

SABBATH READING.

What I Love.

I love the heavens, their stars and clouds,
The sea, its waves and strand;
The hills and vales, and limpid streams
Meandering through the land;
I love the day, its glorious sun,
The sacred hours of night;
I love to catch the musing dawn,
And sit at their visions bright.

I love to see the human soul
In truth and beauty glow,
And watch the sympathetic tears,
As from its founts they flow;
To see its holy works of love and joy,
Which "breaketh not the reed,"
But "quencheth quite the smoking flax,"
And aids the poor indeed.

I love the fascinating charms
Which flow from native worth,
The genial "spell" which nobleness
Throws "round upon the earth,"
I love to see the soul divine,
Thus generous and refined,
Have found its throne that dignity
Conveyed by "power of mind."

To see it move with gentleness,
When led by virtue's star,
But as it nears temptation's pool,
To soar aloft and far;
I love, 'tis true a lovely form,
A comprehensive mind,
A noble, lofty intellect,
Developed and refined.

'Tis nature thus to love, and yet
The deepest feeling flows
Toward the honest, loving heart
Which with affection glows;
I love to near such hearts, with them
In sweet converse meet,
And with emotions warm and pure
Their inspirations greet.

The Responsibility.

Said the wife of a merchant not blessed
With children, "O, I think so much of my
birds. Mrs. P. Makes a pet of her dog,
wouldn't take a hundred dollars for it,
I choose birds. I must have pets, some-
thing to love as life would be too dreary."
A friend responded, "Why not then take
some motherless infant, something with human
feelings that can return your love and
sympathy, and give you at the same time
the consciousness that you are doing good?"
"O, the responsibility is too great," she
certainly do so, but for this one consideration?
One does not ignore responsibility
by refusing to feed and pet a bird, for nature
has provided a full supply to its wants. It
would never pierce for human care, has no im-
mortal powers to caution and train from
childish life. But there are hundreds of
little children, bereft, desolate, friendless,
making itself appeals for love and pity—
that sympathy given to soulless objects,
or selfishly pent up in hearts made to be
expanded and happily by its legitimate ex-
ercise.

Moth-Eaten.

In great dwellings there are many apart-
ments. There are long and dusty halls.
There are closets and storerooms, where
are not often visited. There are spare
rooms, attic, lumber rooms. While the faithful
housekeeper watches in the living rooms
against dirt and insect foes, the insidious
enemy has silently retreated to these remote
chambers where broom and brush seldom come.
There they rear their undisturbed families.
They nest in corners. They breed in gold
garments. They make cities of refuge
of rolls of cloth. These children of the moth
wax to raven and fatten on the juicy
threads. Dust and sweepings are good
enough for their ordinary food, but woolen is
a high living, while feathers and fur are a
luxurious and royal luxury to them. The
old man does below, and dreams his battles
over again, while the silent moth upstairs
is eating his feathers, piercing his hat and
wasting the threads of his uniform. So,
while men doze and dream, their honours
fade away and their glory is consumed.
For when the moth has finished its meal,
the garments the fathers left to them, the
parents the fathers left to powder, the coat is
cut with a sharper tool than the sword, and
the whole suit is perished away for ever.
Sharp is the needle but sharper is the invis-
ible tooth of the moth; and no needle skill
can repair its cunning dissolutions.

Experimental Evidence.

Passes said that wanted with the in-
vestigation of the external evidences of
Christianity, which, though, they make the
truth of revealed religion in the highest
degree probable, still do not amount to
mathematical certainty, he submitted the
teachings of Christianity to his own inward
nature, and found there a prompt response,
whose verdict he could no more doubt than
he could his own existence. A book so in-
tuitively superior as the Bible to any other
in its adaptation to the wants of the soul,
to the tempted, the heart broken, the dying,
universal human in all its conflicts,
and was, carried its own evidence of
divine origin.

There are few complete loves on earth.
Though thousands love, and earnestly, yet
no one knows the whole want of his life till
he has met that which is a supply to all—
mind to mind, heart to heart, faculty to
faculty. But the supply is so scanty,
and man is so poor! It is only God who
can satisfy the soul.

The elect are whosoever will, and the
non-elect who never will.

At first babes feed on the mother's bosom
but always on her heart.

All true ambition and aspirations are
without comparisons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Old Cottage Clock.

Oh! the old, old clock of the household
stock
Was the brightest thing and neatest;
Its hands, though old, had a touch of gold,
And its chime rang still the sweetest.
'Twas a monitor, too, though its words
were few.
When the voice of friendship faltered!
'Tick, tick,' it said—"quick, quick, to bed!
For ten I've given warning;
Up, up, and go, or else you know,
You'll never rise soon in the morning!"
A friendly voice was that old, old clock,
As it stood in the corner smiling,
And blessed the time with a merry chime,
The wintry hours beguiling;
But a cross old voice was that tiresome
clock,
As it called at daybreak boldly,
When the dawn looked gray o'er the mil-
lary way,
And the early air blew coldly:
'Tick, tick,' it said—"out of bed,
For five I've given warning;
You'll never have health, you'll never get
wealth,
Unless you're up soon in the morning!"
Still hourly the sound goes round and round
With a tone that ceases never;
While tears are shed for the bright days
that fled,
And the old friends lost forever!
Its heart beats on—though hearts are gone,
That warmer beat and younger;
Its hands still move—though hands we love
Are clasped to with no longer;
'Tick, tick,' it said—"to the church-yard
bed,
The grave hath given warning—
Up, up, and rise, and look to the skies,
And prepare for a Heavenly morning."

Five Days in Prison for Murder.

STORY OF AN AUSTRALIAN GOLD DIGGER.
About seven years ago, I was at work on
Burnt Flat, Springfield. I didn't live on
Burnt Flat, for the fellows who congregated
about there were such a rowdy lot that my
mate and I preferred taking up our abode
at the head of one of the small gullies in
the neighborhood. Only one other person
lived near us, and that was an old fellow
named Steele, who occupied a log hut,
a couple of hundred yards from our tent.
He had been on the diggings ever
since the first, and had never been known
to work with a mate, in fact, from his lon-
gitude he was known far and wide as "the
Hatter." His sole companion was a large
and powerful Kangaroo dog, named Watchman,
whose disposition very much resem-
bled that of his master, for he never took
notice of either man or beast except when
they approached too near the hut, on which
occasion he showed himself worthy of his
name.

Mr. Hatter had been at work for a long
time on that surface on an adjacent hill.
When he first began at it some few trials
of the stuff were made by others, but as they
could never manage to hit on anything pay-
able, he was soon left in undisturbed pos-
session of his hill side, out of which, it was
generally imagined, he contrived to extract
a large quantity of gold. On one side of the
hill there was a police camp, containing a
sergeant and half-a-dozen troopers. They
were all of them Irish, and the major-
ity had been men of good position, who
coming out to Australia in search of for-
tune, and unwilling to woo her with pick-
and-shovel, had adopted a less tedious
mode of life, and had become, in the course
of time, successful. They were not at all bad
fellows, with the exception of one, Dick
Brady, as he was frequently or justly
called. He was a tall, handsome, dissemi-
pled, sinister-looking man of undoubted pluck,
who would have possessed great bodily
strength, had not living and drink im-
paired his forces. He was, at the best, of
times, a most unpleasant companion; when
sober, always narrating horrible tales, and
sneering at everything good and holy; when
drunk, a perfect devil incarnate, and savage
as a tiger.

