

Canadian Companies for instance, inherit to perfection, the martial gallantry and dash of their noble progenitors; and in the uniforms of their officers (long dark grey coats, trimmed with light grey lambskin.) I could not but remark that happy superiority of taste in dress, so vivid in the character of the French. The various companies of Artillery also appeared to great advantage, but perhaps the most attractive uniform on this occasion was that of the Highland company of Rifles; their shakos surmounted by red knobs, were trimmed round the base, with broad chequered bands of red and white; their tunics were the ordinary dark green, faced with red; across their breasts they wore the beautiful tartan scarf of their race, which they carried over their left shoulders, and there fastened with silver buckles, dropped in its national gracefulness, over hearts as manly as ever 'followed the buck' and the roe in the lone glens of their fatherland.

All these companies, with the exception of the two first, who were stationed within the house, awaited the important arrival, on the platform which extends in front.

The booming of Artillery at last announces that His Excellency is on the road, an indescribable sensation heralds his approach as clearly as if we had seen the ex-royal sleighs; the word PRESENT is given and every man stands with rifle before him, as motionless as so many statues. Here come the advanced guard; now a thorough bred hussar, in blue and yellow trappings; then the four prancing 'chestnut' horses and the sleigh containing His Excellency and aides-de-camp, and lastly the remainder of the escort—the light cavalry of Quebec, and a handsome dashing troop they are; at rapid pace they fly through the avenue of bayonets, the door of the Parliament house opens, heads are uncovered and Lord Monk enters, amid the peals of that glorious British Anthem: 'God save the Queen.'

ALEX DURIE.

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THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

A RETROSPECT.

The improved tone of the more respectable portion of American newspapers, towards foreign nations, is one of the effects of the war, which, it is to be hoped, will require many years of peace to obliterate. We have comparatively little from them now of the unscrupulous abuse, which, for nearly two years, silenced the voices of their friends, and gave power to the prejudices of their enemies.

The want of sympathy, however, shown by the people of Great Britain, with their struggle, is still a sore point with them; discussed in a more rational spirit than formerly, but yet unaccountable, from their point of view.

We purpose in this article briefly to point out the causes which have led to this want of sympathy, so far at least as Canada is concerned. When first the United States were threatened with a civil war, the sentiments of Canadians were overwhelmingly in favour of the North; strong reasons existed why they should be; let us enumerate them:

1st. We are a people proverbially slow to acknowledge the justice of rebellion against constituted authority.

2nd. The Northern people were our nearest neighbours, and had lived for many years on the most friendly terms with us. The memory of former battle-fields had long ceased to inspire any feelings of bitterness. Our commercial relations were intimate and mutually advantageous.

3rd. The intention of the South was then seen in all its nakedness, without any of the adjuncts which have since clustered around, and partially concealed it from view. There were no disputes then about the cause of the war; it was clear to the mind of every one that it was simply an effort to extend and strengthen a barbarous social system, founded upon injustice and repugnant to all the nobler impulses of the human heart. Albeit it was not seen that the North would fail to comprehend the issue so clearly set before it.

With these reasons in view, the Canadian people naturally sympathized with the North, and in all probability would have continued to do so, had not their sympathies been rudely and insultingly repulsed.

While we were denouncing the imbecility of Buchanan and applauding the preliminary efforts of Mr. Lincoln for the suppression of the rebellion, the New York *Herald* propounded the famous plan of healing fraternal dissensions by a united invasion of Canada, which would 'sweep the last vestige of European domination from the continent,' and do much else becoming a great nation and a high minded people. This period may be marked as the turning point in Canadian sentiment from that time forward it gravitated towards the South, not from natural attraction but by way of having revenge on the North. This may seem strange to Americans, who understand the character of the 'Herald.' They tell us that it wields no influence in the North; but how can we believe this, in face of the fact that it has perhaps the largest circulation of any paper on the continent. Its influence may be of the lowest kind, it may wield it only by pandering to the lowest passions of our nature, but unfortunately in calculating the chances of any probable course of action, these passions cannot be left out of the account. But admitting their assertion; there was no hearty denunciation of the scheme such as its unmitigated wickedness would have called forth in any other civilized country. Americans seemed rather pleased than otherwise at their ability to create alarm among their neighbours.—The irritation once produced was diligently fostered, by hundreds of irresponsible editors and orators. Untill with the aid of the Trent affair and its attendant bluster, there existed a very general belief among Canadians, that we were on the eve of a 'Yankee' invasion.

In strong contrast to the Northern press stood that of the Southern. With that superior sagacity which the Southerners have shown in conducting the war, the press adopted a tone uniformly friendly towards other nations, toward Great Britain in particular. There were from them no oracular utterances by 'distinguished' Senators about absorbing the British American dominions; no irritating predictions of a rebellion in Ireland, —with American help—and no foolish threats of the general devastation they would commit when they had beaten their present enemies. Was it possible then that we should still sympathize with those who seemed determined to be our enemies, and repel those who evinced every disposition to be our friends.

