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## ONLY ONE.

All we ask of each subscriber of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is that he will procure us ONE additional subscriber. This can be easily done, and it will go far towards increasing the efficiency of the journal. We are doing our best to put forth a paper creditable to the country, and our friends should make it a point to assist us. Remember that the Dominion should support at least one illustrated paper. Remember too that the "News" is the only purely literary paper in the country. We invite our friends to examine carefully the present number of the paper and judge for themselves of our efforts in their behalf.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 3rd, 1877.

### THE AMERICAN OUTLOOK.

We shall not make any reference to the merits of the decision arrived at by the Electoral Commission in regard to the choice of the President. Popular feeling runs too high among our neighbors to expect from them a dispassionate judgment, and the words of an outsider like ourselves would have little weight in any case. But we may rise higher and consider the tendency of the extraordinary proceedings which have just taken place in Washington. To any one fully acquainted with the history of the American Union from its commencement, it must appear remarkable that the people of that country are coming back to the practically monarchical ideas so persistently set forth by the old Ultra-Federal leaders. They have done so by no violent revolutionary process indeed, but the end is the same nevertheless. For what are the Republicans of to-day? The successors of the Whigs. And who were the Whigs? The successors of the Federals. And what was the cardinal Federal doctrine? It is clearly explained in the works of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the "Laocon" of AMES, the letters of OLIVER WOLCOTT, the writings of JOHN ADAMS, and it is unquestionably the principle of centralization. There was no settled scheme of internal policy during the administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS; but when JEFFERSON established the Democratic form of Government, the Federals openly came out with theirs. The Federal leaders, with the exception of HAMILTON, were all New England men, and in New England their teachings have always been carried out. This party has ever gone in for centralizing power somewhere. It has ever advocated a strong ruling power. It triumphs to-day, after having been kept in the background for over half a century. The old constitutional landmarks are admitted on all hands to be in jeopardy. There is a radical change in repub-

lican ideas. The United States Government is verging to a central ruling power, embracing in itself the Legislative and Executive departments, and swallowing up the Judiciary, as is glaringly evident in the present Electoral Commission. To all intents and purposes, there now exists an oligarchy at Washington. This consummation may amaze many, but it need not surprise any one who follows the logic of events. It is a natural sequence of the old Federal doctrines. FISHER AMES, one of the great lights of the New England Federals, wrote three quarters of a century ago: "Our country is too big for union, too sordid for patriotism, too democratic for liberty. What is to become of it, He who made it best knows. Its ices will govern it by practising on its folly. This is ordained for democracies."

These are remarkable words which deserved to be pondered. Coming from such a quarter, they may be regarded as a prophecy, and as an explanation of what we behold to-day.

But there is this to be added. If the Federalists have remained true to their principles, the Democrats, who appear to such disadvantage at present, may still return to theirs, and, if so, the disciples of JEFFERSON may yet prove a match for those of HAMILTON. The people of the United States have had a thorough Democratic training, and if we read them aright, they will no more put up with an oligarchy than the Athenians did with their Thirty Tyrants, the Romans with their Triumvirs, or the French with their Directory. If, in one point of view, the present crisis is painful, in another it is interesting. It may be the making of the Americans.

### THE LITERARY PROSPECTS OF THE DOMINION.

We love to recur to a subject which affords us the occasion of expressing our confidence in the established resources of this country, and our hopes in the full development of these resources. There seems to us to be nothing now that can retard our onward march. The advantages of our geographical position are being secured by the rapid extension of our public works westward; our vast mineral wealth is actively opening out; thousands of emigrants are clearing our forests and settling our lands, and the spirit of bold enterprise is assuming gigantic proportions in Toronto, Montreal, and our principal cities. No factious opposition from within or without can effectually check the prodigious progress which the bounty of Nature, and our steady industry have secured for us in the future. This prospect is a fit subject for pride and rejoicing. It should likewise furnish matter for serious reflection. We should begin even now to devise the means of utilizing our wealth, so as to place our social and intellectual standing on a level with our commercial importance. In proportion as our riches increase, so will our influence be more widely felt. We shall have the power of the great North-West to wield. This great Northern country has certain constitutional principles to maintain, a certain mighty, independent spirit to foster, certain traditions to cherish, a certain mission of its own to accomplish. For these ends we want men—true men, trained and educated for the work before them. Hence in our strides onward we must not forget to provide suitable means for the instruction of those who are destined to be the instruments of this power and influence. We must encourage native talent. There is a mass of undeveloped intellectual activity throughout the Dominion which only demands an opportunity to display itself. Let us give them that opportunity. Let not these men have to depend upon foreign publishing houses for a chance of giving the world the mite which they hold in store. These young men—for they mostly belong to our generation—have not the means to apply to foreign publishing houses, have not the standing to resist the hostile influences of foreign literary coteries. Their Canadian, their provincial

training militates against them. Give them a trial here—let them have an opening in our backwood cities. Let us create a literature of our own. Let us have Canadian publishing houses, and having them, let us patronize them. Let us have our influential literary, artistic and scientific clubs. Let us have literary papers, where our youth may find a channel for their pent-up thoughts. Let them understand that letters are an honorable, and, in some measure at least, a profitable profession among us. And, especially, let us establish and encourage periodicals, weekly and monthly, which shall be the exponents of the thoughts, feelings, aspirations and polity of the Dominion. We have the men to write for these periodicals, to make them prosper, to give them fame even abroad. We would appeal to every educated man among us to give these ideas serious consideration, as the best means of securing the literary standing of Canada.

