

full of cosmopolitan knowledge, hard as polished steel, yet when necessary as flexible, Lord Granville may yet prove the ideal Foreign Minister for Great Britain. With singular unanimity, both Liberals and Conservatives concur in offering their confidence to a statesman whose tact, temper, and experience of diplomatic men and affairs are only the graceful veil that covers both prudence and firmness.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
SEPT. 24, 1870.

SUNDAY,	Sept. 18.—	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Quebec taken, 1789.
MONDAY,	" 19.—	Battle of Poitiers, 1356. Baron Sydenham died, 1841.
TUESDAY,	" 20.—	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Federals defeated at Chickamauga, 1863.
WEDNESDAY,	" 21.—	St. Matthew, Ev. Battle of Preston Pans, 1745.
THURSDAY,	" 22.—	George III crowned, 1761.
FRIDAY,	" 23.—	Sieur de Courcelles Governor of Canada, 1665. Battle of Assaye, 1803.
SATURDAY	" 24.—	Jerome Cardan born, 1501. Guy Carleton Lieut-Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Canada, 1766.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

WE may at last fairly congratulate the country on the peaceful union of the North-West Territory with Canada. The Hon. Mr. Archibald, following close upon the heels of the military expedition, has arrived at Fort Garry and assumed the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province of Manitoba. Messrs. Riel, O'Donohue, Lepine, and some fifty followers fled on the approach of Colonel Wolseley and the detachment of the 60th, leaving their breakfast half finished, and the guns on the fort already charged! It is not at all improbable that Riel had contemplated armed resistance as a contingent substitute for the receipt of the expected "amnesty," so called; but, being so ill-supported and so completely surprised, he, with his friends, took the safer course of flight. Actions under the old forms of law in the Settlement have already been instituted against him and others for illegal imprisonment, robbery, &c.; but some of the correspondents aver that Mr. Donald Smith, now representing the Hudson's Bay Company at the fort, had endeavoured to delay the execution of the warrants. The same authorities state that the Indians had been persuaded that the military expedition was coming in to sustain the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company, though this statement, like the other, may be a pure fabrication. The fact is the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as other parties at Red River, should begin to reflect that they will soon have a class of people to deal with who will not submit to be held in leading strings. The unfortunate troubles of last winter have attracted a degree of attention to the North-West country which will be of immense benefit in promoting its settlement; but they have also awakened prejudices and passions which will influence public feeling for years.

The collapse of the insurrection without the necessity of firing a single shot, has been a very flattering evidence of the wisdom of the ministerial policy in dealing with the North-West question. It was only when Governor Archibald reached Fort Garry at the end of last month, and issued his proclamation, that the North-West really became united with the other provinces as part of Canada, and it was only then that the Canadian Government asserted any authority over it. It was careful to disavow the indiscreet acts of the Hon. Mr. Macdougall, Col. Dennis, and others, who had no authority to act in its name, and was equally cautious in paying the Hudson's Bay Company for what it was not in a position to deliver over. The rising under Riel, though in fact designed to resist Canadian authority, was in fact a rebellion against the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, and, as such, Canada, through its Government, has so treated it, claiming neither right nor privilege to reward or punish for the deeds done under it. There are, however, questions of grave interest which have grown up among the settlers themselves, and between the settlers and the Hudson's Bay Company. Of course the law will only recognize the seizures and confiscations under Riel's government as theft and robbery, and the individuals who assisted in, or voluntarily connived at, these acts, will, or at least should, be punished as the law directs. It is hardly possible, even with the somewhat loose, free-and-easy administration which formerly characterised the Red River Settlement, that the lawless acts of last winter can be entirely blinked at; and when punishment is being awarded it would be strange indeed were Riel and Lepine to suffer, and Ross and Bannatyne go scot free. By the way, Ross—we beg his pardon—His Honour the Chief Justice—has found quiet asylum in Toronto. Surely the fact that he fled to Canada ought to be no excuse for his aiding and

abetting the robbing of British subjects, and the lawless plundering of a Company which, whatever may have been its faults in the past—and we think they were very many—is entitled to fair play and the enjoyment of its own property. As between the two factions of the people at Winnipeg, it is indispensably necessary that local law should render prompt justice. If the men who imprisoned their neighbours, who robbed ladies of their watches, and who perpetrated other crimes in the usurped name of authority are not brought to justice, there is danger that Judge Lynch will be reproduced in the North-West, and the horrible spectacle of masked men inflicting the punishment which the law has failed to award. This would be a disgrace to the country, and therefore it is desirable that as soon as possible every pretension to civil government on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, or even according to its system, should be swept away.