On Saturday evening I was down at the
Caledonian mine, with my mate, and we
were having a nobby and a chat with some
old friends, when in came Brady. He had
already been drinking, and I knew there
would soon be a row, so I rose up to go, for
the very sight of the man was hateful to
me. However, my mate had taken a little
more than was good for him, and obstinate-
ly refused to stir, and as I did not choose
to leave him when in that state, I had to
sit down again. Brady did his best to
quarrel with some one, but as he was pretty
well known to all, every one was careful not
to give him a chance. However as bad luck
would have it, who should enter the room
to make some purchases but the Hatter accom-
panied by his dog.

"Hallo, Hatter!" shouted Brady, "what
will you take for that animal of yours?"
I want a good kangaroo, and he seems one
of the right sort."

"Yes, Mr. Brady," said Steele, "there
is a better blood in the colonies; but I
don't mean to part with him just yet, thank
you."

"Why you half-starved, miserable old
skeletion, what good is he to you? Any
one will serve your turn. I wonder you
can manage to keep a rat out of your sur-
ey earnings."

"That's my business, Mr. Brady, but I
tell you once more that I don't mean to sell
him. Besides, if I did, he's a queer cus-
tomer, and would never make friends with
any one but me."

"Wouldn't he, though," said Brady, who
was by this time three parts drunk; "why
he's a fond of me already, as if he had
known me from a pup. Here Watchman,
old boy!" But Watchman did not respond
to the invitation, but kept his eyes fixed
upon Brady with anything but a friendly
look. "Oh, you won't come, won't you,
I'll soon make you, my lad," cried Brady,
staggering across the store.

Watchman uttered a low, savage growl,
and as the drunken trooper stooped to lay
hold of him by the collar, sprang straight
at his throat. Over went Brady backward,
with the dog on top of him. We all rushed
to the rescue, and after a good deal of
trouble managed to compel the infuriated
animal to relax his hold. Brady's stock had
saved him from much damage, but the min-
ute he regained his legs he matched the
knife of my mate's belt, and rushed at the
dog again. Determined to put a stop
to this, I thrust my foot out as he passed
me, and over he went headlong. He was

up again in a moment, and came at me like
a mad-man. But I was sober and cool and
easily avoided the blow he made at me
with a knife I caught him with the left hand
full on the temple, and sent him bleeding
and stunned against the counter.

"Now, Hatter," said I, "you had better
stop before you or the dog get into trou-
ble." Steele took my hint, and gathering
up his purchases, departed, followed by
Watchman.

Well, as Brady's hurts were of no great
consequence, and as my mate succeeded, in
convincing himself that I was very drunk
indeed, and should be much better in bed,
seemed more inclined to move, I soon took
myself off also. When Brady came to him-
self he vowed vengeance against me, but I
did not heed his threats much, for my
hands could always keep my head. The
next morning I happened to be taking
a stroll past Steele's hut, the door opened,
and the owner came out and invited me to
enter, which I did. I found the inside very
clean and comfortable, and nicely fitted up.

In front of the blazing log lay the cause of
last night's disturbance, who condescended
to know me with a friendly wave of the tail.
But what attracted my attention the most
was a shelf containing some fifty or sixty
volumes of standard works.

"You are a lucky fellow," said I, "to
have the means of getting through the long
winter evenings without the necessity of
visiting the grog shop. I would give some-
thing for a lot of books like that."

"Ah," said he, "for many a long year
they have been the only companion and
friends I have known, all except my faithful
dog, here. I love them too much to trust
them out of my sight, but whenever you
feel inclined to read, you can come here
of an evening, and welcome. I shall always
be glad to see you, and I fancy I can send
you a drop of better stuff than you get at
the Caledonian."

Well, after that, as my mate was fond
of going down to the township of an evening
to amuse himself, I used to pay Steele a visit
almost every night, and at last we got
quite friendly, and told many a curious
incident of his past life, for he had been for
years a hunter in America before he took
to the diggings in California. Amongst
other articles suspended on the walls of his
hut was a revolver with five notches cut
on the butt, each of which, as he told me,
represented an Indian shot down by it in hand-
to-hand combat. About his person, cir-
cumstances, however, he was much less com-
municative; and though, from one thing or
another, I was led to infer that he was a
rather better fellow than his surly bearing
generally implied, yet I had no suspi-
cion that the stuff was more than what
he termed payable.

One night, on coming home, I found my
mate awaiting my return.

"You have been over to Steele's, I sup-
pose," said he.

"Yes, I didn't expect you so soon, or I
would have returned before."

"He is a rare, cunning old fox, is your
friend Steele."

"How so?"

"Why, here he has been keeping that
hill side to himself all these months—every
body thinking it to be more tucker ground
—and hang me if he hasn't been making
his pile the while time."

"Nonsense," said I, "why, you know
very well he was left in sole possession of
it because no one else could make it pay."
"That's all very true, but then that was
a long time ago, and he has dropped across
something better since then."

"How do you know that?"

"Why, you know there's a water hole, not
far from where he is at work, with a lot of
water on one side of it." Well, Joe Knit-
ty happened to be down in that part this
afternoon, and seeing old Steele come along
with a couple of buckets of wash-dirt sus-
pended at either end of that Chinaman's
pole he was, the fancy struck him that he
would just see for once what the old chap
got out of it, so he managed to hide him-
self close by.

Well, instead of a good deal of
pennyweight, as Joe had expected, the old
fellow washed out a good half ounce at the
least, so that he must have a regular lot of
gold stowed away somewhere. Joe told me
this in confidence, so that we might be on
the ground to-morrow early, and get a good
claim."

"Why," said I, "have just buttoned a
fresh hole which pays very well, and you
know, we can't hold another claim along
with it."

"Well, we can give it up, I suppose."

"What! give up a hole that pays a quar-
ter of an ounce to the tub, and nuggets?
No, thank you. You may if you like; but
I shall stick to it like a leech."

"Very well, then you must look out for
another mate, for I shall go down and join
Joe's party."

The next morning, consequently, we
parted company. I paid him for his share
of the tent, and he took himself off with his
swag. I soon got some one else to work
with me, but as my new mate lived with
his brother, who kept a store on the flat, I was
left all alone in the tent. Of course, there
was a general rush up to Steele's hill: all
the ground that was left was turned up
and a few first rate patches found.

There was no doubt that the Hatter
must have done well, though the stories
which got abroad about the vast am-
ount of gold concealed in his tent, were
simply ridiculous. About a fortnight after
my mate left me, I was coming up the
gully into one evening, when I heard the
sound of a horse's feet. As the rider must
be pulled up, and inquired if he was right
for the flat.

"Quite right," said I; "but you will
find it awkward riding this dark night
amongst the holes."

"I know that voice," said he; "surely
it must be Fred Hartley."

"The man who was with you?"

"Why, your old friend Point man, Dick
Vesey, to be sure, and jolly glad I am
to see you. Perhaps you can tell me where
I can lodge to-night. It must be a quiet
crib, though, for I am off to country to buy
hides, and have a larger sum about me than
I should like to lose."

"Well, like to lose."

"Of course we had lots to tell each other,
so we sat over our grog very late. It
had been blowing hard all day, and now the
wind increased to a hurricane, accompanied
occasionally by driving showers of rain.
The storm was so violent that we had to

seek in loud tones to make ourselves un-
derstood. I was just concluding the story
of my adventure since my departed company,
when he raised his finger and motioned me
to be silent.

