

**NOTICE.**

Inventors, Engineers, Manufacturing Mechanics, or any other persons intending to apply for patents, can obtain all requisite information, and have mechanical drawings made at the office of the Canadian Illustrated News.

**OUR AGENTS.**

J. W. OAK, THOMAS GIBNEY, M. E. RICE, JOSEPH FAULNER, EMERSON B. HART and SAMUEL HOAN, are our authorized Agents for the Canadian Illustrated News. When we appoint others their names will be announced.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

The public are cautioned against subscribing, or paying money to any one for this paper, unless the person soliciting subscriptions be named as an Agent, or have the written authority of the undersigned that he is properly authorized. And a further notice to Local Agents: the subscribers for this paper, any one of the Local Agents to pay any money due from them to the travelling agents unless such travelling agents have special authority to collect such moneys, as the proprietors will not be responsible to local agents for such payments, or recognise a travelling agent's receipt in such case.

H. GREGORY &amp; Co.

Hamilton, Oct. 22, 1863.

Subscribers will please bear in mind that the paper is stopped, when the period for which they have subscribed expires.

Any person sending us the names of ten Subscribers for three, six, nine, or twelve months, will receive a copy free of charge, for each of these periods, respectively. Should those Subscribers, for any term less than a year renew their subscriptions, the paper will be continued to the gettings up of the club.

The Canadian Illustrated News is forwarded to Subscribers by mail, free of postage.

A. S. IRVING, Bookseller and News Dealer, No. 19 King Street West, Toronto, is the exclusive Wholesale Agent in the Provinces for the "Canadian Illustrated News," and all orders are in future to be addressed to him only.

AGENTS WILL PLEASE ORDER THE EXACT NUMBER OF COPIES OF THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS WHICH THEY REQUIRE, AS THEY WILL HEREAFTER BE CHARGED WITH ALL PAPERS SENT.

**THE CANADIAN****Illustrated News.**

HAMILTON, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

H. GREGORY &amp; Co. .... Proprietor.

**A SENSIBLE VIEW.**

We heartily endorse the sentiments conveyed in the following paragraph, from a recent number of the *Kingston Whig*:

"Several of the weekly newspapers are agitating the question, 'A Monarchy or a Republic?' Now, this is a very great mistake. Canada wants neither a Monarch nor a President. She is well contented with her present form of Government, and needs no change. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Should circumstances arise, in which a change of Government is called for, then the question might be agitated. At present it is idle and wholly uncalled for. It is more than idle; it is injurious. It leads the people of Great Britain to imagine the Canadians to be a factious, discontented people, anxious to become independent, and desirous of throwing off the yoke of dependency; whereas, the very contrary is the fact. Not one hundred sane men, of whatever origin, can be found in the whole Province willing to disturb the amicable relations between Great Britain and her great colony. And good reason have Canadians to be contented. Therefore, let us hear no more of a monarchy or a republic."

There, we beg to say, is the concentrated common sense of the matter. Those who advocate a change of any kind, are bound to shew, either that the particular change they call for is in itself an improvement on the present condition; or that it is necessary to prevent some other impending or probable change, which would be regarded as a calamity. If we mistake not, the Vice-Royalty scheme of Mr. McGee is advocated mainly on the ground that republican tendencies are strong in Canada, and that something of the kind recommended is necessary to prevent the falling away of this Province from the mother-country. We take issue with Mr. McGee at once as to the fact; and undertake to maintain that the people of the Upper Province, at all events, are in the course of becoming, not more American and less English in their tastes and feelings than they have been, but the very reverse. Only by shutting the eyes to positive and palpable facts can any other view than that which we here affirm be arrived at. Think of the immense *pro-English* influence which the inauguration and extension of our railway system has brought to bear on the Province. This is

in itself a force, most potent for the impression of English views and English ways of thinking on Provincial society. And is it to be supposed that the improved ocean steam communication of our day, and the frequent visits "home," of our men of business, and indeed of most of our leaders in all departments of Provincial life, do not tend strongly in the same direction? Let us mention another element in the calculation, which is not without a large degree of effect in the same, the presence amongst us lately of large numbers of officers and soldiers in Her Majesty's service. That has its share of influence, without doubt; more, perhaps, than might at first be supposed. On the basis of incontrovertible facts, which can be made most convincingly apparent if need be, we repeat that the actually existing tendency of the time in Canada is to Anglicize and not to Americanize the structure of our society, its manners, its government, and all thereunto belonging, as the lawyers would say. And we stand abundantly prepared to make good in detail what we here affirm in general terms.

The union of all British North America under one government, presided over by a Viceroy, is something which for various weighty reasons may yet be found both necessary and beneficial. But what we do most emphatically object to, is the attempt to found the argument for the necessity of the scheme on the assumption of disloyal feeling and American-republican tendencies existing and operating in Canada.—Other reasons and arguments in favour of the proposed change we shall be pleased to hear and to appreciate: but we will not give even the dubious sanction which silence might imply, to the idea that changes are necessary because Upper Canada is becoming Americanized and Republican. The actual facts of the case, which ought to be patent to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear what is going on around them, warrant a belief diametrically the opposite of this. We might remonstrate with Mr. McGee himself, and ask him whether it is wise, whether it is prudent, to slander Canada in the ear of England. He would of course reply that what he utters is no ill-meant slander, but a salutary caution. The question is, after all, simply one of fact, namely—whether the feelings and tendencies so heartily denounced by Mr. McGee do actually exist here or not; that is, in any degree requiring serious attention. Let every one who feels the importance of the issue examine well, and judge for himself. Let it be remembered, meanwhile, that what is spoken here is heard in Washington and New York, as well as in London and Liverpool. Let our leaders of public opinion beware of anything which may, even unintentionally, serve to put our neighbours on the other side of the lakes astray on a point so important as the one in question.

