

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 20, 1870.

SUNDAY, August 14.—*Ninth Sunday after Trinity* Battle of Fort Erie, 1814.
 MONDAY, " 15.—*Assumption*. Napoleon Buonaparte born, 1769. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
 TUESDAY, " 16.—Battle of Detroit, 1812.
 WEDNESDAY, " 17.—Frederick the Great died, 1786. Gen. Hunter, Lieut.-Governor, 1799.
 THURSDAY, " 18.—Beattie died, 1803. Lieut. Bellot lost in the ice in the Arctic regions, 1854.
 FRIDAY, " 19.—River St. Lawrence discovered, 1535. Earl Russell born, 1792.
 SATURDAY, " 20.—Duke of Richmond, Governor, died, 1819.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL SATURDAY AUGUST 13 1870

THE Colonial question has of late thrust itself on the attention of English statesmen in a manner which deprived them of any opportunity of blinking the issue. The result is just precisely what we have anticipated, and in fact, what we have all along advocated as the true Imperial policy towards Canada, and the policy which, in the end, would certainly win the confidence of the Canadian people. Outside of the circle of a few newspaper Editors, and many shop and saloon keepers, we do not believe that the people of Canada have ever wished for a large force of English troops to be stationed in the country in time of peace. On the contrary, the desire of most people, whose experience embraces all that can be learned of the household, is decidedly averse to soldiers being in the country, except in case of necessity; and if it is true, as Lord Kimberley has recently declared, that the best policy of defence is to concentrate the troops at headquarters, then we are sure not a loyal man in Canada will object to it. We have always felt ashamed of the dollars-and-cents loyalty of those Canadians who pinned their faith in the British Crown to the number of British bayonets which in time of peace might be clanking about our streets. For many years before the Trent affair, Canada had but few Imperial soldiers, and we might say no militia, for the annual muster on the Queen's birthday was a ridiculous farce, in which the captain or colonel had to play the part of clown, by paying for the "drinks" at the nearest tavern. All that has been exploded. Canada had, for several years after the excitement created by the Trent affair, from twelve to sixteen thousand British troops stationed within its borders; and they were here, not because Canadians desired their presence, but because, according to Imperial requirements, this country was the proper place for them in view of possible international complications. At the present time there is not the remotest danger of trouble to Canada. Even were England involved in the present continental war, not one of the contestants could afford a force to operate against this country which the Canadian people themselves could not with ease repel. But there is little prospect of England's being involved, and still less of Canada's being molested; hence we can afford to frankly assure the British people that the policy proclaimed by the Gladstone Government is, so far as Colonial defence is concerned, quite satisfactory to us. As we remarked in the second number of the first volume of this paper, "Why should the subjects of the Queen in Canada, or New Zealand, be privileged to forswear their allegiance, any more than those of Donegal or Yorkshire?" It appears now, according to the official declarations of even a Radical Ministry, that no such permission is to be accorded. The Gladstone cabinet has declared that in case of attack, in the hour of danger, the whole force of the British Empire shall be put forth to maintain the integrity of Canadian soil, and of every portion of the British Empire. Nothing more ought in fairness to be asked. The people of this country are very lightly taxed compared with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain; their industries are proportionately more productive and remunerative; so that with lighter burthens they have vastly more strength to bear them. Under such circumstances there is something almost contemptible in the demand for British troops to garrison Canada in time of peace. And there is something still more insensate and contemptible in the threat, whether covertly or openly made, that Canada should assume a position of independence in case of the refusal of Britain to keep a large military force in the country. Do those who advocate the latter course ever think of the cost of diplomatic service? of the blighting influence and the vast expense of a standing army? of the tax upon this young country which the defence of its long line of sea coast would impose? No! They simply know that there is a dispute between the United States and England concerning the so-called *Alabama* claims, and with a spirit of cowardice which ought to bring the blush to the cheek of every true Canadian, they raise the shout—"From under!"—forgetting or overlooking the fact that

they invite us to fall into still greater miseries than even a war with the United States—with England at our backs—would involve.