"What for a moment?"

"Did you not hear a scream?"

"I heard nothing at all."

"I am sure it was the cry of a human
being, and seemed to come from the hill-
side yonder."

We went to the tent door and listened.
No sound was heard but the roaring of the
storm and the splash of the heavy rain
drops.

"I must have been mistaken," said he;
"let us turn in."

In the morning when I rose, which I did
at daybreak, for Vesey was anxious to be
gone, I noticed that the door of Steele's hut
was open.

"The old chap is up early," thought I.
I suppose he is out preparing, now they
have cleared out his hut."

After breakfast, I showed my guest a
short cut, by which he might avoid the
long way altogether, and then went off to
my work. I had just come up from below,
about smoking time, when I saw a whole
mob of fellows running in my direction,
headed by Brady. As I was wonder-
ing what could be the matter, they came
up to where I was sitting, and before I had
time to ask any question, I was seized by
a dozen rough hands, and in an in-
stant pinned him by the throat. Of course
there was no end of confusion and uproar,
but with great difficulty we managed to get
the dog off again, I had, however, to hold
him back with all my force to keep him
from renewing the attack. As soon as Brady
was free he jumped like a madman, rushed
into the tent, and coming out again with a
revolver in his hand, drew on the dog, per-
fectly regardless of whom he might hit.
Luckily, the first barrel missed fire, and be-
fore he could discharge a second, a bystand-
er, dealt him a blow over the arm with a
pick-handle, which made him drop his weapon.

I stooped to pick it up to prevent
his reusing it, but you may imagine what
my surprise was, when I perceived that it
was the very revolver I had often noticed in
Steele's tent. The five notches in the stock
left no doubt of it.

"Brady, where did you get this from?" I
cried.

"My name is O'Connor, and as to the
pistol, what is that to you?" said he.
"I'll soon tell you that. Look here, mates:
this is Steele's Hatter's revolver, which
was taken out of his house the night he
was murdered. Dick Brady, the trooper
here, or O'Connor as he now calls himself,
was on Springfield at the time, so I think
it would be as well to ask him a few ques-
tions."

"I suppose Brady began to think that
things were growing rather awkward, for
seeing a shovell he gave it one sweep, clear-
ing a circle all around him, and then, tak-
ing advantage of the confusion, started for
the bush as hard as he could lay legs to the
ground. He was a very fast runner, and
would probably have escaped, had it not been
for Watchman, who seized him before he
got many yards, and in spite of all his
struggles held him till he was secured. As
we were taking him down to the township
we met a party of troopers.

"Who have you got there?" said they.
"Dick Brady."

"The very man we are after. He's a
wanted for a murder in town. It's a clear
case, for one of his pals has peached."

We handed over our prisoner, glad
enough to get rid of him. He was taken
to Melbourne, tried and condemned. Before
his execution he confessed to the murder
of poor Steele, and to have been tempted
thereby by the state of the country, which
he had to have, which however, he had
been unable to find. He had discovered
my axe lying outside the door, with which
he had committed the foul deed, and which
had it not been for my fortunate encounter
with Vesey, would probably have served to
bring me to the gallows.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Take three or
four quarts of raspberries, put them in a
stone crock and cover them with vinegar.
Let them stand twenty-four hours. Then
strain this juice through a jelly-bag, and
pour it out to fresh berries, letting this stand
another day. Repeat this process until you
have the quantity you desire. Add to each
pint of juice one pound of Sugar. Put it
into a preserving kettle and allow it to heat
sufficiently to melt the sugar. When it is
done, bottle it into bottles. It will keep sev-
eral years.

PERMANENT INK FOR MARKING LINEN.
—Take a lunar caustic (now called nitrate
of silver) one drachm; weak solution of
tincture of galls two drachms. The cloth
must be wet first with the following liquid,
viz: salt of tartar one ounce; water one
pint, and it must be made perfectly
dry before it is written upon.

CURE FOR BURNS.—A retired medical
practitioner writing to the Times says that
a paint composed of chalk linseed oil and vine-
gar, applied to burns and scalds has, during
a forty years test, proved the best remedy,
both as to relief from pain and effecting a
speedy cure.

CLEANING TINWARE.—Acids should
never be employed to clean tinware, because
they attack the metal and remove it from
the iron of which it forms a thin coat. We
refer to articles made of tin plate, which con-
sist of iron covered with tin. Rub the ar-
ticle first with rotten-stone and sweet oil,
the same as recommended for brass, then
finish with whiting and a piece of soft
leather. Articles made wholly of tin should
be cleaned in the same manner. In a dry
atmosphere planished tinware will remain
bright for a long period but they soon be-
come tarnished in moist air.

APPLE POTTAKE.—The ripe apples care-
fully pared and cored, and put them in layers
in a stone or earthen jar alternately with
layers of sugar, if the apples are sweet,
a little lemon or quince intermingled will
give it a better flavor. Cover the whole with
whitewash or dough, place the jar in the
oven for baking. Let it remain all night,
and it will make a delicious dish for break-
fast.

A fishing party lately returned from God-
bout, having killed 194 salmon weighing
2196 lbs; the average weight of each being
11 lbs and one third.

The Grand Trunk Railway will carry pas-
sengers and freight to and from the Provin-
cial Hotel, Kingston next month for one
first. Tickets at reduced fares hold
good for 14 days.

Why, the doctor bandaged up his wounds

and he is getting all right again; but they
have to take him up to the hut, for he
won't leave it.

