

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY. NOV 18, 1871.

SUNDAY,	Nov. 12.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Montreal taken by the Provincials in the American Rebellion, 1775. New French Republican Constitution published, 1848. Kemble died, 1854.
MONDAY,	" 13.—St. Brice's, Bp. Kepler died, 1630. Dr. Johnson died, 1785. Battle of Windmill Point, 18-8.
TUESDAY,	" 14.—Leibnitz died, 1716. Foundation of the North American Episcopal Church; Dr. Seabury consecrated Bishop, 1784. Vienna taken by Napoleon, 1805.
WEDNESDAY,	" 15.—St. Mochutus, Bp. Earl of Chatham born, 1708.
THURSDAY,	" 16.—St. Edmund, Abp. Opening of the Council of Constance, 1414. Rubens born, 1577. Battle of Lutzen, 1632. D'Alembert born, 1717. Duke of Aosta elected King of Spain by the Cortez, by 191 to 120 votes, 1870.
FRIDAY,	" 17.—St. Hugh, Bp. Montreal and Brockville session of G. T. R. opened, 1855.
SATURDAY,	" 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Cardinal Pole died, 1558. Sir D. Wilkie died, 1785.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 1st November, 1871, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	S. A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
W.,	Nov. 1.	45°	36°	40°7	25.57	29.62	29.82
Th.,	" 2.	39°	29°5	31°2	30.00	30.04	30.04
Fri.,	" 3.	41°	30°	35°5	30.22	30.26	30.32
Sat.,	" 4.	36°	30°	33°	30.30	30.22	30.15
Su.,	" 5.	32°	21°5	26°5	30.12	30.08	30.05
Mo.,	" 6.	33°	25°	29°	30.05	30.14	30.15
Tu.,	" 7.	37°	24°	30°5	30.05	30.00	30.00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS sending in their names and \$4.00 from this date until the end of the year, will be entitled to the *Illustrated News* for 1872, complete, and to the numbers of the present year still to be published after the date of their subscription, including the Premium Plate now being printed.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered in folio form to subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage. In most cases, not to interfere with existing postage contracts, the arrangement will take effect only after the 1st January next.

After the 31st December next, the subscription to the *News* will be \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months, after which it will be Five Dollars.

Bothwell, Ont.	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Yellowlees & Quick.
Brantford, Ont.	A. Hudson.
Brockville, Ont.	F. L. Kincaid.
Cobourg, Ont.	J. C. Reynolds.
Collingwood, Ont.	A. Morton.
Dundas, Ont.	J. B. Meacham.
Elora, Ont.	Henry Kirkland.
Feelon Falls, Ont.	D. C. Woodman.
Fergus, Ont.	Perry & Munroe.
Goble's Corners, Ont.	N. B. Goble.
Goderich, Ont.	Theo. J. Moorehouse.
Halifax, N. S.	M. A. Buckley.
Hamilton, Ont.	R. M. Ballantine.
Ingersoll, Ont.	R. A. Woodcock.
Kincardine, Ont.	E. A. Barnes.
Kingston, Ont.	F. M. Stacey.
London, Ont.	Wm. Bryce.
Napanee, Ont.	Henry & Bro.
Orillia, Ont.	H. B. Shaven.
Oshawa, Ont.	J. A. Gibson.
Ottawa, Ont.	Durie & Son.
Paisley, Ont.	Jno. Kelso.
Perth, Ont.	John Hart.
Pembroke, Ont.	S. E. Mitchell.
Petrolia, Ont.	N. Reynolds.
Port Perry, Ont.	McCaw & Bros.
Prescott, Ont.	P. Byrne.
St. Catharines, Ont.	W. L. Copeland.
St. John, N. B.	Israel Landry.
Sherbrooke, Quebec	W. Kollo.
Tisonburg, Ont.	W. S. Law.
Wardsville, Ont.	W. F. Barclay.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

Journalism is an institution *sui generis*. When we buy a coat or a pair of boots, it is seldom, indeed, that we think of the principles or the politics of the maker; but in subscribing for a newspaper we take account generally of both, in so far at least as they relate to those who have control over the matter published in the paper. This is but sound policy. Newspapers are not to be tried by the rules which determine the value of dry-goods. Though commercial enterprises, in so far as their business arrangements are concerned, they have a different, and, we believe, a more important significance. The man who prints may be merely a commercial man, working like an automaton, according as he or it has been set in motion; but the man who writes, collates, and reviews what has to be printed, from day to day, or from week to week, has a responsibility which is altogether peculiar, and which, to our knowledge, has never yet been defined by competent authority. It is true, we have read and had pushed under our notice, almost *usque ad nauseam*, the famous saying of the great Burke (in effect) that, give him "a free press and (no matter how corrupt the government) he would show a free people." But if a "free press" becomes a licentious press, what then? If a "free press" becomes the slave of a coterie, as in the exercise of its freedom it has permission to do, what then? If a "free press" degenerates, as it well might under its charter of liberty, to be the slavish organ of one party or another, what then? Is it not clear that the functions of its office are in each case subordinated to the interests or whims of those to whom it panders?

