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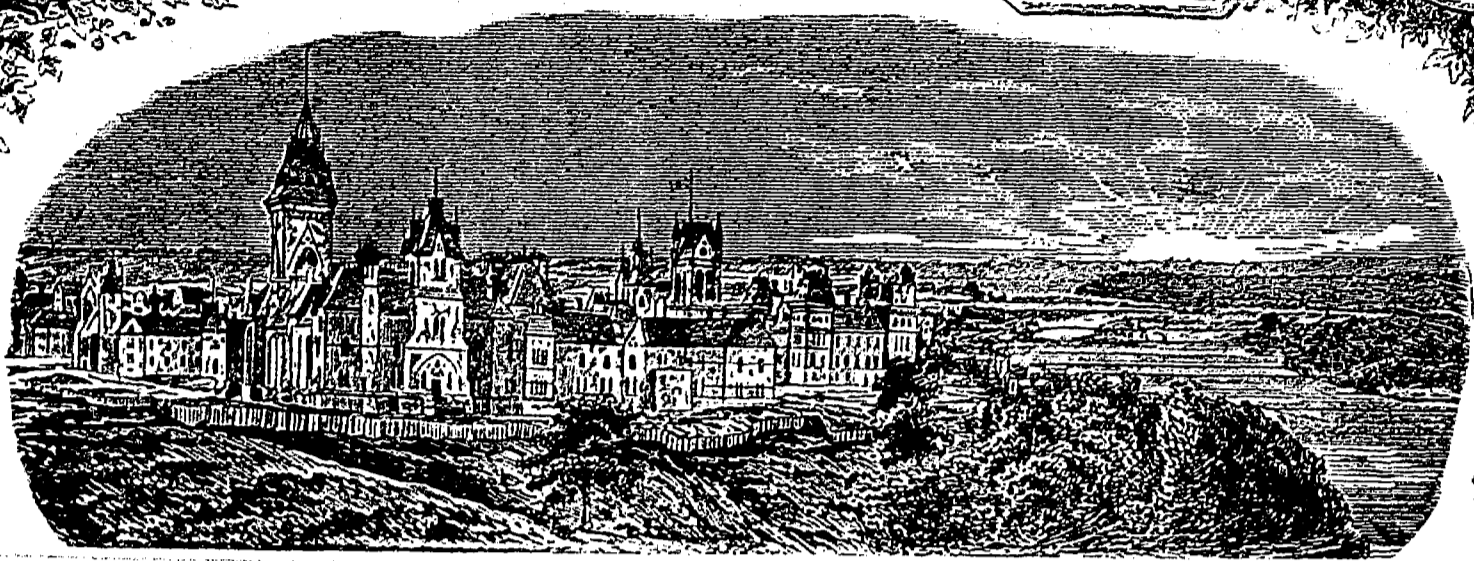
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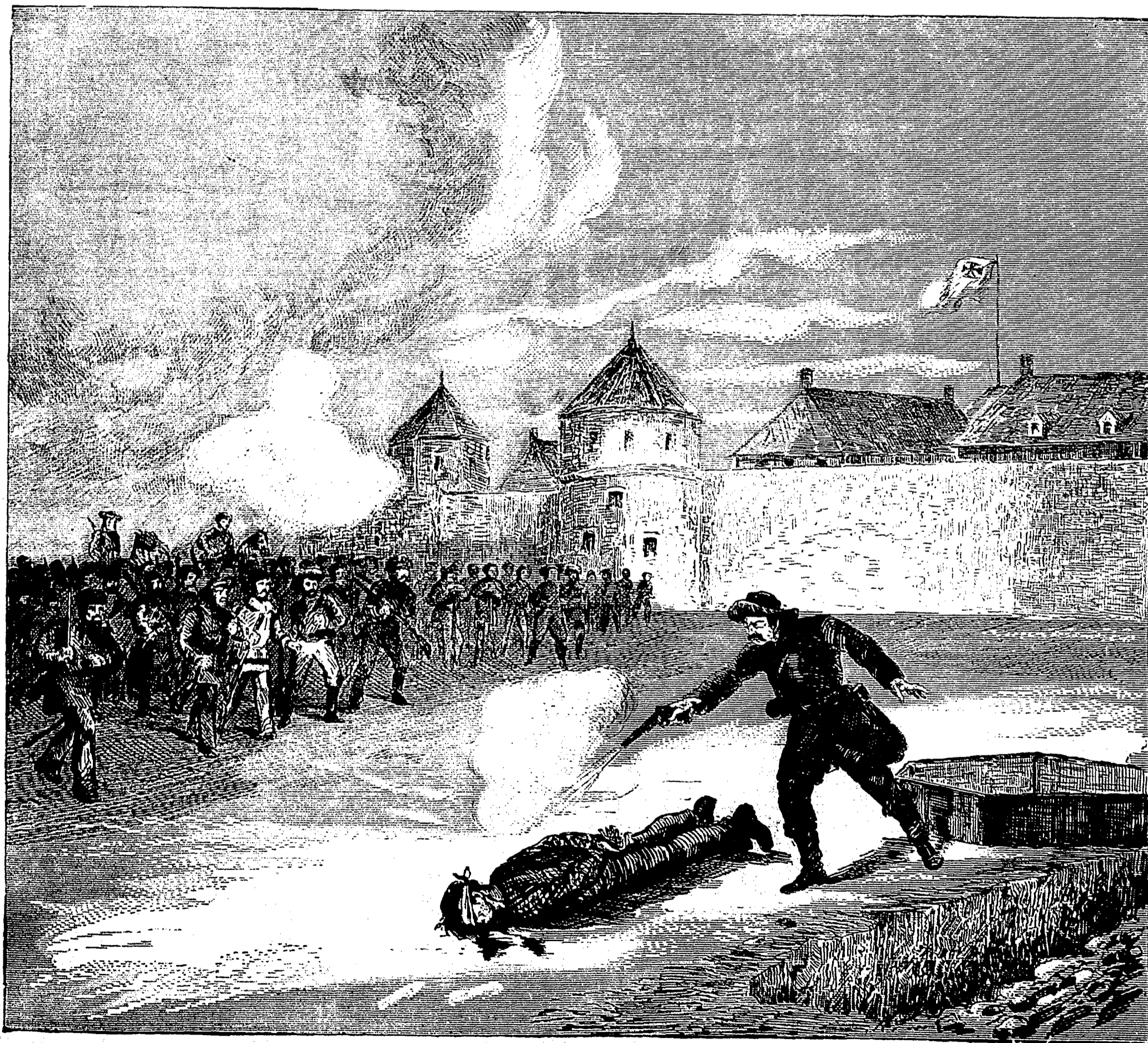
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS



Vol. 1.—No. 25 |

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

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THE TRAGEDY AT FORT GARRY, MARCH 4, 1870.—SEE PAGE 394.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

No. 8.—BRITISH COLUMBIA—VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

By the Rev. En. McD. Dawson, Ottawa.

The desire so frequently expressed of late, by the inhabitants of British Columbia, to be incorporated with the Dominion of Canada, renders more than ordinarily interesting to Canadians this rich and flourishing colony. Independently of the mineral wealth of British Columbia, its fertile valleys, stately forests, safe natural harbours, and inexhaustible fisheries, it would be an invaluable, nay, an essential addition to the Dominion, if there ever were to be a British or Canadian Pacific Railway, or indeed ordinary communication between Canada and the great South Sea by means of waggon-roads, canals, lakes, and rivers. If Canadians would not have the approaches to the Pacific barred against them, they will do everything in their power to encourage the Union with their newly constituted State, of the friendly Colony of British Columbia. No murderous ruffians have attempted to establish there a reign of terror. On the contrary, all is order, peace, and harmony. The only thing which appears to disquiet the minds of the inhabitants is the dread lest they should not be received into close alliance—political union—with the New Dominion. No doubt they set a high value on the possession of free communications with the Atlantic Sea-board, through Canadian and British Territory. And they must understand how greatly it will add to their importance, and even to the wealth of a land which already teems with every earthly treasure, that their harbours should become the emporium of the trade of the Canadian Provinces, of Great Britain, of all Europe, perhaps, with China and Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India, even. This is manifestly the destiny of British Columbia if united with the growing Dominion of Canada. Let it remain isolated, or let it be annexed to the neighbouring republic—the bright prospect vanishes, and it will be an appendage, merely, of frozen Alaska, or a back settlement of the American Union. This is no exaggeration; for does not the great Union already possess Pacific harbours, and Pacific railways, gold fields, and coal fields, fertile plains and rich forests along the Pacific coast, as well as in its more inland settlements? It would have no interest, therefore, in improving British Columbia, at least to any great extent. Canada, on the other hand, would necessarily labour to develop the great resources of the colony. She would be dependent on it for many things—for safe harbours on the Pacific, for coal, for gold, and above all, for the command which it would give to her of the trade of the vast eastern world—her own trade with England's trade, and that, no doubt, also of other European nations, which must, ere long, take its course through Canadian soil and over the Pacific Ocean.