There is a movement now going forward for the confederation of the Australian Colonies of Britain; while at home a sort of indefinite aspiration for an Imperial Union of Great Britain and Ireland with all the outlying dependencies of the Crown, has even invaded the very sanctuary of Radical politics. It can hardly have been a fleeting whim of the moment that could have inspired the *Westminster Review* to discourse learnedly, intelligently, and hopefully of a future union of the British Empire, with a Central Imperial Government, and local institutions for the management of local affairs. Yet this idea, which a pretentious western (Toronto) journal professes to have discussed "months ago"—without approval—has been a living theme for more than twenty years, and has been advocated by several Canadian journals, at least several years ago, and before the Canadian Confederation became a fact. Did not even the Honourable Joseph Howe put the idea forward, in opposition to Canadian Confederation? Yet the *Toronto Globe* treats the proposal as if it had just started it "months ago," and as if the *Westminster Review* had run away with it! It may be remembered that about four years ago the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Ottawa Times*, the *Toronto Leader*, and perhaps other papers, discussed this subject with intelligence as a possible future of the Empire, when existing relations no longer served their purpose. We think it was in the summer of 1866 that Lord Mahon submitted this very idea to the consideration of the British public; and though it has been afloat for the last twenty-five years at least, without finding favour with the Radicals either of the Colonies or of the Mother Country, we are glad to find that it has at length made some impression on the *Westminster Review*, but we must acquit that able periodical of the imputation somewhat impudently cast upon it of having stolen its ideas from the *Toronto Globe*. It is a wholesome sign to see the literary journals propagating such enlightened political notions with respect to the Colonies and the future of the Empire as those which have lately been put forth in England; but, at the same time, the colonists should cultivate a spirit of self-reliance, and not throw themselves unreservedly on the protection and support of the over-taxed people of the Mother Country. Except in the case of an Imperial war, or in case of the prosecution of some Imperial design, such as the annexation of the North-West Territory to Canada, there is no reason why this country ought not to be charged with the sole responsibility of taking care of itself. The time for Canada's being a burthen on the Mother Country has passed, and every Canadian ought to recognise the fact.

The report that the Canadian Government had recommended an amnesty to be granted by the Queen to the Red River insurgents, has been positively contradicted. The fact is, as we have already explained, an amnesty would be practically worthless, for the reason that it could neither bar civil nor criminal prosecutions. As to political offences, it would be somewhat hard to prove them under the circumstances, and, so far as we are aware, nobody has ever contemplated the institution of a prosecution because of them. Individuals aggrieved will have their remedy at law, despite the Queen's amnesty, even were such issued.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. By Anthony Trollope. New York: Harper Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

Mr. Anthony Trollope's last novel can hardly be called a success. Undoubtedly it is clearly and carefully written. The characters drawn are truthfully presented to the reader, and throughout the whole book there is not the faintest trace of exaggeration or sensational writing. The narrative is told in an easy, formal sort of way, and as the novel is, like all Mr. Trollope's works, utterly destitute of striking incidents, and possesses but a slight plot, it is hardly the sort of book to take with the ordinary run of novel readers. Not that the Vicar of Bullhampton is inferior to any of the author's other novels; but its very truthfulness and reality prevent it from being to any degree a success. It is the sort of novel that would inevitably be stamped as "goody-goody" by the ordinary run of readers. And yet there are many very good points about it. The heroine does not, as is the custom with novelists' heroines, accept any man who proposes to her, whether she may care for him or not, and having merely "an eye to the main chance." Mary Lowther is an honest, truthful, open-hearted girl, who remains true to the man of her choice, although she thereby runs a great chance of losing a position that most girls would jump at. At one period of the story she does not perhaps quite know her own mind, but her delay in giving her unsuccessful lover a final answer is due only to the kindness of her heart and her unwillingness to give him pain. The Vicar is a fair sample of the English parson, a sincere, kind-hearted Christian; sincere, without be-

