

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

successful still. (Cries of "Down on Brown.") There are cries from the audience in regard to Brown. Personally I had no desire to make reference to that individual at all, as it is patent that his popularity is fast dying out, and must soon become a thing of the past. (Great cheering.) As a public man he is now passing through a very trying ordeal, and his name tastes bitter in the mouths of the workmen of Canada, and will soon sink into insignificance. We will let him suffer his just reward, and leave him to the scorn of all good men. (Cheering.) Our appearance is well calculated to contradict the oft-repeated statement that this movement is conducted by a few. This vast assembly shows that all the intelligent men in the city are supporting the movement, and if there are any who are unfortunate enough to shrink from helping it on, we can only say of them that they have not yet attained to their true manliness. (Cheers.) I cannot detain you with any lengthened speech, as the inclemency of the weather is unfavorable to open air speaking. Permit me to press upon you the urgent necessity of supporting the men whom we are this day giving tangible proof of our sincere sympathy with in their present conflict. Let us help them on in their noble struggle for the declaring of our freedom and personal liberties. There is a small but gallant detachment of our army engaged in this struggle, deserving the support of all who look favourably towards this movement. I refer to the young and heroic Union of Toronto Bookbinders. That Union has been subjected to the most contemptuous abuse, and they have submitted to it all with patience, self-sacrifice, and truly wonderful endurance. (Cheers.) They have requested the nine hours, with a corresponding reduction in the money. There is surely no unreasonableness in that! Yet they have been denied it! Gentlemen, rally round them; give them all that is needed to sustain the honorable position they have assumed, and success will soon be the result. (Cheers.) I will now give place to other able speakers. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said that while the proprietor of the Leader was speaking on the other side of the platform, he had no doubt they would be pleased to hear a member of the staff of that journal which had come to the aid of the workmen in their hour of need. He would therefore take the liberty of introducing to them Mr. E. P. Roden, for whom he claimed on that occasion an attentive hearing. (Applause.)

Mr. Roden said he was pleased to observe, that although the cold snow was then falling from the heavens, it was melting rapidly upon the friendly faces of those who had assembled in such large numbers to advocate a principle that was so warmly cherished by the independent and intelligent workmen of Canada. (Cheers.) No person had been better pleased than himself, when the proprietor of the Leader rightly appreciated the wishes of the skilled mechanics to have their hours of toil shortened, and opened the columns of his journal for the discussion of their cause. There were some parties in Toronto, however, who should be nameless on that occasion, that desired to put a sticking-plaster upon the mouths of the workmen, by refusing them the privilege of placing their views on the question of labour before the public; but, thanks to the foresight of one independent gentleman, there was one journal in the city whose columns were opened to the labouring classes. (Cheers.) The proprietor of the Leader promptly refused to enter the ring which had been formed by others for the purpose of ignoring the claims of the workmen; and with the aid of a long purse and an influential journal, he thought the rights of the honest toilers of Canada would be properly protected. (Cheers.) During the absence of the member for East Toronto, attending to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa, the hardy mechanics might depend upon receiving a cordial welcome at the Leader's office. They might come in without knocking and keep their hats on, just the same as if the establishment belonged to themselves. (Cheers and laughter.) It was Mr. Beatty's wish that they should be made to feel at home when they entered the Leader's building. (Applause.) It was his (the speaker's) good fortune during the present crisis to be thrown a good deal among the representatives of the trades unions who sought a place for the presentation of their cause in the columns of the paper upon which he was engaged, and all might feel assured that they would be welcomed as co-workers in the great movement which was at present on foot in Canada to clove the working classes by the shortening of their hours of toil. (Cheers.) He looked forward with a good deal of pleasure to the workingmen, then assembled, would float triumphantly in the breeze, and when the advocates of this movement should have reached the highest round of the ladder of victory. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the addresses, hearty and prolonged cheers for the Queen, the Nine Hour Movement, and the Leader, brought to termination a demonstration which, considering that but a very short notice was given of the intention of holding it, cannot fail to convince all interested that the present movement has taken so firm a hold upon the masses, that in their vocabulary no such word as "fail" can be found.

INGENIARISM IN ST. CATHARINES. The usual quiet of St. Catharines was disturbed last Friday night about eleven o'clock by an alarm of fire which was caused by the torch of the incendiary being applied to a barn on the premises occupied by Mr. Thomas, clerk for McKinley & Co., at the east end of Church street. The fire brigade turned out promptly, but their services were not required, as the fire had been subdued before much damage was done. The apparatus had scarcely been housed, however, before the alarm again pealed forth, caused by fire being discovered issuing from an unoccupied barn in rear of the premises occupied by Mr. F. A. B. Olmch, on Queenston street. The Steamer, Hook and Ladder and Hose companies were quickly on hand, but the building being a slight structure, was soon wrapped in flames, and was entirely consumed before any water was thrown on it. But the fire had to come out again for a fire in the manufacture of Messrs. Galt and Hartley, St. Paul street. The flames were speedily extinguished. The fire-drummen were returning home, when their disgust they were again summoned to duty. The incendiaries this time had set fire to a small outbuilding in rear of the brick house owned by Mr. James Goslin, on St. Paul street, opposite the Custom House. Here the fire was confined to the building in which it broke out, the "Hookmen" again pulling down the frame, and the steamer watering out the ruins, thereby saving the residence of Mr. Arthur Carroll adjoining the place destroyed. The firemen were now just about "fagged out," having been on duty, running hither and thither for about four hours, the hose men displaying considerable alacrity and powers of endurance, while the Hook & Ladder boys as usual were to the front. The Journal advises the citizens of St. Catharines to keep a sharp lookout for the miscreants.

