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OUR CHROMO.

As it is our desire to extend the benefit of our beautiful Chromo to as many of our friends as possible, and with the view of preventing all misunderstanding in regard to those who are entitled to it, we take the opportunity of stating once more the conditions under which it is issued.

1st. To all those who have paid up to the 31st December last, or as soon thereafter as their subscriptions could reach us.

2nd. To all new subscribers who pay their subscriptions in advance.

As many persons who receive the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS through News-dealers, apply to us for Chromos, although they are not on our books, and wishing to enable them to get the Chromo through the same channel as they receive the paper, we are prepared to furnish the Chromo to News-dealers on the same conditions as to our regular subscribers, allowing them, of course, a commission.

Our object being to gather in all our standing accounts, our friends need not wait till they are called upon by our collectors for payment, but will oblige by sending in the respective amounts directly, when they will be at once served with the Chromo, by return mail or otherwise.

NOTICE.

We call the attention of our subscribers to the fact that we are now removing our offices and works from their present stand to our large and commodious premises on Bleury street, near Craig. Due provision has been made to prevent any interruption in the regular publication of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS during the interval of this change, but as some unforeseen accident to the machinery may possibly occur, we wish our friends would take notice of the circumstance and excuse any little delay that may happen. In any event, the delay will not extend beyond a day or two.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal Saturday, Jan. 29th, 1876.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876.

ON THE OPENING OF A NEW YEAR we feel justified in calling upon the public in every part of the Dominion to aid us in making the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS second to no journal of its class in the world. We have accomplished much in the way of improvements, and we think we have fulfilled the promises we made twelve months ago. *But we feel that there still remains much to be done, and we call upon our friends to assist us in doing it.* This is the only illustrated newspaper in the Dominion. As such it has special claims upon the patronage of Canadians. It is a national undertaking, designed to reflect PICTORIALY and EDITORIALY the life, the sentiments, and the daily history of Canada. No other paper can do this in the same way, and hence the ILLUSTRATED NEWS has an intrinsic value quite distinct from any other publication.

Its principal features are:—

1st. The pictorial illustration of all leading Canadian events as they occur.

2nd. A complete gallery of all Canadian celebrities with biographies attached.

3rd. The reproduction of the finest works of art.

4th. A great variety of original and selected literary matter.

5th. Stories, sketches, poems, and other contributions by leading Canadian writers.

6th. Special attractions for the home circle.

Every Canadian ought to be interested in the success and continued progress of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and should consider it is his duty to encourage it to the extent of at least one year's subscription. None know better than ourselves how much it can still be improved, and we warrant that if we receive the patronage which we solicit, no effort on our part will be left untried to introduce a number of the most desirable improvements. Let the public throughout the country come forward generously with their support and we guarantee to furnish them a paper which shall be a real credit to the Dominion. We will supply the material if our friends will only furnish the patronage. Our terms are very moderate:—

1st. FOUR DOLLARS in advance, including the postage paid by us.

2nd. To those who neglect paying in advance, FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged to cover postage and other expenses.

3rd. Clergymen, Professors, and School teachers, THREE DOLLARS in advance.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

On our front page we present a sketch of Major-General SELBY SMYTH and staff, as they appeared on their arrival at Vancouver, in the middle of last November, after concluding their tour of military inspection over the Dominion. The *Army and Navy Gazette* is right in saying that it was perhaps the longest continuous tour on record by any General Officer of the British Army, embracing a distance, by the route travelled, of about 7,000 miles, of which nearly 2,500 were performed entirely on horseback and with horse transport, and about 600 with pack animals through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. Leaving Ottawa on May 24th, the General proceeded by the States of Vermont and Maine, through the Province of New Brunswick and across Northumberland Sound to Prince Edward Island, to reconstitute the Militia system in that newly Confederate Province, returning by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to inspect the various batteries along the coast, to Quebec and Montreal, and thence to Niagara, to review 3,000 men assembled there in camp. Afterwards inspecting the various brigades encamped at Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Holland Landing and Guelph, he proceeded westward and embarked at Saranac on St. Clair River, passing along Lakes Huron and Superior, and then, descending the Red River of the North, reached Fort Garry, in Manitoba, to examine the condition of the Militia and the provisional battalion stationed there. Thence taking horses and proceeding north-west, he reached Swan River, the head-quarter station of the newly raised Mounted Police Force, being charged with the duty of examining the constitution and condition of this useful and valuable addition to the Dominion Forces. Here the General was overtaken by pressing dispatches, sent after him by an express officer, having reference to the occurrence of disorder in the vicinity of Carleton on the Saskatchewan River. The necessity of immediate action, thus urged upon him by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, obliged him to march a considerable body of Mounted Police to that point. Accomplishing the distance of 275 miles in eight days, the first armed force which ever crossed the Saskatchewan was safely passed over that deep and rapid river, 300 yards wide, without accident to men, horses or wagons, and, appearing before Carleton unexpectedly after this rapid march, the causes of alarm were speedily dealt with and subdued. The General then continued his march 400 miles along the north bank of the Saskatchewan to Sturgeon Creek, in the vicinity of Edmonton, where a troop of Mounted Police was posted. Thence turning south through the vast

