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THE CANADIAN Illustrated News.

HAMILTON, JULY 11, 1863.

REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS OF EXPENDITURE.

To populate the Province and preserve it for the people who achieve its industrial conquest, these are the questions which should now occupy the chief place in the public mind of Canada.

These questions in one form of proposition may be stated thus: Induce a large and useful immigration by providing land, food, implements, and seed on terms of credit to be paid for by instalments, and finally in five years. Save the country from the hazards of war by treating our national neighbors with the respect which we demand from them. Defend the country against invasion, by providing a naval and military organization, which shall be a fact and not by its weakness and imperfection, a delusion.

Money expended on Provincial defences may not be reproductive in the sense that wheat is when the farmer sows it on the field which he has purchased, ploughed, manured and harrowed with his labour. But it is remunerative in the sense that expenditure is, if it saves the farmer's life; or saves his property from the robber who would, if not deterred leave him houseless and landless.

Money expended on filling the country with a population, to be bound to the land they occupy, first, by their necessities and indebtedness; and subsequently by their instincts as owners of property, and by their sense of independence as freeholders of the soil; that is money, or would be were it largely invested, not alone reproductive in the lowest or unfruitful sense but in the highest requirements of a wise public policy.

To construct works of local and general improvement a large number of municipalities in Upper Canada have borrowed money from the Provincial government, and the Province owes it to creditors mostly resident in Britain. The Province pays interest to the British fund-holders. But the municipalities have not paid interest to the Province; except in a very few instances, where the amount was small. One municipality only, that of Hamilton city, borrowed the

funds devoted by it to local and general improvements, from British money lenders on its own responsibility. For that money it is not indebted to the Province. But of Hamilton hereafter.

The local improvements of municipalities have been in principle—and with trifling exceptions of fraud inseparable seemingly from everything human, have been in practice reproductive. They have increased the market value of produce, thereby the value of property, and have advanced the interests of civilization which are the comforts of social life, and have secured the safety of property and of individual life.

The general improvements for which municipalities have incurred debt are chiefly railroads. And beyond question railroads in Canada are eminently reproductive to the Province, whatever the misfortunes of individuals or of municipalities may be.

In the case of shareholders resident in Britain who have invested money in their construction, and who do not obtain any return for their capital, the railroad which pays them nothing is not reproductive to them. But it, if we call it the Grand Trunk, or Port Hope and Peterboro' or Brockville and Ottawa, is reproductive to the Province of Canada.

Or let the example be the Illinois Central. That was in large part made with the money of British capitalists, and has not, as yet, yielded them any return. To them it is not reproductive. But what is it and the lines forming the system of western railways in which it is a main artery? Let the crowding traffic which sustains and expands so rapidly, marvellously, the cities of Chicago, or Detroit, be the answer. That traffic is gathered from the prolific fields of the reclaimed forests and prairies of the west, and fills with abundance and with profit not alone those cities, but contributes largely to the trade of Buffalo, and New York.

What the Illinois Central is in the Western States of the union, the Grand Trunk is in a more remarkable degree to Canada. It maintains an open connection with the ocean in winter when inland navigation is closed; and though the quantities of grain and flour shipped at Portland by way of the Grand Trunk in winter, may not be a very high proportion of the whole produce of the Province, yet it provides an outflow which keeps the grain and flour trade from stagnation. Which brings weekly returns of ready money from Liverpool to Canadian merchants, who in turn by their rivalry with each other to accumulate stocks of produce for shipment in the spring, keep the main lines of railways as well as their branches running, and disburse among the farmers, over all the Province, the upper half of it especially, that indispensable agent of reproduction, which we call money.

At the canal convention lately held at Chicago, to take counsel on the best means of facilitating transport of western produce to the Atlantic sea-board, it was urged as a cardinal fact, which we knew well enough before reading their reports, that the price of grain and flour in the markets of Europe govern the rates paid to the farmers on the western prairies, even in seasons of the year when the produce is not being conveyed to the Atlantic, but is stored in the cities of the lakes against the opening of navigation.

The municipalities of Canada which loaned money for the construction of railways, and do not receive interest on capital, viewed in the abstract as creditors, may complain that a railway which is their debtor, is not reproductive. But those municipalities form integral portions of Canada, and partake of the benefits arising out of the general prosperity of the Province.

These remarks touch on general principles. The particulars of local indebtedness will be explicitly treated on another occasion.

FILL UP THE COUNTRY.

A copy of a circular issued in England, at Manchester, has come to the office of the Canadian Illustrated News, which we willingly insert in this prominent place:

MANCHESTER CIRCULAR.

'The Canadian people, who have already so generously contributed towards the temporary relief of the Lancashire distress, are respectfully urged to assist in its permanent alleviation, by importing into British North America such labor as is likely to be profitably absorbed into the Colonies.

The above Committee has been formed mainly (but not exclusively) to aid the 'Manchester Unemployed Operatives' Canadian Emigration Society,' the members of which have been paying 2d a week, out of their relief money, as their only means of helping themselves to remove to a country where they hope to find employment.

Friends in Canada are earnestly requested to aid in the following, or other ways:

1. By corresponding with the Secretaries and giving full information as to the state of the labor market in their own localities.

2. By inducing employers to send out passage money for such laborers as they require, the men entering into bonds to repay the money by their labor.

3. By procuring subscriptions towards the funds of the Canada Emigrants' Aid Committee, to be sent (by Post-office or Bank order) to the credit of the Treasurer, at the Union Bank, Manchester.

4. By procuring funds towards the forwarding of immigrants on their arrival at Quebec; to be sent to the Treasurer of the St. George's Society.

