

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

SUNDAY,	April 14.—	Second Sunday after Easter. Abraham Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
MONDAY,	" 15.—	French Canada Trading Company established, 1627. Domenichino died, 1614. Johnson's Dictionary appeared, 1755.
TUESDAY,	" 16.—	Battle of Culloden, 1746. Thiers born, 1797.
WEDNESDAY,	" 17.—	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790. Brock's Monument destroyed, 1840.
THURSDAY,	" 18.—	First Newspaper in America published, 1704. Great Fire at Montreal, 1,100 houses burnt, 1768.
FRIDAY,	" 19.—	St. Alphege, Abp. & M. Melancthon died, 1560. Byron died, 1824.
SATURDAY,	" 20.—	Jacques Cartier granted from St. Malo, 1534. Island of Montreal granted to the Sulpicians, 1664. Ex-Emperor Napoleon born, 1808. Omar Pasha died, 1871.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 9th April, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.,	April 3.	40°	27°	33°5	30.10	30.10	30.05
Th.,	" 4.	42°5	32°5	37°2	30.25	30.20	30.18
Fri.,	" 5.	44°	28°	36°	30.17	30.17	30.12
Sat.,	" 6.	48°	36°	42°	30.15	30.14	30.10
Su.,	" 7.	49°	27°	38°	30.05	30.02	30.02
M.,	" 8.	49°5	37°	43°2	30.05	30.10	30.03
Tu.,	" 9.	51°	35°	43°	29.75	29.70	29.65

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All unpaid subscribers will be struck off the list on the 1st July next, and their accounts [at the rate of \$5.00 per annum] placed in our attorneys' hands for collection.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

It is impossible that the present session of Parliament can pass without a discussion on the relations of the Dominion with the Empire. Too many of our public men have spoken on the topic before the people; too many of our journalists have discussed the matter either *pro* or *con* to permit of its escaping a fair discussion in Parliament unless members are absolutely upon "trimming sails" without regard to right, principle, or honest conviction.

It has recently been announced that the hon. member for North Lanark has declared himself in favour of Canadian independence. In a recent address at Hamilton he is reported to have spoken to the following effect:

"He proceeded to point out what, in his opinion, was the position we should occupy in future, namely, that of an independent country in alliance with Great Britain, as Belgium was with European nations. He dwelt upon the advantages which such an alliance would confer; such as immunity from wars in which Great Britain might engage upon questions in which we had no interest, while the fact of alliance itself with a nation so powerful would ever constitute a check upon the aggressiveness of our neighbours. He saw great difficulty if our present relations continued, while there was a prospect of security in the condition which he indicated."

An "independent country in alliance with Britain," Canada already is *de facto*; and without the recognition of other nations, without, in fact, a guaranteed neutrality, her position could not by possibility be improved. To cut her adrift from the British Crown just now would be, as we have said before, like the act of a fraudulent debtor making away with his property to swindle his creditors; and until the final award of the Geneva Conference, and its acceptance by both parties to the Washington Treaty, we should regard any change in our relationship as a gross fraud upon the United States, which the latter would be at liberty to resist in any shape deemed advisable, whether in the shape of the annexation of Canada or war against Britain. Upon this point there can be no two honest opinions. Canada as an integral part of the British Empire did its duty faithfully by both North and South during the unfortunate civil war. No claims for indemnity have sprung out of the conduct of the Canadian Government or the Canadian people. The St. Albans' Bank robbery was recouped with a promptitude and unanimity on the part of Canadians that ought to make Americans blush when they think of the repeated raids of the Fenian scum which Canada has patiently endured; and for which the British Government is too contemptible and craven-hearted to demand indemnity. The record of Canada is pure and spotless as between Great Britain and the Republic. The United States may regard with satisfaction the long unguarded Canadian frontier; but they should not forget that theirs is, inland, equally as long, and on the sea-coast—their weakest point—twice the length; so that however much Canada might suffer in case of an Anglo-American war, it is absolutely certain that England would gain immensely in a strategic point of view

in having absolute control of the navigation of the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence, leading, inferentially, to the mastery of the whole of the Upper Lake navigation. So long as England and Canada are united under the same Crown it would be madness for the United States to go to war with them. On the day that they separate the United States would be safe to go to war with either with the moral certainty of victory. England would no longer have land basis of operations; and Canada would be powerless on her own land borders as well as ineffective at sea; so we conclude that those who advocate the separation of Canada from the British Empire are merely taking a roundabout way of guaranteeing the invulnerability of the United States, and discounting Jonathan's good nature and disinterested feelings towards Canada to a degree in which, for our part, we have no faith.

