

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Sept. 8.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Montreal captured, 1760.
MONDAY,	9.—Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.
TUESDAY,	10.—Canadian Militia Officers received commissions, 1778. Battle on Lake Erie, 1813.
WEDNESDAY,	11.—Battle of Plattsburg, 1814.
THURSDAY,	12.—Sieur de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, 1672. Siege of Vienna raised, 1683.
FRIDAY,	13.—Wolfe killed, 1759. C. J. Fox died, 1806.
SATURDAY,	14.—Holy Cross Day. Jacques Cartier arrived at Stadacona (Quebec), 1534. Duke of Wellington died, 1852. Toronto and Nipissing Railroad opened, 1871.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 26 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, for the week ending Sept. 1st, 1872.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M.—2 P. M., 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 9 P. M.	Mean Height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Aug. 26	76	86	67	63	30.02	S W	Hazy
27	72	76	66	68	29.97	N W to N	Rain.
28	69	77	59	49	30.10	N	Clear.
29	67	73	54	56	29.97	Variable	Clear.
30	58	64	58	83	29.64	Variable	Rain.
31	57	63	51	80	29.70	Variable	Rain.
Sept. 1	64	75	53	60	29.94	N W	Clear.
MEAN	66.4	74.1	58.3	68.6	29.90		

Extreme Range of Temperature, 35.0; of Humidity, 60.1; of Barometer, 0.50.

Whole amount of rain during the week 1.450 inches, equivalent to 31,803 gallons of water per acre.

Summary for the month of August: Mean Temperature, 72.0; highest point of thermometer on the 9th, viz., 92.3; lowest point on the 30th, viz., 51.0; extreme range, 41.3.

Rain fell on 15 days. The whole amount registered during the month, 3.623 inches, equivalent to 81,932 gallons per acre. Greatest rain fell on the 30th.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

THE DOUBLE-PAGE ILLUSTRATION OF
SOCIETY AT CACOUNA,

which was advertised to appear in this number, has been held over to make room for more pressing subjects. It will be published in our next number, together with a number of other interesting sketches.

A NEW NOVEL BY
WILKIE COLLINS,

ENTITLED

“THE NEW MAGDALEN,”

a tale of the Franco-German War, will be commenced in the number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for the 5th of October, and will be continued simultaneously with its production in London.

The Proprietor of the NEWS having secured the exclusive right of its publication in serial form in this country, all parties encroaching on his rights by re-publishing this story, or vending other periodicals containing the same, expose themselves to the penalties provided by Law.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

In a speech delivered at the banquet given in his honour at Toronto in July last, Mr. Johnston, who represents Belfast in the British House of Commons, made a statement respecting Canada which, although it contained nothing absolutely new, put forward so forcibly a fact which Canadians are too much in the habit of ignoring, that it created at the time a profound sensation. The sensation soon died away, but the fact still remains, calling loudly for the thoughtful consideration of all loyal and patriotic Canadians. After speaking of his reception in this country, Mr. Johnston went on to say that in going about from one part of the Dominion to another he had felt a regret that so little was known at home respecting Canada. “He had thought,” he said, “that it would be an advantage to some of the English statesmen, Prime Ministers, and Colonial Secretaries if they could go to school at some of the Canadian Common Schools. He trusted that the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments would assist to educate the people of England. He had no doubt that it would be exceedingly desirable that among the books that were studied in their schools at home there should be one giving an account of the geography, the politics, the history, the agriculture, and the minerals of Canada, and he thought the Boards of Agriculture or Education could not be better employed than in offering premiums for the best book about Canada that should be a standard school-book in the schools, and even in the Parliament at home, for he was ashamed to say that in the reading-room of the British House of Commons there was not a single Canadian newspaper to be found. What little he could say across the sea would be said to remove the dark clouds of ignorance and stupidity which rested on the mind of the public with regard to the Colonies. Some people were to be found there who imagined that the snows never melted in Canada, and another gentleman not long since imagined that beavers and bears were to be found common in the streets of Montreal. These were facts. He

“regretted them extremely, and he trusted and believed that, if they (the Canadians) entered into a competitive examination with the old countries at home, they would show that they knew far more about England, Scotland and Ireland, than England, Scotland, and Ireland knew about them.”

