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NOTICE.

Next week we shall publish

A CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

The illustrations will be all representative of the great Festival. The letter-press will consist of matter specially related to Christmas, among which several CHRISTMAS STORIES will form a principal feature, especially a new story, the principal scenes of which are laid in Montreal, entitled

SEVEN CHRISTMAS EVES,

By MRS. ALEX. ROSS, the well-known popular authoress.

BENEATH THE WAVE.

This interesting story is now proceeding in large instalments through our columns, and the interest of the plot deepens with every number. It should be remembered that we have gone to the expense of purchasing the sole copyright of this fine work for Canada, and we trust that our readers will show their appreciation of this fact by renewing their subscriptions and urging their friends to open subscriptions with the NEWS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1878.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

In the two preceding numbers of this journal, we have given our views and impressions of the new Governor-General of Canada. Considering the circumstances of his appointment to office, and the peculiar manner in which a certain portion of the English press is wont to speak of Canada, we have thought that our readers would like to have a glimpse of what the chief English papers, otherwise inaccessible, have to say on this interesting subject.

The London Post says:—An event which has been looked forward to as having a peculiar significance in connection with Her Majesty's possessions on the other side of the Atlantic, was initiated by the departure of the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE from our shores upon the high mission with which the Queen's son-in-law has been entrusted. The advice which the Prime Minister has given to Her Majesty for the appointment of Lord LORNE is another proof of the soundness of his judgment in putting the right man in the right place. The speeches which the Marquis of LORNE made in replying to the addresses presented to him by the Liverpool Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce show that he perfectly understands the nature of his mission and the responsibilities which it casts upon him. Lord LORNE's sense of the reciprocity of good feeling between the Mother Country and Canada is a guarantee that in administering the duties of his office he will do all that within him lies to strengthen a bond of union which has been so happily established. No Governor-General has ever been sent to any part of the Queen's distant possessions under more favourable auspices than those which accompany Lord LORNE.

The following is the language of the Times: "While we believe that the Government of the Marquis of LORNE and the position taken at the head of Canadian society by the Princess will produce great and useful results, we should guard ourselves against the disappointment into which exaggerated hopes might too easily lead us. The new Governor-General has given proofs of ability and intelligence,

but he has yet to show that in the art of managing men he is the equal of his predecessor. We have no reason to doubt that Lord LORNE will take up Lord DUFFERIN's work skilfully and carry it on successfully. Still it is evident that the strength of his position lies in the appeal to sentiment; and, without undervaluing the power of sentiment in politics, we must recognize the fact that it rarely holds its ground, permanently at least, against a strong impulse of self-interest. The loyalty of the Canadians to the British Empire is beyond all question, but we cannot decline to acknowledge the existence of powerful forces which are attracting Canada in another direction. At present there is no sign of any disposition among the Canadians even to consider any projects, open or disguised, of annexation to the United States, but the economical path on which they are now entering seems to lead them, though their so-called Conservative politicians do not see it, in the direction of a commercial union with their powerful and prosperous neighbours. We hope, indeed, that the Canadians may become so strongly convinced of the utility of Protection as to reject resolutely the prospect of sharing in the advantages of the financial system of the United States. But for the time we must be content to hope."

The Daily Chronicle is of opinion that nothing could be more auspicious than the circumstances under which the Marquis of LORNE proceeds to Ottawa. With the best wishes of the people of England speeding him on his important mission, and an enthusiastic welcome awaiting him in the land over which he has been appointed to rule, he has the further good fortune to have had his course made smooth for him by the transcendent ability with which the Earl of DUFFERIN has governed the Dominion during the last six years. In fact, every condition of success renders its contributive aid in facilitating the happy accomplishment of the task which Lord LORNE has undertaken. But not the least conspicuous element in his good fortune is the presence of the Princess LOUISE, whose co-operation will be of inestimable value to her husband. Although Canada has been in rebellion during the present reign, the sentiment of loyalty has now taken such deep root that in no part of Her Majesty's domains is devotion to the Throne more sincere and profound than in our great American dependency. The Princess will do much to deepen that feeling, for she will be regarded by the Canadians as the actual living link which connects them with the Throne. Even if the Marquis of LORNE were less prudent and less able than we know him to be, much would be forgiven him for the sake of his illustrious consort; but with his prudence and ability, joined to a considerable legislative experience, the co-operation of the Princess must render his tenure of the Governor-Generalship both pleasant and successful.

The Morning Advertiser says: "On both sides of the Atlantic the Viceroyalty of Lord LORNE is looked to with special interest. It will be in a large degree a State experiment, for, as we have said, it will be the first time that the reigning family of England has also reigned in the Colonies of England. The people of Great Britain await the issue with an interest which is not confined to the new Governor and his Royal bride. The enthusiasm and éclat amid which Lord LORNE set sail for his government assure the Canadian people of the brotherly sympathy with which they are regarded in this country. In Canada, on the other hand, all accounts agree in telling us that the arrival of the VICEROY and the Princess LOUISE is expected with the most unanimous aspect of popular rejoicing and delight. We sincerely hope and we sincerely believe that the best anticipations formed of Lord LORNE's tenure of office will be justified, and that, firmly attached as the North American Confederation now is to the Crown and the institutions of

the Empire, the Viceroyalty which is yet to begin will leave the Dominion, if possible, still more in heart, in arm, and in spirit a part of the realm in whose interests, fortunes, and glory it is her pride and her privilege to share."