### JUSTICE TO TURKEY.

In the midst of the storm of denunciation which has broken over the rights and privileges of Turkey, at the bidding of a powerful party in Great Britain, headed by no less a man than Mr. GLADSTONE, it is some satisfaction to learn that the humble views entertained by this journal in regard to the Eastern question are shared by so high an authority as Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, than whom no man in Europe is better acquainted with the internal condition of the Porte. The venerable peer was for very many years British Ambassador at Constantinople, where he was the great Eltchi, wielding an immense influence over the Sultan. Lord REDCLIFFE is a Liberal in politics and it was to him that Mr. GLADSTONE dedicated his famous pamphlet, and hence his statement cannot be charged with the partiality of partisanship. In a recently published letter, he declares that the Ottoman Constitution affords the very best promise of reformations, and that the Powers ought now to agree upon a term of years during which Turkey should have full and peaceful opportunity to reconcile herself with civilization. He urges further that the main objects at stake are peace more or less comprehensive, reforms in the Turkish system of polity and administration, and continuance of the Sultan's authority over the Ottoman Empire. That sovereign having proclaimed with great solemnity a new Constitution of undoubted and almost unbounded liberality, though still in point of execution not a little uncertain, the three objects may be said with truth to exist—precariously, no doubt, but still, for the time being, as positive, living facts. The conclusion he draws is that on these grounds the mediating Powers might take a position by which they would consult their dignity, prolong the existing peace of Christendom, and reserve the means of acting more efficiently in case of need. . . . Supposing them to favour this suggestion, they would have to give a conventional form to their agreement, and cause the Porte to understand that they were not only agreed, but vigilant, determined, and only for a reasonable time forbearing. This authoritative statement of Lord REDCLIFFE, timely as it is, has created a notable impression in England, and, no doubt, has contributed towards calming the agitation of the Eastern question in the initial stages of the present session of Parliament.

The agreement between the Porte and Servian envoys was concluded last week. Prince MILAN will address a letter to the Sultan, accepting the Turkish conditions, except those claiming equality for Jews in Servia and the right of the Porte to be diplomatically represented at Belgrade. The Sultan will grant Prince MILAN a new firman, determining future relations of Servia and Turkey.

The American National Rifle Association has issued a notice to foreign rifle teams that the next match for the Cen-

tennial trophy takes place in September. A letter received from the captain of the Irish Rifle Team states that it is uncertain whether it is possible to raise a team to shoot for the trophy this season.

THE second number of our Gallery Sketches reached us too late for publication in the present issue, but it will appear next week, along with the third number. To replace it, we have a paper of English Parliamentary Echoes, from a well-known pen, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

PENDING the counting of the vote in the Mexican Presidential elections which have just occurred, DIAZ has been sworn in as President *ad interim*. DIAZ Presidential electors have been chosen by an immense majority, there being almost no opposition.

WELL informed circles report that the Czar will certainly await the Powers' reply to Gortschakoff's circular before attacking Turkey.

THE Montenegrin delegates have arrived in Constantinople, and the armistice has been prolonged by mutual accord.

THE Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs is engaged upon the draft of a treaty of commerce with the United States.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE PETROLEUM LAMP AND THE TEA-CUP. The cartoon on the first page will easily explain itself. It is the natural outgrowth of the tariff changes announced last week by the Minister of Finance. We leave the picture to make its own comments, only remarking that we believe it to be a humorous transcript of the public feeling on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT HONG-KONG. We give this picture not so much for the incident itself, as for the fine view which it affords of the great Chinese port, about which we hear so much in commercial life. The event is memorable also as an example of international courtesy, it being in a French war vessel that Sir Francis Wade made his entrance into Hong-Kong.

SWORD OF HONOR TO ABDUL-KEEM. A number of Hungarian youths, mostly belonging to representative families, and whose sympathies are entirely with the Turks, in the present difficulty, ordered a magnificent sword of honor to be made for presentation to Abdul-Keem, Commander-in-chief of the Ottoman army, on his successful termination of the Servian war by the capture of IJUNIS. A delegation proceeded to Constantinople with the sword, where they were received with official pomp, and waving of handkerchiefs from the white hands of fair inmates of the Seraglio. Our sketch represents the scene when the sword is formally delivered to the old Turkish soldier.

THE DEATH OF WOLFE AND THE DEATH OF MONTECALM. We are indebted for these two historical pictures, so full of mournful interest to all Canadians, to the kindness of Mr. J. M. LeMoine, of Quebec, who furnished us with the engravings. The names of the artists are in themselves a recommendation. The painter of the death of Wolfe is Benjamin West, and that of the death of Montcalm, no other than the celebrated Watteau. For the descriptive matter to accompany these pictures, we have only to refer the reader to the splendid paper on the Plains of Abraham recently published in these columns from the pen of that indefatigable student of Canadian annals, Mr. LeMoine. We learn with pleasure that this gentleman is preparing another volume, entitled "Picturesque Quebec," in which he will embody papers illustrative of the ancient capital and its environs. It is gratifying to us to be the first to announce this welcome piece of intelligence to the public.

CARNIVAL IN THE 15TH CENTURY. The same four hundred years ago as to-day—human folly always displaying itself in fantastic shapes. The picture is presented as an exhibition of art. It is from the pencil of the eminent painter Kollarz.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES. These are not caricatures by any means. They are a fair study of the physiognomies of some of the principal American statesmen and politicians, at present distinguishing themselves in the Presidential electoral contest.

THE DELHI DURBAR. The ceremony of New Year's Day, at the Imperial Durbar, took place on the Daberpore plain, three miles from the Viceroy's camp. The Viceroy had been occupied several days in receiving and returning the state visits of the native Indian potentates or dignitaries; and there was a deputation of Ambassadors from the Maharajah of Nepal, as well as from the Nizam of Hyderabad—both of whom are independent Sovereigns, to present the "nuzur," or complimentary gift, to the repre-