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Hamilton, July 1st, 1863.

GREGORY & Co.

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TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Alexander Somerville, lately Editor of this paper, has had no connection therewith for the last two months, and is not authorized to act in any manner on our behalf.

HAMILTON, October 31st, 1863.

H. GREGORY & Co.

## THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, OCTOBER 24, 1863.

H. GREGORY, & Co. . . . . Proprietors.

### THE PURSUIT OF FRATERNITY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Who has not heard of the wonderful triad of liberty, equality, and fraternity; so vigorously proclaimed to the modern civilized world not quite a hundred years ago, in Philadelphia first, and afterwards in Paris? Whether the attainment has been equal to the promise, we shall not now enquire; but will merely remark, that although equality, in some of its senses, is clearly impossible, and fraternity, in the present warlike aspect of affairs, seems to be postponed till the millenium, the progress towards liberty is on the whole sure, steady, and irrevocable. It appears undoubtedly as if thrown back at times, but then, that is but the momentary ebb of the advancing tide, and should not blind us to the large general result; which is apparent when we consider a period of fifty or a hundred years, and the state of continents as well as that of particular nations.

A cynical critic might say of the American people, that if they have not yet attained to the liberty and equality promised in the Declaration of Independence, they have but themselves to blame for it; seeing that by all the world and the rest of mankind they have been allowed, under the most favourable circumstances of material prosperity, to pursue their professed aim without let or hindrance. Fraternity, however, the third in the triad, appears to be something which carries with it a reference to international and cosmopolitan, as well as to home matters and relations. The first requisite of fraternity is clearly the present proximity of some one with whom to fraternize. The want which the Americans seem now to feel, is one which demands satisfaction from a source *outside* of their own community. To judge by the aspect of certain recent demonstrations, one would suppose that a universal shout of "Eureka" should at once burst from the throats of the American people. They have found it at last, we should say, with a vengeance; and they are now satisfying their innate longing for fraternity by a friendly hug with the Great Bear of North-eastern Europe.

Yet somehow or other, the whole of this Russo-American affair has the *feeling*, if not very much appearance of the pursuit of fraternity under certain stubborn inherent difficulties, easier imagined than described, perhaps, as the phrase goes. The impression gains upon us every day that the Yankees do not find the Russians such really pleasant, such *companionable* guests, as they were expected to be. Indications of this fact, given of course quietly and *sub rosa*, have not been wanting. We can't get it out of our head that the Russian bear is *slightly* disagreeable after all, on closer intimacy, to the American mind. We do not forget that Bruin, as seen and feted by the Yankees, is really a very polished specimen of the bear

tribe, more polished, there is every reason to believe, than the natives themselves. But then tastes and habits do differ most confoundedly; and there must be many points indeed of jarring friction, and many little incompatibilities both of thinking and of acting, between two peoples so diverse from each other in almost every notable particular as the Russians and the Americans. Political interest is a strong thing, however, and goes far to keep down disagreeable demonstrations. But that will not prevent the opposing natures of the two from coming into mutual repulsion occasionally; notwithstanding that the thing may be judiciously kept out of sight as much as possible. However agreeable the Russians may appear to their American admirers, *at a distance*, we fancy that they will not improve in any extraordinary degree on closer acquaintance. On the whole, we are inclined to think that Brother Jonathan will find Russian fraternity rather a difficult plant to cultivate, on American soil, at all events.

### PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH—THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

On reading over the latest extracts from Southern papers, we should say that a decidedly *anxious* tone runs through them all. The simple fact that the provision question is discussed at all, looks ominous of itself. The scarcity of salt is severely felt. Richmond is in danger of a pretty severe visitation of scant supplies and fearfully high prices. The accounts of battles already fought must have impressed many a one with the conviction that the Southern supply of ammunition is extremely precarious, and liable to fortuitous interruptions. We cannot help thinking that if the Confederates were abundantly supplied with powder and ball, they would be decidedly for forcing a battle without loss of time, both in Virginia and in Georgia. To be sure, the Confederates say that Lee has been chasing Meade, but cannot catch him. The seat of war in Virginia is particularly unfavorable for winter campaigning; and we should not wonder if the Confederates made a grand concentrated effort against Rosecrans ere long. There is no saying what they may do in that quarter, if the Federal generals are either caught napping, or are checked and confused by the political wire-pullers of the Presidential election campaign—an affair to which the war itself is but a secondary matter, in the estimation of some very influential gentlemen in Washington, Albany, and elsewhere.

It is not by any means to be supposed that there is any absolute scarcity of food in the South. There is abundance of bread and breadstuffs; although, to be sure, beef, pork, and mutton are not always obtainable, and many articles of comfort and of luxury are no longer looked for. There is bread enough, no doubt, for all within the Confederacy. But the evil which is now so urgently complained of is the fact of its unequal and unsatisfactory distribution. And it is beyond question, that in the midst of *general* plenty, there are particular localities where scarcity is most severely felt. Meanwhile, it may be worth while to remember, that in reading quotations of Southern prices, a large allowance indeed must be made for the depreciation of the currency, and the difficulty and distrust inseparable from *war on the spot*, which go so far to hamper all kinds of business.

