

## OCEAN STEAMERS DUE AT CANADIAN PORTS.

"Prussian," (Allan),	Quebec, from Liverpool, about July 20.
"Austrian," " "	Halifax, " " 26.
"Palestine," (Dominion),	Quebec, " " 26.
"Delta," (Temperley),	" " " 26.

## THE COMING WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 20.—*Sixth Sunday after Trinity.* Hamilton: Dedication of All Saints Church. Quebec: S.S. "Memphis" for Liverpool.

MONDAY, July 21.—Montreal: Grace Egerton's entertainment. Toronto: Oddfellows' excursion.

TUESDAY, July 22.—*St. Mary Magdalen.* Montreal: Grace Egerton's Entertainment. Quebec: S.S. "Royal Minstrel" for London.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.—Montreal: Grace Egerton's Entertainment. Ottawa: Base Ball Match, Maple Leaf Club of Guelph vs. Ottawas.

THURSDAY, July 24.—Quebec: Murray and Fitzgerald 4 mile Rowing Race.

FRIDAY, July 25.—*St. James, Ap. and M.* Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Visit of H. E. the Governor-General.

SATURDAY, July 26.—*St. Anne.* Montreal: Printers' Pic-nic at St. Helen's Island. Quebec: S.S. "Scandinavian" for Liverpool.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every subscriber served by mail will remark on the wrapper after his name figures indicating the month and year to which he is marked paid on our books. Thus, 7-73 means paid to 1st July, '73. 9-72 means that the subscriber has paid to 1st Sept., '72, and consequently owes us the current year's subscription, to Sept., '73. Subscribers owing current year, or arrears, will please remit at once. Subscriptions being henceforth strictly in advance, parties marked paid to some future date will please remit the next year's subscription before the date indicated on their wrapper.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

## POSTAGE ON THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

The rates on newspapers for Foreign Countries in Europe are, it should be remembered, based on a scale of weight: beginning "not exceeding 2 oz."—from 2 to 4 oz.—"4 to 6 oz." and so on. Now a single copy of the *Canadian Illustrated News* exceeds 2 ounces, weighing indeed, with its wrapper, nearly 3 oz. It thus becomes subject to two rates of postage when mailed for countries in Europe. The proper postage, to be prepaid by stamp, is therefore now given for the following

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

Bavaria, Denmark, Frankfurt, Greece, Hanover, Hesse, Italy, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, all 16 cents. Belgium and Portugal, 12 cents.—and France, 9 cents.

## BRITISH COLONIES, (VIA ENGLAND.)

Cape of Good Hope, 4 cents; Ceylon, 6 cents; India, 6 cents; Malta, 4 cents.

## BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, (VIA THE UNITED STATES.)

Australian Colonies, 4 cents; Bermuda, 4 cents; Brazil, 4 cents; Cuba, 4 cents; Hong Kong, 4 cents; Japan, 4 cents; West Indies (British), 6 cents.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

By this time the story of "the Pacific Railway Scandal" is beginning to stale. It is impossible to take up a newspaper of any shade of politics without finding a large portion of space devoted to editorial remarks and clippings from exchanges anent our "Credit Mobilier Fraud." The infection has even seized the American newspaper writers, who are, of course, excessively jubilant over the matter. Without pronouncing an opinion on the matter, we content ourselves with looking forward with anxious expectations to the thirteenth proximo, the day fixed for the assembling of Parliament, and the meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into the very grave charges brought against the Government by Mr. Huntington. The committee will then report that owing to the disallowance of the Oaths Bill they were unable to proceed with their enquiry, and will seek fresh instructions as to the course to be pursued. As to the steps that will then be taken rumour is divided. It has been stated lately that nothing definite will be done; that the report will be merely laid on the table without discussion, and the House will then adjourn after a session of one single afternoon. It is sincerely to be hoped that there is no truth in the statement. The country has already been in suspense long enough, and any further delay will be most undesirable. The whole affair should be carefully and thoroughly sifted at once, without further quibble or procrastination. The sooner the whole truth is known the better. The present state of uncertainty is most unsatisfactory, and is certainly doing no good for the case of the accused parties. We earnestly hope that the matter will receive the serious attention it deserves, and that the enquiry will be allowed to proceed at once. In the meantime, we cannot too strongly deprecate the wordy warfare now going on in the columns of the party press. We utterly fail to see

that anything has been or has yet to be gained by it. The writers on either side have put their own construction on the public correspondence, and content themselves with attacking and defending mainly by means of invective and insinuation. It would be much wiser were they to limit themselves to insisting upon an immediate enquiry, and await further developments before making random assertions or constructing ingenious hypotheses either *pro* or *con*.