ing bigoted, and a thorough man, though he is a Vicar. The others characters are equally good and are drawn true to the life. To a careful, intelligent reader the book will repay perusal, although it is not in the slightest degree sensational. It is simply a faithful study of certain phases of English life, carefully written and ably reproduced. In the artist's department there is the usual fault to find. The cuts are simply execrable, and the figures lack both expression and grace.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY; Chubb & Co., St. John's, N. B.—The great fault that we find with this periodical is that it is not sufficiently Canadian. The great number of the articles are purely local, and lack sufficient general interest to secure for the magazine the wide circulation it deserves. The present number does not come up to the usual mark, so it would be unfair to take its contents as a sample of what is generally set before the public. The principal articles are somewhat heavy, and, as a rule, not quite as original as they might be. By far the most readable article is a paper by Mr. J. G. Bourinot, on the Maritime Enterprise of British America, containing much valuable information on a most interesting subject. Professor Lyall contributes an instructive article on the Augustan age; and the Rev. Mr. Harvey's paper—the third of a series—on the History and Geology of Newfoundland, will be found to be full of information respecting this ancient colony. "Pen Photographs" are rather weak. If we mistake not, we have already seen something of this kind treated by a master-hand. A paper by A. W. McKay, on the Unity of the True, the Beautiful and the Good, will well repay the reading, and Mr. Peiler's "Bach and Haendel," which looks like a translation from the German, is at once instructive and entertaining. As a rule the poetical contributions to *Stewart's Quarterly* are excellent, and in this point the present number forms no exception. The name of Enylla Alleyne is a sufficient promise of true poetry. "When Enon Died" is a beautiful sonnet, breathing the true spirit of poetry and worthy of a place in the most exclusive English periodicals. Professor Lyall also contributes an excellent poem entitled "To Carrick Castle." The Anacreontic stanzas by W. P. D. are perfect translations of the originals. We hope to see them continued. The sonnets on Distinguished Canadians are, at the best, but mediocre.

RURAL LIFE DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES, DOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, BEES, &c., by I. Sturser, F. R. G. S. James Thompson, Agent, Box 390 P. O., or 514 Craig Street, Montreal.

This valuable work is issued in separate numbers, or may be had complete in one volume for \$11.00. The information it gives is most exhaustive, including the history, proper treatment in health and disease, as well as directions for training or keeping, and thereby rendering serviceable the several animals of which it treats. In fact we know of no more valuable or interesting work for the farmer's fireside, and trust it will obtain a very wide circulation. Several of the numbers—those relating to the Horse—are now before us, and the information they contain is not only full and minute, but recited in a very pleasing style. The work is also embellished with a series of handsome and very finely executed engravings.

RECEIVED.—The Life of the Duke of Kent. Dr. W. J. Anderson.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, LONDON, ONT.—These valuable Springs are rapidly attracting the attention of the public. The number of chronic ailments they are calculated to alleviate or to cure will doubtless command for them a large share of public patronage, and we understand that the proprietor has made ample arrangements for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

THEATRE ROYAL.—After a long run of burlesque at the Theatre Royal a change is about to be made in the programme. During the whole of the coming week Mr. Frederick Robinson, the celebrated English tragedian, will appear. As a guarantee of what we may expect from Mr. Robinson, it is only necessary to mention that he has had the honour of appearing, by Her Majesty's express command, before the Court at Windsor, in the character of "Romeo." A treat is evidently in store for the lovers of the legitimate drama.

THE WAR NEWS.

The defeat of the Prussians at Saarbrück was followed by a series of unimportant skirmishes, in which the French generally succeeded in repulsing their opponents. On the 3rd an engagement took place at Gersweiler, where a detachment of French crossed the frontier and took possession of the town. The Prussians then attacked the French and dislodged them from their position. On the same day an engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Weissembourg, a town on the French side of the frontier; and on the following day, the 5th, a large force of Prussian troops advanced between Weissembourg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, drove before them the advanced posts of the enemy, and destroyed several miles of the railway between Lauterbourg and Strasburg. Meantime the Crown Prince led an attack against the town of Weissembourg. His corps d'armée consisted of the 5th and 11th Prussian army corps and the 2nd Bavarian corps. With these he attacked Gen. Douay's division, reinforced by a brigade of light cavalry. The result of the fight was a serious defeat for the French, who were compelled to retreat, leaving Weissembourg in the hands of the enemy. The victory was announced in Berlin by the following despatch from the scene of the fight:—"We have won a brilliant but