

## CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the day of the annual festival of the Lord Mayors of London, 9th November, 1841, was born the eldest son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and of His Royal Highness Albert, Prince of Saxe Cobourg Gotha. On the 25th of January, 1842, the infant Prince of Wales was baptised in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The figures immediately at the font are copied from the celebrated Historical Picture by Sir George Hayter, containing fifty portraits of eminent persons. Those represented in this group are: the Queen, and on her left hand Prince Albert. On the Prince's left is the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, her figure diminished by standing on one of the lower steps of the dais. On the left of the Duchess is the late Dr. Bloomfield, Lord Bishop of London. Behind the Duchess of Buccleuch is the figure of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, uncle of the Queen. And behind Her Majesty and Prince Albert, stands the venerable Duke of Wellington, carrying the sword of State. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury holds the infant Prince in his arms, and is represented in the act of administering the sacred rite of baptism.

The King of Prussia was sponsor for the infant, but his figure, as placed in Sir George Hayter's picture stands too far to the Queen's right to be admitted in our engraving. The baptismal font is the same which has been used in the several Royal families since the reign of Charles the First.

In the original picture we recognize many faces once familiar in the public places of London, now known only on pictures and in history. Of those shown in the engraving all are gone to the tomb, except the Queen, whom God preserve and comfort through many remaining years! the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Buccleuch. Of those prominent in the picture, but not seen in that group, and who have departed this life, are, the King of Prussia, Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Aberdeen, and but the other day the Marquis of Lansdown. The venerable Lord Lyndhurst, then Lord High Chancellor, still survives.

OUR continuation of Eola has been unavoidably omitted this week.

**TORONTO SKATING RINK.**—In addition to its other attractions, our next number will contain illustrations of the ladies' skating contest in Toronto, as follows:—A portrait of the young lady who won the principal prize; the Mayor presenting the prize, and the prizes themselves.

FOR obvious reasons we have not been able to give, in this number, the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Wales. To gratify, however, the interest which the occasion has created, we have devoted much of our space to scenes and incidents with which his name is more or less directly associated. In our next number we confidently expect to be able to give the promised illustration of the marriage ceremony. It will be on a presentation sheet; no pains will be spared to make it every way worthy of the interesting event.

CITIZENS of Toronto who may wish to obtain extra copies of this number will be kind enough to leave their orders with Mr. A. S. IRVING, bookseller, King street, and may rest assured that such orders will be promptly attended to. We are glad to see, by-the-way, that friend Irving, in removing to Toronto, has lost none of that enterprise which won for him such popularity among the reading class in Hamilton. While his splendid stock of the latest books, periodicals and newspapers, and all else pertaining to the business, shows that the people of Toronto have not been slow in discovering his value as a literary caterer.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. BROWN & MAT. HOWIE, under the style of H. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, they having transferred the business to Mr. W. A. FERGUSON; therefore all parties indebted to said Brown and Howie, on account of the Canadian Illustrated News, will please make their payments to W. A. FERGUSON, he being authorized to collect and grant receipts for the same.

WM. BROWN,  
MAT. HOWIE.

Hamilton, March 19th, 1863.

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 getters up of the club.

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

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

If any of our Agents have back Nos. 1, 2 and 8, on hand, they will confer a favor by returning them to this office.

## NOTICE.

The public will please beware of a smooth-faced young man calling himself T. Dodd, as we understand from letters in our possession, that he has been canvassing for the 'Canadian Illustrated News.' Dodd canvassed a few days for us in Toronto, and not liking the gentleman's manner of doing business we discharged him. Without our knowledge or consent he has taken money from people in the country, representing himself sometimes as an agent, and other times proprietor of the 'Canadian Illustrated News.'

Mr. HAMILTON, agent for the 'Canadian Illustrated News,' will please call at the office before proceeding further with his canvassing.

## THE CANADIAN

## Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, MARCH 28, 1863.