THE DUNDAS NINE HOURS' LEAGUE.

The following communication, addressed to the editor of the Leader, we have pleasure in re-producing, as evidencing the progress of the present grand Labour Reform movement.

Sir,—The weekly meeting of our branch of the Nine Hours League was held last night in the Elgin House. The spacious room in which our meetings are held was filled to overflowing, and it is a very pleasant fact to record that our League increases weekly in numbers and in earnestness.

After the usual routine of business was attended to, our Chairman introduced Mr. James Ryan, Secretary of the Elgin Nine Hours League, to the meeting, as an old friend to them and their cause, and they would not doubt be very much pleased to hear any information he could give them respecting the progress of the agitation throughout the country, and he would then call upon Mr. Ryan to address the meeting.

Mr. Ryan said he was not only very glad to meet them that night, but also doubly pleased to be the messenger of glad tidings to them, for he could assure them that the Great Western Railway Company had that day notified to the men in their employ that the nine hours system would be adopted on their premises on the 1st of May. (Loud applause.) He then exposed a few of the fallacies adopted by the Globe and its satellites against the movement, and showed how great a gulf lay between the promises and performances of the Hon. Geo. Brown. He showed how self-aggrandizement had always been characteristic of the man; how that to gull the working classes he generally favoured measures that were deemed chimerical, but when they became tangible and assumed a practical aspect, especially if in his opinion they would tend to lessen his influence, or touch his pocket, that he became their most inveterate foe. He gave a detailed account of the Printers' and Bookbinders' strike in Toronto, and elicited warm expressions of sympathy from the meeting on the men's behalf. He urged upon them the necessity of liberal subscriptions for their support, and showed how the generous feelings begotten now by mutual sympathy and help would prove invaluable in future years by inducing working men to look beyond the precincts of their localities and to see in the welfare of their fellows elsewhere the aids to their improvement at home. He showed that the Globe and its satellites opposed the movement more upon political than economic grounds, for they knew that with more leisure would come more mental power, more moral strength, and that if the minds of the public be improved that it will be impossible for the (celestial) ring to deceive them any longer with specious promises. It was, therefore, doubly urgent for the men to make strong efforts to free themselves from the tutelage their quondam friends would keep them in. He urged upon them unanimity, persistence, and generosity, and he felt sure that now, the railways had graciously conceded the movement to their men, that the back of the opposition was broken; but that wherever obstinacy was displayed, it was their duty to forward help, and by so doing they would accelerate the speed of the good time coming, and confer upon themselves, their children, and their country, a permanent and invaluable blessing, that physically, intellectually and socially, would repay them a thousand fold, for any trouble or expense they might incur. (Applause.)

It was moved and seconded that \$30 be forwarded to the Printers and Bookbinders on strike in Toronto. Carried unanimously. Moved and seconded that this meeting pass a vote of censure upon the Hon. George Brown, and declare his paper to be unworthy of the confidence and support of the working men. Carried unanimously. Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. James Ryan for his attendance and able speech that evening. Carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Sec. Nine Hour League.

THE CONSEQUENTIAL CLAIMS.

The answer to Lord Granville's second note was completed on the 15th inst. It will be read to the Cabinet to-day, so as to be ready to go out by to-morrow's steamer. So far as the control of the answer lies with the State department, it will be kept secret. It is conceded that one side or the other must recede within the next two months, and Reverdy Johnson is given as authority for the statement that the President regrets that claims for consequential damages was put in our case. It is given out, however, that Secretary Fish is perfectly satisfied with the position in which the present despatch leaves our side of the question. It is understood that a movement will be made in the House to-day to unmask the Secretary of State department and to let the country know how Fish is managing this business.

The promise of Mr. Gladstone to lay the whole subject before Parliament on the receipt of this despatch, is one of the impelling motives for this course, and another is a virtual assent of our Government, to a note of the British Government accompanying the counter case presented at Geneva, which undertakes to receive the same freedom of action as if business of the tribunal had not proceeded, as far as our exchange of counter cases. All this explains the unusual reticence of the State Department, but it is impossible to conceal the fears which are entertained by our Government, or to prevent inquiry as to the part of Congress that has not yet received a copy of the American counter case presented at Geneva, its preparation by agent Davis and counsel Cushing, Ewatts and Waite being delayed as long as possible to watch fluctuation of sentiment both in England and the United States on the question, but the line of argument even to the manner of the narrative, and all essential points of counter cases were settled by telegraph between Fish and our representatives abroad.

