

## OCEAN STEAMERS DUE AT CANADIAN PORTS.

"Austrian." (Allan).	Halifax.	from Liverpool.	about June 2nd.
"Hibernian." "	Quebec.	" "	" "
"Nyanza." (Temperley.)	" "	London.	" 5th.
"Peruvian." (Allan).	" "	Liverpool.	" 7th.

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

ANOTHER crisis has come and gone in France. On a motion offered by the Right for the establishment of a Conservative Cabinet, the Government was defeated, the Ministry resigned, and the President himself followed suit by sending in his own resignation, which was accepted by the Assembly on a vote of 368 to 339. McMahon was thereupon elected to the Presidency, receiving 390 votes from the Right—the Left, the supporters of Thiers, abstaining from voting. Republics are proverbially ungrateful, and in this case France has proved herself no exception to the general rule. With the usual inconstancy which marks their character, the French people have by the action of their representatives overthrown the man who rescued the country from the depth of degradation and misery into which she fell after the German War, and raised her once more to her place among the nations. It is to Thiers that France owes her credit, her position, nay, almost her very existence, and she shows her gratitude, in a manner worthy of the Athenians that banished Aristides, by overthrowing him from the seat which he has occupied with great honour to himself and much profit to the country. On the action of his successor speculation is rife. He is known to be all-powerful with the army; his sympathies were thoroughly Bonapartist, and it is questionable whether they have changed their tone. Will he make use of his new position to re-establish the Napoleonic dynasty? will he constitute himself the champion of the Legitimists? or, taking a leaf from his late master's book, relying on the support of the army and the popularity he gained during the last war, will he seize the opportunity to array himself in the Imperial purple, and form a new era in the chequered history of French Government? More unlikely things have happened.

It is a lamentable fact, that while we have admirable laws for the preservation of life and property, the majority thereof are, through the incapacity or indolence of the local executives, practically little more than mere dead-letters. To take a case in point, there is hardly a city, town, or village in the Dominion in which there does not exist a by-law against the letting-off of fire-crackers. This species of amusement is strictly forbidden under heavy penalties, and yet, one has only to take up the papers of the morrow of any great public holiday to find a list of accidents and conflagrations caused by these very fire-crackers. There is the by-law, there are the officials to put it into force, and yet nothing is done, the offence is repeated time and time again, frequently with the most disastrous results. Now and then an individual will lift up his voice in the papers and protest against the action, or rather the inaction, of officials, but here the matter drops. A yet more serious infringement, if not of the law, at least of what common sense would dictate should be law, one often attended with the most serious results, and one which is allowed to pass almost unnoticed by the authorities, is the carrying of dangerous weapons. This is a practice almost universally indulged in by a large section of the male portion of the community. Of the rough and rowdy element fully twenty-five per cent go about armed, and it appears that many young men of education and respectability are in the habit of carrying fire-arms. The fatal accident which occurred on the 24th, on the excursion from Montreal to Carillon, by which a young gentleman lost his life through the folly of a friend who was carelessly and aimlessly firing off a revolver—will bring this matter once more before the public. The jury who sat on the inquest held in this case most justly commented in the severest terms on the non-existence of a law prohibiting the carrying of pistols on the person, which they characterize as a grave and discreditable deficiency in the law enacted by the Legislature of Canada. They further ex-

press their opinion—in which everyone must share—that the enactment of such a law, duly enforced, would prevent the commission of much crime, and many deplorable accidents. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the jury, sustained by the voice of the press, and public sentiment, will have all due weight, and that the next session of Parliament will not be allowed to go by without the amendment of the law respecting the carrying of dangerous weapons, so as to include pocket fire-arms in the tabooed list.

