Be Loving to thy Wife

Be loving through the hours of day, She hath a thousand cares That steal her blushing youth away And dim her silken hairs.

Be loving, -she hath many pains And griefs unknown to the, And when one warm bright smile she gains, 'Tia more than earth would be.

Speak kindly,—when the evening he Her shade round all has thrown, How longs she has in days of yore For an enraptured tone.

And if her counsel harshly sounds, Or should thy heart be riven, Remember, faithful are the wounds Which by a friend are given.

Her trust 'tis feeding on thy love,— Her hope with thee it ends;

And when around the houshold board Thy children gather all, Let words with wit and wisdom stored Like gems around thee fall.

Be loving, then, and very bland; O leave no place for wrath, And heart in heart, and hand in hand, Smooth out each other's path.

Parties are purchasing pressed hay, oats and other supplies for the government, along the line of the Erie and Central railroads

From what has transpired during the last few days, and from what has come to the knowledge of our Liverpool correspondents, the Fenian brotherhood in that town are fast extending their pernicious and revolutionary doctrines. Liverpool, it appears, has been selected by the head authorities of the Fenians in America and Ireland as the "centre" of the brotherhood in England; and its position as a seaport renders the ac-tion of the agents here of a satisfactory nature-to themselves, of course. There appears to be no mystery about their movenents; everything appears to be done

Smooth out easi other's path.

Judgo Jeffreys, taking a dislike to a many most was cost of gratification that the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to a many most was cost of gratification that the descapation of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to a many most was cost of gratification that the descapation of their adversarial to a surface of the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to a surface of the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the control of the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the benefit of their adversarial to the country should have the should be two delective legislative content with the state of the country should have the benefit of the country should have the should have two should have the benefit of the country should have the should have two should have t (Hear, hear.) It was now seven months since the Coalition had taken place, and in that short time they had framed a scheme, which he might say had met almost univer-

the whole of them, but one single gensemand on, single candidate—on either side of politics, who had been returned, had dared would now lay the foundation of it, which would eventually extend their influence would eventually extend their influence Mr. Frith has completed his grand picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and those who have seen it speak of it in terms of unqualified admiration. If asked to of unqualified admiration. If asked to paint another such pieture he may perhaps reply in the words of a great French painter who said to the Emperor, "Your Majesty can send me to Cayenne or the galleys, but do not ask me to paint any more Court ceremonies."

A new Erglish college is in course of formation at Rome, connected with the church of St. Thomas a Becket, which is patronised press of the United States had endorsed it by the Pope, and intended for gratuitous education of young Englishmen who feel themselves called to the sacerdotal office. ing such important interests as were involved in this, had received such high culogiums and met such universal approbation, and he was proud to say, that he had heard himself from the lips of one of the foremost of British statesmen, the declaration that we had succeeded in making a happy compound of the American system of government. He felt when he heard it that this statement was the simple truth, and he was prepared to sustain it before the Heuse to-night; and observed how remarkable had been the whole proceeding. What are they doing now?
They were proposing by this scheme to remedy evils which existed in the country; to

what was to prevent the latter from standing out, if they felt they had the country at their back, He had heard it said that they should not take the power out of the hands of the people that they now possess. Nothing together Newfoundland, with its 40,000 square miles, equal in size to Portugal, Nova Scotia, which was equal to Greece, New Brunswick equal to Switzerland and Departs Lower Canada equal to France. which he might say had met almost univerin Western New York, and they demand
and take ears to load their supplies wherever they may be found, As a consequence
many private parties are disappointed, and
the railroad companies are often unable to
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over the whole country. They did not be passed in the Lower House, injurious to seek to do this themselves alone, but in connection with that great power that had ex-tended its influence over the entire world, hear.] It was a scheme that ought to rouse compact into which the Conference entered, the ambition of our people, at any rate of levery member of this House, for it lifted to sustain it. (Hear, hear.) No injustice them above the petty politics of our little localities and presented to them a great purpose which might well engage the attention of the best men among them; they ought to approach its consideration free from any party feeling, free from any delivery lew would be lett, and ne mought it not unlikely some plan would be devised for giving an honorable position in the legislature of their country to all those gentlesire to make party influence, or any other men who now occupied a place in that body feeling, and discuss it gravely and in a in whom people would have confidence and spirit of patriotism, as a matter in which all who would do credit to any country. It had terested in this matter than other members of the house. He denied this, because they could have no greater interests in it than the spirit which, he was bound to say, had anyone else who had regard for the welfare been exhibited, he had no hesitation in say-

fulfil their engagements.