With respect to the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company for damages on account of the rebellion against their own authority, which the President of the Company is reported to have said would be favourably regarded both by Canada and England, we have only to remark that we do not believe that any government in Canada would last forty-eight hours after recognising such an absurd pretension. The rebellion, there is very good reason for believing, was fomented and even fostered after its inception by the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company; and if Riel stole their pemmican and plundered their stores generally, they have only to look to him for reimbursement; Canada did not plunder them, and we are quite sure it will not pay a dollar for their losses. As to the future, Canadians can do nothing better with respect to the North-West than imitate the example of the Government, by ignoring all past quarrels as affairs in which they were not legitimately concerned, and by facing the future with respect to Manitoba in the same fair spirit that inspired the legislation constituting that Province, in which every man's right is respected, and no past offence which the law can reach condoned. Colonel Wolseley may fairly be congratulated on the success of the expedition under his command, and as Imperial policy has necessitated his immediate return it is to be hoped that the Canadian authorities will maintain in the new Province a sufficient force to guarantee order and respect for the law.

EVENTS in Europe, since the surrender of the French Emperor and the flight of the Empress, did not, according to the news received up to Wednesday last, indicate any reasonable prospects of a speedy peace, though certainly the tendency of European opinion was very strongly marked in favour of a cessation of hostilities, and a settlement of the quarrel upon terms honourable to both parties. The Republican party, having no responsibility for the war, can, without humiliation, make concessions on behalf of France, to which the Emperor could not have agreed without loss of prestige. It is surely matter for regret that Prussia seems so little disposed to fall in with the general sentiment of humanity; but then there is the terrible Republic! However, it is a mild institution compared with that born of the first revolution; and we trust its improved manners may be accepted as an evidence of human progress. May they continue—if the Republic lasts!

CHLORAL-HYDRATE.—The new remedial agent, or anæsthetic as we suppose it may properly be called, which bears the designation of "hydrate of chloral" has attracted much attention from the medical faculty within the past few months, being considered equally certain and far less dangerous in its operation than chloroform. We have already published the results of some experiments made upon himself by a scientific man of eminence, with this new agent, and though, for our own part, we can generally extract from a hard day's work all the sleep-producing influences that our limited corporosity seems to require, we are in a position to add the testimony of a personal friend as to the undoubted hypnotic qualities of the hydrate of chloral, and with the additional merit of leaving none of the enervating sensations which generally follow the use of medicines having like powers. Mr. H. R. Gray, Dispensing Chemist, of this city, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, has prepared a syrup of Chloral-Hydrate, which, though he recommends it to be taken only under the direction of a physician, is yet so carefully compounded and accompanied with such ample directions that any one who has reached the ripe maturity of being able to be either "his own physician or a fool," may safely venture on its use, guided by Mr. Gray's directions. Mr. Gray's notice of this new compound will be found in our advertising columns.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of invitations to the opening of the Canada Central Railway on the 15th inst. and regret that circumstances prevented our making use of them. The Canada Central, even the short link, from Ottawa to Carleton Place, is an important work; but it must reach Montreal on the East and the great Lakes on the West before its promoters rest from their labours.

This week we print a supplement containing portraits of the Tyne and Paris Crews, with other illustrations.

The attention of our readers is directed to several new advertisements on the 191st page. Our rates of advertising are such that only articles of real merit which will commend themselves to the public can be profitably advertised in our columns.

What with the Agricultural Exhibition at Mile End and the Regatta at Lachine, Montreal has had a large influx of visitors during the week. As usual on occasions of sight-seeing our American Cousins mustered in great force and appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

THE WAR NEWS.

