at Weissenburg—an engagement in the hop-fields of the Geisberg between Bavarian infantry and Turcos.

THE WAR NEWS.

No important change has taken place during the week in the position of the hostile armies. Paris remains in the same state of siege, and though several engagements have taken place, in which the Prussians were generally defeated, the situation remains much the same as at the close of last week. For a distance of twenty miles around the walls of the city the country is depopulated and devastated, and at every strong point the Prussians are erecting batteries; on these will be mounted the heavy siege guns lately employed against Strasburg, which, together with the whole force of Prussian cavalry posted before that city, are being moved up to the capital with all possible despatch. Within Paris the preparations for resistance are being continued. Those of the National Guard who were furnished with inferior weapons have been supplied with new breech-loaders, and large numbers of men who are without arms have been detailed as firemen in case of need. A large police force has been enrolled, but there is little need for their services, as the city is quiet and orderly. Preparations have been made to light the city, during the siege, with petrol-um, as it has become necessary to cut off all the gas. Electric lights have been placed upon the walls at night, and have already done considerable service in lighting up the surrounding country, and showing distinctly the operations of the enemy. The Prussians have evacuated Fontainebleau, and there are rumours of their having withdrawn still further from their lines. The head-quarters of the King, at the close