If British Columbia were to remain as an isolated state or colony, it would still, nevertheless, be one of the most important portions of the habitable world. When viewed in relation to the Dominion of Canada and the extensive regions of North Western America, which are now united with this Dominion, it possesses a degree of importance which it is impossible to over-estimate.

This two-fold colony, as it may not inaptly be termed, consists of Vancouver's Island, which was formerly a separate colony, and that portion of the neighbouring mainland, anciently known as New Caledonia, which also had its own colonial Government. The colony thus constituted, extends along the whole portion of the Pacific coast which belongs to Great Britain, about 450 miles, from the frontier line of the United States on the south, to Alaska (formerly Russian America) on the north. It is bounded on the east by the summits of the Rocky Mountains, or rather, by a line drawn from south to north, through the centre of these mountains. The coast-line does not indicate the length of the territory from south to north, the boundary of Alaska, a little island, being much farther north than on the coast.

Vancouver's Island, which may be considered in the first place, occupies a position of great importance on the Pacific coast. Nearly as extensive as England proper, it almost touches, at one end, the colder regions of the North Pacific ocean, whilst at the other, it basks in the sunshine and warmth of the South. But, whilst at its southern extremity the climate is not unpleasantly warm, at the North it is not disagreeably cold. Generally, the Island enjoys the moderate temperature of the south of England. It is not subjected at any time to the trying heat of the Canadian summer, nor does its winter, if winter can be said to exist where frost and snow are almost unknown, render necessary, as in Canada, the use of costly furs.

Mr. Blanshard (evidence before the House of Commons) says that some snow, which he beheld there in mid-winter, lasted only a few days. On being asked more particularly what sort of weather there was there during the winter, he replied that "the winters are comparatively mild, that there are, occasionally, heavy falls of snow, but that it seldom lies for any length of time." He adds that, "on the whole, the climate is milder than that of England." Mr. J. Miles, the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. J. Cooper bear witness to the same effect. The last named gentleman, who resided six years in the Island, as an agriculturist, says decidedly, that, "in every sense of the word, the climate is superior to that of Great Britain, and that its agricultural capabilities are of considerable extent." All who have any knowledge of Vancouver's Island, appear to

agree in stating that the winter there is milder than in England, and that the summer is considerably warmer.

There is no difference of opinion as to the excellence and fertility of the soil. It produces all kinds of vegetables and cereal crops, whilst both soil and climate are highly favourable to the growth of fruit trees. The interior of the Island has not been much explored as yet, and the extent of cultivable land which it contains, is not, consequently, ascertained. But it is well known that the valleys are exceedingly fertile, as are also the lands along the eastern coast. One of these valleys, the Cowichan, which extends along the bay of the same name, is one of the richest and most beautiful in the world. The mild and humid climate gives to the Island, even in its wild state, a very pleasing appearance. It enjoys the advantage of perpetual verdure; and the rich meadows, stretching in park-like form far into the luxuriant forests, convey the idea of a well populated and highly cultivated country. Both soil and climate must be good, when the most valuable kind of grain—wheat—is easily raised in the proportion of 25 to 40 bushels per acre.

There is wonderful concurrence of testimony as regards the fertility of the soil. "The Island is the most valuable British possession in the Pacific," says the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam. "The soil is, in general, productive, although in some places, rocky." "Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes are easily raised." "The soil of the country," says Mr. J. Cooper, (evidence before the House of Commons) "is peculiarly well adapted to the production of corn and vegetables." "The valleys are very fertile." Mr. J. Miles, also, (in evidence before the House of Commons,) considers that "in soil, climate, minerals, &c., the island possesses everything essential for the formation of a great colony." "The soil is very good and rich." Mr. Blanshard and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice concur in bearing the like testimony, the latter adding that Vancouver's Island "is a most interesting position and possession;" that there is every kind of timber fit for naval purposes. "It is the only good harbour (and it is an excellent harbour) to the northward of San Francisco, as far north as Sitka, (formerly) the Russian settlement." "There is coal enough," continues the right hon. gentleman, "for the whole British navy; the climate is wholesome, very like that of England; the coasts abound with fish of every description; in short, there is every advantage on the Island of Vancouver to make it one of the first colonies and best settlements of England."

There is equally concurrent testimony as to the very great abundance of coal in the island. The Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam says that, at the time of his visit, (1852-53) "they were working a six feet seam of coal at a depth of about forty feet. It was close on the shore—within twenty yards of it (the Eastern shore)." This was the now celebrated Nanimo coal mine, situated about eighty miles to the north of Victoria, the chief town of the island. The coal is of "very fine quality," "suitable for all purposes, generating steam, &c." The absence of an available market for this valuable commodity has prevented hitherto any extensive working of the mines, any remunerative trade in coal. The rich coal seams of the island can never be a source of wealth until the North-West Territory is fairly settled, or at least until the gold mines of British Columbia are more completely developed. Coal is wanted at San Francisco, no doubt, and California has gold enough to pay for it. But the United States' Government impose prohibitory duties, and the trade in this kind of export is consequently unprofitable. It may not always be so. Who knows what a resource the coal of Vancouver's Island may be at some future, and may it be hoped, distant day, when the coal fields of England proper shall have been exhausted. Already have political economists of foreign and somewhat jealous lands speculated on this possible and not improbable contingency. They have even rejoiced in the idea of our decline as a maritime and naval power, not reflecting that the British Colonial Empire possesses inexhaustible supplies of excellent coal.

Iron, also, all travellers are agreed, forms another source of the mineral wealth of Vancouver's Island.

This island possesses the richest fisheries in the world. Its waters literally swarm with all these varieties of fish that are most useful. The finest kinds of salmon are particularly abundant, the fine rivers of British Columbia affording to this fish the facility of disporting itself in fresh waters at stated seasons, whilst it enjoys safe and undisturbed sea-quarters in the straits, sounds, bays, and inlets around the island. The only trade in fish hitherto, and not a very extensive one, has been with the Sandwich Islands, and between the Aborigines, who mostly subsist by fishing, and the European settlers of the Hudson's Bay Company and others.

So far back as 1843, the work of colonization may be said to have fairly commenced in Vancouver's Island. In 1858 the Settlement looked so promising that it was constituted a British colony, with Fort Victoria for its capital. Incorporated with the Settlement on the neighbouring mainland, formerly known as New Caledonia, it now forms together with this territory the important colony of British Columbia, with the seat of Government at New Westminster. Victoria is still the chief town, or more truly, the only town in the island. Its population is supposed to be about 10,000, whilst the Aborigines on the island number 17,000 souls.

Vancouver's Island occupies the most commanding position on the whole Pacific Coast. Whoever holds it may be said to hold also British Columbia—the whole North-West. The key

to this position is a small island which geographers do not think it worth their while to describe on their maps. Two great powers are at present contending, and on one side, at least, employing with matchless skill the weapons of diplomacy, for the possession of this island of SAN JUAN,—for the command of BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the EMPIRE OF NORTH-WESTERN AMERICA. To whom will it fall? To whom will be awarded the magnificent prize? All depends on the doubtful chances of a pending arbitration.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Tuesday, April 12.—Hon. Mr. McCULLY moved for the appointment of a committee to collect information respecting the climate and resources of Red River. Hon. Mr. DICKEY enquired whether Bishop Taché had been accredited by the Dominion Government to the authorities at Red River, and whether Government had received intelligence that the Bishop had recommended the people to submit to Riel's government. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the Bishop had not been accredited to any authorities, nor had the Government received any intimation of his having recommended the people to submit to Riel. The following bills were then read a third time and passed:—Dominion Notes Issue Regulation Bill; Peace in the vicinity of Public Works Preservation Bill; Public Officers in Canada Security Bill; Perjury Act Amendment Bill; and Banks and Banking Bill. Some conversation followed on a notice of motion by Hon. Mr. BAZON for an address respecting the murder of Scott at Fort Garry, and subsequently the notice was withdrawn. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 13.—Hon. Mr. DICKEY enquired whether the Imperial authorities were likely to bear part of the expense to which the country would be put on account of the Fenian raid. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that the expense in the first instance would be borne by the Dominion, but as to any ultimate division of the expense, it would have to be subject to arrangement; correspondence on the matter had taken place between the two governments. On motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL the Bill to amend the Act respecting Penitentiaries was read a third time and passed. After some conversation respecting the report of the Committee on Printing the House adjourned.

