

honorable position of Chief Magistrate of this City.

Moved by John O'Farrell, Esq., seconded by Jacques Malouin, Esq., and

Resolved,—That out of respect to the memory of our late confere this Bar do attend his funeral in a body, and wear mourning during one month.

Moved by F. Xr Langevin, Esq., seconded by L. A. Cannon, Esq., and

Resolved,—That a copy of these resolutions be communicated by the Secretary to the relatives of the deceased.

A few personal words by the Editor of the Canadian Illustrated News.

The reader beholds on the front page the portrait of a gentleman whose great intellectual ability, professional acquirements, energy, amiable simplicity of character, whose whole life—alas, that it was so short—was the dream of early hope and the joy of all his family connections; as his death is their deep, deep grief, and the cause of sadness of heart to all who knew him, or respects them.

I who write, came a stranger to the shores of Canada five years ago, after a life of intense devotion to public well-being in Britain. Mr. Pope knew me only in books, but had heard that I was in Quebec, and long detained there through the mortal sickness of one—the beloved of my bosom—who was all the world to me. The London Times newspaper informed him one day early in 1860, that the late Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, on my name being brought up in a debate in the House of Commons, had said something of me exceedingly kind and complimentary. Mr. Pope, thinking that in the seclusion of a rural cottage outside of Quebec, I might not see the London Times, took the trouble, pressing as his business avocations of barrister, and as his official duties as Deputy Mayor then were, to devote some hours of two different days in search for me—for what? Solely that he might convey pleasure to a stranger, whom he rightly inferred had at that time encountered more causes of anxiety and grief than enjoyment. It would be some solace, he generously supposed, for me to find that gentlemen of high position in England bore testimony, unasked for, to my literary industry, and personal reputation.

This incident, trifling in itself, is named because it was characteristic of the free-hearted, genial Mr. Thomas Pope. He was three times elected Mayor of the city. His name, as a candidate, subdued factions, even religious faction, and the hostility of races. He gave to angry antagonism the courtesy of acquiescence. He was a gentleman of fine presence, of manly beauty. His destiny in Canada, any one would have said, who knew his intellectual force, his intensity of application, his amiable disposition, was the leadership of some governing party, which, in the councils of the Province, would rise above all self-seeking; all things mean or mercenary. But he died before the noon-tide of his days. Canada is poorer in her men of high promise; and I have one friend the less.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE,
"Whistler at the Plough."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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Hamilton, July 1st, 1863.

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THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, JULY 18, 1863.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

HOW THE PROVINCE GROWS.

The embarrassed Municipalities of Canada West are of two classes, standing clearly apart the one from the other.

The first class, comprises forty-six townships, or towns, or counties which have borrowed from the Provincial Loan Fund.—Their creditor is the Province of Canada.

The second class comprises three cities, Hamilton, London and Ottawa; and the towns or townships of St. Thomas, Prescott, Preston and Caledonia. These have borrowed money from private persons by the sale of debentures promising to pay interest. Thus, they are not only liable for the interest of their own debts, but as integral parts of Upper Canada, they contribute their share of interest paid by the Province on the indebtedness of the forty-six Municipalities, whose creditor is Canada, the Province in its turn being the debtor of private persons mostly all resident in Great Britain.

There was another class of Municipalities which incurred debt, by selling debentures in the open market, comprising the city of Toronto, four hundred thousand dollars, the town of Berlin, twenty thousand; the county of Simcoe, two hundred thousand, and the county of Middlesex, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. These having been able to meet the interest on their bonds as it fell due, are not embarrassed.

In the case of Toronto, as the metropolis of Upper Canada, where so many public institutions are located, and occasionally the Legislature and Provincial government, it may be said that all the Province, and certainly all that portion of it which contributes to maintain the Law Courts, University, Colleges, Schools of Medicine and other institutions, contribute to meet the debt of Toronto. Moreover, that city, unlike Hamilton, was not exposed to the necessity of defending its commercial position by an expenditure on railways, three-fourths of which has been to the present time lost capital to Hamilton, with this additional burden, that interest on that lost capital must be met by drawing it from other sources of local revenue.

On the contrary, Toronto, by the fortune of position, and the higher fortune of having had the Grand Trunk Railway and Northern, carried westerly and northerly at the expense chiefly of British share-holders, not at the cost of its own corporate property and population, has exposed Hamilton to the emergency of incurring heavy responsibilities in railway construction to sustain some degree of its former prosperity, which the fortunes of favorable position and local enterprise had given it.

Even now, Hamilton asks only the concurrence of the Provincial Legislature to its proposal to defray its debt and accumulated arrears of interest by spreading the payments over a larger period of time. A proposition which, if acted upon, will ultimately pay the debt in full, and meanwhile allow the city to save its existence. It has been owing to the hostility of sister cities from which nothing was asked, and to the perverse misrepresentation by newspapers in other places, on their part a continuous persistence in distorting the facts, either for the 'fun of the thing,' or for the pleasure that disparagement of Hamilton gave to some of the inhabitants of some other city, that the British shareholders have not before this acceded to the honorable terms, offered by a corporation and people who are straining to the uttermost the sinews of industry and of fiscal resource.

Strange to say, the forty-six municipalities which are in most part, though not all, defaulters to the Province, and which, when

sued by the Attorney General, paid nothing of interest or principal, are not railed at and vituperated by the Toronto dailies as the city of Hamilton has been, or at least was until lately.

On the 24th June 1863, a report from the Finance Committee was adopted authorizing Robert Cassels, Esq., manager of one of the banks to act for the corporation in England, in submitting proposals of settlement to the bondholders. For the conditions the reader is referred to page 115 of this issue.

