

LOSS OF THE NORWEGIAN.

It is with consternation and with sorrow inexpressible, that we announce the loss of another of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's vessels. The reader's notice is directed to one of the centre pages for an illustration sketched from facts specially forwarded to the Canadian Illustrated News. The following was the telegram first received:

ASPY BAY, C. B., June 14,
via SACKVILLE, June 17.

To ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec:—The steamer Norwegian was wrecked this morning at 7 o'clock, in a thick fog, on the centre of Paul's Island, about a mile and a quarter eastward of North East light. She had on board 56 cabin and 271 steerage passengers, all of whom, together with the crew and mails, have been saved. A large portion of the baggage has also been landed. The steamer, when I left, at one o'clock in the afternoon, was all but on her beam ends, portside uppermost, and well on to the rocks.

The fore peak and forward compartment have several feet of water in them. The main and aft wards are quite dry. Captain McMaster was not certain whether she could be got off or not. He requests that a steamer be sent down at once to the wreck with assistance.

Passengers were being conveyed, when I left, to the Government Humane Society's house, a short distance westward of the light-house.

Mr. Campbell, Governor of the island, is lending all his assistance. Not being certain as to the casual help vessels passing may give, immediate assistance is urgently looked for.

I will return to-morrow for an answer.
(Signed,) JOHN WALLACE, Purser.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

ASPY BAY, June 15,
via Sackville, June 17.

To Messrs. Allan & Co.—I went down to the wreck to-day and just returned. A gale was blowing from eastward, and could not land.

Saw the passengers about the Governor's house, and some tents on the rocks close to the steamer, which was shifting and well on her beam ends.

The telegraph line is not working, owing to a heavy thunder-storm, and only part of the first message is sent. Must return by daybreak to-morrow. Send immediate assistance.
(Signed) J. WALLACE.

THE CANADIAN
Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, JUNE 20, 1863.

RESOURCES AND TAXATION.

THE staple argument at the elections, now nearly concluded, has been on both sides—'Retrenchment' and 'Economy.' That is at all times, and has been in all countries, a popular cry. Retrenchment of unnecessary expenditure is at once expedient, and in political ethics a public virtue. But economy may mean something else than retrenchment. In its narrower and common acceptation it signifies careful solicitude not to allow expenditure to exceed income. As applicable to individuals, it often means parsimony, and may degenerate to avarice. In the larger and general sense, as a political axiom, it includes the development of public wealth, which is the source of public revenue, as well as the prudent limitation of expenditure. Indeed, a truly prudent expenditure means the preservation of the Province, and the development of its vast natural resources.

The debt of the Province of Canada is, in its legal aspects, of two kinds, municipal and provincial; but as an element in public economy, the municipal and provincial debts are as one; they were incurred in developing public wealth. That there may have been some ill-judged schemes promoted and some misappropriation of money are probable results of that self-government, which, though the best for a new country that has yet been discovered in political experiments, is far from being a government of self-denial and purity of motive and of action.

But the complaint of mis-appropriated money is not always, and in the case of Canada, is not often justly made. They who obtained contracts to build canals, or railroads, or portions of these, were each

competitors with many others. The successful contractors are accused of plundering the public, when in fact it is only the unsuccessful competitors who feel aggrieved. The Province is responsible for a very considerable debt, but that, unlike the national debt of Great Britain, of France, or of Austria, has not been incurred in military and naval armaments, which though preserving the several nationalities, and adding to their power and dignity—conditions which are absolutely requisite to nations, and not to be overlooked in the Province of Canada with impunity, are and have been issues of expenditure not directly and palpably reproductive. The debt of Canada has been incurred for works which almost instantly became reproductive; which for several years have been and are in this year, 1863, yielding bountiful returns to the public wealth of the Province, in a ratio of profit upon outlay, unequalled in the industrial history of any nation, or Province of a nation upon the face of the earth, so far as history or research has given to living man a record.

The person who is now Editor of this journal (Alexander Somerville,) has devoted many years of observation and research to topics related to public wealth, and in the British Parliament has been frequently cited as an authority. He has investigated the resources of Canada and the frontier United States minutely during the last four years, and being under no party obligations in this journal to fetter the expression of convictions which he believes to be founded on truth, that assertion is deliberately made as wholly within the truth.