The numerous reverses that have attended the French army in the field appear to have kindled new ardour among the defenders of Paris. The general discontent created by the news of the capitulation of McMahon's army, and the surrender of the Emperor, has been entirely dispelled by the proclamation of the Republic, and by the vigorous measures for the defence of the capital that the members of the new government have taken. The inhabitants of Paris appear to have made up their minds for a siege, and although there is every appearance of Prussia being forced to accept an armistice before her armies can effect a junction around the walls of Paris, the city has been strongly fortified, and all within it have prepared for the worst. The strongest hope, however, is expressed, both by Gen. Trochu and those under his command, that the city will be able to hold out against all the attempts of the invaders.

After the capitulation at Sedan, Gen. Vinoy, who was in command of the remnant of the French forces in the field, beat a rapid retreat towards Paris. On Tuesday week, the 7th, he reached the city with thirteen trains of artillery, eleven of cavalry, and fourteen of infantry. He was received by the populace with the most enthusiastic demonstrations, and was immediately assigned an important command in the defence of the city. The Prussians, meanwhile, had resumed their march upon Paris, taking a different route to that already followed. They are divided into three corps, the first going by Laon, Compiègne and St. Denis; the second by Soissons and Bondy, and the third following the road from Epernay, by way of Château-Thierry. Their plan of attack appears to be to advance by Meuse and Fontainebleau to Versailles, after which the army now advancing from Laon will push on to St. Denis. The latter force will then make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side. The force occupying Versailles will advance by the wood to Meudon, and thence to the heights of Clarmont, where they will throw up earthworks and plant batteries against Fort D'Isay and open fire at Vaugirard.

Gen. Trochu's preparations to defend Paris are being carried on with unceasing activity. Large quantities of ammunition have been received and distributed; the city has been provisioned for two months for two millions of men, and all the fortresses in the suburbs have been thoroughly equipped. Not only have all the regular troops and the Garde Mobile from the provinces been called in, but new corps are being organized for the defence of the city. Some formidable iron gunboats, intended for use on the Seine, have also been brought up from Toulon. The inhabitants of the military zone of Paris have been ordered to withdraw immediately, and an order has been issued by the Prefect of the Police desiring all persons intending to quit the city to do so immediately.

It was expected that the Prussian army would appear before the walls of Paris by Wednesday last, but it is thought in certain quarters that such influence will be brought to bear upon the King by the neutral powers that he would desist from his intention of attacking the city. On Monday the Prussian army extended in a semi-circle about 25 miles east of Paris. On that day one corps of their army made an attack upon some French troops at Tournaux, but were defeated with a loss, it is stated, of 10,000 men. Another force was defeated on the same day at Château-Thierry.

Strasbourg, notwithstanding the sharp bombardment to which it has been subjected, still holds out, as well as Montmédy, Thionville, and Metz. It has been stated, however, that Marshal Bazaine has managed to cut his way through the Prussian troops surrounding the latter city, and is on his way towards Paris, though this latter announcement is open to doubt.

It is proposed that some public demonstration should be made in honour of Sir John A. Macdonald on his return to Ottawa.

T. K. Ramsay, Esq., Q. C., has been appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of this Province, in the place of Judge Johnson, who goes to Manitoba to report upon the organization of the Judiciary for that Province, of which, in all likelihood, he will be appointed Chief-Justice.

A despatch to the New York World says that two formidable Democratic demonstrations took place in London last Saturday. At the one, held in Hyde Park, Prof. Beasley addressed the mob, denouncing the inaction of the British Government, and charging the Queen with encouraging the King of Prussia in his march on Paris, for the purpose of destroying the new republic. The despatch states that the name of the Queen evoked a tempest of hisses. At the other meeting, which was held in St. James' Hall, Prof. Beasley also spoke, and resolutions were passed denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussians in marching on Paris, after the solemn declaration of the King that Prussia warred with the Emperor and not with France. Mr. Odger, the irrepressible working-man's candidate, read an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republicans, which was adopted.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

The political changes of France in eighty years are summarized as follows:

In 1792 the great French Revolution was inaugurated. Louis XVI. was deposed, and all the monarchies of Europe declared war against the young republic. France was without finances, without troops.

In 1795 the republic had been triumphant everywhere