5. By using their influence with the Canadian Government to grant a certain number of assisted passages, if only at £1 each. This will most materially aid the efforts of the Committee in raising funds in England.

The Committee are desirous of first finding employment for the men; as their families can easily and quickly join them, when they have provided a home by their industry.

The object of the Committee is not to transfer a burthen from the Lancashire rate-payers to a benevolent community elsewhere, but to remove honest, industrious, sober men from a district where their labor is not likely to be in request at present, to one where they believe they can be usefully and profitably employed.

In answer to some Canadian newspapers which objected that the Factory Operatives are wholly unsuited to make settlers in this Province, the Secretary of the Committee of Manchester Unemployed Operatives writes in these terms:

'This Committee represents 1,000 persons, unemployed, of this city, who, wearied with their forced state of supineness, disgusted with their anomalous and false position as a burthen to their fellow-countrymen, have banded together in an enterprise which has for its object the deporting of themselves and families to your beautiful country, to make it their home, and there find opportunity of developing the skill and energies with which God has endowed them.

Do not for a moment imagine that this movement is to be merely an exodus of poor and impoverished men, women and children, taken at random, merely on account of their destitution. No such thing: they are a chosen body, selected because of their fitness for the change expected as consequent upon taking up new habits, living in a strange land whose climate, soil, manners and customs are somewhat different to their own.

Amongst their ranks are representatives of all handicraft trades; mechanics, smiths, joiners, millwrights, agricultural laborers and factory operatives, men whose hands have built up the fortune of many a merchant prince in this country, and who are able and willing to make the fortune of many another if they had the opportunity. Men who are neither morally nor physically deformed, whose characters as skilled craftsmen stand first in the world. The country that gains these men will profit tenfold, while the loss to this country will not be replaced in a quarter of a century.

There are many societies organized in this country for the purpose of deporting the unemployed of Lancashire to British colonies, such as Victoria, which latter has sent material aid to these societies in assisting the emigrants to reach their destination, and thereby secure the skilled labor they stand so much in need of.

When we apply to these societies for aid in the furtherance of our object, the question is put to us, 'what amount of assistance is the Government or people of Canada prepared to render you? if they assist you, we will give you a helping hand.'

Men of Canada, the question that is put

to us, we now put to you—will you reach us a helping hand? We are doing all we can, from the scanty pittance allowed by the poor-law boards; we are subscribing weekly all we can spare to the accomplishment of our object, through good and evil report; with much sacrifice and self-denial, in season and out of season we are working out steadily that which we have set our hearts upon, namely, to make ourselves a home in Canada. This is our aim, our object, and one which with God's blessing, your assistance and our own endeavors, we hope to consummate.'

LIBERTY AND LAW.

There are substances in the material kingdom of such a nature that whenever they are brought into contact an explosion is the natural and necessary result. These elements are good, they are useful, and the more we know about their nature, their properties, and what results will be produced when given proportions are brought into union, the better will we be fitted to control the forces of nature and use them as important instruments in accomplishing our plans. The forces of nature are however sometimes put to an improper use, the blessings are abused and made the instruments of evil and destruction. Men frequently abuse even the rights and privileges with which they as men, as members of the community, and as subjects of the government are intrusted. There are some who go so far as to fancy that there is no true liberty where the restrictions of sound wholesome law and justice are administered. Liberty to them is just another name for unrestricted right to gratify their own desires, and plans, and purposes, and unbridled passions. The liberty which they wish is not true liberty, for it is opposed to law and order; it subverts and tramples on the rights of others. It is a liberty at once subversive of order, of law, of justice. Supreme selfishness, and not liberty, is its proper name; and its bitter fruits wherever it exists to any considerable extent must be anarchy, injustice, confusion and revolution. The iron heel of might, to which liberty run mad has given being, will crush the rights of all who love law and order, intelligence and true independence.

Liberty, worthy of the name, is a sacred word; there is something charming in its very sound. It is sweet and fragrant as the rose. Often have the noblest, the best, and the bravest of a nation's sons fought and fallen on the field of conflict when doing battle with the foe of liberty. True liberty, including as it does all that it is right we should enjoy as subjects of Queen Victoria, and of the Monarch of all Worlds is worth living for, worth fighting for, and worth dying for.

True liberty and just law cannot be divorced. In the very nature of things therefore lawless liberty is a monster, a tyrant, a despot. Lawless liberty is the enemy of humanity, of empires, of nations, of commonwealths, of families, and of every individual man. Liberty and law are Divine in their origin; they are from on high; they are both ordained of God. And wherever laws which are founded in righteousness are framed, and their majesty maintained, they will in the very nature of things be respected and obeyed by every lover of liberty; for true liberty and law cannot be torn asunder. In these times of agitation, convulsion, discussion and revolution, we should feel grateful that we as a people enjoy peace, union, liberty and law.

We should rejoice and be glad, that the Union Jack, that good old flag which has boated in the breeze for the last thousand years, is unfurled over our heads. The laws of the British Empire are recognised, respected, and obeyed by the masses of her Majesty's happy subjects in every part and province of her dominions. And we believe we are only stating a fact when we say, that taking every thing into account, we not only enjoy as much real liberty, but actually more of this great blessing than any other nation in the world. One reason, among sundry others, which we could give for our belief that the English Empire is the freest, the strongest, and the best on the face of the globe at the present day is, because both the rulers and the ruled, respect, recognize, and willingly sustain and uphold the majesty of law. Liberty and law; these two are one. There is no life, no vitality, no prosperity, no potency in the body politic without them, for they are its heart and soul. You.