The confession of the English Member of Parliament respecting the prevailing ignorance of Canadian affairs among all ranks and classes at home demands earnest and immediate attention. That the picture with which he presents us is not over-drawn any one acquainted with the old country and old countrymen can testify. To the popular mind at home Canada is a land of backwoods, dotted here and there with solitary clearings, and overrun by Indians and grizzly bears—a land of perpetual snow and frost, of short, sunless days and long Arctic winters. With this idea of the country firmly fixed on his mind, it is no wonder that the average workingman who intends seeking his fortunes beyond the seas prefers emigrating to Australia or the United States to trusting himself in Canada. His fears of Canada are taken advantage of by the American Immigration Agent, who does not let the occasion slip to point out the superior—and immensely exaggerated—attractions of the Western States. The damage which is thus done to the cause of Canada is immense, and it is high time something were done to dispel the popular delusion respecting the Dominion and to depict the advantages of the country in their proper light. Until this is effected it will be worse than useless to attempt to draw any large stream of emigrants to our shores. Any immigration scheme that is to be at all successful must be commenced by disseminating a knowledge of the haven beyond the sea not only among the classes from which emigrants are usually drawn, but among all classes from the top of the social ladder to the lowest step. The frequent visits to Canada of men of mark in England will do much to clear the cloud of ignorance and stupidity which prevents people at home from seeing the colonies as they are. But until we bestir ourselves in our own interest we cannot expect to effect any great amelioration.

The subject is one of such vast importance that we shall feel justified in alluding to it again, and in future numbers we shall endeavour to trace the source of the evil and to consider some effective means for its cure.

OBITUARY.

MR. H. B. LINDSAY, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The death of Mr. Lindsay, the well-known Clerk of the House of Commons, occurred at Ottawa on Monday last. The deceased gentleman had been in very bad health for some time past. He was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in 1855, succeeding his father. In 1867 he was appointed Clerk of the House of Commons. He was a man of good ability and high classical attainments, of genial and kindly disposition.

THE HON. JAMES DAVIDSON, M. L. C., M. P.

The death of Mr. Davidson occurred on Monday, the 26th ult., at his residence, Oak Point, Miramichi. The deceased was a man highly esteemed by all with whom he came into contact, and his loss will be keenly felt by his friends. Mr. Davidson was of Scotch descent, his parents having emigrated from Scotland to New Brunswick in 1787. He was born at Oak Point in 1798, and was therefore in his seventy-fourth year at the time of his death. From 1822 to 1865 he held the office of Deputy-Surveyor of Crown Lands. He was also Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands from 1847 to 1865; and Commissioner for the sale of Crown Lands under the Labour Act from 1849 to 1866. In 1849 he was appointed to the Legislative Council of New Brunswick under Royal Sign Manual.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Miss Dollie Bidwell closed a fair week's engagement on Saturday. During the week she played “East Lynne,” “Meg's Diversion,” “Pretty Panther,” and “Joan of Arc.” The lady styles herself “The prettiest woman in America” which is certainly a piece of assumption. Her acting is worthy of a second-class leading lady. On Monday the ever-popular Dominick Murray appeared in a new drama entitled “Escaped from Sing Sing.” The piece is trashy, and the protean characters assumed by Mr. Murray are quite unsuited to his peculiar style of acting. We would advise him to stick to Irish comedy.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE MUSICAL TIMES, published by J. P. Shaw, Rochester N. Y., and edited by Alex. Barnes, a practical teacher and choir leader of twenty years' experience, is one of the few really excellent musical papers now published. It contains six pages of new music in each number, besides the current musical news, readable articles, editorials and stories for the home circle.

The Overland Monthly for September opens with the first part, consisting of ninety-six stanzas, of Joaquin Miller's narrative poem, “Isles of the Amazons,” for which the proprietors paid \$2,000. We are not admirers either of Joaquin Miller or his poetry, but before pronouncing on the “Isles of the Amazons,” we shall wait for another instalment. In “The

Olive and its Oil in California,” we have a capitally condensed statement of that rapidly expanding industry. The article on “Government Surveys” gives a clear insight into the manner in which surveying is done in California. The second paper of Professor Whitney's “Owen's Valley Earthquake” will be found of great interest, both from a popular and a scientific point of view. Other informational matter is embraced under the titles of “London Art Exhibition of 1872,” a most readable paper; “Facts about New Zealand;” “A Few Snap-Shots,” and “A Naturalist's Visit to the Tres Marias.” The story department is well represented by “Sanny,” “Little Edith Murray,” and “The Sacrifice.”