## HISTORICAL VICISSITUDES.

On the 20th of March, 1801, the British plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark demanded from that nation its separation from the Northern alliance; but the Crown Prince declared that he was determined to remain faithful to his engagements; upon which the ambassador, Mr. Vansittart, left Copenhagen. On the 30th, a British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker—Admiral Horatio Nelson, second in command, passed the sound without any resistance, and anchored before Copenhagen. On the 2d of April, Nelson, who had offered his services to conduct the attack on that city, anchored off Drago, with twelve sail of the line, besides frigates, bombs, and smaller vessels. He opened his attack at ten o'clock, which continued for a time with great fury. The Danish batteries being silenced, Nelson proposed to the Crown Prince a cessation of hostilities on the score of humanity, wishing to spare Denmark when no longer resisting. The action then ceased, having lasted five hours, during which the whole Danish line to the southward of the Crown batteries, amounting to seventeen sail, were sunk, burnt or captured. An armistice was agreed upon for fourteen weeks, during which the treaty of armed neutrality was suspended.

That event was the first of a series to which historical philosophy is compelled to pay deference in this year, 1863, which sees Britain and Denmark united by a Royal wedding; while America is distracted by intestine war, and the tranquility of the British Empire imperilled, the political existence of the Province of Canada a problem, by the violation of blockades and of international friendship through English mercantile adventurers; the breaches of neutrality being now carried on in a manner denied by Great Britain to Denmark. The events of 1801 were repeated in 1807, and concurrently with them, some minor incidents happened which rise like ghosts out of the chron-

icles of time and refuse to go to rest.

On the 31st of August, 1807, died, at Rome, Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stewart, Cardinal York, the last male branch of the British Royal family of Stewart. And on that day, in the chapel of St. George's, Windsor, where the auspicious union of Great Britain and Denmark has just been celebrated, March 10, 1863, was a royal funeral of the House of Brunswick, celebrated with all heraldic pomp—that of the Duchess of Gloucester. And on the same day, a naval fleet of Great Britain and an army of twenty thousand troops approached the capital city of Denmark, on an errand which, briefly told, was this:

The King and government of Denmark, either from weakness or inclination, having promoted the views of Bonaparte in declaring the British Islands to be in a condition of blockade, and by shutting the port of Holstein, a mixed naval and military force was despatched from England demanding the surrender of the Danish navy.

A negotiation was carried on with the Prince Royal of Denmark for that purpose, but he evaded all offers of amicable adjustment. In consequence the harbour of Copenhagen was bombarded by Admiral Gambier's fleet, and the troops landed under the officer second in command, Sir Arthur Wellesley, subsequently Duke of Wellington. After a devastating cannonade of two days the city capitulated. On the 8th of September, the British took possession of the citadel, arsenal, and dock-yards, and the whole of the Danish fleet. The captured vessels were eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs and twenty gunboats, which with all the naval stores, were conveyed to ports of England, except one ship which grounded and was destroyed.

On the part of Britain the necessity for the invasion of that neutral nation was urgent, because Denmark being unable to resist Bonaparte, the disturber of Europe, the destroyer of established thrones, the assassin of nations, the navy of the Danes would inevitably have gone into the service of the belligerent power with which Britain was at war. In political ethics, if there be ethics, or any abstract moral law, that can be recognized over the superior necessity arising out of a struggle for existence, such as Britain was then engaged in for herself and for other nations, the seizure of the Danish fleet may be accounted a violation of neutral rights. But judged by the result, and the supreme exigency of the occasion, it was an event which strengthened Britain, weakened the common enemy of Europe, and preserved to Denmark its very existence as an independent state. Yet the precedent is one which may be inconvenient, should it be acted upon by the Federal government of North America, against the British dependency of Barbadoes for instance, which has just been aiding, abetting and comforting with coals and warlike stores, and official dinners some of the Southern belligerents now at war with the North. In the case of the Danes in 1801, and 1807, the superior power of France perverted their neutrality to the disadvantage of Britain. In the present American war there is no cause for the perversion of British neutrality in favor of the Confederates, except the sordid instincts of mercantile adventurers, and the unaccountable indiscretion of the Governor of Barbadoes. What if Canada, as a British Province has to meet the consequences of those breaches of neutrality which are begun at Liverpool and consummated in the West Indies?

