

ive behind him for the edification and emulation of his fellow-man. Among those who took part in the proceedings was the Premier of the Province, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, who in an eloquent speech alluded, among other things, to the harmonious feelings existing between the Catholics and the Protestants of the Province. All the speakers paid a high tribute to the Abbes Laverdiere and Casgrain, to whose patient and learned researches the public was indebted for the discovery of Pere Masse's remains, and with whom the idea of the monument originated.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1870.

SUNDAY, July 24.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, 1704. Prince of Wales landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1860.  
MONDAY, " 25.—St. James Ap. and M. Battle of Crecy, 1386.  
TUESDAY, " 26.—St. Anne. Battle of Talavera, 1809.  
WEDNESDAY, " 27.—Charter granted to the Bank of England, 1697. Breaking out of French Revolution, 1830.  
THURSDAY, " 28.—Cowley died, 1662. Robespierre executed, 1794. The "Alabama" sailed from Liverpool, 1862.  
FRIDAY, " 29.—Andrew Marvel died, 1678. Marriage of Adelina Patti, 1868.  
SATURDAY, " 30.—Dispersion of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Wm. Penn died, 1718. John Sebastian Bach died 1750.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

EUROPE is now on the verge of a contest which promises, from present appearances, to be the most bloody and destructive the world has ever seen. France on the one side, and Prussia, backed by the German Confederation, on the other, are so nearly matched in population, resources and military skill, that it would be a miracle were either of them to triumph, except after a fierce struggle and at the cost of tremendous sacrifices. It is not improbable that a million of men on each side may be led into the field, for though Prussia has numerically the larger army, 1,200,000 against about 1,035,000 French, yet the facilities for increasing the armies are ample on both sides, and the spirit of the populations, if we can credit the telegrams, have risen to war heat. But the struggle can hardly be confined to the two principals. Denmark, still smarting from the recollection of the loss of the Duchies, is supposed to be in close alliance with France and ready to strike a blow at Prussia. The neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland may be depended upon, though the violation of Belgian territory by either France or Prussia would undoubtedly draw Great Britain into the war; indeed it is said that Belgium will be garrisoned by British troops. The attitude of Italy is uncertain, though wise statesmanship would counsel strict neutrality on its part, not only because of the obligation it is under to both the contestants, but because it may have to deal with the revolution at home. It is reported that Austria will join France; and if so, Russia, unless intending to make a descent upon Turkey, will very probably side with Prussia. If, however, the other European powers stand aloof, both Russia and England are likely to remain neutral.

And for what is this terrible war, the preparation for which has filled the world with its din? The immediate occasion of the rupture was the offering of the vacant Spanish throne to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The negotiation for placing this German Prince upon the throne of Spain was managed so secretly between Prim on the one hand and Bismarck on the other, that the world was unaware of it until the preliminaries had been arranged. France protested energetically against the contemplated step, and appealed to the King of Prussia, as head of the house of Hohenzollern, to prevent it. The King at first declined to interfere, refusing to assume any responsibility in the matter; but as affairs were rapidly assuming a grave aspect, Prince Leopold, on the advice of his father, formally withdrew from the candidature. So far all the great powers were with France and against Prussia, but unfortunately, the matter did not end here. France demanded of Prussia a formal renunciation of all pretension on the part of any German Prince to the Spanish Crown, and this Prussia somewhat indignantly refused; and when the French Ambassador desired an interview with his Prussian Majesty at Ems, the latter positively declined to see him. Further than this, Prussia courteously informed the different powers, except France, that the French Minister had been dismissed. This step, according to the French Premier, M. Ollivier, decided France to abandon negotiation and appeal to the sword.

So much for the immediate occasion of the quarrel. Its real object on the part of France is the "rectification of the Rhenish frontier;" on the part of Prussia it is

equally certain that it has a strong desire to humble France and extend its own territorial sway. The London Times says "the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, the upper and lower Rhine, are the real object of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathies of mankind." But we can hardly see why the "sympathies of mankind" should be warmly enlisted for the "recovery" of Alsace which has been under French rule for more than two hundred years, or of Lorraine which fell to the French crown more than a century ago, and to neither of which Prussia can have any claim. But the English paper is undoubtedly right that Prussia had an object for going to war with France, independently of any question relating to the Spanish Crown. That question, was the "straw" deftly handled by Bismarck to tickle Napoleon; and the latter was apparently but too anxious to give the opportunity. Indeed they both sought the quarrel with very little disguise, and it is difficult to say which is the more guilty. Since the close of the war between Austria and Prussia, a struggle between the latter and France has been regarded as among the probabilities; but singularly enough, at the very beginning of the present month there was as little appearance of it as at any previous time. On the 30th of June the French Ministry proposed a considerable reduction in the army, which M. Thiers, who has since condemned the threatened war, then opposed on the ground that it would weaken the moral force of France in Europe. In a few days afterwards the candidature of Leopold for the Spanish Crown was announced, and though on the 14th or 15th he withdrew, yet on the 18th the declaration of war was on its way from Paris to Berlin!