The debt of Canada has been contracted for plank roads, gravel roads, railroads, harbors, lighthouses, canals, and the like, which represent Public Economy both in its narrowest and largest sense. To the farmer and merchant those works effect an economic saving in time, and of seasons in the time of bringing out of the earth and distributing produce to its markets; a saving of time and cost in personal locomotion; a diminution of uncertainty, almost an extinction of delay in the matter of payments. These great internal works to facilitate transport and the concomitant adjuncts of banking and reciprocal interchange of products with the United States, have superseded low prices and long credits by ready money; ensuring a price at ready money equal to cent per cent for wheat and cattle beyond what the price was before the Provincial debt was contracted.

The trade of the country, consisting of imports and exports, in 1858, was \$52½ millions.

Imports and exports, in 1862, it was \$79½ millions, being an increase of 50 per cent.

At his election in Sherbrooke Mr. Galt who was Finance Minister in the Cartier Macdonald administration, said: They had been censured for removing the canal tolls in 1859. All the tolls of the canals in 1859, were \$92,000

The tolls had in fact never been totally removed, but only 10 per cent was collected for expenses.— This 10 per cent in 1862 yielded a sum of \$8,000

\$4,000

The effect of the reduction of tolls said Mr. Galt, had been to triple and quadruple the quantity of wheat, flour and other vegetable productions transported by these canals and very largely to increase the foreign trade of the country.

TONS.
The sea-going trade in 1859 was 128,000
" " " " 1861 " 160,000
" " " " 1862 " 192,000

being an increase of 50 per cent. on 1859.

The detractors of the late government at the last election called the public debt \$70,000,000. Now they make it \$85,000,000.

The total liabilities of the Province are, \$72,000,000

It has assets to be deducted, 10,000,000

Making the liabilities of the Province, \$62,000,000

Of this, \$30,000,000 are equal to terminable annuities. This sum borrowed at 6 per cent. per annum, is now only paying 5½ per

cent. interest. The ½ per cent. is paying off the \$30,000,000 in 45 years.

The cost of interest on the public debt was, in 1858, \$1.34 per head.
1861, 1.31 " "
1862, 1.27 " "

The total amount of taxation was in, 1858, \$3.95 per head.
1861, 3.71 " "
1862, 3.67 " "

Mr. Galt's inference that the increase of traffic through the canals is due to the reduction of tolls, should be qualified by the fact that larger shipments of American Western produce, went down the canals of Canada in 1861, and 1862, than in previous years, owing to the Mississippi being closed by the operations of war. But he did not rest a defence of his colleagues and their predecessors who contracted public debt for the public benefit, on the reduction of tollage on canals. While deprecating the course which some Canadians, greatly too many, take in running down the credit and resources of the country, he affirmed that the debt of the Province had been well incurred. It was incurred for public improvements, for the construction of valuable canals and railroads; for a comprehensive system of education; for the removal of the long-standing causes of religious animosities in Upper Canada, and for getting rid, rid forever, of the feudal tenures in the Lower Province.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Literary contributions, likely to be inserted, have been received from Dollwa; G. W. Johnson, and W. A. But who is W. A.? Why send a statement of matters of fact about the Merchant's Rifles at Toronto, and not give the name of the writer? The poetical contribution of J. J. R. and that from Stamford are inadmissible. In both, the piety may be good, at least the sentiment is amiable; but the verses are wholly destitute of that ideality which is poetry. Many persons can appreciate the poetry of others who cannot express it in words themselves; but they who cannot feel the poetic sensation of mind themselves, cannot convey it to others. They may versify, but to be a rhymster is not to be a poet.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Editor is sorry to say anything to offend you or any human being. By natural disposition, and by the interests of this paper, he is alike disposed to be pleased at the happiness of others. But if a literary contribution is so faulty that it cannot be printed, he must either make no remark or say why it is rejected. The writers who voluntarily send contributions to this office must expect to see them made the subject of remark. The Editor gave the rejected article to be returned to you at the address formerly given. Perhaps it is in the post office there? If you choose to send another, it will be candidly but generously treated. We do not read to discover faults but to find beauties. But if, as in the last, we have to scramble through barren difficulties, and find no flower nor green spot, and at last be asked to go over it again and amend inaccuracies, there is no inducement to do so. The article was not only faulty in such mistakes as giving the population of Quebec to Montreal, and omitting the latter, but was feeble in language and cloudy in idea. Your opinions, too, were second-hand, and not correct though borrowed. As an instance, you said, 'for although George the Third was a tyrant,' &c. In the effort to preserve the unity of the British Empire, at the time of the American revolution, George the Third was not a tyrant. The American statesmen of this day, whose forefathers revolted then, are not tyrants, but patriots, in their efforts to suppress rebellion and preserve the unity of the American nation. George the Third was never a tyrant in any sense.