When the murder of Gen. Canby by the Modocs was made known we were informed that not one of the murderers or of the murderers' families would be left alive to boast of the deed. This pointed at a wholesale and indiscriminate butchery of innocent and guilty alike, that would have shed the direst discredit on the United States arms, and which, when known among the Indian tribes, could not have failed to have caused infinite mischief and trouble. We are glad to see the American papers advocating a more sensible and more manly line of conduct. A great part of the United States press, led by the *Herald*, protest against anything like a massacre of the surrendered and captured Indians. Naturally enough they insist that the murderers be made to answer for their crimes, but this in the ordinary course of justice. "The pernicious practice of treating savages as returned prodigals when they find murder and robbery no longer practicable or profitable, is one," says the *Herald*, "that must give way to more rational means. The case of the surrendered Modocs is a good opportunity for taking a new departure. We do not admit the principle that when a man surrenders to the law he thereby cleanses himself of guilt. We therefore submit that the surrendered braves should be tried by civil courts, and, when their crimes are proven, judicially hanged. It is the only possible way of escaping the difficulty, and no simpering sentimentality should be allowed to interfere with its solution." This is the proper line to take, and we hope to see it adopted.

When will the Quebec Government awake from its apathy in Immigration matters? While the other Provinces of the Dominion are using every effort to attract to themselves a portion of the largely increasing inflow of settlers, the rulers of this Province exhibit a most listless and reprehensible indifference as to the speedy settlement of the country. Day after day passes, bringing large numbers of immigrants, the majority of whom have no special destinations in view. Of these very many might be induced to remain in the Province. As it is the proportion who do so is ridiculously small. The other day 1700 immigrants arrived at the Montreal Immigration sheds, of whom sixty remained in the Province, the balance went on to Ontario and Manitoba. On being questioned as to their reluctance to remain in this Province; the almost universal reply was to the effect that they had heard no good things of it, they had been especially warned against staying in Montreal; and in short the inducements offered in the Western Provinces were much greater than anywhere in the Province of Quebec. Some of the settlers, while perfectly aware of the existence of a city of Quebec, were entirely ignorant of the existence of a Province of the same name. Others had heard of it as a God-forsaken place, to be avoided by any man who wishes to get on. Ontario was to them the heaven of refuge to which they looked forward with eager anticipation of the good fortune in store for those who were willing to labour and to wait. The Ontario Government has been most energetic in offering inducements to intending emigrants, and the result has been an unparalleled increase in the number of actual settlers in the Province. Quebec has done little or nothing, except among the French and Belgians, who are not as a rule emigrating people, and the result is what could only have been expected—stagnation. Nor is it simply in its immigration policy that the Quebec Government is to be blamed. That in all conscience is bad enough. But what are we to say of the manner in which actual settlers are treated. In the Lièvre district of the County of Ottawa is, or rather was, a colony of hardworking Germans, the pioneer settlers in this part of the country, who had undergone untold hardships, relying on the promise of the Quebec Government to open up the roads for them. The promise apparently was completely forgotten, at all events, the roads never were opened up, and the German colonists are now striking their tents in disgust and making for the Promised Land across the border, where immigrants are made welcome, and promises made to settlers are not forgotten nor disregarded.

It may interest our workmen to know what the European workmen strike for. They may take a hint from the demands of the Spanish workmen in the vineyards of Puerto Santa Maria. "Half an hour after arrival on the ground, and before beginning work, to smoke cigarettes, the same grace after the breakfast hour, two hours for a *siesta* in the middle of the day, another interval for a bout of smoking in the afternoon, and finally an 'aroba' (more than three and a half gallons English) of wine per acre at the end of the season, with a proportionate increase of wages."

## DIED.

At Montreal, on the 26th inst., JEREMY ROBERT ALEXANDRE, son of Geo. E. Desbarats, Esq., aged five years and three months. The funeral will take place from 1090 Dorchester Street West, on Thursday, 29th May, at 3 o'clock p.m.

(Written for the *Canadian Illustrated News*.)

## SIR G. E. CARTIER.

"O Canada, mon pays, mes amours!"  
This was the young enthusiast's burning strain;  
Nor e'er did vulgar lust of praise or gain  
His heart from that first, purest love allure.

Patriot and statesman, it was his to trace  
The future of the land for which he wrought,  
And, by rare insight and experience taught,  
Among the nations mark its destined place.

Alas! for some his vision was too wide,  
And, like the prophets of the days of old,  
Who dared the truth revealed to them unfold,  
He was the victim of a narrow pride.

And those who should have honoured him the most  
Withheld the meed of honour, and as foes  
Blindly against their benefactor rose,  
And even of their baseness made a boast.