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER, An Autobiographical Story. By George Macdonald. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

Dr. Macdonald's books are everywhere so eagerly read that we have no doubt that “The Vicar's Daughter,” now first published in book-form, will be in great demand. Whether it will ultimately meet with the same amount of success that greeted its predecessors is a point on which we should not care to pronounce. That it will unfailingly meet with interested and appreciative readers there can be no question, but we feel inclined to believe that the great mass of readers will either cast it aside as wearying and tiresome, or will read just so much as will enable them to follow the thread of the story, skipping alike moral reflections and religious discussions. The book forms the third part of a kind of trilogy, of which the first and second parts are contained in the “Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood,” and “The Seaboard Parish,” both of which it closely resembles in style—as indeed is the case in a very great degree with all George Macdonald's works. It purports to be written by the married daughter of the author of the two works named, as a history of every-day and common-place life. Indeed it takes the shape more of a diary than a narrative. The events of daily life are so naturally related that one feels astonished they should possess the interest that no one can deny them. The whole is thickly leavened with religious discourse—too much so, certainly, to make it attractive to any but readers of the “serious” type. Yet, the theological element apart, it possesses great interest. The narrative is intensely real, and is lit up here and there with touches of rare pathos and fine feeling. Miss Clare's history is a beautiful story of a woman's devotion to, and influence upon, her fellow-beings—to our mind it is the gem of the whole book. It is a pity that in the after part the young lady should be made to talk so much like a University professor. “Lady Bernard” is a noble character. Without being at all a “Lady Bountiful,” she is a real and generous benefactress of those in need, exercising her aid—charity is not the word—in a humble, unostentatious manner that carries with it a sharp reproof to the vain-glory of the alms-giving Pharisee. Our space forbids us to review at length the characters who appear in the story of the clergyman's daughter, so we must content ourselves with stating that each one bears a distinct impression of individuality, and most of them in the course of the story teach—not so much by their words as by their deeds—a lesson worth committing to memory. The present volume belongs to the Canadian edition of popular authors published by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., who, we believe, have already issued a companion volume, “Wilfred Cumbermede,” by the same author.

CONFEDERATION; OR, THE POLITICAL AND PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF CANADA FROM THE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC, IN OCTOBER, 1864, TO THE ADMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN JULY, 1871. By the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, D.C.L., M.P. Vol. I. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This work, the appearance of which has been eagerly looked for in literary and political circles, is one of no ordinary stamp, and its value is greatly enhanced by the fact that the historian is one who was intimately connected with the facts he lays before his readers. Few public men have had more to do with the destinies of their country than Mr. Gray, and few authors are able to surpass him in literary ability. “Confederation” is an addition to the political literature of the country, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. As a plain and unbiased record of the events which led to the Union of the British Provinces, it is a work which will long outlive its writer, but will serve to perpetuate his memory, and as such Col. Gray has reason to be satisfied with and proud of what will prove to be his *monumentum aere perennius*. The book opens, as might have been expected, with a reference to the Imperial Colonial Policy from the time of the American Revolution to the adoption of Free Trade, and the first chapter brings us down to the Charlottetown Convention held in 1864 with the object of considering the measures to be taken for effecting the union of the Maritime Provinces. In this, as in other chapters, the author puts on record the speeches, or extracts from the speeches, of the principal public men—a plan that is worthy of imitation. The second chapter gives an account of the Quebec Conference, and contains information of much interest respecting the discussions of the delegates. Chapters III and IV are devoted to the tour of the delegates through Upper and Lower Canada, and the tone of public sentiment in the two provinces. The following chapter gives the despatch from the Colonial Office to Lord Monck expressing in strong terms the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the steps taken by the Canadians. It further gives an insight into the tone of public sentiment on the subject of the Confederation in Great Britain and the United States. The sixth chapter, treating amongst other things of the trade relations of Canada with foreign countries, is one of the most important in the whole book. Unfortunately our space does not allow of our enlarging upon its contents, but we shall take occasion at some future time to refer thereto at length. The remainder of the work gives the Parliamentary history of Canada until the first of July 1867. In the second volume we understand that Col. Gray purposes relating the history of the First Canadian Parliament, and we trust that the present volume may prove a sufficient success to warrant him in giving out a second instalment at an early date. The book is one which should be found in every public, and most private, collections both here and at home.