Biven, now confined in the jail at Adrian, Mich., for the murder of his father, mother, and wife, will be tried on the 22ad of this month. Ho seems perfectly cool and there oughly hardened. He intends to write a history of his fifts, and the vast territories of the North play of his fifts, and the vast territories of the North was to unite all times had dared to selve before the people who were opposed to the selven. Out of these thirteen, but was to unite all these into one country, and outfaltes had dared to selve before the people who were opposed to the selven. Two of them were reject exhibiting him. He was very auxious to attend the funeral of his victims. The dath time, too, there had been death penalty has been abolished in Michigan, so that Biven will be simply imprisoned the funeral of the press, and of the electors of the country and Scotland to gether, the Pacific colonies equal to Aus than England, Ireland and Scotland to gether, the Pacific colonies equal to Aus the under their control. He had never yet heard at any public meeting in Upper Canada, 20,000 square miles larger sentatives, would at all times have the matter under their control. He had never yet her and it is proved the continent of the vast territories of the North west larger than Russia, and "it was to use of the press, and of the electors of the Vote the matter under their control. He had never yet heard at any public meeting in Upper Canada, 20,000 square miles larger sentatives, would at all times have the matter under their control. He had never yet heard at any public meeting in Upper Canada, 20,000 square miles larger sentatives, would at all times have the matter under their control. He had never yet heard at any public meeting in Upper Canada, 20,000 square miles larger sentatives, and the gent relating to their own sections, and the under their control. He had never yet the under their control. He had never yet the under their control. He had never yet the dath and proved the under control. He had which the different sections had in Parliament, so that, for instance, measures might Lower Canada which would be carried dial assistance and approval of that power in the work they had undertaken. [Hear, was only right and interests] any doubt on this point. He, Mr. Holton,

of the country. He thought it a most fortunate thing that it would be considered in

tunate thing that it would be considered in streament of mercan the streament of mercan the streament of the properties of the stream of the properties of the stream of the stream of the properties of the stream of a House in which there was little or no party which might be in the minority in the Provinces because it would raise us to the so many blessings to all the Northern por-

Provincial Parliament.

The saked him to go to the pages of history for the arrangement of the first him a perille for what a pose to delive the Breas spon this consisten. He could be the same of th

dians. What he did complain of was that Upper Canada had not control of her own local affairs. He was in favor of the scheme. because it would give stability to our future. -Holton-hear, hear,-Mr Brown was sure his hon, friend would be the last to express

had always been one of the boldest in demanding constitutional reform, and he was sure he saw that the present system could not be continued.

Hon. Mr. Holton—This is worse.

Hon. Mr. Brown—Our present is bad; a change had to come, His hon. friend knew what discussions had taken place in the House and he knew that the people of the United States and of Britain must see this also; it must be apparent that a feeling of insecurity was hanging over us, and that it could not be told where the struggle might end. He was in favor of the scheme if it was for Canada alone; he had no hesitation in saying that as far as Upper Canada was concerned, it would be accepted as a remedy for the evils of which they complained. He fully corroborated what the Minister of Fisure he saw that the present system could Nova Scotia; Mr Tilly, for New Brunswick fully corroborated what the Minister of Fi- to recur, it was a sufficient reward to him nance had said on the previous night with and to those who had battled with him in regard to the desirability of the union with the reform ranks if they lived to see the re-

the mother country with the last pound and last soldier. He argued in favour of the Ottawa, but if desired we could get Mr.

Woods with a party of mounted artillery and Mr. Lachland Fletcher, interpreter to the British Legation, being ordered to proceed hither in all haste. A little after daylight they arrived at "the threefold road leading from the Great Temple, Hatchuma, where it divides into three smaller roads, one leading to Daiboots to the right, the second straight on to the sea, and the third to the country to the left." Near this spot, injury would result to us as there had from the commercial changes of 1847. But the chief profit had been to the United States, theirs would be the greater loss when shut out of our waters and fisheries. They were carriers and brokers for us, gathering two profits even on the trade between Upper Canada and the Lower Provinces, who took four and a half millions of breadstuffs from the United States per annum, seven million the United States per annum, seven million the inquiries made by Mr. Fletcher [and the United States per annum, seven million dollars altogether of products we ought to furnish to them hereafter. Our own commercial enterprise shall open up for itself new fields, gather in new profits and be placed en a firmer and broader basis. He was in favour of a union as furnishing better means of defence. He had never had

> Our Relations with the North There was an absurd rumor-or perhaps

we might say a brace of rumorsby telegraph in one of the last telegrams from New York. It was unreservedly stated that fresh troops were about to be sent to Canada, and as a motive for this precautionary measure, that the Governnents of France and England were about to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Contederacy of America. Now it seems almost superfluous to contradict these statements. There never was a time whe last soldier. He argued in favour of the Intercolonial Railway as necessary for defence. He thought the federal union better than the legislative. How could we legislate for a parish, the local affairs of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island at hitherto maintained a stubborn resistance. Ottawa, but if desired we could get Mr. Cartier for Lower Canada, Dr. Tupper, for Nova Scotia; Mr Tilly, for New Brunswick and representatives of other colonies, said present. There is in fact no more than the usual garrison in Canada. The only difference is that the force employed there is out in small detachments. The present Ministry has not been wanting in all proper precautions for the defence of the country