prairie country of the Blackfoot Indians, crossing the Battle, the Red Deer, and the Bow Rivers, he encountered a band of 200 Blackfoot Indians who, upon learning who he was, treated him with great attention and civility. Five of the chiefs, including the once dreaded paramount chief Crowfoot, spent the night in his camp, and around their council fire expressed their confidence in the Mounted Police, and their satisfaction at the security their presence in the country afforded. At Red Deer River the General met a troop of the mounted police, which had been moved up in case a reinforcement should have been required at Carleton, and they were left to form a new outpost on Bow River, where the Hudson's Bay Company is about establishing a new trading post under their protection. Proceeding south, the Mounted Police stationed on Old Man's River were inspected—the most westernly outpost of the "Great Lone Land," whose fertile valleys and plains are destined to hold many populous and thriving settlements, under the secure protection of this valuable force. They have other outposts along the frontier line at Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, and Qu'Appelle. They are a fine body of men, clothed in scarlet, and equipped as Light Cavalry, mounted on horses of an excellent stamp, commanded by Captain French of the Royal Artillery, a local Lieutenant-Colonel, and officered generally from the Canadian Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, the Assistant Commissioner of the Force, and in command of the western outposts, is held in high estimation, and has quite gained the confidence of the various Indian tribes along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, thus overcoming the elements of much discord in that remote region. General Selby Smyth, being charged by the Canadian Government with the duty of conferring with any General Officers of the United States Army in Montana or anywhere within reach, for the mutual adoption of measures by both Governments for the suppression of crime and the capture of plunderers and marauders all along the frontier, then proceeded 250 miles south to Fort Shaw, in Montana, with that object, and had a very satisfactory interview with Brigadier-General Gibbon, whose guest he was for the day he stopped there. Afterwards the General met with Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commanding the department of Columbia, in Washington and Oregon territories, and travelled with him several days. Having had instructions from Washington to meet General Smyth, the most friendly intercourse passed between those officers, and several useful suggestions were adopted regarding frontier questions, for the consideration of the respective Governments. Everywhere the General met with the most cordial welcome from United States officers, who turned out to meet him at their various outposts, receiving him with the prescribed salute for his rank, and their bands playing "God Save the Queen." Turning north again from Fort Shaw 280 miles, the General had a very satisfactory meeting with 700 Indians of the South Peigan tribe and then rejoined his Staff, whom he had left to hunt in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains and, taking to pack animals, they penetrated the rugged, precipitous country, greatly encumbered by dense forest and fallen timber; and eventually, after 600 miles of further travel through gold mining districts, and much impeded by the rough mountain country and primeval pine and cedar forests, he passed through British Columbia and arrived at the most westerly spot of the Canadian Dominion, where he was employed in reconstructing and organizing a sound Militia system, and taking steps for the erection of batteries for the protection of the harbour and coast. General Selby Smyth's Staff, on this extended expedition, consisted of Captain the Hon. M. Stapleton, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C.; Captain R. F. Ward, late R. N., and A.D.C., to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; and Lieutenant the Hon. T. Fitz William, Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

Bell's Life in London has the following remarks on aquatic matters:—In order that any of the English Universities may accept the invitation to contest in the International College boat race in America, it is indispensable that the day for the event be fixed considerably later than proposed. Owing to the late Easter this year, the great inter-university contest on the Thames will be rowed in the second week in April. The same cause will prolong the May Term of Oxford and Cambridge, which will, probably, delay the annual Henley regatta until about the middle of June. The present arrangement proposes that the American race will be rowed on the 19th of July. The English Universities will thus have barely four weeks time to pick their crews, to go to America, and complete their preparations there, when two months or ten weeks would be required. If Oxford, Cambridge or Dublin should decide to participate in the American races, it is quite certain that the men selected for that contest would be unable to row at Henley-on-Thames. A greater misfortune could not befall our aquatic carnival, and no British rowing man would consent to it. That our Universities may take part in the International collegiate race, and also the International regatta at Philadelphia, is the wish of the whole country, but it will be necessary for our friends across the Atlantic to fix a later day. The International regatta at Philadelphia is fixed for the end of August. It is highly probable that England will be represented there by two or three crews, independently of the Universities. Why not hold the collegiate race at the same regatta or within a few days?

The following is the text of the proclamation published by Marshal MACMAHON, which put an end to the late very serious Ministerial crisis in France:—Frenchmen—For the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election. Five years ago you desired order in peace, and at the price of the most cruel sacrifice, and after the greatest trials, you obtained them. You still desire order and peace. The Senators and Deputies you are about to elect must cooperate with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply with common accord and sincerity the constitution and laws, the revision where of I alone, until 1880, have a right to propose. After so much agitation, discord and misfortune, repose is necessary for the country, and I think her institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried, but to try them as the salvation of France requires. It is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy which I always intended to pursue, should prevail. I appeal to the Union among those who place the defence of social order, respect for the law and patriotic devotion above their recollections, aspirations or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my Government. It is necessary that the sacred rights which survive all Government changes and legitimate interests, which every administration is bound to protect, should enjoy full security under a strong and respected Government. It is necessary not only to disarm those who might disturb that security now, but to discourage all who threaten its future by the propagation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines. France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am invested with, but she may rely upon my exercising it without weakness, in order to fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me. I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me.

Official information has been received of the success of a society lately organized at Milan, under the title of "Associazione Christoforo Colombo," for a "scientific, industrial and artistic excursion to the United States on the celebration of American Independence on the solemn inauguration, July 4, 1876." So many have