

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

SUNDAY,	July 28.	—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Talavera, 1809. Lord Durham, Governor-General, died, 1840.
MONDAY,	" 29.	—Quebec captured by Kerk, 1618. Wilberforce died, 1833.
TUESDAY,	" 30.	—First English Newspaper published, 1588. J.S. Bach died, 1750. Gray died, 1771. French Revolution, 1830. Prince of Wales arrived at Halifax, 1860.
WEDNESDAY,	" 31.	—Trinidad discovered by Columbus, 1498. Battle of Beaufort Flats, 1759.
THURSDAY,	Aug. 1.	—Battle of Minden, 1759. Battle of the Nile, 1798. Emancipation of Slaves in the British Dominions, 1834.
FRIDAY,	" 2.	—Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Gainsborough died, 1788. Battle of Lower Sandusky, 1813. Reciprocity Treaty ratified, 1854.
SATURDAY,	" 3.	—Columbus sailed from Palos, 1492. Fort William Henry besieged by Montcalm, 1757. Eugene Sue died, 1857.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 23rd July, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street.

	W.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.
July 17.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
MAX.	91°	84°	79°	79°	77°	77°	78°
MIN.	74°	66°	67°	65°	64°	63°	59°
MEAN.	82°5	75°	73°	71°	70°	70°2	68°5
8 A.M.	29.90	29.97	30.02	30.10	29.97	29.85	30.00
1 P.M.	29.87	29.95	30.04	30.08	29.93	29.70	30.00
7 P.M.	29.87	29.92	30.06	30.13	29.85	29.90	29.97

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Page 49.—Ottawa: Laying the Corner Stone of the New Masonic Hall.
 52.—The Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Privy Council.
 The Wreck of the "Adalia" on St. Paul's Island.
 53.—Geo. Stewart, Jun., Founder of "Stewart's Quarterly."
 Nova Scotia: View of Pictou from Mackenzie's Point.
 56.—The Digby Regatta—The Four-Oared Race.
 57.—The Digby Regatta—The Scull Race.
 The Ship "Emigrant" being towed to Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 60.—Science and Mechanics: Portable Boring Machine for the Department of Docks, New York. Canfield's Railroad Car Break. Sanborn's Railroad Rail.
 61.—The Inundations in Bohemia. A Scene in the neighbourhood of Koenigsaal.

OUR AGENCIES.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Several payments made to sub-agents not having been reported to this office, our subscribers and the public are notified that Captain T. O. Bridgewater and Mr. Wm. Rowan are our only authorized agents in Western Ontario. Captain Bridgewater's district comprises the Great Western Railway from Dundas to Sarnia, and all places north of that line—the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Sarnia, the Northern Railway to Collingwood, and all places north and west of those lines.

Mr. Rowan's district comprises Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and intermediate places—the Great Western Railway from Komoka to Windsor, and all the places south of the main Great Western line to Lake Erie and Niagara River.

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Our only authorized agent in the district lying east of Toronto is Mr. Thomas L. Wilson. In this district, which covers so large a field, sub-agents and collectors will be named; but the public are warned not to pay any one who does not exhibit his credentials.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The above remark applies to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where Mr. Edward J. Russell is our general agent and special artist and correspondent.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

D. Joseph Green, Esq., Barrister and Attorney, is alone authorized to take orders and subscriptions and collect accounts for this office.

GEORGE E. DESBARATS.

C. I. NEWS OFFICE,
July 27th, 1872.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

THE suitability of Canada as a field for the emigration of the superfluous population of Great Britain is gradually exciting more and more attention in England. Not only are the upper classes, the legislators and pamphlet-writers, commencing to take an interest in the question, but the working-classes, who, one would imagine, would have been the first to seize an opportunity of bettering their condition, are beginning to understand that after all it would be to their advantage to settle in the new Dominion, and are further manifesting great eagerness to learn more about the climate and resources of the young country to which they turn their eyes. At such a time it is of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to take advantage of this growing disposition on the part of the working-classes to consider the question of emigration in a favourable light. Every information respecting Canada should be disseminated throughout the country, so that even the apathetic and indifferent, those who have hardly allowed themselves to think of emigrating, or perhaps look upon poverty as preferable to expatriation, should be compelled to consider the inducements offered them on this side of the Atlantic, in a country naturally

rich, among an English-speaking people, and under the British flag.