Clearly it is the interest of every country to have its press in the hands of thoughtful men, who discuss

principles without a blind allegiance to party; and though in this country we can, happily as yet, trust to the corrective force of public sentiment to keep journalism within its legitimate sphere, it is but too true that in many places the press has been turned to very vicious account: even well-disposed people, for the mere sake of excitement, and perhaps from a latent love of scandal, have encouraged the circulation of low publications, and thereby assisted to deteriorate serial publications to a level far below their own sense of propriety. In magazine literature it is undoubtedly true that "racy" has become "prurient," and the public morals have certainly not gained by the change. But the great controller of public sentiment is the daily newspaper. It makes and unmakes governments: it stirs the public mind where otherwise it would be lethargic, and is felt as a power in the land.

Now the trouble is that irresponsible men too frequently control this press. By "irresponsible" we mean not men without substance, but men without conscience, who regard no obligations beyond those imposed by the mere conventionalities of life. These are the men who strike at private character, who dress vice in an attractive form, who paint the world a little worse than it is, just for the fun of the thing, and to get their paper a "run." We do not ask the interposition of the strong arm of the law to be extended further than it may go at present, but common respect for morality and the institutions of our country should inspire our people with a firm determination to discourage such journalism as would, if scattered broadcast, lead to the fatal results that have brought France, once so proud and gay, under the pity of the world, a position the most humiliating that can be conceived. French journalists—and by French we mean Parisian—were mercenaries: men who let themselves out to the highest bidder to advocate any principle, provided they were paid for it. It is said the same system is rapidly gaining ground in the United States. Let us hope it will never invade Canada. Men who write for the public ought to write from conviction. Obligation to party is a legitimate restraint on a political writer, if it goes no further than merely restraining him in the expression of his own views on some particular question. But even the party writer who sees nothing to condemn in the conduct of his chiefs, is apt to be regarded as one who has sold his own mind, or has no mind to dispose of. The press should always maintain a healthy tone of independence towards its own party; and it would be a very great improvement, indeed, if it would occasionally recognise some good deed on the part of those opposed to it.

National sentiment will receive far less encouragement for growth from a muffling up of divergent opinions than from a hearty and friendly disputation over matters upon which differences exist. There is no avoiding the conflict of opinion; but there is a way of turning that conflict to good account, and we believe that JOURNALISM has been specially commissioned for the task. In this view the journalist is separated from the man of business who merely buys and sells, to his own advantage, observing the acknowledged code of morals. The journalist is a dealer in principles, a promulgator of facts (or too frequently of falsehoods), an educator of the people. On him, therefore, devolves the responsibility of studying the correct rules which ought to regulate the business of life of which he makes a specialty, whether that be commerce, politics, literature, or religion. But the field of journalism is so wide that we can scarcely hope to find one who is familiar with all its paths and windings, with every question it embraces, and with all the subjects it encloses within its vast domain. Therefore the public, to form a correct judgment, especially in regard to political questions, ought always in the first place to see the two sides as presented by opposing party organs; and secondly to trust to their own matured judgment, according to the facts presented, before coming to a conclusion. The press ought to be regarded as an intelligent adviser, but not as an arbitrary dictator, or a leader to be blindly followed. The most ably managed newspapers in Canada are conducted in the spirit we have indicated, and we hope the intelligence of the people will continue to sustain them.

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.

We present our subscribers this week with a supplement containing a double page illustration of the group so excellently arranged and admirably photographed by Messrs. Notman & Fraser, of the first Parliament of the Province of Ontario. We had intended to give a brief sketch of each member, but on second thought, we concluded that eighty-two biographies in one number of the *News* would be somewhat more than its readers would care to have. We confine ourselves, therefore, to giving a key to the picture with the

names of the constituencies which the several honourable gentlemen represented.

The first Legislative Assembly of Ontario deserves especial commemoration in Canadian history. The sole Legislative body in the Province (saving the delegated Royal sanction) accomplished an amount of practical legislation hitherto unexampled in the country, and pursued a close-fisted system of economy which must even have been pleasing to the manes of the late Joseph Hume, who, were he alive to-day, would have to compete for the honour of champion economist of the world with the Ontario Premier, whose not over portly figure rightly occupies a prominent position in the foreground of the picture. The railway grants, the law reforms, the swamp drainage and free homestead systems, the education law, and many other measures of an eminently practical character, not to forget the snug balance remaining to the credit of the Government bespeak the spirit of progress and prudence which actuated in their legislative labours the gentlemen whose portraits we give in our supplement. Let us hope that the new Assembly elected last summer, but which as yet has not been summoned for the "despatch of business" will be equally diligent in the study of the people's interests and equally successful in serving them. Should this be the case the Province of Ontario would not be alone in the benefits derived therefrom, for the other Provinces would begin to see that they might, with profit, simplify their Governmental machinery, and apply the money which they now needlessly expend on a cumbrous legislative system, to objects of permanent benefit to the people. The following is the—

KEY TO NOTMAN & FRASER'S PICTURE OF FIRST PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.—1870.