Believing fully in the good intentions of the respective parties to the Washington Treaty it must yet be recognised that the fatuity seemingly attendant on British statesmen in Treaty-making was fully developed at Washington. A document drawn up in the mother tongue of both the contracting parties is scarcely signed and accepted by each until we are told that it has two entirely distinct meanings—a British sense and an American sense! England has been famous for giving up by Treaty what she had won by arms; and it seems she is still bound to exhibit her title to consideration for diplomatic stupidity. But the American claim is so preposterous—amounting in fact to the proposition to place a neutral in a worse position than a defeated belligerent—that no intelligent diplomatist will recognise it. The fact, however, that even a loophole was left in the Treaty through which to pass the demand for "consequential" damages shows how weakly the British Plenipotentiaries were instructed by the Imperial Government. It may possibly be that a perception of this vacillating policy, and a mistaken notion that Canada is a source of weakness to England, have inspired some of the new advocates of Independence. But if they would reflect upon the matter, and the relative positions of the principal parties to the questions discussed in the Washington Treaty, they would see that unless England is prepared to surrender all that is asked—that is, more than a conquered nation would give up—then she may rejoice that she possesses Canada as a rear line of attack, which would not be the case were the Dominion an independent nation. It is hardly necessary to discuss the question of independence *per se*, because, if declared to-morrow, it would hardly last a year. Independence under present circumstances means, virtually, annexation, and that means something which the people of Canada do not like.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

We have received a copy of the first annual report of this institution, which under guidance of Dr. Palmer, the Principal, assisted by six teachers, is doing an admirable service to the unfortunates for whose benefit it was established. The report of the Government Inspector, Mr. Langmuir, shows, however, that while there are at least three hundred and twelve deaf mutes of school age in the Province of Ontario, there are but one hundred and seven entered for instruction at the institution, so that much has yet to be done to bring it up to its full measure of usefulness. It appears that of the total number of pupils, fifty-four are supported by parents or guardians, forty-five by the municipalities to which they belong, and the remaining eight, being otherwise unprovided for, by the Province. The Inspector represents that there should be at the present time, if parents and the municipalities did their duty, two hundred and fifty pupils at the institution, independently of those supported by the Government. In the Principal's report there is a very interesting account of the progress of the institution since its opening in October, 1870, and a flattering notice of Professor J. B. McGaun's successful efforts in promoting the education of deaf mutes, during the twelve years previous to the establishment of the Provincial Institution in which Professor McGaun ranks as senior teacher. Under Dr. Palmer's guidance we have every confidence that the institution will be made of great benefit to the Province, and we trust the municipalities will cordially take their share of the work in maintaining the pupils whose parents, though too poor to pay for their education, have yet a just claim on the communities in which they reside.

LITERARY NOTICE.

RECEIVED—LABOUR AND CAPITAL: HOW TO UNITE THEM, &c. By F. P. McKelcan, C. E.

We shall notice this little pamphlet in another issue. Mr. McKelcan's views seem to deserve the serious consideration, not only of those who desire to promote immigration, but of all who desire to see the utmost facility of exchange between capital and labour, in which lies the secret of industrial success.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW C. WILSON OF OTTAWA.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of a young and promising journalist, Mr. Andrew C. Wilson, of Ottawa, who died at his residence, New Edinburgh, on the 5th inst., at the early age of thirty-four. Mr. Wilson was well-known as the editor of his father's paper, the *Daily News* of Ottawa; and many who appreciated his abilities would have been glad to have seen him in a position where the public could have had a better opportunity of profiting from his writings. He was an active friend of the cause of temperance; an earnest promoter of education, and, while Conservative in politics, was liberal in his opinions, and we believe, as towards his neighbours, "in all things charitable." The Ottawa journals tell us that he died of consumption, and it is to be feared that a too zealous application to work and study may have prematurely broken down a constitution not very strong at the best. Mr. Wilson's life was a notable example of filial devotion and constant effort at self-improvement. "Whom the Gods love die young."