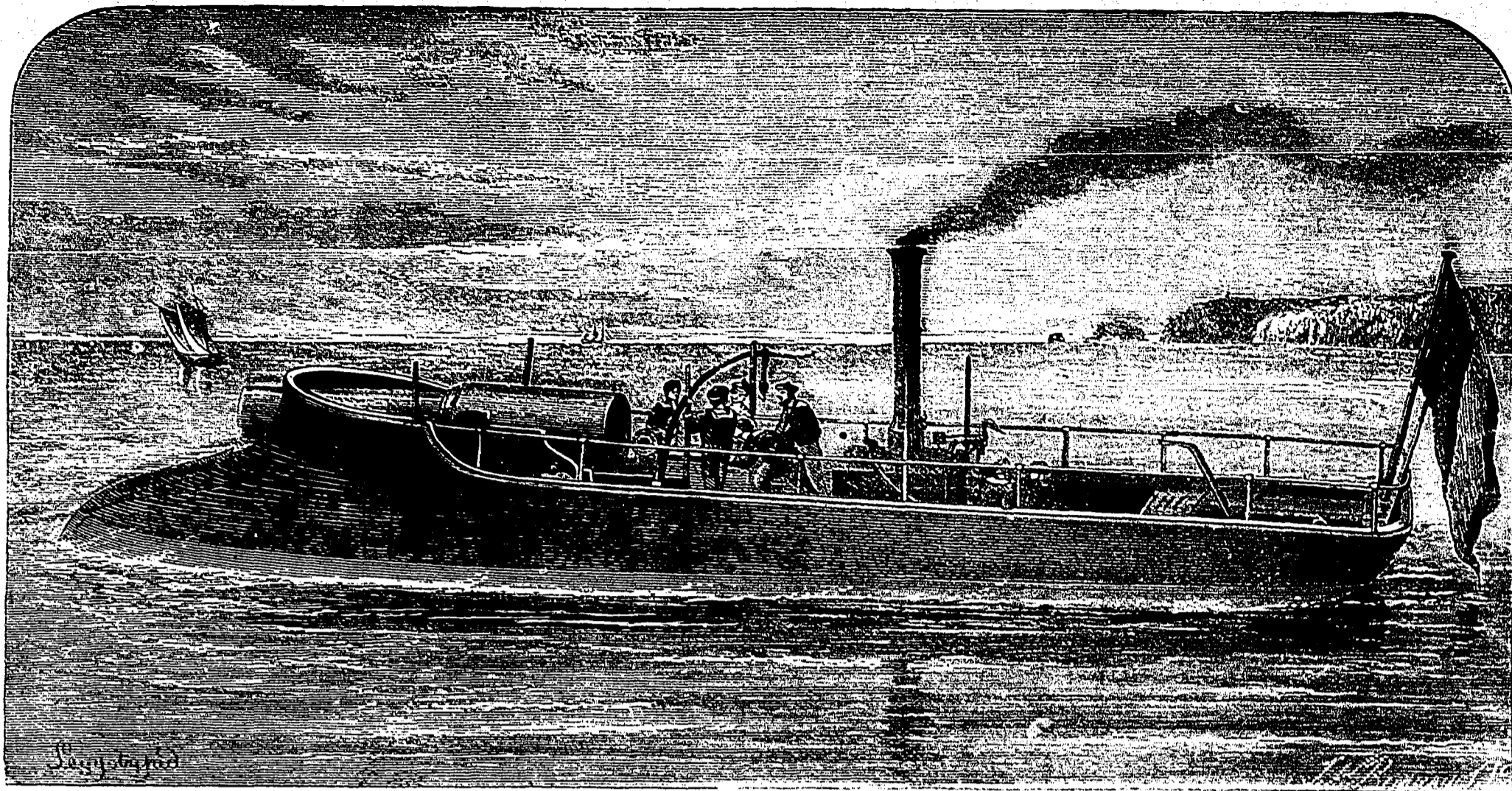
Tuesday, April 13.—The Speaker took the chair at a quarter of one o'clock, and after some routine business the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 12.—Sir FRANCIS HUSKINS introduced a bill respecting the Department of Finance—the object of the bill being to do away with one of the deputy-treasurers. The bill was read a first time. On motion to go into committee on the Intercolonial Railway, Sir A. T. GALT moved in amendment that the Speaker do not leave the chair, and also moved a resolution to take the management of the Intercolonial Railway out of the hands of the Government and entrust it to a Company. He said that his motion was not to be considered as a motion of want of confidence, and referred to the English practice with reference to motions of this kind. He contended that an important saving would be made if the change which he proposed were effected. The hon. gentleman spoke at great length in support of his scheme, and was followed by Mr. SHANLY, who repeated the arguments made use of by the mover. Hon. JOHN HULLYARD CAMERON contended that the change could not be made without the consent of the Imperial Parliament. He did not believe that private capitalists would spend their money on the undertaking. Sir GEORGE E. CAMPBELL replied to the arguments used by the mover and second of the motion against the policy of the Government. He went over the facts connected with the work on the Intercolonial Railway for the last two years, and contrasted their progress with those on the Grand Trunk, adducing proofs to show that the Intercolonial Railway is being built faster than was the Grand Trunk. Mr. CAMPBELL sustained Sir A. T. GALT's motion, and Col. GARY opposed it. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD showed that the Union Act obliged the Government to build the road, to commence it within six months, and to go on with it continuously. Sir A. T. GALT replied generally. The House then divided on the motion, which was lost—Yeas, 49; Nays, 97. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed the item for contingent printing and advertising, and adjourned at one o'clock.

Wednesday, April 13.—After preliminary business Dr. GRAY moved for the reports on the examination of Mr. Dawson's proposed line of water communication with the North-West Territory. Hon. Mr. LANGRISSE replied that since Mr. Dawson had been sent out a year and a half ago, Mr. Blair had been sent to make further examinations as to the feasibility of the route. The latter gentleman's report had only been in for a few days. New surveys were to be made of the region between Lake Neepigon and Fort Garry, and by next session Government would be able to tell whether or not a better road cannot be had to Fort Garry. Mr. MACKENZIE and Hon. Mr. HOWE spoke against the Neepigon route. The motion was carried. Some debate took place on a motion of Hon. Mr. WOOD for the appointment of a select committee on the land improving fund of Upper Canada, after which the House went into committee on the bill respecting the Canada Central Railway. The time for private bills having expired, committee rose. Several bills from the Senate were read a first time, and the bill respecting Masters' and Mates' Certificates was read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed the following items: \$25,000 for Dominion Police; \$3,030 for Water Police at Montreal; \$9,456,000 for River Police at Quebec; \$45,270 salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate; \$89,065 do., House of Commons; \$40,448 do. for Sergeant-at-Arms estimate; and \$5,000 possible amount required for the purpose of making a more just equalization of salaries, subject to the approval of commissioners, under the internal economy. On the item of \$1,000 to pay the Chairman of the Commissioners under the House of Commons Internal Economy Act, Mr. MACKENZIE moved in amendment that the item be struck out. Carried—Yeas, 32; Nays, 25.

The items of \$6,000 grant to the Parliamentary Library; \$10,000 for printing, binding and distributing the laws; \$4,400 to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway for two specials daily during the session of Parliament; \$35,000 for printing, printing paper and book-binding; \$7,000 for commission for making provision for the conformity of the laws of the Provinces; \$1,000 for contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chan-



FRENCH GUNBOAT FOR COAST DEFENCE.

CONSTRUCTED FROM THE DESIGNS OF LIEUTENANT FARCY, BY MM. CLAPARÈDE, ENGINEERS, ST. DENIS.

The *London Engineering* says: We publish a drawing of a gunboat designed by Lieutenant Farcy, and constructed by MM. Claparède and Co., of St. Denis, for the French Navy. The length of this boat is 49 feet 2 inches, her breadth 15 feet 1 inch, the draught of water 3 feet 3 inches, and her displacement is equal to 44 tons. The boat is provided with engines of 5 horse power nominal, developing actually 40 horse power, and each engine drives an independent screw. With this power a speed of 6 knots an hour is attained, and the stability of the vessel is remarkable, since it permits to be placed upon a shell entirely empty, and weighing 10 tons, a gun of more than double the weight, and standing 9 13-16ths inches above the centre of gravity.