The enquiry into the wreck of the Inman steamer "City of Washington" was closed at Halifax on Tuesday, and by the time this issue is in the hands of our readers judgment will in all probability have been given. So far as can be at present judged from the facts elicited it is evident that the disaster might very easily have been avoided by a little exercise of care and common sense. During a whole week the ill-fated vessel was run at full speed, while enveloped in a fog so thick that it was impossible to take the necessary observations; the stars were hidden from sight, and at times even the colour of the water was undiscernible. A more culpable case of recklessness has seldom been recorded. It is absolutely incomprehensible how an officer having the lives of hundreds of human beings in his care could have shown such indifference to his charge as to allow his vessel to plough its way at random in a dangerous vicinity. As a correspondent of the *Globe* aptly puts it, his navigation was arranged on the principle of a break-neck race through darkness along a turnpike, without the slightest regard for any possible hindrances which might be in the way. One thing has been conclusively proved on the enquiry: there was no drunkenness on board. With this fact before us, the disaster must be attributed to incapacity or gross negligence. The steamer was on the eleventh day out, and it might naturally have been supposed that she was within no great distance of land. There was evidently a case for a display of the greatest caution, and yet no soundings were taken. Even more: the warnings of a passenger who had had great experience in navigation were disregarded, and his expostulations were met with a curt request to attend to his own business. Among the passengers, too, a very general feeling existed that the steamer was not far from land. Masses of floating sea-weed—a sure indication of proximity to the shore—were observed, and this, it has been stated, though not at the enquiry, was reported to the officers, who pooch-pooched the passengers' fears. It may be that the captain imagined that he was following the right course, and that the deviation was due to the presence of the steel rails which formed part of the cargo. But the very fact that there was a quantity of steel on board should have been a reason for the exercise of additional vigilance, whereas not even the ordinary amount of caution was observed; and the result was an accident which, had it occurred at night, would have rivalled in horror the "Atlantic" disaster. It is clearly a case for a severe sentence, and such, we have no doubt, will be the decision of the Court.

We commented with some severity last week on the verdict of the jury in the Walworth murder case, and the lenity of the sentence pronounced upon the parricide. Owing to the manner in which that sentence has since been carried out, we are compelled to revert to the subject, distasteful as it has become. The tragedy has ended—for the present at least—in a farce. As to what may be effected in a year or two with a judicious employment of money and interest, he would be rash indeed who would venture to say what may not occur. From present appearances it is evident that the prisoner is to be treated with every consideration, and it is not altogether improbable that he may before very long obtain a full pardon, and once more be let loose upon the world. From the New York papers we learn that the murderer has entered Sing-Sing, where he is employed as an under-clerk in the private office of the clerk of the shoe-making department! And this is hard labour as defined by the New York code. Minus the deprivation of outside exercise, the position is not a disagreeable one. The work is, no doubt, not very heavy, and the under-clerk probably has plenty of time for rest and relaxation. It must be confessed that his position is far more enviable than that of thousands of hard-working, struggling clerks who have never transgressed the laws of the State, and whose only offence against society is their culpable inability to get on in the world. It can easily be imagined what is the nature of the reflections these hard-workers indulge in when they contrast their poverty-stricken condition of hand-to-mouth existence with the comfortable life led by such criminals as Stokes and Walworth. Under the present state of things in New York, they may be pardoned if they are tempted to believe that crime is a better paying business than honest, industrious, but not too remunerative, labour. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall," sang an old heathen poet. Applied to New York this might read, "When justice is done the heavens will fall." There is no disguising the fact that in that enterprising city crime is remunerative. If the existing régime goes on much longer we may expect to see the worst criminal at Sing-Sing appointed to the position of governor of the prison, with a descending grade of convict-officers remunerated in proportion to the villainess of the crimes for which they have been convicted. When this occurs it will be time to put the honest people in gaol.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Penn*, one of the most welcome visitors at our table, contains the continuation of two admirable sets of papers which have been appearing for some time past in its pages, namely, "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors," and "The Childhood and Youth of Luther." In the first of these the writer relates the history of the invasion of Gaul by Abdu-r-rahman, and the story of the great battle between Tours and Poitiers, in which Charles Martel defeated the Moorish general and hurled back the invaders upon their stronghold at Narbonne. He also discusses the theories of various historical writers upon the result of the Christian victory upon the European world, and exhibits the question in a totally new light. The article on Luther is as readable as its predecessors. It treats mainly of the superstitions and prejudices of the time, and the views of the Reformer on certain matters which attract little belief or attention in these days. Shakespearean readers will do well to peruse a paper on "Young Abram Cupid," in which a masterly reply is given to an Excursus which appeared in the May number of *The Catholic World* on the well-known line, "Young Abraham Cupid, he that shot so trim." Papers on Light Dues in Great Britain and the American Institute of Architects, with the usual editorial notes on events of the month, complete the number. We cannot omit giving special mention to an admirable review of Dr. Mayo's "Never Again."