It is not our intention to find any fault with the existing arrangements for the promotion of immigration to Canada. The vigorous policy recently inaugurated is already beginning to bear its fruits. The system has proved itself to be a good one, but it wants enlarging. Here as well as at home there are certain arrangements that are capable of improvement, and on both sides of the water the movement might be materially assisted by interested parties who are at present either violently opposed to it, or too idle or indifferent to trouble their heads about the matter. One of the first improvements that should be made—the remodelling of the Board of Emigration—is vigorously taken up by a gentleman who has given some study to the question, and who last year paid a visit to Canada for the express purpose of acquiring reliable information. In a pamphlet in which he gives an account of his visit, this gentleman says:—"To prevent further misunderstandings, consequent misery and dis-credit being brought on Emigration, some more extensive and influential machinery seems to be required, which should be constructed by the heads of the Dominion and Home Governments. It is true we have the honour to possess two Royal Commissioners of Emigration, and a regularly constituted Board with first and second-class clerks, etc., who issue an Annual Report, though it cannot be said that much life is shown in the arrangement. We seem to require trustworthy and representative officials in our Colonial Office, who shall be Colonists; men of some position in the world, free from party politics, and with a certain power to guide and control all Emigration schemes that emanate from the brains of enthusiasts, philanthropists, and schemers." Were such a change to be effected in the direction of Emigration matters at home, an improvement would soon be felt.

With regard to the Canadian agencies scattered throughout Europe no one can deny that they do much good, but they are by far too few and too far between. A single agent in a thickly populated district has work enough to keep him eternally busy in his office, and there, it is true, enquirers can always find him. But this is just where the fault lies. It is comparatively useless to wait for the people to come for information as to a suitable country in which to settle. That information should be taken to them, not kept till they come for it. It should be preached, almost in a literal sense, in the highways and hedges. To do this effectually the staff of agents should be largely increased. In this, as indeed in all matters pertaining to immigration, we might take a leaf from the book of our friends across the border. The United States have, in addition to the Manager for Great Britain, twenty-two emigration agents in the agricultural districts of England, two in Scotland, one in Ireland, and one in the Channel Islands. They have, too, an emigration organ, *Land and Emigration*, a monthly paper in which the advantages offered to settlers in the States are temptingly set forth. (Something of this kind was to have been started under Canadian auspices, but it was located at the wrong end of the line—at Ottawa instead of in London.) With such a force the American agents are able to go through the whole country from John o' Groats to Land's End, visiting district after district, until there is hardly a village left which has not contributed its quota to the stream of emigration flowing to the Western States. If emigration to Canada is to be a success, we must certainly follow in this matter the example set us by our neighbours. Mr. Dixon, who has already done great service to the country, should be placed at the head of a large and efficient staff of agents, whose efforts, aided by liberal inducements offered by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, would soon result to turning towards Canada a large portion of the tide of emigration now flowing to the United States.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BOLTON, M. P.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Bolton, M. P., for Charlotte, N. B., died suddenly at his residence, St. Stephen, on Monday, the 15th inst. Mr. Bolton had just passed through a serious attack of pleurisy and sciatica. All danger appeared to be over, and he was rapidly recovering, when death overtook him. The loss will be severely felt, not only by his family and the constituency he represented at Ottawa, but by the many whose esteem and respect he won during his brief political career. The deceased gentleman was born in England in 1824, and was consequently forty-eight years of age at the time of his death. His family subsequently came to New Brunswick, where Mr. Bolton engaged in ship-building, in which connection he was well known as a partner in the firm of Chipman & Bolton, of St. Stephen. In 1867 he was returned to the House of Commons as a member for Charlotte.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NIAGARA: ITS HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, INCIDENTS AND POETRY. By Geo. W. Holley. New York: Sheldon & Co. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.