The armament of the boat consists of a rifled gun, 9 7-16ths inches diameter, mounted on a carriage with a special working arrangement by which the entire squad serving the gun is reduced to five men.

The sides of the gun, as well as her deck, are of thin iron plates, and these are strengthened by light ribs, especially under the carriage of the gun. A special system of construction has given to this arrangement great rigidity, which enables it to withstand the shocks of recoil from the heavy guns fired with 52.8 pounds of powder, while additional protection is obtained from the fact that the vessel is formed with a double skin. From repeated trials, the gunboat has fulfilled all the conditions for which she was built, and in the opinion

of the French Government represents a class amply sufficient for coast and river defence. In her trials she surpassed all that was expected of her, and has efficiently proved her qualities of stability, steadiness, and general sea-worthiness. Collectively, 35 rounds have been fired from her gun, of which 20 had a maximum charge of 52.8 lb.; and at present the boat appears to be accepted as the most efficient pattern yet introduced for the special service in the French Navy. Altogether the vessel may be compared with the gunboat "Staunch," recently built by Sir William Armstrong and Co., for H. M. service, but greatly superior in size, though not in armament, to that of Lieutenant Farcy.



THE FIRST SHOWER-BATH.—SEE PAGE 304.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



HON. A. G. ARCHIBALD, Q. C.
M. P. for Colchester, N. S.



THOS. N. GIBBS, Esq., J. P.
M. P. for South Ontario, Ont.

No. 22.—WALTER SHANLY, Esq., C.E.

Mr. Shanly is more distinguished as a Civil Engineer than as a Member of Parliament; more esteemed for his personal qualities than his political achievements. A descendant of an old Irish family, he has a full share of those chivalrous impulses which distinguish the Irish gentleman all the world over, and to these social qualities he adds an amount of professional talent which has placed him in the front rank among American Civil Engineers. His father was a member of the Irish bar, and emigrated with his family to Canada in 1836, taking up his residence in the County of Middlesex, Upper Canada. Mr. Walter Shanly, who brought with him to Canada a good classical and professional education, soon found remunerative employment as an Engineer. From 1843 to 1848 he was employed as resident Engineer on the Beauharnois and Welland Canals. He was Engineer of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway (51-53); Engineer of the Toronto and Sarnia Extension of the Grand Trunk Railway (51-59); of the Ottawa and French River Navigation Surveys from 1856 to 1858; and from the latter year to 1862, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. In the latter year he was succeeded in the management of the Grand Trunk by C. J. Brydges, Esq.; and at the general election in the summer of 1863 he offered himself and was elected for the South Riding of Grenville. At the last general election, after a good deal of hesitation on his part, he was again induced to offer himself as a candidate for the Riding, and after a keen contest was re-elected by a handsome majority.

Though Mr. Shanly does not usually take a prominent part in the debates, he is, from his high personal and professional standing, ranked among the most influential of the private members; and his views on all questions of public policy are held and advocated by him with little consideration for mere party interests. A proof of this spirit of independence was recently given in Parliament when Mr. Shanly seconded Sir Alexander Galt's motion censuring the manner of managing the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. On such questions, professional views do not always square with political necessities, nor even with popular conceptions; and so this motion, whatever may have been its practical bearings, was treated by Parliament as a mere party movement, and commanded little more than the usual opposition vote in the House, and but little attention in the country.

Mr. Shanly is President of the Mechanics' Bank of this city, and a Director in several commercial companies. With his brother, Mr. Frank Shanly, C. E., of Toronto, he is a contractor with the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the



WALTER SHANLY, Esq., C. E.
M. P. for South Grenville, Ont.

completion of the famous Hoosac Tunnel, and there is every prospect that the Messrs Shanly will succeed in executing that gigantic engineering enterprise within the time specified in their contract. There is very general confidence throughout the country in Mr. Shanly's professional skill; and no doubt many would rejoice to see him undertake the superintendence of the construction of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, of the route of which he has already made a minute survey.

No. 23.—HON. A. G. ARCHIBALD, Q. C.

Among the leading members of the Union party in Nova Scotia the name of Mr. Archibald holds a foremost place. When the Hon. Joseph Howe, old in the harness as the leader of the Reform party, resigned his position, Mr. Archibald was acknowledged his successor, and joining with the Conservatives when the Confederation project was before the Provinces lent all his aid to carry it to fruition. As a delegate to the several Conventions, Mr. Archibald took his share in the preliminary work of preparing the Union Act; and when it finally came into force, he shared in common with nearly all the Unionists the defeat which their opponents inflicted on them at the polls. He is a man of great ability, of good address, an eloquent speaker, and an administrator of acknowledged capacity; and was therefore naturally enough selected as one of the Nova Scotians who should take a seat in the first Privy Council of Canada. Accordingly on the first July, 1867, he was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Provinces; but losing his election in the September following, he immediately placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier which after a time was accepted. Mr. Archibald had therefore no opportunity of taking part in the early sessions of the present parliament. It was only after Mr. McLellan's elevation to the Senate that he was returned for the County of Colchester and took his seat in the House of Commons at the beginning of the present session for the first time. In addition to his fame as a politician, Mr. Archibald enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest members of the Nova Scotia Bar.

No. 24.—THOMAS N. GIBBS, Esq., J. P.

Mr. Gibbs is a native of Terrebonne, L. C., where he was born in 1821. His father came from England in 1819, and first settled at Terrebonne, afterwards removing to Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, U. C., where the subject of this notice now carries on an extensive milling and mercantile business. He is also Vice-President of the Ontario Bank. In 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate for North Ontario. When the Hon. Mr. Mowat was transferred from the political arena to the bench, Mr. Gibbs offered himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest for the constituency thereby vacated; and in January, 1865, was returned for South Ontario, for which he sat during the two following sessions, that of 1865 at Quebec, and 1866 at Ottawa. At the general election after the Union, the Hon. George Brown was announced as a candidate in the reform interest for Mr. Gibbs' constituency; the writs were issued, and the contest came on among the first of the campaign. It was watched with the most intense

interest throughout the country; the "great guns" on both sides of politics entered on the canvass, and all parties regarded the election, no matter how it might end, as almost decisive of the general election. Mr. Gibbs was elected by a majority of 69, out of a gross vote of 2,515, and the victory was typical of the success which attended his party throughout the election. Mr. Gibbs has been an influential advocate of the "national policy;" he supports generally a moderate protection to all branches of Canadian industry, and was last year one of the most energetic opponents of the Hon. Mr. Rose's banking policy. He takes an active and intelligent part in the discussion of all questions bearing on the commerce and industry of the country; and for the comparatively short time he has been in Parliament has won a position of considerable influence in the House. As a speaker he is clear, vigorous, and logical; his experience in commercial and financial affairs adding additional weight to his opinions.

PRESENTATION PLATE.

In the Press and will shortly be distributed to all paid-up Subscribers for one year to the

"CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,"

A Leggotyped Copy of LEFEVRE'S Splendid Engraving of CORREGGIO'S celebrated Painting (the original of which is now in the Dresden Gallery) entitled,

"THE NATIVITY."

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine plate paper, the exact size of the Engraving being 14 by 19 inches, and care will be taken to make it in every respect as attractive and artistic as the original. All parties subscribing to the *News*, and paying for one year, any time before the first of July next, will be entitled to a copy of this magnificent Plate, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that the Engraving, of which it is a *facsimile*, sells in New York at ten dollars per copy.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1870.