After I had been up to my tent to see
that all was right, I walked over to the hut.
I found the dog lying on his poor master's
bank. He knew me at once, and after a
great deal of coaxing I managed to get him
to follow me. You may think that I
shifted my abode, and as soon as we had
worked out our hole, I took myself off to
the Ovens. I had been there about nine
or ten months, when, one Sunday morning
early, I heard a row, and on stepping out
I saw a crowd of fellows round a tent which
had only been put up a night or two before.
I walked up to have a look at what was the
matter, and then found it was a dispute be-
tween a Corishman and an Irishman, the
former charging the latter with having sold
him a railed hole on Bendigo, some little
time before. Well, I thought I knew the
Irishman's voice, and when I came to look
at him closely, even though it was Brady,
though a long beard, and a digger's costume
had made a great change in his appearance.
Oh, no! my friend, thought I, I have
not you here! We will soon settle our
little difference. Just at this moment ap-
peared Watchman, who had lagged behind to
have a little quiet conversation with a
neighbor's dog, having much improved in
his manners since he had been with me.
We were on the skirt of the mob, but he
was not the least bit afraid of us, and he
was almost ashamed now to say that he
refused the dog. Then Mr. Brady came
and tried his persuasive eloquence, and he
also felt it his duty to refuse him, because
he thought the time had not arrived when
he could speak fully and frankly—and he
never cared to speak at all when he had to
keep anything back from the people. But
then the ladies came. [Laughter.] And
one of them opened the carriage door, and
another took him by the hand—he hoped
the reporters would not communicate the
fact to Mrs. McGee in Montreal. [Laugh-
ter.]—and they would have him come up
and speak whether he was willing or not.
He did not know why the ladies should be
anxious to have him exhibit himself, un-
less it was that he was such a good looking
fellow. [Laughter.] That they all knew
was his strong point. (Continued laugh-
ter.) But as good Mrs. Primrose said to
her neighbors when some one praised her
daughters—"Well, they are as God made
them, but handsome is as handsome does."
[Laughter.] He was happy to see so many
present on this occasion, bearing from the
heads of their community the discussion
of great public questions, and conducting
themselves with that love of order and
respect for free speech and free discussion,
which characterized all British subjects, and
which particularly characterizes the people
of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) He might
say, however, that he never wished when he
could help it, to use the words Upper or
Lower Canada. Before he came to the
Province, the Province line had been blot-
ted from the map, and so far as he was
concerned no act of his should have a
tendency to restore it. We were one people,
these above were essential to those below.
We were one people, with one future to
work out, one system of Government to
maintain, one alliance to vindicate in peace or
in war. We owned a mutual responsi-
bility to each other, as subject to the
same laws as citizens of the same State, as
enjoying together that connection with
Great Britain which protects us in our
liberties and which makes it our right
very possible drift-piece-meantime that vortex
in which the elements of society were now
reeling in the United States. He discour-
aged in himself and in others any self-glori-
fying comparisons between ourselves and
the United States, but while he discouraged
these as calculated to sow ill-will, and to
lay up wrath against the day with England,
he could not help congratulating his fellow
subjects of Canada on having a form of Govern-
ment as free and admirable and well-adminis-
tered as exists on the face of the earth.
(Cheers.) To preserve and consolidate
that form of Government we must go a little
further, and some day before long, as one
of the public men of this country, he would
ask their verdict on a plan for the union of
all British America, for the union of Her
Majesty's subjects residing under the same
tricolor flag in this Northern part of the
American continent—a plan of union that
will secure the liberties we now enjoy, and
prevent them from being frittered away
on successive Administrations. Last year
when he addressed a meeting in this district
at Port Robinson, he was himself a mem-
ber of the administration, and what he said
then he would say now, that let any class
of men go into the Government of this dis-
trict, with the large and powerful majority
they had over the public funds, let their in-
terventions be the best, if they remained any length
of time in power, it would be almost a
miracle if they did not give cause for criti-
cism, perhaps for censure and condemnation.
It was well that the people themselves
should bear the principal part in their own
self-government, and especially when any
of their local representatives, proved un-
worthy of the confidence which had been
placed in him they should bring him
him up at a round turn, and ad-
minister to him such a constitutional
rebuke as would convey a salutary warn-
ing to all who took part in the administration
of public affairs. But Congress parties could
not exist on mere questions of money.
Money was an important thing, but there
was one thing of more importance still, and
that was the honest enthusiasm which men
felt when they had a good cause to main-
tain and to defend. In the honest enthus-
iasm of the unshaken multitude, having no
personal or selfish interests, but interested
in the good government of the country and
its economical administration—in that honest
enthusiasm lay the hope of our country's
future. In the inherent allegiance of the
people, in their respect for law and author-
ity, in the guarantee for the liberties of Can-
ada, lay the guarantee for the liberties of the
world. That guarantee was also to be found
in the union between East and West.
There would be attempts to discover that
union, but of such attempts, it might
be said what Canning said in respect to the
union of Scotland and Ireland, the "Eptar-
chism," one experiment was as likely to be
prejudicial as the other. No man now
living in Canada, and the son of no man
now living in Canada, would see a disol-

Mr. McGee's Speech.

AT THE WELLAND DEMONSTRATION.

Hon. Mr. McGee on coming forward, was
received with a shout of cheers. He said
he had come to the Falls last night, and
bearing in the course of this forenoon that
there was to be a great gathering of the
Reformers of Welland he had brought some
friends, strangers—one from the far North-
West, and one from the far East, from the
capital of the Empire, and one from an ad-
joining State of the American Union, that
they might see how the people of Canada
conducted their public meetings. (Cheers)
It had been no part of his intention to ap-
pear on this platform, and since the last
general election he had studiously avoided
speaking in this Province, although he had
had an opportunity of addressing our fellow
countrymen who live along the shores of the
Atlantic, in the town of St. John's, and in
the city of Halifax. He had spoken to
them of our position, of our dangers, of our
common allegiance to our sovereign, and he
had met from them a warm and cordial re-
sponse. When he spoke in this Province, it
would be with the view of having cer-
tain explanations made, when face to face
with the gentlemen who were interested
in those explanations. In their absence
for the present he should refrain from allu-
ding to any subject, as to which some of them
perhaps took slightly different views. But
one thing he could tell his Upper Canada
friends, that whatever else might come they
would always find him true to those political
principles which he had professed, ever since
he came to this Province. (Cheers.) His
good friend Dr. Fraser, had come to his
carriage and tried his powers of persuasion
to induce him to come to the platform, and
he was almost ashamed now to say that he
refused the dog. Then Mr. Brady came
and tried his persuasive eloquence, and he
also felt it his duty to refuse him, because
he thought the time had not arrived when
he could speak fully and frankly—and he
never cared to speak at all when he had to
keep anything back from the people. But
then the ladies came. [Laughter.] And
one of them opened the carriage door, and
another took him by the hand—he hoped
the reporters would not communicate the
fact to Mrs. McGee in Montreal. [Laugh-
ter.]—and they would have him come up
and speak whether he was willing or not.
He did not know why the ladies should be
anxious to have him exhibit himself, un-
less it was that he was such a good looking
fellow. [Laughter.] That they all knew
was his strong point. (Continued laugh-
ter.) But as good Mrs. Primrose said to
her neighbors when some one praised her
daughters—"Well, they are as God made
them, but handsome is as handsome does."
[Laughter.] He was happy to see so many
present on this occasion, bearing from the
heads of their community the discussion
of great public questions, and conducting
themselves with that love of order and
respect for free speech and free discussion,
which characterized all British subjects, and
which particularly characterizes the people
of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) He might
say, however, that he never wished when he
could help it, to use the words Upper or
Lower Canada. Before he came to the
Province, the Province line had been blot-
ted from the map, and so far as he was
concerned no act of his should have a
tendency to restore it. We were one people,
these above were essential to those below.
We were one people, with one future to
work out, one system of Government to
maintain, one alliance to vindicate in peace or
in war. We owned a mutual responsi-
bility to each other, as subject to the
same laws as citizens of the same State, as
enjoying together that connection with
Great Britain which protects us in our
liberties and which makes it our right
very possible drift-piece-meantime that vortex
in which the elements of society were now
reeling in the United States. He discour-
aged in himself and in others any self-glori-
fying comparisons between ourselves and
the United States, but while he discouraged
these as calculated to sow ill-will, and to
lay up wrath against the day with England,
he could not help congratulating his fellow
subjects of Canada on having a form of Govern-
ment as free and admirable and well-adminis-
tered as exists on the face of the earth.
(Cheers.) To preserve and consolidate
that form of Government we must go a little
further, and some day before long,

Council Chamber, Perth, June 25, 1863.

The Roll was called this morning at ten o'clock, a quorum present and the Warden in the chair.

The minutes were read, approved, and the Warden signed them.

The following documents were then read and referred to the respective Committees, viz.:

An account from Boyd Caldwell, for sundries supplied to the Board of Public Instruction, Lanark.

Report and abstract of Receipts and Disbursements by the County Treasurer, and estimates of rates to be levied.

