

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY. NOV 11, 1871.

SUNDAY,	Nov. 5.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Gunpowder plot, 1605. Battle of Rosbach, 1756. Sir J. Colborne, Lt.-Governor, 1825. Battle of Inkermann, 1854.
MONDAY,	" 6.—St. Leonhard, C. Gustavus Adolphus killed, 1632. Princess Charlotte died, 1817. Riots in Montreal, 1837.
TUESDAY,	" 7.—Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811. Entry of Victor Emmanuel into Venice, 1866.
WEDNESDAY,	" 8.—Milton died, 1634. Battle of Warsaw, 1794. Capture of Sidiell and Mason, 1861. Surrender of Verdun, 1870.
THURSDAY,	" 9.—Camden died, 1633. Revolution of Brumaire, 1793. Prince of Wales born, 1841.
FRIDAY,	" 10.—Mohammed born, 570. Luther born, 1483. French Cathedral at Montreal burnt, 1819. Neu Breisch capitulated, 1870.
SATURDAY,	" 11.—St. Martin, Bp. Battle of Chrysler's Farm, 1813.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 31st October, 1871, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & CO., 242 Notre Dame Street.

	W.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Max.	48°	50°	52°	53°	54°	55°	56°
Min.	28°	30°	32°	33°	34°	35°	36°
Mean.	38°	40°	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°
S.A.M.	30.55	30.55	30.55	30.55	30.55	30.55	30.55
1 P.M.	30.52	30.52	30.52	30.52	30.52	30.52	30.52
6 P.M.	30.42	30.42	30.42	30.42	30.42	30.42	30.42

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

With the number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* for Saturday, November 11th, will be issued (gratis) a Supplement containing a double page illustration shewing the Portraits of the Members of the

FIRST ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

News-dealers and others requiring an extra supply are desired to send in their orders early to secure prompt fulfillment.

"C. I. NEWS OFFICE,"
Montreal, October 28th, 1871.

NOTICE.

In the interest of our subscribers we are making arrangements with a News-dealer in each city and town to deliver the *CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS* and the *HEARTHSTONE* at their residences. This will ensure the delivery of every paper in good order. Instead of being folded and creased, the papers will be delivered in folio form, so that the fine steel engravings, published from time to time, will not be spoiled, and the premium plates and other extra publications issued to subscribers, will be delivered as from the press.

We are sure our subscribers will be delighted with this arrangement, and we trust they will assist us and the local agents in extending the circulation of the *NEWS*.

The subscriptions will be collected by the News-dealers who undertake the delivery; and for the convenience of book-keeping, we have made the current accounts end, as far as possible, with the present year. We beg that subscribers will pay as early as possible, and renew their subscriptions for next year at the same time.

After the 31st December next, the subscription to the *News* will be \$4.00 per annum, if paid in advance, or within the first three months, after which it will be \$5.00. For six months the price will be in proportion. The postage, at the rate of 20 cents per annum, will be collected by the delivering agent to cover his express and delivery charges.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered at the residence of subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

Darby & Son	Ottawa, Ont.
Israel Landry	St. John, N. B.
R. M. Ballantine	Hamilton, Ont.
E. M. Stacey	Kingston, Ont.
Henry & Bro.	Napanee, Ont.
T. B. Meacham	Dundas, Ont.
H. B. Slaven	Orillia, Ont.
Henry Kirkland	Elora, Ont.
A. J. Wiley	Bothwell, Ont.
F. A. Barnes	Kincardine, Ont.
McCaw & Bros.	Port Perry, Ont.
D. C. Woodman	Fenelon Falls, Ont.
P. Byrce	Prescott, Ont.
John Hart	Peith, Ont.
J. A. Gibson	Oshawa, Ont.
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J. C. Reynolds	Cobourg, Ont.
A. Mortimer	Collingwood, Ont.
Jno. Kelso	Paisley, Ont.
A. Hudson	Brantford, Ont.
W. L. Copeland & Co.	St. Catharines, Ont.
S. E. Mitchell	Pembroke, Ont.
N. B. Goble	Goble's Corners, Ont.
W. S. Law	Tilsonburg, Ont.
Perry & Munroe	Fergus, Ont.
Yelloweas & Quick	Bowmanville, Ont.
R. A. Woodcock	Ingersoll, Ont.
Theo. J. Moorehouse	Goderich, Ont.
Wm. Bryce	London, Ont.
F. L. Kincaid	Brookville, Ont.
J. Rolfe	Sherbrooke, Quebec.
W. F. Barclay	Wardville, Ont.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

THE 60TH ROYAL RIFLES.