SUNDAY, April 24.—Low SUNDAY. Shakespeare died, 1616. Earl Cathcart, Governor-General, 1846.
MONDAY, " 25.— <i>St. Mark, Ev.</i> Oliver Cromwell born, 1599. Cowper born, 1800. Princess Alice of Hesse born, 1843.
TUESDAY, " 26.—Magellan killed, 1522. Bank of England founded, 1694. David Hume born, 1711. Riots in Montreal and Parliament House burnt, 1849.
WEDNESDAY, " 27.—Bruce, traveller, died, 1794. Toronto captured, battle of York, 1813.
THURSDAY, " 28.—Gibbon born, 1737. Battle of Sillery, Canada, 1760. Mutiny of the "Bounty," 1789.
FRIDAY, " 29.—Latimer born, 1470. War with France declared, 183.
SATURDAY, " 30.—New Moon. Cook entered Botany Bay, 1770. Washington first President of the United States, 1789. Steamer "Ocean Wave" burnt near Kingston, 28 lives lost, 1853. Montgomery died, 1854.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

Close upon the heels of the calling out of a large body of Volunteers the Government has seen fit to invite parliament to pass a *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act. This at first sight implies a gravity in the situation which a closer examination shows not to exist, at least according to preconceived notions of that condition of the country which would warrant a resort to such an extreme measure. Comparisons with the state of society in England or in Ireland, which impels the Imperial Government to place the liberty of the subject at the will of the Executive, are as inapplicable to Canada as the moving causes to the step are dissimilar. When "the constitution is suspended" in Ireland it is because of grave internal disorders; because of plots and conspiracies to overthrow the constituted authorities; and because the constituted authorities cannot reach the persons of the conspirators by the ordinary processes of law with sufficient promptitude to enable them to protect the peace of society. Under such circumstances the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act represents a very grave state of affairs, and places even peaceably disposed men in some degree of peril. But in Canada there is no internal disorder; no commotion of a political or other character threatening even the defiance of the ordinary municipal or police authorities; and therefore with respect to Canadian society there is not the slightest occasion for the exceptional measure adopted by parliament, on the 14th inst., and passed into law within an hour and a half after its introduction. When the same Act was passed in 1866, there were reasons for believing that we had, at the time, some enemies among our own population; but even then it was not because of internal disorder that the act was put in force; it was then, as now, because of a foreign foe who may enter our country by stealth; and at this time there is not even a suspicion of—what in 1866 was generally

accepted as a fact—the presence of enemies in our own camp, so that this Act of suspension, which has been spoken of as implying a serious state of affairs, has been adopted purely as a measure of defence against outside foes. It has nothing to do with "servile imitation of England;" nothing in it to do "damage to our good name, fame, and repute as a quiet, orderly, peace-loving people." On the contrary, it is solely for the purpose of sustaining that character, and for excluding from amongst us those who would rob us of it, that the Act of 1866 has again been placed upon the Statute book.

Whether the external danger is such as to justify the Act, is a question which must of course be left for the Government of the day to determine. But so long as its operation does not affect the freedom of the members of our own community, few will be disposed to regret that the Government should have armed itself with such a power, the very knowledge of the existence of which is sufficient to put a wholesome restraint on the movements of vagabonds. It has been stated by the Premier that the Government had most positive information, which it could not with safety disregard, of a contemplated Fenian movement against Canada; and it is generally known that the United States Government has taken extra precautions to prevent the violation of its neutrality laws. The Fenians have held one Congress in Chicago, and they are holding another in New York. Their case is becoming so desperate that they must, per force, strike or perish for want of funds. Now, it is quite reasonable to suppose that presidents, secretaries, senators, and generals, would rather have a few of their dupes run the risk of being shot down on Canadian soil than see the fountains of the Fenian treasury dried up forever. A raid by O'Neil, if only of a few days, on Canadian soil, with a safe retreat for all but the stragglers, might be calculated upon to raise a fresh burst of enthusiasm. The alleged storing of arms and ammunition along the frontier is in keeping with declared Fenian intentions, so that without knowing anything about the specific information of which the Government is in possession, there is room enough for the supposition that the Fenians really have planned a movement against Canada, which they intend to carry out, if they can, during the present spring.

Nor can it be possible that the Red River trouble has escaped the attention of the Fenian leaders. It is reported that O'Donoghue, one of Riel's right-hand men, has been in constant correspondence with the Fenians, and the *New Nation* certainly did count the Fenian body among the elements of the force upon which the Winnipeg insurgents relied in case of "war with Canada." But the Red River country is not very much more accessible to the Fenians than it is to the Canadians. Our difficulties begin at Fort William, assuming that the Sault Ste. Marie Canal may be traversed; theirs at St. Paul. From the former there is a journey of over 400 miles, from the latter of more than 500, to reach Fort Garry. But as the Fenians would have few facilities for the transport of supplies, they are not likely to advance a very large force to Riel's assistance. The country would be uncongenial, and perhaps the society not much to their liking; so, instead of going to Fort Garry, they may count upon attacking Canada while the Canadian force is gone to the North-West, making "Canada's difficulty" their "opportunity."

These considerations warrant the conclusion that the Government has been fully justified in adopting timely precautions, so that, at the worst, the country will not be found unprepared. And the admitted necessity for these preparations is suggestive of a long-neglected diplomatic duty, the performance of which England owes to Canada and to her own dignity. The present would surely be a favourable opportunity to represent to the Washington Government the injustice of tolerating, within its jurisdiction, an organized conspiracy against a friendly neighbour. The Fenians, who claim and are accorded all the rights of American citizenship, also claim the right, in the name of the "Irish Republic," of making war upon Canada. They make their preparations openly for this purpose; enlist and drill soldiers, purchase and store arms and ammunition, and hold assemblies among their leaders, at which the plans for the invasion of this country are discussed and adopted. All this must be known to the American Government, at least as well as to the world at large; and the time has come when Great Britain should ascertain whether the authorities at Washington hold the toleration of such proceedings consistent with international obligations. If they do, they must have changed their views wonderfully within a few years; but, indeed, were the case reversed: were Montreal or Toronto the headquarters of a conspiracy for making periodical plundering and murdering raids into some one of the United States; were a Klu-Klux, or other society of discontented Southerners to make Canada their base of operations for the purpose, let us say, of plundering and laying waste the State of Maine, because of the tyranny of the Washington Government (real or imaginary) at the south—how long

would it take that Government to represent its grievances at the court of St. James? To complete the parallel; let us say further that the *Leader* and *Globe*, the *Gazette*, *Herald*, &c., should deride the poor "Maine-lacs," as the American papers deride the "Kanucks," by telling them—"Your only safety against these raids is in annexation. Bring your State of Maine into the Dominion, and you will no longer be persecuted because of the crimes of the 'bloated Republic against the south!' *Mutatis mutandis*, this is precisely the case of Canada against the American Government with respect to the Fenians; surely it furnishes grounds for a strong representation to the proper quarter.

Notwithstanding a slight hitch at the beginning, for the want of a sufficient supply of Canadian silver and fractional currency to take the place of the American coinage, the measures of the Finance Minister for the displacement of American silver have had something more than a partial success. In some of the western towns the business community took the matter up in earnest, and after the 15th, refused American silver except at the discount fixed by proclamation, at which rate, of course, nobody would care to circulate it. In Montreal, merchants generally reduced the large silver four, and the small silver ten per cent.; and in the meantime an intimation has been given that silver will be received by the banks, on Government account, at the rate of 5 per cent. discount, up to the 25th, after which it will be taken at 5½. If the merchants support the scheme by paying in all the silver they receive to the banks for exportation, the difficulty will soon be got rid of; but so long as they sell to the brokers at 4, and the latter can dispose of it at 4, there is a temptation to keep it aloft. The interest of the business community, as well as of the public at large, would be promoted by the complete success of the scheme; and if the proper arrangements have been made for a supply of Canadian small coins, the temporary inconvenience resulting from the disappearance of the American dimes and half dimes will soon be got over. It cannot be expected that these coins will remain in circulation at a rate so much below their value, as the discount of ten and twenty per cent. respectively places them.