Mr. Murray gave notice that he would, during the present session, introduce a By-law for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees in the village of Pemroke.

Mr. Code gave notice that he would, during the present session, introduce a By-law for the purpose of levying a rate for gaol purposes for the county of Lanark.

Mr. Murray gave notice that, during the present session, he would introduce a By-law to levy a county rate for the present year.

Mr. Byrne gave notice that he would, during the present session, introduce a By-law to levy a rate for School purposes.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the By-law for levying the township of Pettawauna for the Townships of Kolph, Buchanan, Wylic, and McKay, and forming the township of Pettawauna into a new municipality, was read a first time.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Byrne, seconded by Mr. McArthur, The By-law providing for the payment of all suits granted or allowed during the present session of Council, was read a first time.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Byrne, seconded by Mr. Robertson, The By-law levying a rate for School purposes, was read a first time.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the By-law for levying a county rate for the year 1863, was read a first time.

Mr. Byrne moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, and

Resolved.—That the By-law for the separation of the Township of Pettawauna from the townships of Kolph, Buchanan, Wylic, &c., be referred to the Contingent Committee to report thereon.

The Warden stated that he had a letter from S. G. Lynn, Esq., on the subject of the separation of certain townships, in order to create a new municipality; that, although it was not in order just now, he thought it would expediate business to have it referred to the Contingent Committee.

Mr. McArthur moved, seconded by Mr. D. McDougall, and

Resolved.—That the letter of S. G. Lynn, Esq., be now read; and that the fifth Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Lynn's letter was therefore read and submitted to the Contingent Committee.

The Council then adjourned to 10 o'clock, a.m., to-morrow.

June 26, 1863.

The Roll was called this morning at ten o'clock, a quorum present, and the Warden in the chair.

The Minutes of yesterday's sitting were read, approved, and the Warden signed them.

The following communications were read and referred to the respective Committees, viz.:

An account of the Receipts and Disbursements by the Railway Committee, submitted by chairman of said committee.

Mr. D. Putnam, praying for assistance in publishing his map of these counties.

An account from the *Expositor* office, for printing.

An account from the *British Standard* office, for printing.

Mr. Murray submitted a report from the Education Committee, which was read and adopted.

Resolved.—On motion of Mr. Murray, The By-law for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees, was read a first and second time.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Code, and

Resolved.—That as Mr. Byrne has been appointed chairman of the Revision Committee, and as Messrs. Haggart and McArthur are not present, the names of Messrs. Warren, Guthrie, and A. McDougall be, and they are hereby substituted, for those of Messrs. Byrne, Haggart, and McArthur, in the names of the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

Mr. A. McDougall made a verbal report of the proceedings of the Railway Committee, since the last meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Code, Mr. Smart, of Brookville, addressed the Council in reference to a contract entered into by Mr. Bothwell, the Contractor to build the new jail, with the iron work for that building. Mr. Smart was heard and the matter referred to the Jail Building Committee.

The Council then adjourned to 10 o'clock a.m., to-morrow.

June 27, 1863.

The Roll was called this morning at ten o'clock, a quorum present, and the Warden in the chair.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, approved, and signed by the Warden.

The following documents were read, viz.:

An account from the Board of Public Instruction, Renfrew.

An account from William Gill, Messenger of Council.

A letter from the ladies of St. James Church, expressing their thanks to the Council for the use of the Court House to hold their Concert in, last evening.

An account from Mr. McDougall (Dalhousie).

An account from G. E. Neilson for printing.

An account from Michael O'Neil, for sending notices of special meeting of Council, by order of the Warden.

An account from G. M. O. Cromwell, P. L. S.

Mr. French gave notice that he would, during the present session, introduce a By-law for the purpose of levying a special rate on the municipalities of Bromley and Brudenell, Raniglan, Radcliff, and Lyndock, to secure the counties against any possible loss by reason of the debentures proposed to be issued in order to enable these municipalities to assist the inhabitants therein.

Moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Scott, and

Resolved.—That the blanks in the By-law for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees be filled up with the following names, viz. :—For the village of Renfrew the Rev. George Thomson; for the village of Pakenham, the Rev. C. J. Comery, as the Rev. Alex. Mann; and for the village of Penicuik, the Rev. W. Henderson, Michael Gorman, Rev. William Flannery, Esq., and Rev. John Gillis, and it be now read a third time and passed.

In amendment.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Douglas, and

Resolved.—That, in view of the passage of the *Act for the Amendment of the Act, in respect of Grammar School Trustees*

or Pakenham and Pembroke be deferred until the October session of Council.

The amendment was carried upon the following division, viz :

YEAS.—Messrs. Maloney, Code, Whelan, Ryan, Taylor, Reynolds, Byrne, Warren, Stewart, Clark, French, McLean, Douglas, Robertson, Guthrie, Lees, and Noonan.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Hamilton, Haggart, Dickson, Murray, Rankin, Scott, Airth, Burton, D. McDougall, Spalding, Maitland, Deacon, A. McDougall and Carswell.—15

The original motion, thus amended, was put and carried, and the By-law had the blank filled up with the name of Rev. George Thomson, and was read a third time and passed.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, The By-law for the purpose of procuring funds to buy seed and provisions was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Code, That Donald Fraser, Esq., be heard in reference to the By-law.

Mr. Fraser addressed the Council, and explained the working of the law under which the By-law was framed.

Mr. Code moved, seconded by Mr. Ryan and

Resolved,—That the By-law to levy a rate on the County of Lanark for gneol purposes, be now brought up and read a first time.

The By-law was read a first time.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr. Lees, seconded by Mr. Guthrie, the By-law to levy a County rate was read a second time.

The Council then adjourned for one hour for dinner.

Two o'clock, P. M., June 27.

The Roll was called, a quorum present, and the Warden presiding.

Mr. Murray gave notice that he would, during the present session of Council, introduce a By-law for the purpose of appointing Grammar School Trustees in the villages of Pembroke and Pakenham.

Resolved,—On motion of Mr. French, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, the By-law for the separation of Griffith and Matawachan from the township of Sebastopol was brought up and read a first time.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, and

Resolved,—That the By-law for the separation of Griffith and Matawachan from the township of Sebastopol, be now read a second time short.

Motion lost. By-law referred to Contingent Committee.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Haggart, and

Resolved,—That the By-law for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees for the villages of Pembroke and Pakenham, be now introduced and read a first time, and that the 29th Rule of Council be suspended for that purpose.

The motion was lost on the following division :

YEAS.—Messrs. Brown, Hamilton, Dickson, Airth, Haggart, Murray, Rankin, McDougall (Dalhousie), Carswell, Deacon), Spalding, A. McDougall and Maitland.—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. McLean, Noonan, Lees, Reynolds, Byrne, Guthrie, Douglas, Warren, French, Stewart, Ryan, Clark, Whelan, Taylor, and Maloney.—15.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Douglas, and

Resolved,—That the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed, to write to the Provincial Secretary, on behalf of this Council, representing the very great inconvenience that arises from the delay in the transmission of the annual Provincial Statute Book for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees for the villages of Pakenham and Pembroke, and respectfully requesting that henceforth they be furnished with as little delay as possible after the close of each Parliamentary Session.

Motion lost.

The Council then adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday.

Pertth, June 29th, 1863.

The Roll was called at ten o'clock, but the Committees being at work a quorum could not be obtained, the Warden therefore further adjourned the Council to one o'clock, p. m.