It is a strange coincidence that two of the British Regiments, which were present and distinguished themselves at the conquest of *Nouvelle France*, should both be in the Dominion of Canada at the present time, when preparations are nearly completed for its evacuation by British troops and the transference of its garrisons to the authorities of the Dominion. The 78th Regiment, now in garrison at Halifax, has been ordered home, and by the close of October the 60th will leave Quebec to replace the 78th at Halifax.

Before we bid good-by to our old friends, we propose to give a brief review of their services on this continent.

In the distribution of the forces for service in America in 1758, the 2nd Batt. of the 60th Royal Americans, as the regiment was then called, under the command of Col. Monckton, and the 3rd Battalion, commanded by Col. Lawrence, formed part of the army under Amherst, destined for the conquest of Louisbourg. The 2nd Battalion numbered 925, and the 3rd Battalion 814 men. At the close of that memorable siege by the capitulation of the 26th July, Col. Monckton, with his Battalion of the 60th, the 35th Regiment, some artillery and rangers, was sent to the River St. John, and on the 16th September he landed there and took possession of the old French Fort, without opposition, and commenced its repair at once. The 3rd Battalion, under Lawrence, at the termination of the siege of Louisbourg, proceeded to Halifax, where it remained till the following spring.

In May, 1759, when it was decided to send the expedition up the St. Lawrence, under the command of Wolfe, the ten regiments allotted for the service, were divided into three brigades respectively commanded by Monckton, Townshend, and Murray,—and Monckton's 60th was brigaded with Townshend, and Lawrence's Battalion with Murray.

The 60th were engaged at the disastrous attack on Montcalm's entrenchment at Beauport on 31st July, and after the withdrawal of the British troops, some of their wounded were unfortunately left on the beach, where they were exposed to the cruelties practised by the Indians of Montcalm's army. "And it was on this occasion," writes Knox, "that Lieut. Henry Peyton, of the Royal Americans, displayed so much gallantry, for he being at the same time badly wounded, raised himself up, and, with his double-barrelled fusil, killed two of the barbarians, one after the other, before they could execute their inhuman practice; and must then have fallen a sacrifice to others, but that Providence, willing to reward so much merit, threw an honest Highlander in his way, who happily took him up and laid him in the bow of one of the boats then ready to put off."

Both battalions of the 60th were present at the Battle of the Plains on the 13th September, and formed part of the second line under Townshend. There were of the 2nd battalion 322, and of the 3rd 540 officers, rank and file.

The 60th formed, of course, part of the garrison of Quebec under Murray, during the winter of 1759-60, and they lost by death, from 18th Sept., 1759, to 24th April, 1760, one hundred and nineteen men; and on the last mentioned date there were unfit for duty in hospital no less than three hundred and seventy-eight men, leaving 490 fit for duty. At the battle of Sillery, on the 28th April, the 2nd Battalion, numbering 237, formed part of the right brigade under Col. Burton, and the 3rd Battalion, 253 strong, was placed with the reserve. They lost proportionally with others engaged in that severe fight.

When the army embarked on its advance to Montreal, each battalion of the 60th furnished one hundred and forty-seven men, with nine officers and non-commissioned officers. The fleet weighed on the morning of the 15th July, and after performing efficient service at various points in their passage up the river, General Murray posted his army on the north-east side of the city, on the forenoon of the 8th Sept., and on that day Montreal capitulated to General Amherst, when the 60th came in for their share of commendations bestowed by the Commander-in-chief on General Murray and his army. "I should not do justice to Governor Murray and Colonel Haviland, if I did not assure you they have executed the orders I gave them, to the utmost of my wishes."

We have thus shown that the 60th had their full share in the conquest, but we have now to point out that it was among the last regiments which occupied a post within what is now the frontier of the United States.

Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed on 30th November, 1782, but several years elapsed before all the details were settled, and it was only in the spring of 1796 that the last post was evacuated. On the 4th April of that year, the following order was issued from the head-quarters, Quebec, by Adjutant-General George Beckwith:—

"The 5th, 24th, and detachments of the 60th Regiment will hold themselves in readiness to return to Lower Canada soon after the evacuation of the upper posts beyond our frontier."

In 1861 the people of Quebec were startled by the unwelcome and unexpected intelligence, that the steamer "Trent" had been brought to on the open sea on her passage from the West Indies homeward to England, and two passengers, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, agents of the Confederate Government, forcibly taken from her by an American cruiser. Almost immediately after the telegraph informed us that the British Government were acting with great vigour, and that the 47th Regiment had been despatched in the "Golden Fleece" and the 60th Rifles and a battery of Horse Artillery in the "Great Eastern," both of which had instantly started for Quebec. On Saturday morning the "Great Eastern" was telegraphed in the river and came to anchor off Quebec at 7 P. M. The "Golden Fleece" had arrived with the 47th on the morning of the 2nd.