To sustain itself in the arduous struggle which it has undertaken, the Confederate army requires to be unremittingly supplied with fresh men, food, clothing, and ammunition. A serious failure in any one of these items might not for a time be fatal to the Southern cause. But if a gradual and steady diminishing of its strength in all these respects be established and steadily progressing all the while, then the consequences can scarcely be doubtful. What an amount of actual, human, material aid, the North now receives every week by emigration. From this source of strength the South is completely cut off; scarcely less by its own domestic peculiarities than by the circumstances of the war. If the struggle is to be determined by obstinate perseverance and long-abiding resolution, it is evident that the South is at an immense disadvantage.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, for November, 1863. *Rollo & Adam, Toronto.* This number is out in good time. The contents are:—

Thornhaugh—a diary, The Cited Curate, by Miss Murray; A Tale of the Bay of Quinte, by H. T. Devon; Smiley, a May-day memory; On Conversation, by John Reade; On Frogs and their Kin, by Charles Muir; The Elements of Strife, by Rev. T. H. Darnell, M. A.; The Supernatural;

The Political and Commercial Importance of the Fisheries of the St. Lawrence, Labrador, and Newfoundland, by the Editor; Our Country Homes, their Rural Aspect, by a Canadian Farmer; Summer Evenings on the Gallery, by Alfred Bailey; The Settler's Daughter, (Concluded,) by Mrs. Howell; Reviews of Books and Periodicals.

Quite a good readable number this, we should say. The Editor's articles on the British American Fisheries are well worthy the attention of all who take an interest in the prosperity of the Colonies in North Eastern America. For sale at the book stores.

### THE "WESTERN ILLUSTRATED TRADE GUIDE."

We are about to publish a large pictorial advertising sheet, illustrated with views of the principal business portions of the following cities and towns along the line of the Great Western Railway, viz:—

St. Catharines,	Woodstock,
Hamilton,	Ingersoll,
Dundas,	London,
Paris,	and Chatham.

The sheet will be a large one, about 5 feet x 3 feet 6 inches, and will be got up in the most effective style. Our agent, Mr. Emerson G. Hart, is now out, and will call upon the business men of the places above mentioned for their patronage. The terms to advertisers will be \$6 per square of 2½ x 3 inches space. Two thousand copies at least will be struck off, and probably many more. Each subscriber will be furnished with one copy for every dollar of his advertising subscription; thus, parties paying for one square will receive six copies, those paying for two squares, twelve copies, and so on. The sheet will be properly mounted on rollers, and ready for delivery by the first day of January next. The terms will be, one-half payable to our agent on taking the order, and the balance on delivery of the sheet.

The real value to the business community of such a Trade Guide as we are about to publish is well attested by practice; and we are determined that what we now offer to the public shall be ahead of anything in that line yet out in "this Canada." We expect to find the enterprising citizens of the places above mentioned prompt to avail themselves of the efficient and attractive advertising medium which we now place before them.

### EDITORIAL NOTES AND ITEMS.

CANADIANS! Look out for the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; which will be on Monday the 9th November.

It is a fact not yet, we believe, publicly taken note of as it ought to be, that some of Louis Philippe's grandsons are turning out rather clever and accomplished youths, giving promise of being perhaps very able men yet in their day. Recently the young Duc de Penthièvre, son of the Prince de Joinville, made a cruise, as honorary ensign, on board of the U. S. ship *Macedonian*, and exhibited so precocious a proficiency, (he is not yet seventeen years old,) that Capt. Luce appointed him sailing-master, and as such he exclusively and successfully brought the frigate from Cadiz to New York. The young Princes of the Orleans family have certainly succeeded in making themselves popular in the Northern States. We venture to throw out the hint that possibly this circumstance may have more to do with Louis Napoleon's preference for the South than is generally imagined. The very existence of the Orleans Princes is a standing danger to the dynasty of Napoleon.

A new paper called *La Presse* has been issued in Montreal, and is to be published daily. As this is the only French daily in Canada, we should wish very much to see the experiment successful. We hope that our friend Jean Baptiste will have the public spirit to sustain the new daily, which is announced as independent in politics.

A correspondent of Wilkes' *Spirit* shows up Mr. Lester Wallack, of New York, as a most daring and barefaced plagiarist. His recent *original* play of "Rosedale" is copied, plot, incidents, characters, yea, and even much of its very words, from Capt. Hamley's spicy tale, "Lady Lee's Widowhood," which appeared a few years ago in Blackwood's Magazine. The proof adduced is too conclusive to be resisted; and yet Mr. Wallack, on the first night of the representation of "Rosedale" made a speech to the audience, and said "This play, such as it is, is *original*. I have neither borrowed it from the English nor translated it from the French." Considering the large circulation of Blackwood in the States, and the impression produced by Capt. Hamley's tale as decidedly "a good