One o'clock, p. m. June 29th, 1863.

The Roll being called, there was a quorum present, the Warden took the chair, and business was resumed.

The minutes of Saturday's proceedings were read, approved, and the Warden signed them.

Mr. Murray gave notice that he would, during the present session of Council introduce a By-law for the appointment of Grammar School Trustees for the Village of Pakenham and Pembroke.

Mr. Byrne submitted the Report of the Committee to receive and equalize the Assessments, which was read, and

In amendment,

Mr. Whalen moved, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, That the per centage of 25 per cent, added to the Assessment Roll for Adamston, be expunged as the local Assessment of said township, is already sufficient by high, taking into consideration the character of the land and the absence of either villages, factories or mills of any kind whatsoever in said Township.—Lost.

In amendment,

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Maitland, That whereas the Revision Committee has added thirty-two per cent. to the township of Lanark, and no per centage to the village of Lanark which was assessed in 1862 by the same Assessor, be it resolved that the percentage on the township of Lanark be reduced to twenty-five per cent, and that the per centage on the village be added to the village of Lanark, and that the Report do then pass.—Lost.

In amendment,

Mr. Reynolds moved, seconded by Mr. Maloney, That whereas the Revision Committee has raised the Township of Brudenell and Brougham one hundred per cent, that it be struck off and the Roll then be revised.—Lost.

The amendments having all been put and lost, the Report was then put and adopted.

Mr. McDougall (Smith's Falls) submitted the Report of the Finance Committee, which was read and adopted.

Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. Code, That the Report of the Committee on Contingencies, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Reynolds moved, seconded by Mr. Whalen,

That the By-law to raise the sum of five hundred and seventy-five pounds by the Council for the purpose of assisting persons to clear up their own lands, and for other purposes, be read a second time.—Lost.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Byrne, seconded by Mr. Robertson, the By-law to levy a rate for School Purposes for the United Counties, had the blanks filled up and was read a second time.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Byrne, seconded by Mr. French, the same By-law was read a third time and passed.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Byrne, seconded by Mr. Stewart, By-law for the payment of all sums of money granted or allowed at this session, had the blanks filled up in accordance with the Finance Report, and was read a second time.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Carswell, and

Resolved,—That the By-law for the

The ceremony of prolonging Parliament by royal commission took place on the 28th. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech in the following words:

My Lords,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to dismiss you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgements for the special assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session, and brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged in concert with the Emperors of the French and Austria, in negotiation, the subject of which has been the object of the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of 1815 in the case of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that these stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to humanity, and dangerous to the tranquility of Europe may be brought to a close.

The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the North American Union is unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the contest. Her Majesty, however has seen no reason to depart from this strict neutrality which her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest.

The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their King, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. For this purpose her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who are parties to the treaty of 1815, by which these islands were placed under the protectorate of the British Crown, and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of such union will be ascertained.

Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects, have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation, and her Majesty hopes that her efforts in the manufacturing and mercantile Government, without its being necessary to proceed to coercive measures to enforce them.

The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with his demand, which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re-established.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgements for the liberal support which you have afforded to the efforts of the present year, and towards the permanent dockyards and armaments, and her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The distress which the Civil War in America has inflicted upon a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and towards the relief of which such generous and unificient contributions have been made, has, in some degree, diminished, and her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things. Symptoms of a renewal of disturbances have manifested themselves in Her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures, supported by adequate means of repression, order and tranquillity will be maintained in that valuable colony.

Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and the trust that this measure will be conducive to the interests of the Church of England. Her Majesty has given her assent to a statute for the remission of a large portion of the statute book by the removal of many acts, which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the consideration of the statute law. Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to a measure relating to the abolition of the footing that volunteers from which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country. Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by her Majesty with the President of the United States for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and her Majesty trusts that the honorable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist her Majesty in those endeavors which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of this most disgraceful crime.

Her Majesty has assented with satisfaction to many other measures, and in consequence of the result of your labors during the present session. It has been gratifying to her Majesty to observe that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of the Empire continues unimpaired, though great local distress has been suffered from Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of unfavorable seasons. The financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and the general commerce of the world has not been materially impaired. It has been a source of great satisfaction to her Majesty to find that her Great East Indian possessions have rapidly increased in population, and that her Majesty's lately acquired ones. They are entering upon a course of improvement in social, financial, and commercial, which holds out good promise for the future prosperity for those extensive regions. On returning to your several countries, you will be enabled to render to her Majesty's Government, her Majesty earnestly prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the happiness of her subjects, the object of her constant and earnest solicitude.

It is the intention of her Majesty that the Queen, to go abroad for the first time early in August, and that Her Majesty will travel under the title of Duchess of Lancaster, and to the last location, and will maintain the strictest privacy. Her Majesty after paying a visit to the King of the Belgians, will proceed direct to the Castle of Rosenau near Coburg, the birthplace of the Prince Consort, which the Duke of Coburg has kindly placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's stay abroad will probably not exceed four weeks.

A genius in New Bedford is fitting up a steamer for the purpose of towing lobster-boats to India where they sell for six cents a pound. Another proposes to do still better—to fit a screw in the lobster itself, and thus avoid the expense of ship building. Cate chaps, both of 'em.

THE SUBMERGED MARKET.—The Pittsburg papers say that the price of submergibles has risen considerably, and now ranges from three hundred to five hundred dollars each, according to the order of the party offering. A large quantity of submergibles were sold on Wednesday at a price varying from \$200 to \$250, and the weather was so unfavorable that the auction was not continued on the following day.

The following Extract from the London Standard, 18th October, contains many popular fallacies about Canada which are commonly entertained both in Canada and the United States:

"There is very little to fear from the United States, even should the Union be restored; but should a collision arise, the use of arms, it is certain beyond all national contradiction that England could not preserve Canada. Human nature is such, that unquestionably a large proportion of the people would prefer entire independence of Great Britain. The British Federation, and geographical position, origin, language, and religion would immediately come, and it may be uncertain, whether the Canadians will declare for a monarchy, with, perhaps a son of Victoria for a king,—which would, we think be comparatively the best thing they could do, or declare themselves a republic, and form one of the mighty Federations of the world. No nation would recommend this; nothing could stand opposed to it, but a preference to the stability of a monarchy, with a well defined aristocracy."

It is a great mistake to suppose that in case of war with the United States "England would preserve Canada." It is true, she dispatched a sufficient fleet of gunboats to the lakes to secure an entire command there she might prevent the Americans from obtaining a foothold even in Upper Canada, the most accessible part of the British territory. Without the aid of gunboats, however, by a proper concentration of Forces, a large portion of the United States and all Lower Canada could be defended against any American force. But F. B. Head, who has grown wiser since he was Governor of Upper Canada, not the mark when he said that Canada could not be best defended on the Atlantic, at the ports of Boston and New York. A war between Great Britain and the United States would be a naval war. Great Britain would blockade every accessible port lay the cities under contribution, and harass the commerce of the state in a thousand ways. The United States, on their side would seek by privateers to do all the damage they could to British shipping, and would undoubtedly be guarded by steamers, would however be formed on all the great shipping routes, and the immense naval force of Britain would give her great advantages in this war of pillage. What would be the end of it all? Both sides would get tired as they did in 1812, for neither could gain any advantage in the war without the sacrifice of the other and compel submission. Negotiations would be opened and Britain would insist as a *sine qua non* on the return of every acre of Canadian territory which might happen to be in possession of the Americans. Rather than prolong a wasteful war, the Americans would yield and that would be the end of the matter. No nation is so slowly alive to their own interests than the American, and therefore it is that, unless forced to by a sense of gross injury, they will never go to war with Brit. In. They can make nothing by it, and would certainly be enormous losses.