NATURE AND ART.—The phrase 'A mouth beautifully chiselled'; or, 'Eyebrows beautifully pencilled' is a misuse of words and semblances, giving an inversion of the logical order of ideas and of things. If these had met our notice for the first time in the well written tale, 'The Cross of Pride,' they would have been passed over as inadvertencies, which doubtless they are in Mrs. Noel's

case. But such phrases have occurred in the writings of English and American authors who now stand nearly if not quite on the Corinthian capitals of literature. The inversion has its birth in the literary slang of the studios of artists and in the Picture exhibitions. There, artists are supreme; nature and things natural, including language and literature, are with them secondary creations. The sculptor has chiselled the features of his statue beautifully. But when the worshipper of the sculptor sees the lovely woman whom the statue represents, he forgets the order of things and of ideas, and speaks of her as if she had been imitated from the statue and chiselled beautifully. In the matter of 'pencilled eyebrows' the offence is worse; it conveys an idea of disgust. It suggests the dyeing of hair. The woman who paints her face, or dyes her hair, is not a true woman. The man who dyes whiskers or moustache is not far from being a coward. If Canada were invaded we would not trust the loyalty or courage of any officer or other man, who had ever dyed his hair or whiskers.

PAMELA S. VIKING.—Why is this daughter of inspiration silent? When the present Editor assumed the literary care of this paper Miss Viking's lines, 'Lillian Lee,' were found lying amongst other manuscripts as a jewel in the ashes. On inquiry he ascertained that it had been long in the office neglected. If that oversight of others led to the silence of Miss Viking's muse, so far as relates to this paper, it is a misfortune for which we are truly sorry. No other poetry, so sweet, so tender, so genuine has been born of ideality in this Canada, as the various pieces of Miss Viking bear witness. A copy of the paper is sent regularly by mail.

The Editor directs attention to the following exposition of Double Majority:

DOUBLE MAJORITY.—In April, 1859, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald having in the House of Assembly given notice of a motion respecting the principle of a Parliamentary Double Majority, Mr. Buchanan placed on the Notice Book this amendment, intended to affirm the principle and also define the mode of converting the principle into legislative practice.

'That our highly prized constitutional principle of Responsible Government has become in practice an instrument of the greatest legislative tyranny, and of the most flagrant Executive injustice. Members of this House, although representatives of large majorities of their constituencies, and although also coinciding in sentiment with a majority of the whole people in their section of the Province, as expressed through their representatives, being practically deprived of all influence in the legislation of the Province, and of all influence over the patronage and other acts of the Executive Government in their respective localities: That until the principle of Representation by Population, without regard to a dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada, receives the sanction of the double majority, or of a majority of the representatives both of Upper and of Lower Canada, it is imperative to the well-working of Responsible Government that the Double Majority principle should be in practical operation so far, that if, on a vote of want of confidence (of which a week's notice shall have been given) there is found a majority of the whole members from either section (or thirty-three members from either section of the Province) against the Government, it will be the duty of the Ministers representing such section in the Cabinet to resign their offices, as no longer representing the public opinion of such section of the Province.'

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Publisher's Notices.

H. M. M., Drummondville—Your paper has been sent from No. 1, Vol. II. Enquire at Post Office.

Mr. Notman, Montreal—The photographs received; accept our thanks.

H. S. S., Cavendish, P. E. Island—The paper will be sent to your address; you may find means of paying for it by an order on some person or bank in Canada.

Remittances.

L. M., Scotland; J. B., Goderich; T. S. M., Aylmer; P. King, Fergus; T. R. Montreal; J. E. K., Streetsville; W. L. C. & Co. St. Catharines; T. W. C., St. Catharines; Dr. C., Harrison; Rev. J. D. Richmond Hill; P. K. Drummondville; W. W. Stamford; P. U. M., Port Robinson; S. B., Welland.