This little work—it contains some hundred and sixty and odd pages—only wants to be known to meet with immense success. The subject of which it treats is a broad one—one which could hardly be expected to be fairly treated in so small a volume as this. Nevertheless the author has agreeably disappointed our expectations. He divides his work into four parts—the nature of each of which is sufficiently indicated by the general title—though in some places he does not exactly abide by his routine. This, however, is rather a good feature than otherwise, as it contributes to make the book easy and pleasant reading. To those who take an interest in the geology of Canada we would particularly recommend a careful study of Mr. Holley's description of the structure of the earth in the vicinity of the Niagara River. His account of the gradual recession of the Falls is particularly interesting, and cannot fail to attract the attention of the careful reader. The history of the place—dating from the visit of Father Hennepin in 1678—is accurate and complete, while with regard to the minor features of the work it is only necessary to state that the author has been a resident in the neighbourhood of the Falls for over a third of a century. During the greater part of this time he has devoted himself to collecting material for his work, and we are bound to say that he has been most successful.

SCRIBNER'S FOR AUGUST.—The last number of this popular monthly is unusually full of good things. Two very seasonable articles are the entertaining paper by Mr. Shanks on "Yachts and Yachting," with pictures of celebrated yachts, ocean races, &c., and a pleasant and practical illustrated essay on "The Canoe: How to Build and how to Manage it." There are also three sterling articles by well-known writers on three vital questions—Prof. Comfort's "Should the Study of the Modern precede that of the Ancient Languages?" Amasa Walker's "Labour and Capital in Manufactures," and Charles Dudley Warner's "What is your Culture to Me?" Among the illustrated articles are an interesting account of "The Graphic Art," by Benson J. Lossing, and "The Island of Corfu," by Charles K. Tuckerman, late United States Minister to Greece. Hans Christian Andersen tells the suggestive story of "The Gardener and the Manor," and Miss Annan relates in a very fresh and striking way that of "Hebe's Jumbles." There is poetry by Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary J. Serrano, and Charles S. Gage. The departments of Topics of the Time, The Old Cabinet, &c., are fully up to the mark. As an ably-conducted, ever fresh, interesting and instructive journal we have no hesitation in recommending *Scribner's Monthly* as occupying a front rank in the host of American publications.

"THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANFEE." By Anthony Trollope. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.

This is a reprint of Mr. Trollope's last novel, which appeared as a serial simultaneously in *Good Words* and the *CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS*. It is a simple, pleasant story of middle class life in Alsace after the late war, and judging from the reception with which it met from the readers of the *NEWS*, we predict for it a great success. The enterprise displayed by Messrs. Hunter & Rose during the past two years is an encouraging sign of the increasing interest taken by Canadians in literature. We trust it may meet with the reward it deserves.

"SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE" AND "SILAS MARNER. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is the fourth volume of Harper's Library Series of George Eliot's novels. Of the author it is needless to say anything. Her works are too well known to need any comment. The edition is admirably got up, bound in cloth, and sells for the ridiculously small sum of seventy-five cents.

RECEIVED.—Chisholm's "Railway and Steamboat Guide" for July. "Peace River, a Canoe Voyage from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific," by the late Sir George Simpson. Journal of the late Chief Factor, H. H. B. Co., Archibald McDonald; edited by Malcolm McLeod. Ottawa, J. Durie & Son.

DIGBY RACES.—According to promise we produce in this issue sketches by our special artist, Mr. E. J. Russell, of the two principal features of the Boat Races at Digby. Further sketches of the same subject, and by the same artist, will appear next week, among them one of Brown in his boat, the "John Coney."

OUR NEW SERIAL.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the new Canadian serial now appearing in our columns, "Tecumseh, or the Shawnee Brave." It is a story of Indian life, possessing great historical interest, and containing much information on the habits and customs of the Indian tribes living during the latter part of the last century on the United States frontier.