If at any time during the present rebellion Great Britain and the United States had been plunged into hostilities the editors of the latter country would have been mainly responsible. There has been no cause which in the absence of the feverish mistrust they have created,

would have led to that calamity. The quarrels of diplomatists are soon forgotten, the danger we have to fear lies in those subtler influences which, radiating from our press rooms, permeate through every ramification of Society, resuscitating the buried prejudices of the past, and awakening the dormant national antipathies of the ignorant and unthinking. Happily the agency, so powerful when it takes the Devil's side, may also do good service in the cause of international friendship and human progress.—If the present modified tone of the American press indicates that they are alive to these facts, and intend to pursue a different course for the future, let us hope that our own hot-water journals will follow their example as readily as they did a far less commendable one.

THE VAGARIES OF THE INSANE.—On Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of the Mutual Improvement Association of this city, Mr. William W. Sykes, delivered an able and interesting lecture on the 'Vagaries of the Insane.' He discussed his subject in a philosophical manner, exhibiting clearly the three phases which insanity assumes—intellectual, moral and emotional. His illustrations and anecdotes were both apposite and entertaining. He spoke eloquently of the cruel and wicked treatment which the unfortunate victim of insanity received from our fathers, and however in these modern days of enlightenment, superstition—child of ignorance—still caused us to look with the un pitying eye of fear at our brethren, whom madness had touched with its blighting hand. Mr. Sykes is evidently a young man of alert and cultured intellect, more accustomed to write than to speak. His voice is not good, and there is juvenile and theatrical mannerism about him that is not pleasant, but which time and experience will remove.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN can be obtained at the news store of Mr. Lyght, King street. All new inventions and improvements are to be found in its pages.

PARLIAMENTARY INCIDENTS.

QUEBEC, Feb. 19.

The Legislative Council proceeded from its chamber in procession to the Executive Council, to present to His Excellency the Address passed by that body in answer to his Speech. The Sergeant-at-arms with his mace headed the procession, and the members of the Council followed, two and two, the Speaker bringing up the rear. A guard of honor of the 60th Rifles was drawn up in front of the Executive Council building, and saluted the body as it passed in, the band playing the National Anthem. After the Speaker had presented the Address to His Excellency, who returned thanks, the Council, returning to their Chamber in the same manner as they had proceeded.

In the Assembly, the leading incident occurred on Thursday, 19th inst.; the debate on the Address in answer to the Speech was then resumed, and the question put on the following paragraph:

'That we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation in each section of the Province, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice, to the registration of titles, and to the law respecting patents for inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration.'

Mr. M. C. Cameron, member for Ontario, thereupon rose and moved in amendment, (seconded by Mr. Angus Morrison,) that all the words in the above paragraph, after the first word—

'that'—be struck out, and the following words substituted:

'While we shall give our most respectful attention to any measure for the more fair adjustment of Parliamentary Representation which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us, as well as to any bill for the more equitable settlement of the relation between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, and to any other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice, to the registration of titles, and to the law respecting patents for inventions, which may be submitted for our consideration—we must express our surprise that His Excellency has not been advised to make allusion to the recent census of this Province, by which the important fact is established that the population of Upper Canada exceeded that of Lower Canada in the months of February, 1861, by not less than 285,427 souls; that as the excess of population in Upper Canada was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1852, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year; that the continuance of a system which gives to the two sections an equal number of representatives in the Legislature, is, in view of these facts, manifestly unjust and fraught with great danger to the peace and good government of the country; that we therefore deeply regret that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend for our adoption some measure for securing to this large population in Upper Canada their rightful share of the Parliamentary representation and their just influence in the Government.'

Mr. Cameron, in moving the above resolution, quoted extensively from speeches of the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. McDougall) showing how strongly that gentleman was committed to the Representation question. He also quoted from Mr. McDougall's speeches his arguments against his present position, and in a similar manner made forcible use of remarks of Messrs. Foley and Wilson, uttered by them while in Opposition. The applications of the hon. gentleman were very apt, and his denunciations of the present Government pretty effectual. He concluded by assuring the French that Representation by Population would not redound to their injury.

On Friday the House divided. Yeas, for Mr. M. C. Cameron's amendment, 42; Nays, 64.

Some who voted for that amendment in 1862 did not vote for it in 1863, because they thought it to be insincerely urged; intended only to defeat and unseat the Ministry. It is not for the 'Canadian Illustrated News,' which belongs to Canada and not to a party, to pass judgment on the private reasons of members. The Governor General complimented the Upper House on their resolution to avoid party faction: 'Perhaps the Assembly is not less honest in motive.'

Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, member for the county of Peel, next moved in amendment:—

'That in the words "in each section of the Province," in the second line, be omitted, and that after the words "before us" in the third line, the following be inserted— "which, while providing for such an increased representation in this House as is demanded by the increased population of Upper Canada, will also preserve the Federal character of the existing union, by maintaining an equal number of elected representatives from each section of the Province in the Legislative Council."'

On Tuesday, 24th, after much debate, members having spoken on various topics not involved in the motion, a division was taken; 33 for the amendment and 81 against it.

Mr. Joseph Dufresne, member for Iberville, Lower Canada, then moved:—

'But we consider that under the present circumstances it would be proper to state to His Excellency, as the opinion of this House that the principle of equal representation on the basis of a contract upon the Union between Upper and Lower Canada which was formed, and which is essential to the maintenance of the Union as it now exists, inasmuch as it affords a guarantee for to secure each section of united Canada the enjoyment of laws and institutions congenial to the wishes and requirements of its inhabitants.'

The vote was taken without discussion: Yeas 1, (the mover); Nays 107.