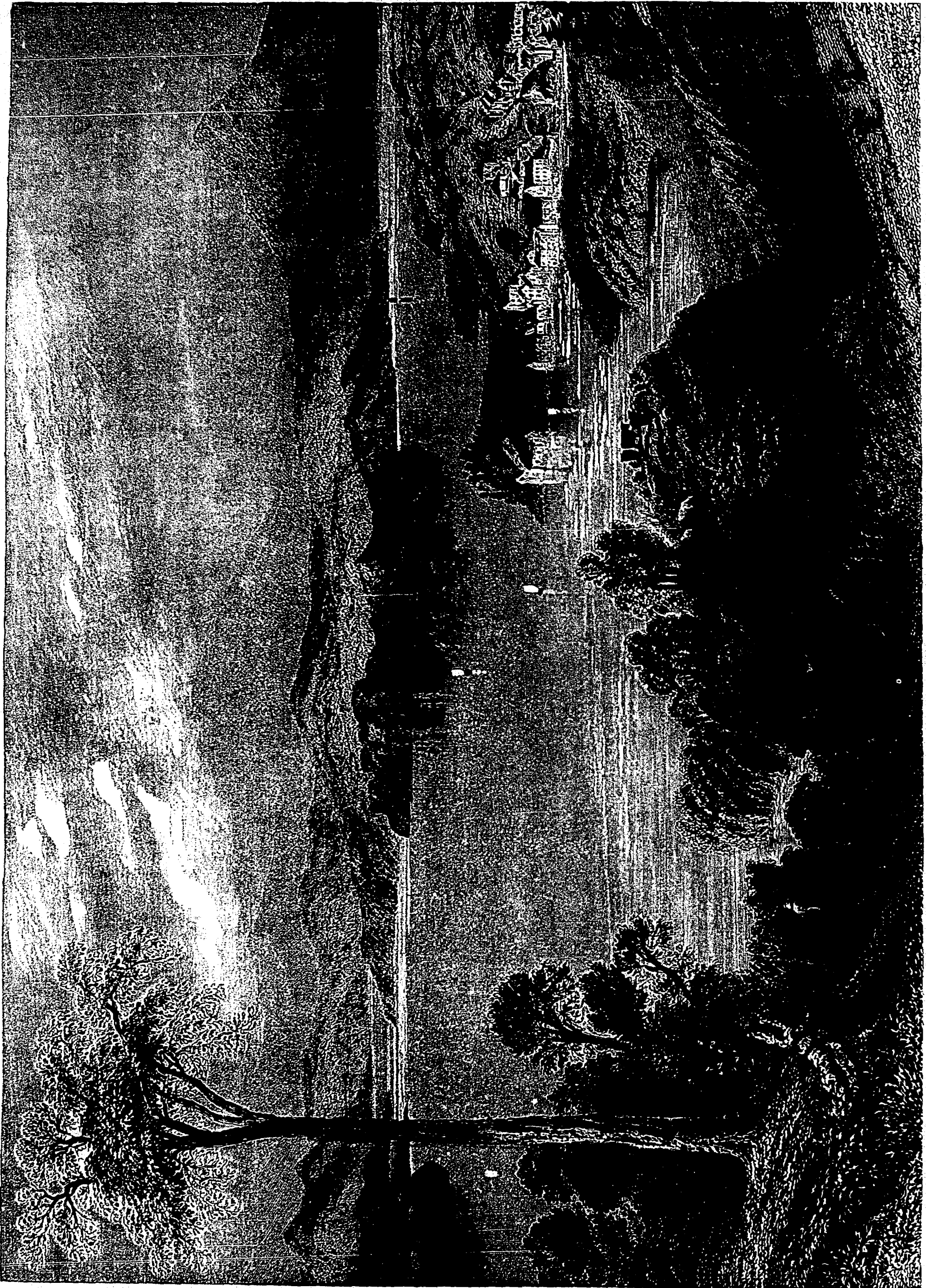
M. Pamphile Lemay, Librarian to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, has made himself unenviably notorious by writing some verses on Riel and his victim, Scott. The sentiment to which Lemay gives expression is infamous. His "poem" is a sort of compound of blasphemy and bombast, falsehood and treason; and the wonder is that any one but his bitterest enemy would have given him the chance of seeing it in print. "Fame" is dear to the heart of the poet, but such as it has been to the Librarian of the Assembly, he need hardly desire more than he has already acquired. The composition which has excited so much indignation among the British, and regret and disgust among the French Canadian people, should never have seen the light. In so far as it is not an outrage upon law and order, it is superlatively silly, and instead of arousing indignation, is only deserving of contempt. It makes Riel a lawful ruler, endowed with all the kingly and Christian virtues—the British—"vile hypocrites,"—"barbarous murderers of the Aylwards," &c., who wish to "crucify" Riel; and Scott—"ignoble wretch," a "vile spy," who tried to murder his sovereign! Such venacious trash is only calculated to harm its author, and already a petition has been prepared and signed by some of the members of the Legislative Assembly, asking for Lemay's dismissal on account of "the atrocious insult wantonly offered to the whole British population." It is doubtful whether the game is worth the candle; but no officer of the Government, in whatever capacity, should be permitted to propagate treason.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

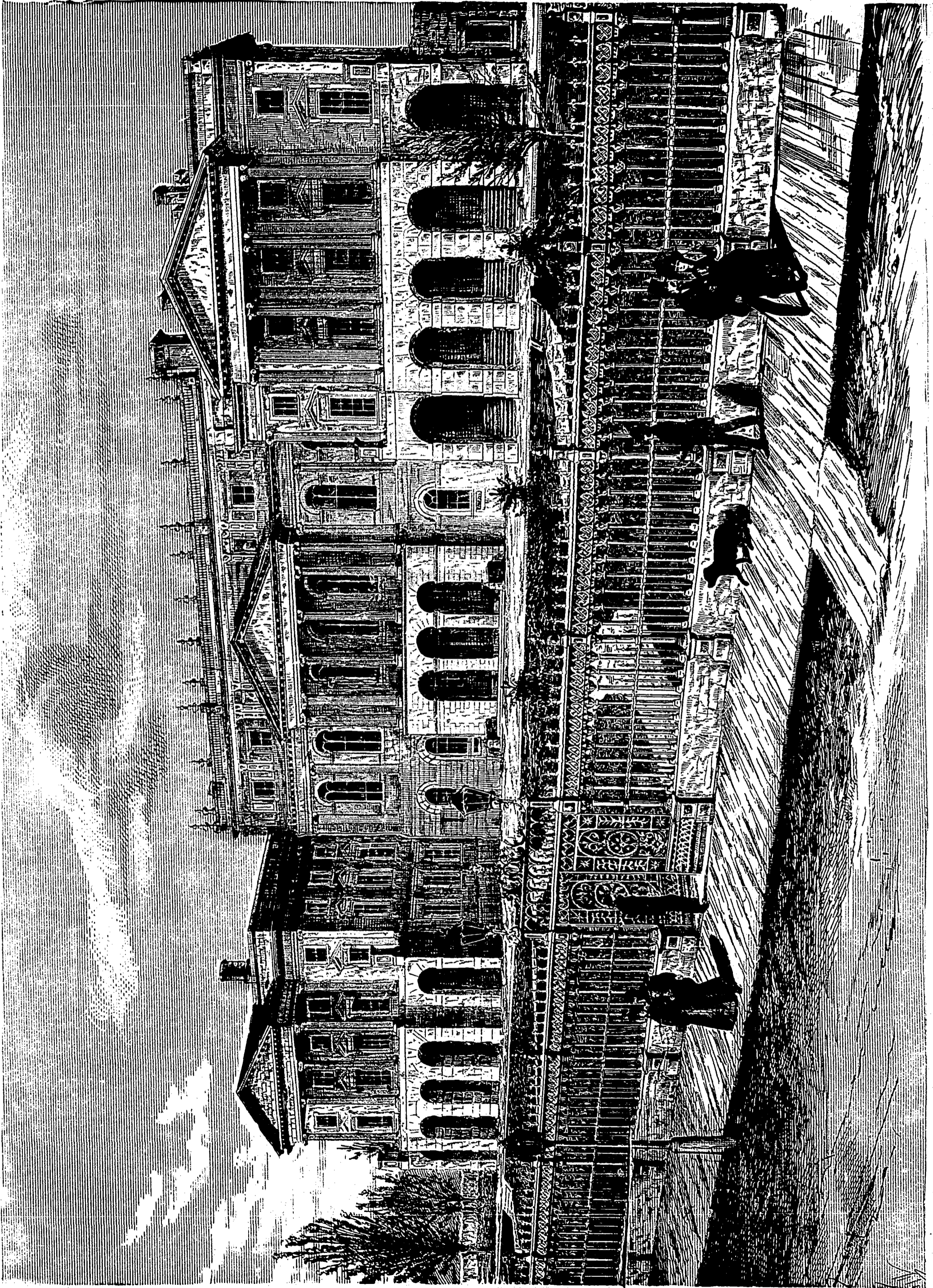
PARLIAMENTARY.

OTTAWA, April 18, 1870.