The first battalion of the 60th, which came out in the "Great Eastern," landed next day, under the command of Col. Hawley. Fortunately the "Trent" affair was settled satisfac-

torily by the delivering up of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British steamer, and no collision took place between the two countries, which at one time appeared so imminent, and the 60th were only to distinguish themselves in Quebec by their elegant and liberal hospitalities. By-and-bye Canada was again excited by the Fenian raid, but both on the first and last invasion the British regiments on the spot, though "ready," were not brought into action.

The last active service performed in Canada by the 60th was its share in the expedition to Red River in 1870, when 26 officers and 351 non-commissioned officers and men formed part of the expeditionary force sent there to quell the insurrection. We have three accounts furnished by three different officers; the first in *Blackwood*, reputed to have been written by Col. Wolseley; the second by Lieut. Riddell of the 60th, read by him before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, on his return from the expedition; and the third by Capt. Hayshe of the Rifle Brigade, A.D.C. to Col. Wolseley. The expedition, though fortunately bloodless, has been so described by the three gentlemen mentioned as to leave an impression on all who have read their accounts that the troops engaged in it showed every soldierly quality. "You have," says Colonel Wolseley in his "Field Force Morning Order," "endured excessive fatigue in the performance of a service that for its arduous nature will bear comparison with any previous military expedition." Lieut. General Lindsay personally inspected the 60th Rifles and militia at Toronto, and on the 21st of May the first detachment left for Collingwood. On the 29th of August the object of the expedition having been accomplished, the first detachment turned its face homeward, and by the 16th of October the whole body of the 60th was safe and sound again in Montreal.

The 60th has conducted itself with such propriety during its service in Canada that its departure is looked forward to with more than usual regret, as it is generally supposed that it is the last British regiment which will occupy the garrison of Quebec or any other station in Canada proper. Should a change in the Imperial policy take place, or should necessity (which God forbid) demand again the presence of British troops in our midst, we could wish for no better than the 60th Royal Rifles; and in now bidding them adieu, we express, we are sure, but the general wish in regard to both officers and men, that wherever duty may hereafter call them, the services required of them may be rendered as pleasant as the chances of war will permit, and that at the close of their career (for come it must) its associations and memories may be as pleasant as those which we hope and trust they will carry away with them from Old Quebec.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

There is much to be said for and against tobacco, and as to arrive at truth on any important question requires an examination of both sides, we herewith present *visages of the Dental Office and Laboratory* which are decidedly opposed to those of the *Fool Journal*, published in our issue of the 21st October. These views relate more especially to the effect of tobacco upon the teeth and mouth, and are as follows:

If we subject this tobacco question to the *experimental crucis* of figures, we will arrive at conclusions which will astonish us. Let us consult our arithmetic:

A habitual "chewer" will consume four ounces per week of hard tobacco. This is two hundred and eight ounces—seven-teen and one half pounds per year! In twenty-five years more than five hundred pounds—more than a hoghead will hold—of "hard stuff," mingled with sand, copperas, stems, impure molasses, olive oil, chips, and filth; the sweat from men's hands, the impurities from their bodies, saliva, and all the concentrated dirt and refuse of all kinds.

One of the speakers at the State Dental Society spoke well when he said that the destructive effects of tobacco upon the teeth were to be attributed to mechanical action, but he spoke better who said that tobacco destroyed the teeth by both mechanical and chemical action.

A word as to its mechanical attrition upon teeth. What force would be required to comminute and reduce to fineness five hundred pounds of the black mixture of sand and poisons sold under the name of chewing tobacco? Why, one steady force of many thousand pounds, continuously applied for months. The buried millstone, the most elaborately finished and finely tempered graver's tool, would wear out in the process. What, then, must be the effect of so much grinding upon the finely arranged cusps and delicate enamel of the human teeth?

It is not necessary to detail the effects of tobacco upon the general health. The habitual smoker looks as if he had just stepped out of his coffin to take a little walk, and was anxious for somebody to carry him back. Who ever knew a heavy chewer or inveterate smoker whose teeth were not cracked and split into blackened fragments, and whose breath did not remind one of—something which does not smell as sweet as perfumes from "Araby the Blest?"

Returns from Guy's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals tell us that, in all cases of cancer of the mouth, the patient had been using a pipe.

Nervousness, loss of appetite, bad dreams, vertigo, indigestion, consumption, sterility, and all the other ills which affect the nervous system, may be traced to tobacco.

A lady said to us, when we found her husband in dressing gown and slippers, enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and surrounded with all the confusion of a disordered house, "Oh, doctor, do not disturb my husband at his smoke. I am fond of the martial cigar. The smoke covers the ugly scenes in the field of battle." Poor lady, she was willing to endure the fumes of the "fragrant Havana" for present peace; but we lived to see the bad effects of the vile habit upon the gentleman. Let the profession set their faces steadily against this vile habit. Tobacco is the twin brother of rum, and they are usually found together at last.