Singular as it may appear to onlookers in England, the people of Canada are quite willing to go to war with the United States for the sake of British connection. The advantages of the alliance are very and if the people of Canada and England would show ordinary discretion, the risk of war with the Republic would be trifling. The present position is undoubtedly the most dangerous which has arisen during the last century, but, as the chances of success are in fact, precisely, and so similar circumstances are likely to occur again. The people of Canada prefer British connection to independence, and will not be the first to break the tie. In the distant future, the population may grow too large to remain in a colony; it is impossible for human vision to penetrate so far. The British Empire, with a narrow coast, with a long frontier, and stretches three thousand miles from one great ocean to another, and it will always be a very handy thing to have a great empire as a near and dear ally. Where we have ten millions of population and grow rich with gold, our alliance would be worth the price of gold also, and it is very true that we can afford to be laid to waste to the old flag. It is not necessary in order to continue the connection, that we should alter our institutions in any way.

And attempt to create an aristocracy on this continent, could only be a lamentable failure. British connection stands on far higher grounds than aristocracy. It is a connection in the governmental forms of the two countries. We do not have an aristocratic system, for which we have no natural facilities, in order to love and venerate Great Britain.—*Globe*.

News Items.

The N. Y. World, noticing the fact that Mr. Whitney solicitor of the War Department, will not be paid for his opinion, says: "The Government have a correct estimate of the value of their own services."

On Saturday the Western States delegates were treated to an excursion to one of the Islands in Portland Bay, where they were feasted with clam-bake and other indigenous dishes, speeches followed, Lieutenant Gov. May of Michigan characterizing the journey of the delegates as a ride of 2500 miles, when the delegates were taken to the pier, where they were met by a large force of troops, armed and sacked Montreal to the great enjoyment of the province, who furnished them transportation, provision and forage. The deputations was to leave Portland for other places on Monday afternoon.

A correspondent at Quebec mentions that Whitney, has been sent by the Government to the scene of the recent difficulties with the Indian. Quebec is a strong night corner for the Indian claims, and he has got mixed up with these claims; and certainly appears proper that some competent person has been instructed to enquire upon the spot what are the grievances of which the Manitolin Indians complain, and how best they may be redressed.—*Montreal Gazette*.

A correspondent of the Niagara Commercial announces that the Niagara Ship Canal project is being revived by the late Emperor Napoleon. The company, English and French are already organized, and have purchased Monsieur Belleville's privileges for the sum of \$350,000. Surveys are proceeding, and estimates of cost have been made, giving a total of about 10 million dollars.

Circulars have already been issued from the office of the Attorney General asking upon persons indebted to the Government to pay the same under the Quebec Free Loan Act, 1878, to the Government without delay—otherwise the necessary proceedings will at once be taken to enforce payment.

The harvest prospects in all parts of Ireland continue to be of the brightest kind. The potatoes have passed over the last ten days of the period when the blight generally developed itself without any symptom of disease appearing.

The first number of a dinner under the auspices of the "Ladies of the Free Press" at the "Edinburgh" Hotel for the first time.

Quebec, Thursday, 13th August 1863.

This day at, Three o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings, and took His Seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly and that House being present, the Clerk of the Legislative Council said on behalf of His Excellency, that he did not think fit to declare the cause for which he had summoned the present Parliament until a Statement of the Legislature was presented to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had been elected according to law. After which the Members of the Legislative Assembly retired to their own Chamber. His Excellency then withdrew.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Quebec, Friday, 14th August, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor General, at Three o'clock P.M., this day, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken His Seat upon the Throne the Honorable Ulric Joseph Tessier informed His Excellency that the choice of the Legislative Council had fallen upon him to be their Speaker. His Excellency then commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The Members of the Body, preceded by the Speaker of the Body, the Honorable Lewis Wallbridge, appeared at the Bar. The Honorable Lewis Wallbridge informed His Excellency that the Choice of the Legislative Council had fallen upon him to be their Speaker and he then proposed for the Members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following *Address of the Legislative Council : Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.*

I am pleased to deliver at this unusual season because I thought as soon as practicable after the dissolution of the last Parliament, to obtain your advice and assistance in reference to the Public affairs of the Province.

Although the period of the year at which you are now assembled is one that renders it difficult for many of you to leave your other avocations in order to give attention to your Parliamentary duties, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully co-operate with me at the present time in considering such legislative proposals as the exigencies of the public service may demand.

In view of the importance, the progress of which in the late Parliament was interrupted by the dissolution, will again be submitted to your notice.

I would specially direct your attention to the existing Militia Law, which requires extensive amendment in order to place this important arm of the public defence in a condition to meet the exigencies of the war.

The large increase which has occurred in the Volunteer force, and the offers of service which I continue to receive from the new Companies are gratifying proofs of the patriotic zeal which animates the whole community in reference to the subject of public defence.

The interest which has been displayed in the formation of Drill Associations, and the manifest desire of the youths of the Country to perfect themselves in the use of arms, are satisfactory evidences that the people of Canada are prepared to submit to any personal sacrifices which can reasonably be demanded of them in order to enable them, in the most efficient manner, to put forth their strength, in defence of their institutions and their homes should circumstances ever require from them such an exhibition of patriotism.

I trust to your wisdom to give a proper direction to the excellent spirit by which the people are animated, and to your liberality to supply the means by which practical advantages may be obtained from the relations.

A bill for the equitable adjustment of the claims between the Debtor or Creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent Debtors will be laid before you.

Certain alterations in the laws relating to the Administration of Justice will be submitted for your approbation.

Measures for amending the registration of titles of real property in Upper and Lower Canada, and concerning Patents for Inventions as well as the Laws relating to the encouragement of Agriculture will also claim your attention.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The estimates of the current year for the present session, together with such additional estimates as may be necessary at the present time, will be laid before you without delay.

The last session of Parliament having abruptly terminated without the grant of the usual supplies for carrying on the Government, I am obliged to undertake the responsibility to authorize advances out of the public chest to defray certain indispensable charges. Statements will be submitted to you from which you will perceive that these advances have been strictly limited to the unavoidable requirements of the public service.

Under these circumstances I confidently rely upon your readiness to sanction the outlay which has thus been incurred as well as to provide for the necessary expenses of the Government for the current year.

Honorable Gentlemen, my attention :

I urge upon your attention to the relations of the Province, and the relation which its expenditure bears to its income and resources.

You will not fail to concur with me in the expression of regret that for some years past the expenditure has exceeded the annual income, and I cannot doubt that you will agree with me that the time has now arrived when an effort should be made to avert the continuance of this deficiency.

I have received a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copies of a correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Agent of the "Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company" in reference to a proposal made by that Company for the establishment of a telegraphic and Postal communication between Lake Superior and New Westminster in British Columbia.

The importance of such an undertaking to the British North American Province, both in a commercial and Military point of view, induces me to commend the subject to your consideration. Copies of the correspondence shall be laid before you, and I am assured that, should that proposal, calculated to effect the establishment of such communication on terms advantageous to the Province be submitted to you, it will receive encouragement at your hands.