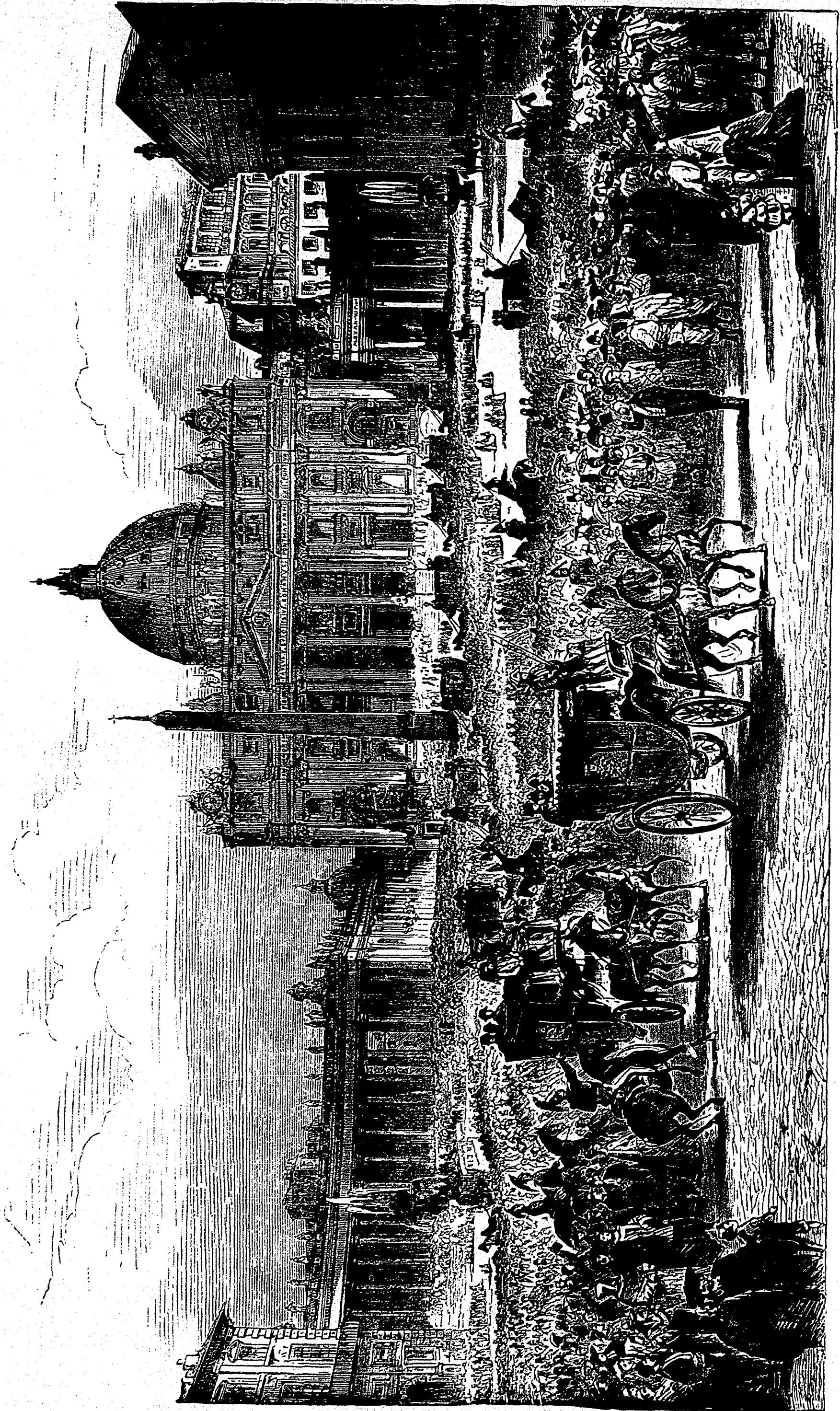
On Monday, a week ago, the following extraordinary petition was presented to the House:—Of M. Middlemiss, and others, of Elora and vicinity; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that the locks on all Canals shall be closed to traffic; that no Railway Train or Engine shall be permitted to run; and that no vessel shall leave any Inland Port from midnight on Saturdays till midnight on Sundays. What a comfortable world it would be if governed by Middlemisses! Who, after this, would be surprised were the same enlightened and tolerant noodles to petition that the sun be prohibited from shining, water from running, or grass from growing; that all nature be dormant, while the Malagrowthers rant and growl. The blessed institution of Sunday is in no danger from its avowed enemies; had the Middlemisses full sway its blessings would soon disappear from among mankind. In my last I said a few words as to the impolicy of the proposed high duty on Rice; it is gratifying to perceive that Mr. Oliver has given notice that when concurrence in the estimates is asked he will move that the word "Rice" be struck out. For this he will assuredly have the prayers of the poor and the needy. Sir A. T. Galt's Want of Confidence motion came off on Tuesday. It amounted to very little indeed. The speeches were short and tame; there was a very evident absence of earnestness, and a trial of strength of parties is certainly yet to come. The Government were supported by an overwhelming majority in a not very full House, among which were a large number of members who are ordinarily found in direct opposition. In the debate on the Easter adjournment, Mr. Wood made a strange statement as to Good Friday in England, viz: that the Courts of law sat and ordinary business was transacted. Nothing of



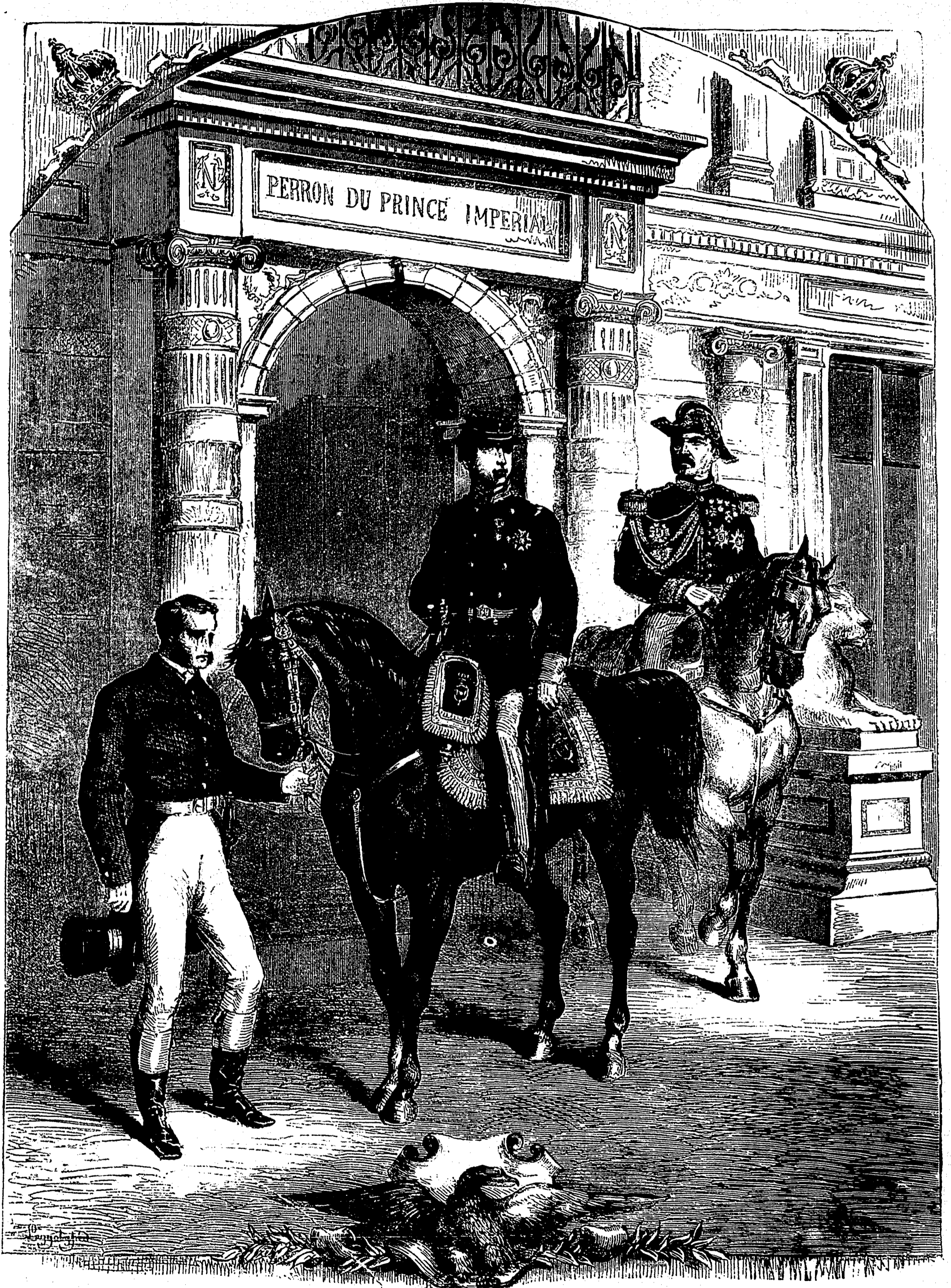
LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.—From Willis's Canadian Scenery, Illustrated by Bartlett.—See page 394