Will the same celerity characterise the war? That will depend in great part upon whether it can be confined to the principals. If it could, and they both come out of it, as they undoubtedly would, thoroughly exhausted, no matter who got the victory, Europe would have some guarantee for a long term of future peace. The designs of Russia are solely directed towards the East, and Russia excepted, Prussia and France are the two powers whose ambitious designs and schemes for their own aggrandizement continually menace the peace of Europe, and impose upon the nations immense burthens of taxation for military purposes. It is desirable that they both should be strong powers, but it would be a misfortune were either of them to gain very great preponderance over the other. In that case, other nations would undoubtedly be dragged in, and the strife begun between France and Prussia would widen out to the dimensions of a European war; and perhaps even involve this continent, for the people of the United States have wandered away from the simple non-intervention policy of their fathers. The bitter feeling manifested in England against France, and the general opinion so freely expressed that there was no just ground of a proclamation of war point to certain unpleasant possibilities. The maintenance of neutrality by Great Britain will be difficult in any case; but should Prussia waver, is it likely that Britain will stand by and see her whipped, believing that the quarrel was unfairly thrust upon her? When Prussia and Austria plundered Denmark of the Duchies, France and England protested against the robbery and allowed it to proceed. They acted on the diplomatic reason that it was better Denmark should suffer some injustice than that the whole of Europe should be plunged into war. They will both suffer now for that folly. Prussia carried off the whole of the spoil, and the consequence was the Austro-Prussian war. Now we have as a consequence of Prussia's extraordinary success in that war, another war springing from the Prussian ambition fired, and the French jealousy created, thereby. Austria became wise after her defeat. Prussia consolidated her strength and prepared for fresh conquests, and Napoleon, seeing the mistake of allowing Prussia to become so great, was impatient for a pretext to strike her. That having come, it will now be England's interest to see that his success, if any, shall not be too great; otherwise, instead of one murderous and exhausting general war, which would certainly be followed by a long peace, Europe will continue to suffer periodically from a series of great national duels, such as those which have been so frequent within the past twenty years. Had England and France stood manfully by Denmark, and given the two great German powers their deserts, France would not to-day have had occasion to measure swords with Prussia, nor England to look forward to the serious entanglements with which she is now threatened.

The dogma of Papal infallibility has been approved at a general congregation of the Ecumenical Council. 450 Fathers voted for it, 88 against it, and 63 declared in its favour with certain conditions. It is said that it will probably be voted unanimously before being promulgated.

We regret to have to state that the Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been ill for some time at Ottawa. Mr. Mitchell is a very hard worker, and the many important matters pressing upon his attention in connection with the fisheries, doubtless, tempted him to overtask his strength. He had somewhat recovered at last accounts.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, has very much improved in health by his cruise in the gulf, and it is expected that he will be able to resume ministerial duty in the course of a few weeks. His recuperative powers must be enormous to have recovered so quickly from so severe a sickness. We have been assured that even during the time of his greatest physical prostration, his brilliant intellect remained unimpaired.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

On Friday of last week Her Majesty issued the proclamation annexing Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories to the Dominion of Canada. Our country now extends from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and is enlarged by the addition of over two millions and a half of square miles of territory; or, to put it in a more appreciable form, the Dominion is now about eight times as large as it was before!

This extension of our borders only tends for the present to add to our responsibilities; but in time it will no doubt add to our strength. The little Province of Manitoba is all that Canada now undertakes to organize, and for a beginning it is perhaps enough. Hon. Mr. Archibald has been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, this week, at Niagara Falls, where His Excellency Sir John Young is now residing. We presume Mr. Archibald will leave for Fort Garry as soon as the progress of the expedition makes an uninterrupted passage west from Thunder Bay.

Telegrams from Washington on Wednesday last brought the startling intelligence that M. Prevost-Paradol, the newly arrived French minister, had committed suicide, by shooting himself, at one o'clock on the morning of that day. The extreme heat and fatigue of travel are supposed to have superinduced a fit of temporary insanity, hence the rash act. M. Prevost-Paradol was a politician of the liberal school, a member of the Academy, and one of the most distinguished French litterateurs of the day. He was born at Paris in 1829, and was, consequently, only 41 years of age.

VIGER GARDENS.—Thanks to Messrs. Doure and Globensky the citizens enjoyed a rare treat at the Viger Gardens on Wednesday evening last. The band of the Rifle Brigade plays in the gardens every Wednesday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock; and the gentlemen named took much trouble in getting up a subscription for the illumination of the gardens, fire-works, &c. Their labours were crowned with success; but as it can hardly be expected that private effort can maintain such attractive accessories to the excellent music of the band every Wednesday evening throughout the season, the Corporation should take the matter in hand.

YANKEE ROBINSON'S CIRCUS MENAGERIE AND BALLET.—The great showman, Fayette Lodovick Robinson, professionally known as "Yankee Robinson" is now on his first visit to Canada, with his Consolidated Circus, Menagerie and Ballet. His exhibition contains a large number of wonderful attractions, the particulars of which will be found in advertisement elsewhere. Wild animals, trained horses, diminutive ponies, &c.; successful lion tamers, accomplished equestrians and skilful acrobats are among the numerous attractions of the exhibition, which will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, afternoon and evening, on the vacant lot at the corner of Sanguinet and St. Catharine Streets.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE OF PECULIAR NAMES—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

BY THE REV. J. D. BORTHWICK.

[In the series of articles to be published under the above title, it is hoped that the readers of the *Canadian Illustrated News* will find both pleasure and profit from their perusal. Although some of the derivations and origins differ materially from Johnson and Webster, nevertheless a great deal of truth and reality pervades the whole. We would advise all lovers of such things to keep the series till completed, and they will then have a large amount of useful and amusing information, and much matter for ready reference. A great number of the following articles are taken by the author from his "Cyclopaedia of History and Geography,"—published some years ago, and many have been collected and added since by him, and the whole is now offered to the public through the medium of the *Canadian Illustrated News*,—and as a matter of gratification at the success of such a publication, honourable alike both to the country and its spirited proprietor.—J. D. B.]

A

"ORIGIN OF ALBIGENSES"—so called from the town of Albi. They were almost destroyed by Simon, Count of Montfort.  
"ORIGIN OF ALMANAC"—The Saxons are said by some etymologists to have originated the term *Almanac*. These ancients paid much attention to the moon, and used to engrave or cut upon square sticks, about a foot in breadth, the courses of that