PATRICK BRENNAN, MONTREAL.

When it falls to the portion of a man to exceed the allotted "three score years and ten," by nearly half the lifetime of a generation, it is hardly possible that we can mourn his "taking off" with the same sad feelings as we do those whose memento is fittingly represented by the broken column at mid-height. At eighty-four years of age we are less surprised to hear that a man has died than that he should have been alive. Yet on Sunday morning last, after a hale, hearty, and most active life, Mr. Patrick Brennan breathed his last, after having turned that patriarchal period. Mr. Brennan came to Montreal in 1819, and consequently spent about fifty-three years in the city. He was thus one of the oldest, and, we believe, one of the most respected among our citizens. He was a native of King's County, Ireland, where he was born in 1778, and came to Canada in his thirty-first year, in the very prime of life. He prospered in his worldly goods, and won and held to the last the affection of his countrymen and the esteem of his fellow-citizens generally. He opened his purse with no niggard hand at the call of charity; and he is now "gathered to his fathers," full of years and honours, at a period when even his nearest and dearest can but feel that the loss has been to them and the gain to him. A very large concourse of people attended his funeral on Tuesday morning last.

JACOB STELLER, MONTREAL.

Another of the old inhabitants has been taken away at the venerable age of seventy-three. Mr. Jacob Steller, the oldest German resident in the city, died on the 6th inst., and was buried on Monday last, his funeral having been attended by a large number of citizens. He was a native of Stremphabach, Wurtemberg, and came to Canada fifty-six years ago. For a time he resided in Quebec with his uncle, Mr. Wurtele. He afterwards made his residence at Montreal, and had won the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ARTIFICIAL STONE—NEW INVENTIONS.

Mr. William McKay, of Ottawa, has obtained a patent for the manufacture of artificial stone. He manufactures not only sandstone, but porphyry, granite, lapis lazuli, sienna, and white and veined marble, with six different kinds of sandstone. The specimens, which have been shown to us, are not imitations merely of these different descriptions of stone, but are really what they pretend to be, artificially made. When struck together they sound like stones, not with a thud like artificial cements, or of crockery ware, like bricks. They accept a polish as would jasper or agate, and not an enamel like vitrified bricks. Their superiority to naturally prepared stone, consists in this, that they do away with the labour of the quarryman, dispense with the services of the sculptor, obviate the necessity of mallet and chisel, or of the granite pick, and, consequently, while of equal beauty, hardness, and durability with stone procured from the quarry, cost infinitely less than any kind of naturally made stone whatever. They are made from the refuse, as it were, of different kinds of natural stone by chemical agency in moulds, and can be made into figures, consequently, without the sculptor's aid, and, indeed, for ornamental purposes, are unequalled, as they will preserve their first appearance under all atmospheric circumstances whatever. These stones, it may be well to remark, can be most advantageously and cheaply used in the facings of brick buildings—for window facings, jam linings, and the architraves of doors—with a fine effect, and at less than half the cost of the ordinary sand or lime stones now in use for such purposes, while whole fronts may be built with this artificial stone in the most elaborate style of architecture. It can, in fact, be applied to all or any of the purposes for which ordinary stone is used. There is a fortune in this invention to any man, or company of men, with a capital, as it will assuredly altogether supersede both brick and quarried stones in due time, as the importance of the discovery becomes recognized.

Mr. McKay has further invented and patented, we believe, two other of his discoveries, or, if it suits better, inventions. He has coated ordinary shingles with a solution of stone, which, without much interfering with their weight, renders them incombustible, impervious to water and unaffected by the atmosphere. It is wood literally steeped in stone.

By the way, we had almost omitted to mention among the uses to which the artificial stone may be turned that it is es-