The Echo is in a critical mood when it writes:—"Is it to be understood that, wherever the Marquis and Princess go, their movements are to be so many pageants, heralded by Royal salutes, the laying down of crimson cloth, and presentation of addresses? If so, the Colony may as well be prepared at once to maintain a little Court, with all its expensive accessories, at Government House, Ottawa, and for a proportionate increase in the cost of administration, central and local. As it is, the Marquis of LORNE and his wife have not quitted England without leaving behind them some reminiscences which will duly figure in the Miscellaneous Estimates next year. The whole of a gigantic ocean steamer must be engaged for them and their party, and the erstwhile transport ship has had to be converted into a floating palace, in point of decoration and furniture, for their accommodation. It is, no doubt, fitting that a man who is nominated Governor-General of a great English Dependence should go out under conditions of appropriate dignity to take possession of his post; but, when he puts his hand to his work, he will have something else to do besides bowing to obsequious deputations, and parading a Princess in society. Let us hope that the Canadians, however loyal, will not lose their heads while greeting the illustrious personages about to arrive among them, as certain estimable people seem to have done when bidding them good-bye."

The weekly Dispatch is snappish:—"Lord LORNE's Imperialism will not find much scope in Canada. We have got rid of him cheap, and we must be thankful that he is not in any place where he might do as much mischief as the LAYARDS and LYTONS. Still, we must not blame Lord LORNE overmuch; it is no small thing to have a mother-in-law with decided opinions, as many a stronger-willed man than Lord LORNE has found to his cost."

THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION.

We devote a second number of the NEWS to the illustration of incidents connected with the reception of the new Governor General of the Dominion and the Princess Louise at Halifax, Montreal and Ottawa. In doing so we believe we are discharging a public patriotic duty, and contributing our share to that tribute of welcome which these illustrious persons have everywhere received at the hands of the people of Canada. In accompanying these sketches by full letter-press descriptions of the scenes which they depict, we have left ourselves only narrow space to enter upon those other miscellaneous subjects which constitute the usual varied material of our columns. Among the Halifax sketches in this number will be found two of capital and memorable interest. Our readers will be pleased to have set before their eyes the precise spot where a Princess of the Blood first set her foot upon American soil—a spot, we are told, which thoughtful Haligonians have carefully chalked in order to put up there a commemorative stone. This scene was taken by our special artist, who was a witness of it, and he has correctly represented the appearance and dress of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, the MARQUIS OF LORNE and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, as they passed under the arcade. Another picture which will be viewed with interest is that representing the MARQUIS and PRINCESS seated in the barge of the Black Prince and passing to the landing stage at the Royal Dockyard, under the guidance of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH. This is a truly British picture which fills one with pleasurable associations. Our artist has added two little views of sable enthusiasm on a day when all the high world was agog. He shows us a band of darkies bringing in evergreens for the decorations

of the arches at Halifax, and a bevy of coloured hucksters arraying their fair proportions in all the bravery of plaids. On the way up, we take in the handsome arch erected at Amherst, N. S., with a view of the front, while the reverse bore the Royal Monogram and Crown in evergreens. The arch of the Montreal Snow-Shoe and Lacrosse Clubs, a description of which appeared last week, is represented in the present number. The two arches in Ottawa, the monumental one constructed by the members of the Civil Service, and that which stood at the entrance to Government House, will be found fully described in another column. We have added also an exterior view of Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Queen's representative in Canada.

In addition to these pictures, we are indebted to Captain Norcott, of the 101st Fusiliers, of the Wellington Barracks, Halifax, for a few sketches in Cyprus and Malta, which are connected with the last trip of the Orontes troopship from Larnaca to Halifax. One of these shows the former port with Mount Olympus in the background, and another gives a view of a fruit bazaar in Cyprus. A curious sketch is that of Capuchin Monks at Valetta, Malta. These mummies are not pickled, neither roasted, as is commonly supposed. After death the body is placed in a dry room underground for a year, then brought out, dressed in cassock and cowl, and placed in a niche. The room which they are placed in immediately after decease has some peculiar effect of drying them chemically, owing to the soil. Since 1867, we believe, this system has been discontinued, and the dead Cartusians are buried like other Christians. There is a large room, in the monastery here referred to, the walls of which are full of these niches. The bodies stand nearly knee deep in a sort of fern—why, it is not easy to understand, unless as a sort of simulation of purgatorial fires, or to hide whatever contrivance serves to make them stand upright. A wooden bar hinders their falling out. Some look well-fed and almost alive; some withered; others just as they died, their heads thrown back, and arms distorted. The scene is not disgusting, as one might suppose, but full of interest, while the room is quite clean and the air pure.

FOREST PROTECTION.

This is a subject of vital importance upon which we have often dwelt in these columns, but which, unfortunately, is altogether neglected, owing to popular ignorance and the apathy of our authorities. Timber and lumber are among the principal sources of Canadian wealth, and as such should receive at least as much attention as other branches of industry. The Americans are beginning to understand this, and their example should be a lesson for us. The recent message of the PRESIDENT of the United States seconds the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the preservation of trees upon the public lands. The Secretary in his report says:

"The traditions of a time are still alive when the area covered with virgin forest in this country was so great that the settler might consider the trees on the land he occupied as a mere difficulty to be overcome and to be swept out of his way. But circumstances have very materially changed. We are now rapidly approaching the day when the forests of this country will no longer be sufficient to supply our home wants, and it is high time that the old notion that the timber on the public lands belongs to anybody and everybody, to be taken off at pleasure, should give way. A provident policy having our future wants in view cannot be adopted too soon. Every year's loss inflicts upon the economical interests of this country an injury which in every part of the country will be seriously felt, but in the mountainous regions threatens to become especially disastrous and absolutely irreparable. We ought to learn something from the calamitous ex-