REPRESENTATIVES.	CONSTITUENCIES.
1. Hooper, E. J.	Addington
2. Carnegie, J.	Peterborough, W. R.
3. Carling, Isaac.	Huron, S. R.
4. Monteith, A.	Perth, N. R.
5. Secord, G.	Monck
6. Clarke, M.	Grenville, S. R.
7. Graham, K.	Hastings, W. R.
8. Hayes, W. T.	Huron, N. R.
9. Colquhoun, W.	Stormont
10. Code, A.	Lanark, S. R.
11. Corby, H.	Hastings, E. R.
12. Lutton, D.	Elgin, E. R.
13. Read, G.	Peterborough, E. R.
14. Fitzsimmons, W.	Brockville
15. Grahame, T.	York, W. R.
16. Matche, T. T.	Victoria, S. R.
17. Boulter, G. H.	Hastings, N. R.
18. Strange, M. W.	Kingston
19. McCall, S.	Elgin, W. R.
20. Wilson, J.	Norfolk, N. R.
21. Currie, N.	Middlesex, W. R.
22. Craig, J.	Glenora
23. Williams, A. T. H.	Durham, E. R.
24. Ferrier, A. D.	Wellington, C. R.
25. Coyne, J.	Peel
26. Wigle, S.	Essex
27. McCall, S.	Norfolk, S. R.
28. Lyon, R.	Carleton
29. Wallis, J.	Toronto, West.
30. Scott, T.	Guy, N. R.
31. Craig, W.	Russell
32. Cumberland, F. W.	Albion
33. Rykert, J. C.	Simcoe, N. R.
34. Lount, W.	Simcoe, N. R.
35. Cockburn, A. P.	Victoria, N. R.
36. Smith, J.	Kent
37. Scott, R. W.	Ottawa
38. Stevenson, J.	Lennox
39. Perry, G.	Oxford, N. R.
40. Cook, Simon.	Dundas
41. Crosbie, H. P.	York, E. R.
42. Springer, M.	Waterloo, N. R.
43. Baxter, J.	Halton
44. Clements, I.	Waterloo, S. R.
45. Evans, J.	Middlesex, E. R.
46. McLeod, J.	Durham, W. R.
47. Williams, J. M.	Hamilton
48. Anderson, W.	Prince Edward
49. Murray, James.	Renfrew, N. R.
50. Paxton, Thomas.	Ontario, N. R.
51. McKim, R.	Wellington, N. R.
52. Findlayson, H.	Brant, N. R.
53. Barber, W.	Halton
54. Smith, J. S.	Middlesex, N. R.
55. Sexton, J. W.	Wentworth, S. R.
56. Eyre, J.	Northumberland, East.
57. Frazer, A.	Northumberland, West.
58. Christie, R.	Wentworth, N. R.
59. Boyd, J.	Prescott
60. Sinclair, D.	Bruce, N. R.
61. Smith, H. D.	Leeds and Grenville, N. R.
62. Tett, B.	Leeds, S. R.
63. Calvin, D. D.	Frontenac
64. Pardee, T. B.	Lambton
65. Gow, P.	Wellington, S. R.
66. McDougall, J. L.	Renfrew, S. R.
67. McGill, W.	Ontario, S. R.
68. Galbraith, D.	Lanark
69. McKellar, A.	Bothwell
70. McMurich, Hon. J.	York, N. R.
71. Cameron, Hon. M. C.	Toronto, East.
72. Lauder, A. W.	Guy, S. R.
73. Blake, Edward.	Bruce, S. R.
74. Macdonald, Hon. J. S.	Cornwall
75. Beatty, W.	Welland
76. Ferguson, T. R.	Simcoe, S. R.
77. Carling, Hon. J.	London
78. Richards, Hon. S.	Niagara
79. Wood, Hon. E. B.	Brant, S. R.
80. Swiarton, T.	Cardwell
81. Trow, J.	Perth, S. R.
82. Oliver, A.	Oxford, S. R.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.—A new mode of preserving flowers, fruit, and botanical specimens generally, has been suggested by Dr. Piesse, which we think will be appreciated by those who wish to preserve specimens gathered by departed friends, or to retain the form of flowers for botanical teaching. The process consists in simply dipping the flowers into melted paraffin, and withdrawing them quickly, when a thin coat of the paraffin instantly sets, and incloses hermetically the plant so treated. In order to be successful, the flowers should be freshly gathered, perfectly dry, and free from dew or moisture of rain. The paraffin should not be hotter than just sufficient to liquefy it; and the flowers should be dipped into it separately, holding them by the stalks, and moving them about in order to get rid of bubbles of air, which are likely to become imprisoned within the corollae of the flowers. These parts of plants or flowers which are not required to be preserved should be removed with scissors prior to steeping them in the paraffin.