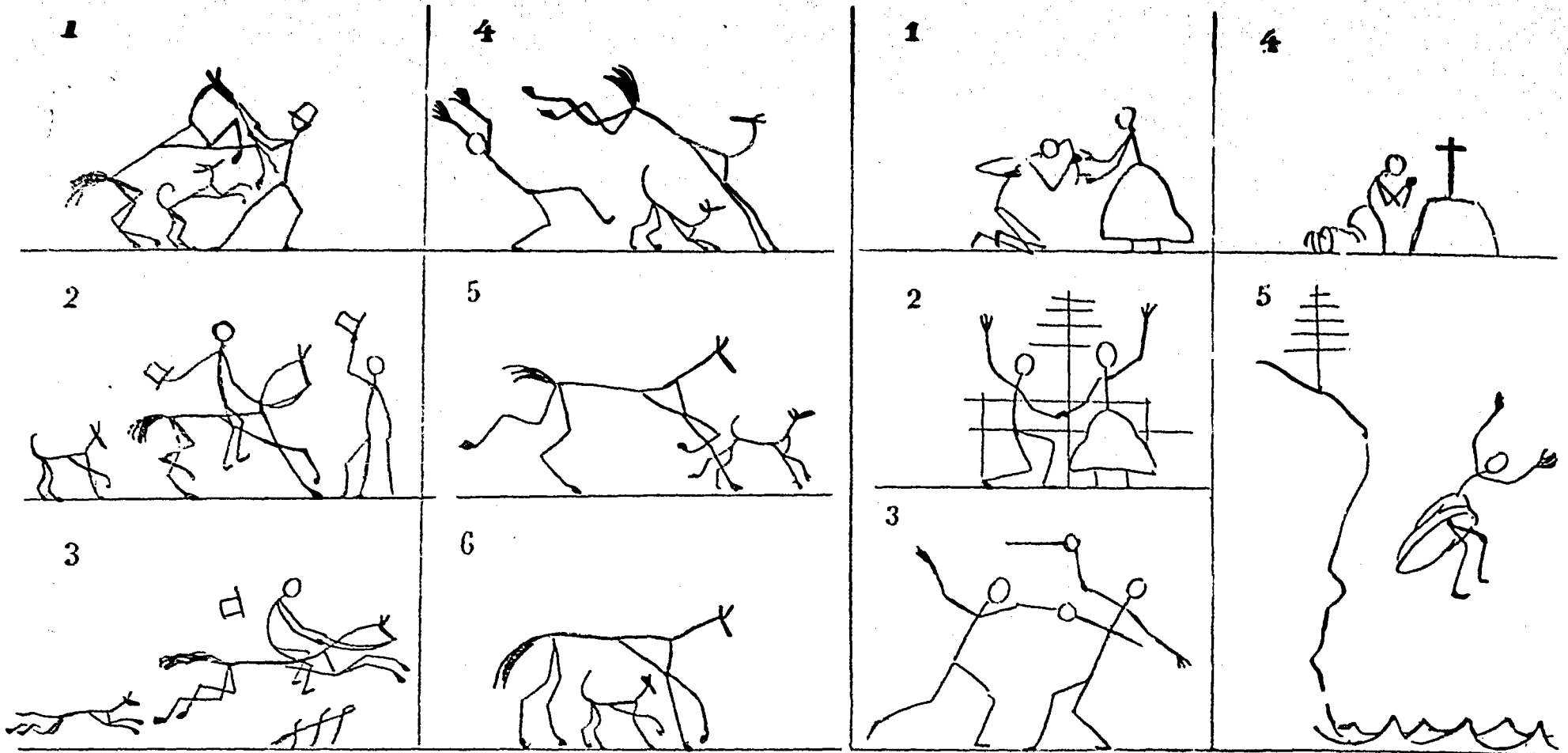
OSCEOLA HALL, TORONTO.—From a photograph by Notman and Fraser.—SEE PAGE 394.



PLACE SAINT PIERRE, AT ROME.—SEE PAGE 394.



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—SEE PAGE 394.



A RIDE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

THE LOVERS—A TRAGEDY.

GRANT'S SKIN PRESERVER. BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER.—For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents.
 ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—"THE BEST IN USE."—The verdict of 30 years' trial. All Druggists sell it

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J. YOUNG,
 [L. S.] CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.
 To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern.—GREETING:
 A PROCLAMATION.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, WHEREAS, in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Thirty-first year of our Reign, chaptered Number Forty-five, intitled "An Act respecting Currency," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that our Governor may at any time after the passing of that Act declare by proclamation that all or any of the Silver coins of the United States of America, or of any other foreign nation or State, coined before the passing of the said Act, shall when of weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such Proclamation, to such amount in any one payment as may be therein declared.

NOW KNOW YE, and We do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL now next hereafter, the Silver coins namely: half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes and half-dimes, of the United States of America, coined before the passing of the hereinbefore in part recited Act of the Parliament of Canada, that is to say subsequent to the First day of July, which was in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and prior to the Twenty-second day of May, which was in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and which are hereinafter mentioned, shall, when of the weights and dates hereinafter assigned in this our Royal Proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, at rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively, in this our Royal Proclamation, to the amount of Ten Dollars in any one payment. And we do hereby further declare and proclaim that the Silver coins of the United States of America aforesaid shall be of the weights and dates hereby assigned, and pass current and be a legal tender as aforesaid, at the rates in currency hereby assigned to them respectively by this our Royal Proclamation, that is to say: half-dollars of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two grains at Forty cents—quarter-dollars of the weight of ninety-six grains at Twenty cents—dimes of the weight of thirty-eight grains and four-tenths of a grain at Eight cents—and half-dimes of the weight of nineteen grains and two-tenths of a grain at Four cents.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witnesses, Our Trusty and Well Beloved, The Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, one of our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the FOURTH day of FEBRUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By command,
J. C. AIKINS,
 Secretary of State.

R. W. COWAN,
HATTER AND FURRIER
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 Also one case "Hent's" Celebrated Kid Gloves.
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RULES PRESCRIBED by the Treasury Board, under sanction of the Governor-General in Council in reference to the mode of acquittal of Warrants for the payment of Money by the Government of Canada:

1. No Officer of the Civil Service shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to act as Attorney for the receipt of public moneys.
2. No power of Attorney will be recognized, received, or acted upon by the Receiver-General, which is not printed, and of the form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, under which only payment can be made—and such power will operate as to any sum of money due only by the Government at the date of the power of Attorney.
3. General Powers of Attorney, authorizing the receipt of money due, or which may become due after its date, by which any chartered Bank or Agent of a chartered Bank is constituted the Attorney, will be received and acted upon if printed and of the special form to be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General, and in the event of the power being to the Agent of a chartered Bank, the Bank must declare itself, by a proper instrument in writing, responsible for the acts of such Agent, in respect to the receipts of moneys thereunder.
4. It is, however, optional with the party executing any Power of Attorney to a Bank or Agent of a Bank, prior to the execution, to erase the words "or may hereafter become due."
5. Duplicate Powers of Attorney must be produced in every case, except when there may be General Power of Attorney, as above-mentioned, to a chartered Bank or Agent of a Bank, in which case a duplicate must be lodged with the Finance Department.
6. All Powers of Attorney and duplicates must be signed in the presence of a witness.
7. In case of the death of the person in whose behalf payment is claimed, the probate of Will or other proof that the applicant is entitled to receive the money, must be furnished on application for such payments.

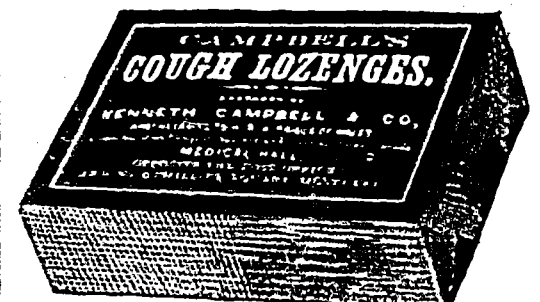
Blank Forms of Powers of Attorney may be obtained from the Department of the Receiver-General and at all Branches of the Bank of Montreal.

By order of the Board,
JOHN LANGTON,
 Secretary.
 Treasury, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1870, 19f

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
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