Here it may be only further remarked that a sum of public money similar to that loaned to the municipalities of Upper Canada which are now indebted to the government, was given to Lower Canada to purchase the feudal rights and oppressive customs of manorial superiors, and transfer the soil as freehold to its occupying owners. So that the Lower section of the Province has no just complaint against the Upper section on the score of municipal indebtedness.

But in Upper Canada the Municipalities which have incurred debt in making highways for local and general traffic, have largely promoted the progress of the country.

All these debts (two heavy items in that of Hamilton excepted) represent works which develop industry and wealth; and though not representing interest flowing into the corporate or the Provincial Exchequer those debts indicate the rapidly increasing affluence of Canada.

THE LANCASHIRE EMIGRATION.

In a recent Debate in the House of Commons on the question of employing the factory operatives at works of local improvement in the town of Lancashire, several members spoke similarly to what we have written again and again in these pages. We have pronounced it a delusion practised on the Lancashire operatives, a cruelty, a crime, to induce them to come to Canada in any considerable number without provision being first made for their sustenance and permanent settlement on land, for which, and the sustenance they should be ultimately required to pay.

Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, said of the works of local improvement to be carried out in Lancashire on money advanced by government on security of future local taxation: 'The government did not pretend to afford employment to all the operatives of Lancashire. They had done what was their duty in providing facilities for the local authorities if they chose to avail themselves of them, to find employment of a remunerative kind.'

Then speaking of emigration, he said, and probably some who in Canada, or Hamilton, bring us under their distinguished censure, may read such an authority as the Home Secretary:

'It would not be safe to establish a wholesale system of emigration unless the colonies were prepared to receive and find employment for a large and sudden accession to their population.'

That was the utterance of a Minister of the Crown. Here is the view of one of the old Tories, not the rational Conservatives, who make up the great party now in opposition in the British parliament, but a Tory who despises Manchester, and cotton, and everything related to calico, Mr. Busfield Ferrand, who lives in the midst of the woolen factories of Airedale in Yorkshire:

'Mr. Ferrand complained that the bill did not go far enough, and that if the facts of the case were such as he believed them to be from actual experience and conversation with the operatives themselves, the government underrated the extent and possible duration of the calamity. He also felt that the sum asked for would not be sufficient. They would before the session closed have to ask for three millions, and at least ten millions would be required to keep the operatives through the winter. The only effectual remedy would be an extensive system of national emigration.'

Mr. Cobden as differing from Mr. Ferrand swings on the extremity of the political balances. In this debate he said that the operatives in the cotton manufacturing districts had enjoyed with their families a rate of wages amounting to comparative affluence. It was, therefore, impossible to reduce a population so situated to an amount of wages which contented the agricultural labourer, with due regard to their health and the peace of the district. He did not deprecate emigration in the interest of the capitalist, but would say to the labourer, 'Emigrate if you can better yourself.' That was the true principle; but he did not object to it in the interest of the operative himself. If he was sent to the wilds of America or Australia, the agricultural labourer benefited himself; but the mill hand could not plough, nor reap, nor tend cattle, and he would be helpless and destitute.

We are not without hope, though it may not be a lively belief that if a wisely provident policy be permitted to Canada by the opposing leaders in the provincial parliament, now about to assemble some measure providing for the sustenance of immigrants, and their permanent location will be enacted. Mr. Cobden is not so well informed as we who have minutely examined this Upper Province. The wholesale immigration of West of Scotland weavers in 1820, 1821, was not a failure, but a great success, as their freehold estates, and affluent families living amidst abundance on the fertile soil, watered by the beautiful rivers in Central Canada, testify this day. But they encountered hardships, even though provided in food and implements of work from the imperial revenue. Neither did the wholesale immigration of United Empire loyalists in 1783-84, prove a failure. It was and is a grand triumph of industrial enterprise.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HOURS OF RECREATION, by Joseph Hodgson, Stratford. We sympathise earnestly, warmly, with the struggling author of this little book, and will write of it more at length when time has favored us with leisure to read it through. Meanwhile it is commended to the free-hearted and open-handed as the production of a Canadian Poet, who is afflicted with a sad misfortune, the incapacity to walk abroad to behold the face of nature, or to earn his daily bread, by the decrepitude of his lower limbs. His title-page bears this quatrain from one of his poems entitled

THE PEN.

Ready Pen, write noblest thoughts
For time is a glorious mission;
All that wisdom e'er denotes—
Write to prompt a pure ambition.

The book is printed for the author by Vivian & Co., of Stratford, C. W. Buy it, Canadians, friends, countrymen! and lovers!

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. C. B. ANDERLEY, M.P., by the Hon. Joseph Howe, Premier of Nova Scotia.

A pamphlet has come under the Editorial eye which troubles us considerably. It bears on its title-page the words 'British North American Association'; and purports to have been written by the Hon. Joseph Howe, Premier of Nova Scotia. From other sources of information than its pages, we learn it was suppressed by its author when he was in England, in 1862, after he had obtained an imperial appointment connected with the Fisheries, with a salary of £1,000 sterling a year. Was the pamphlet suppressed because it was twaddle? or because it had a flavor of treason? And why is it now circulated in Canada?

Doubtless there are items of truth in it, and its whole subject is one that may be wholesomely discussed. It is in the form of a letter to Mr. Alderley, an English member of Parliament, who has publicly said that the colonies should organize forces to assist in defending the frontiers, or if not, the Home government should withdraw the British forces. We intend quoting more at length on another occasion. The illogical and inconclusive reasoning, with the wildness of hap-hazard statement, makes quotation difficult. He assumes that the colonies, Nova Scotia, or Canada, for instance, if trained to the use of arms might one day turn their arms against Britain.