**THE PIONEER DINNER AT LONDON.**

This happily designed and most successful festive gathering took place in the City Hall, London, on Thursday the 10th inst. Col. J. B. Askin, at the head of the principal table, officiated as Chairman; the duties of the first Vice-chair being discharged by Mayor Cornish of London. There were eight other tables, each with a Vice-Chairman at its head. Grace was said, and thanks returned, by his Lordship the Bishop of Huron. The toast of 'the Army and Navy of the British Empire,' was responded to by Lieut. Col. Grant for the Army, and by two veterans of the Lakes for the Navy, Captain Beer of Metcalfe, and Captain Zeland of Hamilton, aged and honoured representatives of the Navy as it was on the Lakes in 1812. The toast of the evening, 'The Pioneers and First Settlers of Canada,' was proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by Col. McCrae, of Chatham, James Ferguson, Esq., Registrar of Middlesex, Capt. Doty, of London Township, Col. Whitehead, of Woodstock, and Lieut. Col. Ingersoll. The toast of 'The Volunteers and Militia of Canada,' was responded to by Lieut. Col. Shanly, and Lieut. Col. Henry of Aldborough. James Johnson Esq., of Sunnyside, near London, President of the Upper Canada Agricultural Association, spoke for 'Agriculture;' Isaac

Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P. for 'The Commerce, Trade, and Navigation of Canada;' H. C. R. Becher Esq., Q. C. for 'The Judges of the Land, and the Members of the Bar of Canada; and William McBride, Esq., of London, for 'The Manufactures of Canada.' The speeches delivered were in the highest degree interesting; abounding as they did, in authentic and reliable recollections of early times in Canada, and of what the Pioneer settlers of the Province had to be, to do, and not unfrequently to suffer, while engaged in the Herculean labour of 'making a country,' for themselves and their posterity. It does not interfere with a proper appreciation of the many other excellent speeches of the occasion, to remark here concerning that of Mr. Buchanan, the peculiar fitness, with which it so happened that the toast of 'The Commerce, Trade, and Navigation of Canada,' was responded to at a Pioneer Dinner in the principal city of the extreme West of the Province, by a gentleman who was himself *the* Pioneer of the wholesale and importing trade of Upper Canada; which has in the short space of thirty-two years since its initiation by him in 1831, grown into such honourable and well deserved importance as it now possesses.

It is proposed, we believe, that the Pioneer Dinner be made a regular annual affair, and measures are to be adopted to secure the co-operation of Pioneer Settlers in all sections of the Province. The place of meeting would of course have to be changed from year to year, in order to give each locality its turn. The London people, (under which term we include those of the country which has London for its business centre as well as those of the city itself,) certainly deserve much credit for the spirited manner in which they entered upon and carried out this, the first 'Pioneer Dinner' in Canada. The idea of the thing, whomsoever we have primarily to thank for it, was indeed a happy conception; and as the result of a first attempt, the success which attended its execution is matter for a large meed of congratulation and approval.

**THE FOUNTAIN OF HOPE.**

DEEP, deep, within the breast of all mankind is a fountain whose crystal waters flow unceasingly; sometimes in wild and sportive glee, but oftener in low, solemn measure. As old age advances each drop falls slower; their sounds are fewer, and every murmur appears like the knell of time, calling the soul to eternity. Early in life its silver streams falls faster; its harmony is merrier, and every drop sparkles like a diamond beneath the noonday sun. Yet many times this order is reversed, for, when all earthly thoughts have vanished, the hope of heaven is just as glorious, and its waters glitter as brilliantly in the evening of life as in the early morn. When every tie that binds us to this earth is broken; when life appears a vast and dreary waste, and every stream that feeds the heart is dried up; still this, the magic fountain, continues to play, and each murmur appears like music to the dejected soul.

A young, but care-worn man stands upon the bank of a deep, flowing river, gazing wildly around, trying to decide whether to dash himself headlong in the roaring torrents or meet the sneers and scorn of a relentless world. His feet rest on the very brink; scarce the breath of a passing zephyr, and he is lost forever; both body and soul! At that awful moment he hears a gentle sound; he stops to listen, 'tis the murmuring of the fountain of hope within him, for, until life is extinct, it still flows on. He pauses and thinks on his past life with all its sorrows, then on the future. How he starts at that thought! The future, in his wild delirium, had appeared but the end of all his grief—of everything; but now—now he thinks of something beyond this life, of a world yet to come.

The gentle murmur of the fountain has saved him; he slowly returns, thankful that such a life as his is spared, and from that moment becomes a wiser and better man. Such is the office of the fountain of hope—to cheer the dejected; to assist the unfortunate; and prevent the soul of man from perishing. It dwells alike in the breast of rich and poor, old and young, and dispenses its cheering, life-giving waters both in peasant's cot and prince's palace. Without it we would be poor, sorrowful beings, devoid of everything but existence, death would seem to be the end of all things, for, without its murmur to cheer us, we could not hope for heaven.

**FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH OF BUTTERFLIES.**

In the Canton of Basle not less than twelve million butterflies have been caught this year, and the government has paid the not inconsiderable sum of one million francs. Naturalists tell us that of every hundred of these beautiful insects, forty-five are females; and as each of the latter is estimated to lay on the average, forty fruitful eggs, the destruction of these twelve million is virtually the same as the annihilation of two hundred and sixteen million caterpillars.