It has recently come to light that after the ratification of the treaty of Washington, but probably before the preparation of our first case, the State Department came into possession of the original documents, proving conclusively that during the period covered by the English assertion of due diligence in prevention of rebel privateering, but actual conferences were going on between the Foreign Secretary and the American agents in London in aid of the Confederacy besides looking to formal recognition of confederate states at a date in the near future, when it was expected the fortunes of rebellion would take a favourable turn, these negotiations included distinct propositions for carrying on the construction and equipment of Confederate cruisers in England, and facilitating their operations by granting them privileges in English and Colonial ports that were not to be enjoyed by vessels of the United States, this of course gives a new interest to the whole question.

The following note accompanied the counter case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, on behalf of Great Britain: The undersigned is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to say that while presenting their counter case under the special reservation hereafter mentioned, they find it incumbent on them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to claims for indirect losses under three heads: 1st. Loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag; 2nd. Loss from enhanced insurance; 3rd. Loss from the prolongation of the war. The claims for indirect losses are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within the scope and intention of the arbitrators. Her Majesty's Government have been and still are in correspondence with the Government of the U. S. in relation thereto. If that correspondence has not been brought to a final issue, Her Majesty's Government desire that the arbitration shall proceed with reference to claims for direct loss. They have thought it proper in the meantime to present a counter case, which is strictly confined to direct claims, in the hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed. Her Majesty's counter case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence, where a reference has been made, and under the express reservation of Her Majesty's rights in the event of the difference continuing to exist between the parties. If necessary, further communication will be made to the arbitrators.

(Signed)

TENTERDEN.

BLACKLEGS.

The Hamilton Standard, of Tuesday, contained the following complimentary notice:—"Master Printers throughout the country are advised to keep a sharp look-out for a couple of blacklegs and cappers who are travelling the western part of the Province endeavoring to entice workmen from the printing offices for the Globe office. One of them is tall, dark-haired, with moustache and side whiskers, and wears a skull cap; the other a short man, with dark brown hair, heavy moustache, and florid complexion. Both have the appearance of pickpockets. They 'put up' for a short time at the Queen's Arms Hotel, and took their departure before a constable could be found to arrest them."

OUR PATRONS.

"A Merchant is known by his usages."

The attention of our readers is drawn to the following list of advertisements in our columns, and are requested to have them in remembrance when "out shopping."

- Golden Griffin—Dry Goods.
Jerry Dineen—City Hat Store.
M. & J. Perry—Hatters and Furriers.
Max Bourdon—Hats and Furs.
D. O'Connor, Hats and Caps.
J. C. Prittle, Hats and Caps.
Eugene McEntee—Boots and Shoes.
Andrew Noble—Merchant Tailor.
Thomas Claxton—Musical Instruments.
G. H. Forbes—Groceries and Provisions.
F. Higgins & Co.—Boots & Shoes, &c.
R. S. Thompson—Bookseller and News Depot.
James Weekes—Furniture, &c.
C. A. Scadding—Stamps and Presses.
H. K. Dunn—Groceries, &c.
Charles Hunter—Groceries, &c.
H. Stone—Undertaking.
S. P. Kleiser—Jewellery, &c.
L. Sievert—Cigars and Tobacco.
W. W. Sutherland—Fashionable Tailor.
George Jackson—Monteagle House.
H. U. Layton—Clerk Howell Hotel.
James McFarland—Royal Arms Hotel.
Samuel Richardson—Bowling Alley.
M. McComill—Headquarters.
Bell Belmont—White Hart.
Wm. J. Howell—The Woodbine.
J. Boxall—Railroad Car Furnishings, &c.
Andrew Scott—Workingmen's News Depot.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE, TORONTO TIME.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Table with 5 columns: A.M., P.M., P.M., P.M. Depart times: 5.47, 12.37, 5.37, 7.07. Arrive times: 9.37, 1.07, 8.57, 1.07.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Table with 5 columns: A.M., A.M., P.M., P.M. Depart times: 2.00, 7.30, 3.45, 5.20. Arrive times: 5.25, 10.15, 1.05, 6.15.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Table with 5 columns: A.M., A.M., P.M., P.M. Depart times: 7.00, 11.50, 4.00, 5.30, 8.09. Arrive times: 9.20, 11.00, 1.15, 5.30, 9.20.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge Street Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with 5 columns: A.M., P.M. Depart times: 7.45, 3.45. Arrive times: 11.10, 8.30.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.

Table with 5 columns: A.M., P.M. Depart times: 7.45, 3.30. Arrive times: 10.45, 3.20.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

Table with 5 columns: A.M., P.M. Depart times: 7.10, 3.00. Arrive times: 11.10, 8.10.

Boots and Shoes.

EUGENE MCENTEE, Boston Boot and Shoe Store, 210 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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MACHINE SEWED AND PEGGED BOOTS AND SHOES, ALSO, DEALERS IN

Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c., &c.

Liberal Discount to Families.

Dry Goods and Clothing.



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