But now the light falls on his full career,  
As falls the light of Heaven on his soul,  
And let his country judge it, part and whole,  
What friend of his the scrutiny needs fear?

Already, looking on his vacant chair,  
The bravest of the champions who opposed  
Him living, have with noble words disclosed  
Their sorrow that he is no longer there.

And from those legislative halls, and through  
The whole broad land, east, west and south and north,  
For many a year the query will go forth,  
"Who will take up the work he left to do?"

When may we "look upon his like again,"  
Where shall we seek the man to take his place,  
The crown and glory of the good old race,  
Who with the first brave Cartier crossed the main?  
JOHN READE.

May, 1873.

## Our Illustrations.

FALLS OF MÉTIS, QUEBEC.

Métis is a watering-place on the Lower St. Lawrence, about 90 miles below Cacouna. At present it is somewhat difficult of access, but when visitors can travel by the Intercolonial Railroad, there can be no doubt that it will have a large population during the summer. It may be remarked in passing, that the cars will, in all likelihood, go as far down as Ste. Flavie—six miles distant—by next September. The falls of the Métis river—of which we give an autumn view—are about two miles from the St. Lawrence, and six from Little Métis, where those who come for sea-bathing stay. They are well worth a visit. Their height is about 150 feet, and in spring their breadth must be at least 200. In winter they present a most magnificent appearance. Every spring a large quantity of logs go over them to a saw-mill, from which eight or ten ships in a season are loaded with lumber for ports in Britain or the Continent. The railway bridge—another object of interest to visitors—is about a mile further south. Lord Lisgar, the autumn before he left Canada, spent a four days' salmon-fishing in the Métis. There is an English-speaking settlement in the place, the only one between Rivière-du-Loup and Gaspé. For several years the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports S.S. Co. have called at Métis during the bathing season. Very probably they will do the same this year. At any rate they will call at Father Point, which is 25 miles from Métis. The road between the two places is very good. One of the Company's steamers leaves Quebec every week, and one leaves Montreal once a fortnight.

SHEDIAC HARBOUR, N. B.

A description of the town of Shediac which already been given in these pages. The harbour, a view of which appears on page 340, is visited by the vessels of all the local steamship lines, and of late great improvements have been made in the wharf accommodations in order to meet the requirement of the increasing traffic of the place.

IL PENNOSO.

This picture, the original of which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1870, appeared in a recent number of the *Art Journal*. The subject, one of frequent occurrence among the works of English painters, admits of little or no margin for an artist's imagination: it is from its very nature conventional in expression, yet is quite capable of poetical treatment, both in itself and in its surroundings. The figure here is a nun of stately and dignified form, who has walked forth in the evening twilight, and stands fixed in contemplation of the heavens; the conception is fine, and the expression of the face, though somewhat severe, is appropriate to the sentiment. The background of the picture, a fine ruin of some convent or abbey, speaks of solitude, yet it does not seem in harmony with the figure—evidently a nun, who certainly has not made those old walls her abode: the artist should have "restored" the edifice, and then one could readily have understood the relationship, so to speak, between the lady and the locality in which she is present. The licence taken by the artist in the landscape-portion of the work affects in no degree the composition as an example throughout of good and sound painting and of poetic feeling.

"QUIET, BESSY!"

Such a picture as this hardly needs a title, its meaning is so plain. The playful attitude of the cat, and its mistress's warning forefinger tell the story at once.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The June number of *Lippincott's* contains the closing paper of the series on "The Roumi in Kabylia," in which the writer gives a brief history of the career of Abd-el-Kader, and an account of an Algerian hunt. The series has been one of so much interest that we regret to see it concluded so soon. "Our Home in the Tyrol" is the title of another pleasant set of papers, commenced in the May number, and continued this month. The writer is Margaret Howitt. A valuable paper on the emerald is contributed by Dr. Hamlin, in which he propounds some interesting theories on the derivation of the colouring matter of the gem, himself inclining to the belief that it is attributable to the decomposition of the remains of animals of a by-gone age. He also furnishes a list of the principal localities where the emerald is found, with an