Major Gen. E. V. Sumner died in Syracuse on Saturday morning, 21st instant, of congestion of the lungs. The deceased General had been more than forty-three years in the service of the United States.

## Notice to Correspondents.

J. J., HAMILTON.—Will hear from us in a few days.

T. J. B., COLLINGWOOD.—Answer on second page.

W. M., VICTORIA.—Agent's list just received. Will forward regularly hereafter.

Mrs. N., KINGSTON.—Will hear from us shortly.

R. D., CHELTENHAM.—You should have mentioned the name of the agent. See 'Notice' in another column.

LOVIE'S GIGANTIC POLYORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.—This exhibition should attract liberal patronage in Canada, both from the ability of the artist who sketched the scenes on the widely diversified fields of battle, and the known skill of the painter who has committed the sketches to canvass in the city of Hamilton. This great picture will be exhibited in the chief towns of the Province. Support native enterprise! Let Canada acquire a name in literature and fine art. Patronize the artist; he will give birth to still greater works.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

## CANADIAN.

Hon. A. T. GALT arrived in Galt on Friday, 20th inst.

The Grand Trunk elevator at Toronto is now finished and ready for the reception of grain.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR has been gazetted sheriff of Hastings, and Mr. Andrew Ross sheriff of Oxford.

The Montreal Board of Trade has appointed a committee to draft a petition to the government, praying for the passage of the Bankruptcy Bill, now before the Lower House.

The Hon. Donald Montgomery has been elected Speaker of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward's Island. The Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland has been elected Speaker of the Lower House. Parliament was opened on the 3d inst.

## UNITED STATES.

The military movements of the week have been confined to unimportant raids, skirmishes and reviews. There is every indication, however, that important movements will be made soon.

Another monster meeting was held, on the 20th inst., at the Cooper Institute, New York; the object being to organize the Loyal National League. The meeting is spoken of as a great success.

The Port Royal New South says that Jacksonville, Florida, has been taken by the Negro Brigade. The negroes behaved with propriety and no one was harmed.

The reported success of the Yazoo Pass expedition turns out to be untrue.

Com. Farragut has got his fleet past Fort Hudson with the loss of one vessel. Banks' land forces are said to be in rear of the Fort and a battle is expected soon.

Gold in Richmond has risen 200 per cent. within a week. This brings Confederate paper down to 23 cents on the dollar.

## CONTINENTAL.

The King of Prussia has been compelled to desist from his intended interference in the Polish question, by the remonstrances of England, France and Austria.

DON'T BORROW TROUBLE.—There is a class of people who are constantly borrowing trouble by anticipating evil ahead, and it is ills that never happen which chiefly make them wretched. A cheerful expectation of the best is a fountain of joy in itself, for though chill disappointment may meet us now and then, still the warm and genial sunshine of hope renews and vivifies our spirit. There is no greater sign of a coward heart than the constant anticipation of evil. Such a person prepares the ground for the seed, as it were, and in his constant search for trouble, ten to one, he will find it, for it is not unreasonable to suppose that evil may be wooed and won by these distrustful people. Let none of our readers foster such a suspicious spirit, but rather look at the bright side of things; a man's mind is the citadel of his possessions, and no enemy can conquer that, unless some treacherous infirmity within turns traitor. Therefore show a bold front to the visits of misfortune, not meet it half way with unbarred gates.—And when ills have absolutely come, do not go about and tell your troubles to every one you meet. Some people are for ever telling their troubles, but believe us, it is a true and truthful old maxim, that people do not like to have unfortunate men for their acquaintances.