The July number of the *Atlantic* comes laden with precious and pleasant matter. Mr. Parton continues his Jefferson series, taking as his subject the Presidential Election of 1800. In view of our proximity to and our close relations with the United States (if not of our "manifest destiny," it would be well if Canadians paid these very valuable papers the attention they deserve. Another instalment of Robert Dale Owen's Reminiscences is given, under the title "Educating a Wife." Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, whose Norse ballads in former numbers of this magazine attracted so much attention, commences this month "Gunnar: a Norse Romance," which will be read with deep interest. Honest John Vane is another newly-commenced serial of which we entertain great expectations. The author has chosen a subject which affords him endless scope for indulgence in his penchant for irony. One of the best of this month's productions is Albert Webster's story, with a moral, "Miss Emma's Glove." "An Amateur Supper's Story" is sufficiently amusing, though it lacks point somewhat, and "Early Canadian Miracles and Martyrs"—mainly drawn from the Jesuits' "Relations"—furnishes some quaint pictures of the rude habits and queer superstitions of the first European inhabitants of Montreal. Other articles are "A Roman Holiday"—a saunter in Carnival-time through the more deserted portions of the city, described by an artist, evidently; and "An Old English Home," by Mrs. Lynn Linton. There is an unusual quantity of poetry in the number, which is the more remarkable as it is all beyond the average of magazine verse. This, however, may be said with perfect truth of all the poems that find their way into the pages of the *Atlantic*. "The Friend's Burial," by John G. Whittier, and Ellen Frances Terry's "Bonaventura" are especially worthy of notice.

## NEW BOOKS.

ORATIONS AND ADDRESSES. By William Cullen Bryant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Montreal: Dawson Bros. Cloth, 12mo. pp. 393. Price, \$2.00.

Mr. Bryant's abilities are so well known that any work bearing his name on the title page is like good wine; it needs no bush. Recommendation of the volume before us is superfluous, and would be useless. We have derived great pleasure from its perusal, and heartily invite the attention of our readers to its merits. It is extremely handsomely got up, and is adorned with a fine steel portrait.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Ftridge, Author of "The Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune," "Harper's Phrase Book," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

Now that the Vienna Exhibition is in full blast and the regular summer exodus eastward has set in, one hears numerous enquiries from tourists about to pay their first visit to Europe as to the merits of the various hand-books. To all who may thus be in doubt as to whom to commit the charge of guiding them in their travels we have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Ftridge as an able, efficient, clear and withal not a wearisome *chaperon*. After a careful examination of Messrs. Harper's Guide-Book, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best that can be procured. It has been carefully written and compiled by an experienced traveller, and contains in a small compass all the information necessary to persons about to undertake the grand tour. The text is further elucidated by eighty-six maps and plans, including a large general map of Europe and large plans of London and Paris. The itinerary followed by the writer embraces Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Spain, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, with additional notes on the United States and Canada. Several routes are given, with a vast amount of valuable advice as to the choice of hotels, the tariff of conveyances in the various cities, &c. &c. On the whole, a more valuable book can scarcely be imagined. As a volume of reference we have also found it extremely useful. It is published in pocket-book form, strongly bound in Morocco, with flap, and pockets for the reception of maps, notes, etc. The fact that this guide-book has reached its twelfth year of publication is sufficient proof of its thoroughness and of the favourable reception with which it has met. The present issue is corrected up to date and contains a mass of information respecting the Vienna Exhibition, that cannot but prove to be acceptable.

## APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

The following appointments have been made since the issue of our last number:—

The Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C.M.G., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Edouard Joseph Langevin, of the city of Ottawa, Esquire, to be Under Secretary of State, vice Etienne Parent, Esquire, superannuated.