I cannot refrain from congratulating you at this season of the year for the prospect which opens before you of an abundant harvest. I sincerely trust that the prosperity with which it appears likely Providence will this year bless the agricultural classes, may produce a corresponding improvement in our Commerce and Manufactures.

In connection with your careful attention to the affairs of the Province, I depend upon your skill and ability to promote what may conduce to the advancement of the future welfare, and I hereby thank

the Divine Blessing upon your deliberations that they may be directed upon in an unselfish and impartial spirit, and may tend to the increase of unanimity, prosperity and contentment throughout the land.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Aug. 11.—The Herald has the following:

Washington, Aug. 10.—Advices from the front indicate that no operations of importance are expected to transpire at present. The enemy's picket extends along the south bank of the Rappahannock, although our cavalry frequently scour the country as far as lower fords of the Rapid.

General Warren, chief of the Topographical Engineers in the Army of the Potomac, has been appointed Adjutant General.

Brigadier General Custer, commanding a brigade under General Pleasanton, with a small force of cavalry, on Saturday, came up with Mosby's guerrillas, commanded by the notorious partisan chieftain in person. They fled before our cavalry, leaving twelve prisoners in our hands, who were turned over to Gen. Pleasanton. Gen. Custer was with in an ace of capturing Mosby himself, but the guerrilla escaped under cover of a dense wood, when our forces were close upon him.

Since our victory at Honey Springs, the rebels have been reinforced by returning to the old battle field, by Cooper's force of four thousand, augmented by Abel's Arkansas Brigade of five thousand and five hundred strong and Bailey's Texas Brigade about five hundred—in all about twelve thousand five hundred, and ten pieces of artillery.

The Union force here is but two thousand five hundred men.

New York, 11th.—The Herald has the following: Fort Blunt, Indian Territory, 2nd.—A battle is imminent at this point.

Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th ult., the rebels have been reinforced by returning to the old battle field, by Cooper's force of four thousand, augmented by Abel's Arkansas Brigade of five thousand and five hundred strong and Bailey's Texas Brigade about five hundred—in all about twelve thousand five hundred, and ten pieces of artillery.

The Union force here is but two thousand five hundred men.

Cincinnati, 11th.—The Commercial of this city has the following despatch from Columbus: Governor Todd leaves for Washington to-day.

An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in Columbus within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the aspect of the rebellion are to be discussed.

Gen. S. R. Curtis has turned over to the quartermaster of the U. S. the camels that were imported into America by order of Jeff. Davis when he was Secretary of War under Pierce. They have been ordered to be sold at public auction.

The Government have succeeded on the reduction of the number of outposts and other changes in the Customs, involving the dismissal of a considerable number of officials, a list of whom awaits his Excellency's sanction.—*Globe.*

The Empress Eugenie, who has always some new whim, is about to share the latin studies of her son, and it is also said that her Majesty is deficient in the art of singing, who has engaged an English lady to teach her organ, piano, Scotch and Irish airs. The Empress has a fondness for Scotch songs, and her Majesty who speaks English perfectly, is desirous of pleasing him.

Birth.

At Carleton Place, on Monday, August 17th, the wife of Mr. George McPherson, Junr., of a son.

At Newboro, on the 10th instant, Mrs. John Drabbin of a daughter.

Died.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning last, Aug. 13th, Isabella, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Gibbally, aged 1 yr. and 1 day.

The vernal flowers thry beauties spread,
Delightful to the eye,
But quickly all their hues are fled,
They wither, droop and die.

A gem of beauteous childhood's bloom,
Emblem of life's decay,
Safely they leave the tomb,
Winter and pass away.

On Sunday, the 9th ult., in the 23rd year of his age, after a long and lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, William Henry, third eldest son of Mr. John Sator, of Beckwith.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid any person from purchasing a note of hand made in my name or of Thomas Kennedy of the sum of Fifty to dollars, and payable in the month of August, as I have received no value for said note.

AMBERY TESKEY.

Appleton, 17th Aug. 1863.

\$30 Subscriber will pay a Reward!

THE subscriber will pay a reward of \$30 for such information as will lead to the conviction and punishment of the person or persons who did on the morning of the 14th of August, enter my dwelling house and carry off several articles of value.

JOHN HOWARD.

Admaston, August 17th, 1863.

A. S. O. B.

THE competition of Reaping Machines will take place on the farm of Mr. Duncan McCann, senr., 11th concession Beckwith, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. Open to all competitors.

A. MCARTHUR,
Sery. A. S. O. B.

Carleton Place, Aug. 17th, 1863.

Notice.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF

the township of Ramsay, will meet at the village of Almonte on Friday, 22nd August, at Ten O'clock, forenoon, and at 12 O'clock same day, will receive offers by Tender or otherwise, for thoroughly repairing the Bay Bridge; a plan of the work will be found at the office of the undersigned—sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. The Council will not be bound to take the lowest offer.

Terms of payment made known at the time of letting the work.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
TOWN CLERK.

Ramsay, August, 1863.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the township of Admaston, will, at a meeting to be held by them at the village of Almonte, on Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., pass a By-law establishing the following limits for a public highway in the township of Admaston, to-wit: the line commencing at a post marked A on the east half of lot No. 18 in the 11th concession, from thence in a straight line nearly east 180 rods to a post marked B, from thence 224 rods to a post marked C, where it terminates at the line of road leading from the lot occupied by John Egan to the village of Almonte. GEORGE BROWN, Town Clerk. Admaston, 17th August, 1863.

Th. Invocation.

BY KINGWOOD CLARE.

Kiss me under the starlit sky
None are abroad but thou and I;
The birds are sleeping, the air is still,
Only our whispers the young buds thrill.
We can see, not feel, the gossamer threads,
We guess at the rose by the sweets it sheds;
The laurel rustles as we pass by,
Kiss me under the starlit sky.

Kiss me under the eleventh hour!
None are abroad to see us now;
Dearly I love each graceful spray,
For it calls back thoughts of the happy day
When first I saw thee, so gay and fair,
With its pale stars wreathed in thy clustering hair.

The blossoms fall on my fevered brow—
Kiss me under the eleventh hour!
Kiss me under the greenhouse eaves!
There's a faint rich smell from the stifled leaves;

Little care I for the brilliant bloom
That must waste its glow in a crystal tomb;
Give me an English girl for wife,
Not to high for this life, I live,
Whom a kind word gladdens, a harsh one grieves.

Kiss me under the greenhouse eaves!
Kiss me again at the threshold floor!
When we enter the world at this open door!
Friends will come round these and claim thy smile.

And I must share your dear looks while;
Would that the day were already come!
When I should carry my young bride home!
Then we shall enter at part no more;
Kiss me, love, at the threshold floor.

Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist clergyman,
Of London, has published five hundred sermons.
Of these sermons eight million
copies are in circulation. One wealthy
gentleman, an ardent friend of Spurgeon,
has alone circulated each year over a quarter
of a million of copies. Since he has been
pastor, Spurgeon has baptized three thousand
persons.

Great Sale by Public Auction

of the Following Town

Lots in the Village of Almonte

OTS 4 and 5, Ottawa Street,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

OTS 4 and 5, Ottawa Street,
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OTS 4 and 5, Ottawa Street,
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